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The True Witness



Commons, R. U.
Dec. 1908

Vol. LVIII., No. 43.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Women in Choirs.

Archbishop of Milwaukee Explains Im-
port of Audience With His Holiness.

Rule is Lex Humana.

The subject of women in church choirs is new a topic of discussion, because of the statement that His Grace of Milwaukee would allow the continuance. The whole matter is dealt with in the course of a letter from the Archbishop which offers the required explanation: "In my audience with Pius X, last May, I told him that it would be impossible in ever so many parishes in the United States (I did not speak of Wisconsin alone) to carry out the provision of the Motu Proprio forbidding women to take part in the liturgical chant; that in most churches, except in large city parishes, it would be very difficult, if not entirely impossible, to have male choirs, and further, that we were not far enough advanced in all our parishes, to have the children sing at the liturgical service, writes the Archbishop. Then the Pope said: "Let the women sing with the rest."

"Your Holiness means the whole congregation should sing?" "Yes."

I replied that there were very few churches, only one to my knowledge, where the people were accustomed to congregational singing, and that it will take many years until this ideal condition can be obtained. Then I stated again most clearly and explicitly that if women were not allowed to sing in our church choirs, we could not have solemn service at Mass or Vespers, in a great number of our parishes. To which the Holy Father answered just as clearly and explicitly: "Well, then, let them sing, but let them behave themselves, and do not allow them to sing theatrical and worldly music."

THE IMPORT OF REPLY.

Now, sir, I vouch absolutely for the correctness of this report. What is the import of the replies of His Holiness? The following: First: The Pope did not revoke the respective provision of Motu Proprio, as he did not give special permission for women to sing in the church choirs. Hence the Cardinal Secretary was perfectly safe in saying that the Holy Father never gave such a permission.

Second: Nor did the Pope give such a permission indiscriminately for the United States, although I spoke of the conditions of our country.

Third: But the Pope did most assuredly give an interpretation or rather a rule of application of the Motu Proprio. It is the old rule or principle admitted by every lawyer that his law is not meant to bind his subjects when its observance is either impossible or very difficult or harsh or calculated to do more harm than good.

I was perfectly satisfied with the Holy Father's reply. For I felt assured that in following the old principle which I had learned as a seminarian in the class of Moral Theology and Canon Law, and in applying that principle in the discharge of my episcopal office, I was on perfectly safe grounds. I saw no particular obligation of bothering the Roman authorities or our Apostolic Delegate and there-with everybody else with lots of Roman quassita et responsa. It has always been a principle of Canon Law that bishops have the right to determine how and in what manner and to what extent some general law of the Church, which after all is a lex humana subject to the same rules and principles to the same interpretation and application as other laws emanating from human authority, shall be carried out in the actual given circumstances and conditions of their dioceses and diverse parishes.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

Rome will trust to the good, sound and conscientious sense of our American hierarchy as she does to that of the bishops in Germany and Austria. Yet there is no fight over there regarding "Women's Rights in the Choir." They have them, and to all appearance mean to keep them. Undoubtedly for the same reasons as our bishops do. They find it just as impossible in many places, to banish women singers from all choirs, as we find it here in America. Whoever knows the condition of the "musical world" in our Catholic parishes, with comparatively few exceptions, knows what tremendous difficulties are in the way of forming and keeping up good male choirs. Think of the lack of good, and still more, of trained voices, the irregular attendance at rehearsals and at the services themselves, but what of the organizer or director? A young lady to train the male choir, or perhaps, one of our good sisters teaching in the parish school? Or must the pastor himself, if a musical genius, take the matter in hand? It is certainly not the purpose of the Motu Proprio to banish women from

Praise Joan of Arc.

Impressive Ceremonies in Rome At-
tend Beatification.

Pope at the Benediction.

In the presence of 30,000 French pilgrims, practically all the Bishops of France, many Cardinals and descendants of the new martyr, the solemn beatification of Joan of Arc was carried out in St. Peter's at Rome on Sunday. According to the rubric the Pope does not attend beatifications in person, but as a mark of special devotion he assisted in the afternoon at a solemn benediction, which replaced the ceremony of the veneration of relics, none existing in this case.

Soon after daybreak streams of pilgrims began to arrive in every imaginable conveyance. They crowded the great edifice, and at 9.30 o'clock myriads of electric lights burst out, and the organ thundered. The long procession of Cardinals took their places. In the special galleries were the Duke of Alencon, the sisters of the Pope, and a host of French and Italian notabilities.

The Basilica presented a fairylike appearance. It was hung with red velvet draperies, and everywhere strings of electric lights were artistically arranged. Huge pictures representing the miracles of Joan of Arc and her statue were placed over the high altar, but they were veiled. The ceremony began by the reading of the brief, at the last word of which the veils fell. The statue appeared framed with electric bulbs, the bells pealed forth, and the masses chanted the Te Deum, which was taken up by the vast throng. Many of the pilgrims, overcome, burst into frantic cheers, which were immediately suppressed.

The Bishop of Orleans then said the first pontifical Mass in honor of Joan of Arc, which ended the first portion of the ceremony. In the afternoon the ceremonial was no less impressive. The Pope passed through the ranks of kneeling pilgrims, followed by his court and picturesque guards, to the altar. After the singing of the liturgical hymn, the advocates for the beatification presented to the Pope the traditional gifts of a basket of flowers and Life of Joan of Arc, magnificently bound.

The United States was represented by Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, Mgr. Seton, Archbishop of Heliopolis; Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College, and Bishop Farrell, the new Bishop of Cleveland, who, for the first time, appeared in his robes of office.

POPE TO FRENCH PILGRIMS.

The Pope, responding on Monday to an address by the Bishop of Orleans at the reception of a deputation of French pilgrims, thanked the pilgrims for their devotion and exhorted them to remain united. He said their reward would be the welfare of their country, as it was religion that guaranteed order and prosperity in society, and that the interests of both religion and society were inseparable.

The Pontiff denied vigorously that the Church desired the faithful to become enemies of their country. On the contrary, he said that love of country was stronger when it was united with devotion to the Church. He declared that the Catholic Church dominated the world because it was the spouse of Christ and the depository of truth, and that no Government could claim veneration or love if it warred against truth. In conclusion the Pope felicitated the French Catholics who had enrolled themselves under the banner of Joan of Arc.

At the right of the papal throne during the reception stood a standard showing the lilies of France similar to that carried by Joan of Arc against the English. At the conclusion of the reception the Pope imparted his blessing to the kneeling pilgrims, after which he withdrew to his private apartments. The pilgrims chanted a religious hymn and waved their handkerchiefs as he disappeared.

the choir, even though a male choir could be established, when that male choir cannot furnish music that will assure both the glory of God and the edification of the people. Without the latter you cannot further the former, a principle upon which over-zealous people, who look only to the letter of the law, might meditate to great advantage.

"Irish" Linen From Japan.

Our friends and "allies" in the land of the Mikado have never been remarkable for over-strict notions in the matter of commercial morality, and their little weakness for pirating well-known trade-marks and palming off their own inferior productions under the names of the most reputable and popular manufacturers of other countries has been long known and often protested against. The latest effort in this direction is an attempt to "commandeer" the Irish linen market by ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. Says the London Dra-

Debate on Irish Land Bill.

Financial Aspects of the Measure Dealt With by Mr. Birrell—Chief Secretary Says Amount Yet Needed is 99,000,000 Pounds.

In opening the debate in the House of Commons, to quote the weekly Freeman, Mr. Birrell dealt at length upon the financial aspect of the Irish Land Bill. The amount yet needed was, the Chief Secretary said, £99,000,000, not, as Mr. Wyndham had said, £16,000,000. In other words, thanks to the Wyndham Act, the transfer of the land of Ireland, apart from the enormous administrative charges, will have cost not £125,000,000, but £204,000,000, with the bonus of £17,000,000—at which figure the Chief Secretary places the free grant under the terms of his bill. The cost to the ratepayer and taxpayer is prodigious—£17,000,000 for bonus, and £27,000,000 for discount, if this bill does not reach the statute book, though the purchase price has been increased by nearly seven years' purchase to the tenant. In fact, of the £200,000,000 and more which the land is now to cost, £44,000,000 comes from the Irish public purse and over £50,000,000 from appreciated price. Mr. Wyndham's estimate was right in one sense, it was a fair estimate of the true value of the land, but it was no estimate of his own capacity to raise the price by fraudulent finance. The adventures of Cromwell and the followers of William received no such rewards as Mr. Wyndham achieved by his ledgerdom for their descendants.

MR. CAMPBELL'S OPINION.

The landlords of Ireland were represented by Mr. James Campbell. Mr. Campbell's speech had as much relation to the actualities of the position as the Irish Melodies to the law of gravity. According to this latest contribution of the Irish Birrell to the soil of statesmen, Mr. Birrell's bill has been produced, not by the breakdown of Mr. Wyndham's helpless financial scheme, not by any depression in the price of Government securities in all the markets of the world, not by the impossibility of asking the ratepayers of Ireland to surrender the whole agricultural grant and £120,000 a year along with it, not by the petering out of the bonus, not by the complete failure of the Act or worse than failure in the Congested Districts, but by virtue of a secret and shameful bargain between the Chief Secretary and Mr. Redmond to destroy the operations of Land Purchase. One would imagine from the heroics of this collaboration in the botchery of 1903, that the Act of that year was rummaged without difficulty and without friction, fulfilling all the promises the recital of which bewildered the British House of Commons and befuddled the Irish peasant. Every County Council in Ireland is just now paralyzed by the liabilities thrown upon them by the Act, and yet these liabilities have not yet really begun to befall. The issue of another £5,000,000 Land Stock will swallow the balance of the Development grant. For every million issued thereafter a sum of £4300 a year will be levied off the counties. Mr. Campbell has nothing but adjectives to offer by way of remedy, and for that reason the adjectives are hectic in color and transpontine in suggestion. The

per's Record in a recent issue: "One of the present sensations of the trade is due to the importation of 'Irish' linen goods from the land of the wily Jap. The details and elaboration of the work are alike astonishing. The prices are even more so." This is the day of wooden nutmegs and sanded sugar, but 'Irish' linen from Japan just about touches the limit.

Defeated Opposition.

Three Catholics elected to Edinburgh School Board.

In spite of organized opposition, persistent, bitter, and well sustained, from a section of the Protestants of the Scottish capital, the three Catholic candidates were successfully returned to the Edinburgh School Board, says an exchange. The result of the election is considered a triumph to the cause of Catholicity in Edinburgh. The Very Rev. Canon Stuart, with 26,331 votes, was seventh on the poll. The Rev. Father Donlevy, with 21,115 votes, was fourteenth, and Councillor James T. R. Wilson, with 19,960 votes, was sixteenth. Twenty-one members constitute the new Board. The total of the Catholic votes recorded was 66,309. This number for Edinburgh is the highest on record since 1872, and it is another illustration that the spirit, and strength of Catholicity are seen at their best under the stress and

presence of a minority of local representatives—representatives of the Council established by Mr. Campbell's party—in a purely advisory capacity on the Congested Districts Board will "throw open the doors of corruption. The enactment of clauses giving a limited operation to that compulsory principle for which all Ulster clamors and which Ulster will have to enforce if Ulster farmers are not to continue to be driven to the emigrant ship at the rate of a thousand a year, will open the door to plunder and persecution. And so on, and so on!

HE SHIRKED A PROBLEM.

The speech is in the usual fashion of that class of oratory. It is the same speech that was delivered by every "leader of the profession" on the Tory side on the introduction of every Land Bill that was ever introduced by a Liberal statesman. Mr. Campbell shirked the problem of finance. If he had only told the House of Commons where and how the Tories would find the £56,000,000, and on what terms they would lend it to the Irish peasant, his speech would have some actuality and importance. Is Mr. Walter Long's reform the only word?

Mr. Redmond wisely lost no time in dealing with Mr. Campbell's rhodomontade. He has too great an appreciation of the matter in hand. He recognizes the merits of Mr. Birrell's bill and the earnestness of Mr. Birrell's effort, but he presses him to go a little further in the direction of easing the financial pressure. The bonus of £12,000,000, which it has cost £14,000,000 Stock to raise, will cost £3,000,000 more under the bill, or in all £17,000,000. A Redmond urges Mr. Birrell to meet the suggestion. He protests against the increase in the annuity rate as likely to lead to friction in negotiations. Whatever the purpose—was in cutting down the rate to the figure at which it was placed in Mr. Wyndham's act, it was an irremediable step not safely to be retraced. We hear no more from the landlords of the tenants getting the same reductions, no more of the "two years' purchase too much" which landlords confessed the tenants were paying, and which is all they would have to forego to give the tenants the same reductions. On the contrary, they contend that the tenants must make up the difference, and they set up as the standard price the "years' purchase" which was nobody's concern four years ago. The increase in the annuity rate is designed by them to come off the tenants. Mr. Redmond knows that the tenants cannot pay it, and he apprehends strife in consequence. Hence his opposition, to which Mr. Birrell, as a seeker after peace in troubled lands, will do well to give serious sympathy and consideration. Mr. Birrell, Mr. Redmond, and the landlords who want purchase money should be able to hammer a settlement out between them. They need not reckon on any contribution to the cause of peace and good-will from the blockers of Land Purchase in Ulster.

strain of persecution. The Catholic committees throughout the city and districts worked hard for the signal success they achieved. At the Cathedral a zealous ladies' committee, recruited from the ranks of the Children of Mary, worked incessantly under the direction of the Rev. O. Couterline, who organized an excellent system of door-to-door canvass, and brought out in consequence several hundred Catholic voters who might have been otherwise overlooked. In St. Patrick's parish the Rev. Dr. Bennett proved an able and energetic organizer of the Catholic vote, and on the day of the poll he was on duty at the booths the whole day, seeing that every Catholic voter was looked after and brought out. The Irishmen of the city also rendered yeoman services. It is due to their irrepressible and fiery loyalty to the Faith in the face of fierce bigotry that a third Catholic candidate was brought forward and put in.

More Something For Nothing.

This mournful but spirited announcement appears in a Scotch paper: "Having run for exactly a year, 'Alba,' the only all-Gaelic weekly journal in Scotland, to-day retires as gracefully as may be from a world where the Gael will die for his language but will not spend a penny a week for the privilege of reading it."

A "Bishop's" Jest.

Croaking Frogs and Flattering Jack-
daws Subpenaed by Dr. Ingram.

Father Coupe's Rejoinder.

Dr. Ingram, "Bishop" of London, who, it will be remembered, visited Canada and the United States, has been in the public eye again. According to the New York Freeman's Journal, the Rev. Father Coupe, S. J., in a sermon preached at Bourne-mouth, has been taking him to task for a recent remark. His Lordship stated that the Americans had said to him: "Your Church was founded by Henry VIII?" and that he had answered them—"Why, the frogs in the moat at Fulham Palace, and the jackdaws in the ivy would laugh, and would tell you that the Bishop of London had lived there for 1500 years without a break!" What funny croakers and chatterers, said Father Coupe, those frogs and jackdaws of Fulham Palace must be! Are they "Soups" who in return for good cheer have turned Protestants? Or were they jesting at Dr. Ingram? Or was he jesting at the Americans? Catholic Bishops of London lived at Fulham from the sixth to the sixteenth century. Then Henry VIII, seized their lands and their goods, and in place of the Catholic Church he created the Protestant "Establishment," appointed in place of Catholic Bishops certain functionaries, members of the Civil Service, and stationed one of them, the "Bishop" of London, in Fulham Palace, where the Catholic Bishops lived for 1000 years and where the Protestant "Bishops" have lived for 200; as the frogs and jackdaws know quite well. Dr. Ingram is as much a Catholic Bishop as, for example, a sparrow that has extended a swallow from its nest in a swallow, or as much as a paper flower is a flower.

IS NOT A CATHOLIC.

Father Coupe, in concluding, said: Dr. Ingram is not a Catholic and he is a Protestant, under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Crown. How then can he be a legal descendant of Catholic Bishops? How, it may be asked, could all this new-fangled arrangement be forced on free Englishmen? By brute force; by hired and foreign soldiery, and by tyrannical laws such as the following:—23 Henry VII, Cap. 10, enacts that every ecclesiastical and lay officer shall be sworn to recognize the Pope's authority, and makes it high treason to refuse the oath; 34 and 35 Henry VIII, Cap. 1, declared that if any spiritual person shall preach or teach anything contrary to the King's instructions he shall (for the third offense) be burnt, and also lose all his goods; Edward VI, Cap. 12, enacts that it shall be high treason to assert that the King is not Supreme Head of the Church of England, 27 Eliz., Cap. 2, enacts (sec. 4) that, any person relieving or maintaining a Jesuit shall suffer death as a felon.—Gentle persuasion this!

Interesting are the dying testimonies of two great Englishmen whom Henry VIII, the founder of the "Establishment," murdered under form of law.

TWO FAITHFUL MARTYRS.

Blessed John Fisher, Cardinal Bishop of Rochester, said to his venal judges: "My Lords, I am here condemned before you of high treason for denial of the King's supremacy over the Church of England. And now to tell you more plainly my mind touching this matter of the King's supremacy, I think, and always have thought, and do now loudly affirm, his Grace cannot justly claim any such supremacy over the Church of God, as he now talketh upon him." And on the scaffold he said: "Christian people, I am come hither to die for the faith of Christ's Holy Catholic Church." And Blessed Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England, and murdered by Henry, said: "I have, by the grace of God, been always a Catholic, never out of communion with the Roman Pontiff; but I had heard it said at times that the authority of the Roman Pontiff was certainly lawful and to be respected, but still an authority derived from human law, and not standing on a divine prescription. Then when I observed that the sources of the power of the Roman Pontiff would necessarily be examined, I gave myself up to a most diligent examination of that question for the space of seven years, and found that the authority of the Roman Pontiff, which you rashly—I will not use stronger language—have set aside, is not only lawful, but also grounded on the divine law and prescription. That is my opinion. That is the belief in which, by the grace of God, I shall die." Lastly, as Anglican Orders have, at the request of Anglicans, been examined by the Roman tribunal, and condemned as invalid, Dr. Ingram is not a priest, and consequently is not the Bishop of London—the frogs and jackdaws of Fulham Palace notwithstanding.

A Peasant's Work.

Michael O'Dwyer Fought For His
Irish Home Against Rent Power.

Reform Followed Revolt.

Irish exchanges tell of the unveiling recently at Ballycohy, near Limerick, of a Celtic Cross as a memorial of the work of Michael O'Dwyer. The importance of what the humble peasant did is told by Michael Davitt in "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland":

Two events of far-reaching importance to the cause of land reform occurred in the decade of greatest Fenian activity; one was the Ballycohy shooting affray and the other the first of Mr. Gladstone's land measures, the act of 1870. The desperate and successful action of O'Dwyer, of Ballycohy, on August 14, 1868, to defend his home from the doom of eviction started the public once again to the living reality of the land question. It was the old Whiteboy spirit in revolt once more to curb the vandal insolence of the rent power, and so effectively did this Tipperary peasant and his brave companions strike for the protection of others' as well as their own homesteads that the number of evictions in Ireland fell during the ensuing five years to a lower figure than in any similar period since 1849.

A VAST DIFFERENCE.

In the Freeman we read that it is only forty-one years ago since the memorable stand against landlordism at Ballycohy. It is almost impossible to adequately describe the extraordinary character of the agrarian revolution, the immensity of its scope, which has been accomplished. Mr. Joseph Devlin, who took Mr. John Dillon's place last Sunday, Mr. Dillon being unable to be present, owing to illness, did not say a description of the enormous distance—enormous in everything but years—which separates us from August, 1868. He took perhaps the most effective way of bringing that home to the minds of the people who listened. He quoted the terms of the leases which the men of Ballycohy refused to sign. Here they are: A half year's rent was to be paid in advance, the rent to be paid quarterly, the holding was to be surrendered at twenty-one days' notice at the end of any quarter, the tenants were to forego all claim to their own crops that might be in the soil, and they were to pay all rates and taxes whatsoever. That, in a nutshell, was the position of the Irish tenant forty-one years ago. The terms read farcically to-day. Then they were very real, very tragic, very peremptory. The alternative was—Quit; a terrible alternative in every way. Now, could the agrarian revolution be brought home more forcibly to the mind than by reading these terms, which were placed before the men of Tipperary to sign? We don't think so. To-day there is no question of such terms. We are talking of buying out and entering into full free ownership of the land. And if that is not a stride from absolutely complete, unmitigated slavery to independence, we are at a loss to know what it is at all.

A DAY'S WORK.

Michael O'Dwyer could not have foreseen the effects of the great day's work he did for Ireland and for his class. It has often been so in the history of human progress. It shows how valuable may be the efforts of even the most humble soldier in a nation's ranks. It shows how important it is to act manfully, not caring much for consequences, when it is a question of a blow for liberty. We know and recognize the vast services in the agrarian revolution of politicians and statesmen and publicists. But who will venture to assert that their combined work for Ireland and the Irish peasant equals that one day's work for freedom by Michael O'Dwyer and his fellows at the farm of Ballycohy?

Protestants Offer Churches.

Every Protestant congregation in Saranac Lake, N.Y., has through its minister in charge, offered the use of its place of worship to the congregation of St. Bernard's Catholic Church until such time as a new church may be built to replace the edifice destroyed by fire. The Methodists were the first to make the offer, and were quickly followed by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. While deeply grateful for the proffered assistance, the priests of St. Bernard's have arranged to have services in the opera house so long as temporary quarters are necessary.

Worthy of Imitation.

In Portland, Oregon, the Catholic Women's League has opened attractive headquarters in a downtown building and in it provides lunch and rest rooms for young women employed during the day.

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

OUT IN THE FIELDS WITH GOD.

The little cares that fretted me. I lost them yesterday. Among the fields above the sea— Among the winds at play; Among the lowing of the herds, And rustling of the trees, Among the singing of the birds, The humming of the bees. The foolish fears of what may hap- pen. I cast them all away Among the clover-scented grass, Among the new-mown hay, Among the husking of the corn, Where the drowsy poppies nod, Where ill thoughts die and good are born, Out in the fields with God. —Mrs. Browning.

WHY SOME PEOPLE ARE POOR.

Their ideas are larger than their purses. They think the world owes them a living. They do not keep account of their expenditure. They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters. They reverse the maxim—"Duty before pleasure." They have too many and too expensive amusements. They do not think it worth while to save odd sums. They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly. They allow acquaintances to impose upon their good nature and generosity. They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford. The parents are economical, but the children have extravagant ideas. They do not do to-day what they can possibly put off until to-morrow. They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writing. They prefer to incur debts rather than to do the work which they consider beneath them. They have endorsed their acquaintances' notes or guaranteed payment just for accommodation. They risk all their eggs in one basket when they are not in a position to watch or control it. They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes. The head of the house is a good man, but he has not learned to do business in a business-like way. The only thing the daughters accomplish is to develop a fondness for smart clothes and expensive jewelry. They do not realize that one expensive habit may introduce them to a whole family of extravagant habits. On a moderate income, they try to compete in appearance with a wealthy neighbor. They subscribe for everything that comes along, lightening-rods, subscription books, pictures, bric-a-brac—anything that they can pay for or the instalment plan. They believe they have not been able to make much in the business they understand best, but have thought that they could make a fortune in something they know nothing about.

FOR A FLOWER-LOVING FRIEND.

A woman who has success in raising plants from seed can send a charming gift to some flower-loving friend with a garden. Knock off the top of egg shells and fill with rich earth, in which are sown seeds of delicate plants that do not like transplanting, as annual poppies, mignonette or candytuft. Set the egg shells in a small wooden tray with a rim two inches deep. This tray can be made from a raisin box or shallow cigar boxes painted dark green. Fill it with sand, which can be kept moist if necessary, and in the sand imbed the egg seed cases. The tray can be set in a sunny window, and the plants grown along until all danger of frost is past, when the plants can be set out without injury to the roots.

PERFUMING THE HAIR.

There is a difference of opinion as to perfumed hair some women, nice ones, too, think a faint, elusive, individual fragrance to the hair correct, while other women are strong in their condemnation of scented tresses. If you are not one of the women who think perfumed hair vulgar, you may like to know how to impart an odor to it instead of paying to have it done by the hairdresser. The best time is immediately after the hair is shampooed, while it is still slightly damp. Pour five or six drops of oil of lavender, oil of jasmine, or oil of violet in the palm of your hand and rub it over the bristles of a clean, rather stiff hair brush. Brush the hair thoroughly for five or ten minutes and you will carry around for a week a faint, delicate fragrance.

WHEN CHOOSING A HAT.

I have one rule for most women when choosing a hat, says a well-known milliner. I match the hat to the hair. The result is always good. Of course, if the woman is old, with white hair, it is not so satisfactory. But the woman with brown hair should wear a brown hat, and the woman with red hair should wear a red hat in dark-red tones, and so on. If you are going to buy a hat,

match your hair. The second best thing is to match the hat to the eyes. The woman with big brown eyes should wear a big brown hat. The girl with saucer-blue eyes can wear a blue hat, and the girl with hazel eyes ought to cultivate hats that are hazel and light brown and yellow brown. That is a splendid rule for any woman to remember. Match the hat to the hair or the eyes. It is sure to be a success.

KEEP TWO CALENDARS.

It is a handy plan for the business woman or the housewife who has much domestic accounting to do to keep two calendars, one to tear off day by day, the other to refer back to past dates when necessary. The reference calendar, which can be very small and inconspicuous, should have its special hook on the desk or writing table.

Envy is rather a dangerous disease for sometimes it develops into a secret feeling of rancour. Why give so much homage to wealth, power, influence and luxuries? They are nothing compared with tranquil hours and a sweet little home furnished with harmony and joy. Moreover, envy gets you nothing but misery, of which nearly every one has a sufficient supply.

A TABLE DECORATION.

It is now the fashion to arrange fruit after the manner of old-fashioned still-life pictures, and there are very great decorative possibilities in such a system. At luncheons such arrangements are highly favored and also frequently at dinners, there is something homelike and cheery about such a table decoration. Of course flower decorations are always lovely, but they have been done to death and there seem to be no new ideas in their arrangement, so that clear, beautifully colored fruit with leaves lends a great deal of novel character to the up-to-date table.

We have such wonderful fruits now of such beauty of coloring that the richest possible effects may be obtained for such centerpieces. Upon English tables fruit decoration is in high favor, the room itself being decorated with flowers and plants as of old. Baskets of all manner of fascinating shapes of ware and glassware, sheer as thinnest ice, lend themselves admirably to fruit decoration, and one may have charming still-life groups that rival those that hang upon the walls of the Louvre or other famous palaces of art. If one so chooses, one may use the fruit that forms the centerpiece for dessert, but it is more satisfactory to have baskets or dishes of exactly the same fruit on the side to be passed at the proper time.—From an article in the National Food Magazine.

REMEDY FOR NOSE BLEED.

For obstinate and persistent nose bleeding either put an ice pack or a cloth wrung out of ice water at the back of the neck just at the base of the brain, or drop cold water from a sponge held well above the head so that it will strike the crown of the head with considerable force. The head should be kept well elevated; even in cases of extreme weakness do not allow the patient to lie down, and small wads of absorbent cotton wet with a weak solution of carbolic acid should be used to plug the nostrils. If the arms are held above the head for five or ten minutes the bleeding, if not severe, will usually stop.

TO CLEAN LINOLEUM.

A floor covering of good linoleum for the kitchen should hold its own for at least five years. The way to prolong its period of usefulness is to keep it clean; dirt ground into the finished surface by the tread of feet is the floor covering's greatest enemy. Linoleum needs no soap, ammonia or strong cleaning agents. A simple wiping with a cloth just moist with warm water is all that is needed. In one country house I have seen them use skimmed milk instead of or mixed with the water; but the owner had a herd of thirty cows. Once or twice a year give the linoleum a wiping of good furniture polish to renew its smooth surface.—Country Life in America.

What is Worn in Paris.

Directoire Still the Mode—Pompadour Chiffon a Favorite—Scarfs are Fascinatingly Pretty—Newest Colors.

To those who have been partial to the Directoire mode it will be pleasing to note that several houses are adhering to it. Very true it has been modified to some extent and the waist line is nearer the normal. In the summer frocks of crepe de chine striped and spotted chiffons and foulards there will be fuller, slightly gathered and prettily draped skirts. Sleeves are fuller, especially from the elbow to the wrist, and with the lighter dresses a long three-quarter sleeve is in vogue, though the very long sleeve over the hand

is as much seen as ever. It seems easy to speak of painted muslins and chiffons and dainty Pompadour effects, but they are making a brave struggle for a place in the world of fashion. This bespeaks a return to the Marie Antoinette and Pompadour modes, the former being admirably adapted for smart functions. What could be daintier than a little white broche, embroidered with tiny Louis blue flowers, simply made with the skirt eased on the hip and put into the most beautifully embroidered band, worked in blue, pink, silver and gold. The sleeves are of three-quarter length but finished with a lace ruffle. The bodice is slightly cut away into a becoming V, with a beautiful empiècement of real lace and a fichu-like drape of shot chiffon. Although guileless of flounces, the extra fullness on the hip, and the fichu indicated a return to another period of dress than the clinging Empire style.

A beautiful gown to be worn at a reception is in green crepe charmeuse, a sort of cuirass bodice, embroidered in gold and silver. With this is worn a handsome mantle of grey lace with an over-cape of the same embroidered in gold and silver, the whole surmounted by a big hat of grey tulle, palleted with diamonds and relieved only by a cluster of black cherries and an enormous black aigrette. A scarf of black tulle was also twisted round the neck intermingled with the grey lace and embroidery of the mantle.

There is a fad just now for the jaunty little tea coats which are worn with trailing skirts to match. The tea coat comes half way to the knees and is made of silk or crepe de chine much trimmed with lace; or it may be of lingerie fabric, provided the trimming is elaborate enough to make it undeniably a coat and not an informal dressing sacque. It will be shaped on long, semi-fitting lines and it will have no ribbon bows to suggest a negligee garment; but will be fastened by loops over round white crocheted buttons. The skirt matching the smart tea coat is elaborately trimmed and is distinctly a skirt and never in any sense a lace-trimmed petticoat.

Large flat toques of swathed straw—devoid of all decoration—with the exception of gigantic cabochon jet

bordered all around with tiny ostrich or marabout tips either in a plain color or in rainbow shades, emphasizing the different shades of the chiffon. Most fascinating of all is the lace scarf—Irish applique, finest filet, the lace lined on both sides with chiffon of the sheerest quality procurable. There is great variety in width and length, but it is the oblong scarf which is oftener seen—length about two and a half yards, width, less than a yard.

The latest importations show many gowns apparently copied from some charming portrait taken in the seventeenth century. These are made up in adorable shades of pastel blue, combined with salmon pink, or in mauve and green combinations that are delightfully cool in effect. The trimming is of narrow double ruffings of net or lace, with tiny rosebuds and sprays of delicate maiden hair fern.

Every coat and skirt costume should have a waist of corresponding color. Foulard is a favorite silk at the moment for a waist of this style of costume the background being of the shade of the skirt and coat or maybe a tone or two lighter, while the white scroll work or dot seen in the pattern makes the waist cooler in appearance for this time of year.

The most fashionable colors this spring are delicate in tint. Tamise is the name of a new series of greys which shade from a light steel grey, to a deep gun-metal tone. Absinthe green is in favor, and lichen green which is a greyish-green shade. A smoky plum tint is called prunelle and is extremely fashionable. Bois de Rose, a soft, subtle old rose tint, is much worn. A shade which resembles sand is the height of fashion. The blues are extremely fashionable, almost any tint being considered modish.

FASHION NOTES.

The sleeveless coat is again a feature of the afternoon reception gown.

Cheap jewelry should be avoided, it is jarring and unpleasant, and often one brooch of imitation gems mars a whole costume.

No matter how many protests were voiced, the beehive hat starts on its career with a popularity that prom-

Then I rose up and my bark Carried me down thro' the dark; And I saw horizons rise Past the limits of Surprise— Gray horizons, that, remote, Flat upon the sea-waste float. Yet from shores laid in that sea, Rose up moans of misery— Cries of hopelessness uncouth, Sobs that knew no sound of youth— Voices crying out: "Flee hence To Faith's land of innocence! Here is naught but salt sea-air, Lovelessness of heart, despair, Fierce unrest and rime and blight, And, beyond, unlighted Night. Get thee back to shores of Day And to daring kinsman say: Headlong, rushing, we have gone Past the limits of the dawn— Past the limits God did set, And are drawn swiftd downward yet— Downward drawn, sad man and woman, Thro' deep, godless gulfs all-Human. Thou hast strength remaining, flee Our unending misery!"

When the winds blow, East or West, Shall I ship in strange Unrest, And steer past known capes and bars For strange lands beneath strange stars?

Nevermore. I cannot bear The wolf eyes of fierce despair That inhabit the sea-wastes. There surprise is not surprise. But a gibbering shade that flies: There e'en good most bitter tastes, Better God's white dawn of faith Than wild, salt sea-wastes of death. —Charles J. O'Malley.

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

Whatever the path may be, my dear, Let us follow it far away from here, Let us follow it back to the yesterday.

Whatever the path may be; Again let us dream where the land lies sunny, And live, like the bees, on our heart's old honey, Away from the world that slaves for money— Come, journey the way with me.

However the road may roam, my dear, Through sun or rain, through green or sere, Let us follow it back with hearts of cheer,

However the road may roam; Oh, while we walk it here together, Why should we heed the wind and weather, When there on the hill we smell the heather. And see the lights of home.

Whatever the path may seem, my sweet, Let us take it now with willing feet, And time our steps to our heart's glad beat.

Whatever the path may seem; Let the road be rough that we must follow, What care we for hill or hollow, While here in our hearts as high as the swallow,

We bear the same loved dream! However the road may roam, my sweet, Let it lead us far from mart and street, Out where the hills and the heavens meet—

However the road may roam; So, hand in hand, let us go together And care no more for the wind and weather, And reach at last those hills of heather, Where gleam the lights of home. —Madison Cawein, in Harper's Bazar.

THE PRIMROSE PATH.

The green fans of the chestnut-trees Are all unfolding one by one, The breath of April's in the breeze, The long streets glisten in the sun.

The tasseled lilacs in the square Are full of nod and whisperings, While black-boled poplars stir the air With hints of happy secret things.

The town is all so fair and fine, The streets they make so brave a show; And yet—and yet—Corinne mine, 'Tis now the pale primroses blow.

The woods are calling us to-day Where grassy hills fall fold on fold; Come, let us take the primrose way And gather wealth of fairy gold.

Put off your dainty silks and lace For leathern shoon and homespun gown. Come, leave this bustling marketplace To play the truant out of town.

For tho' in town the sun shines gay You can not hear the sweet birds sing; Come, my Corinna, come away, And let us go a-primrosing. —Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.



H.M. THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH T.R.H. THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS AND DON JAIME.

medallions for keeping the folds in position will be very fashionable as spring advances. The "bushy" will also be much worn, carried out in straw, gauze and tulle. The lancer plume will, however, be replaced by an aigrette of flowers. This form of trimming is perfectly delightful and will closely rival the Mephistopheles plumes which have completely ousted the stiff quills. These plumes are of every imaginable hue and quiver with every movement of the wearer.

With the warm weather petticoats will come back into favor, not because women will look more voluminous in their clothes than they have done, but thin unlined skirts necessitate them being requisitioned again. They are of soft white muslin and are done up without starch. They are trimmed with scanty ruffles of lace and are gored at the top and fastened low on the corset with a hook and eye or button. Drawing strings are not to be considered.

An important feature of this season's style is the scarf. An extremely pretty one is of painted chiffon,

HAD BACHACHE.

Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think. Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble." Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease"? Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders" and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. O. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my house-work for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble." Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

POET'S CORNER

A NIGHT SAIL.

In the night my soul awoke And a wish arose to sail Past the gray capes and the bars That day's harbors bound and choke— Thro' the yellow moonlight, pale, To strange lands beneath strange stars. O, the winged Desire that fed On my heart and whispered: "Staid Content is but a fool, Sitting by an idle pool, Waken thou! Arise and go Where the seas leap and winds blow!"

Cowan's Nut Milk Chocolate

A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In 1/4 and 1/2 pound cakes.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

Funny Sayings.

A member of the Nebraska Legislature was making a speech on some momentous question and, in concluding, said: "In the words of Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, 'Give me liberty or give me death.'" One of his colleagues pulled at his coat and whispered: "Daniel Webster did not write the dictionary; it was Noah." "Noah nothing," replied the speaker; "Noah built the ark."

Joy Not Unmixed.—"Your husband will be all right now," said an English doctor to a woman whose husband was dangerously ill. "What do you mean?" demanded the wife. "You told me 'e couldn't live a fortnight.'" "Well, I am going to cure him, after all," said the doctor. "Surely you are glad?" "The woman wrinkled her brows. "Put me in a bit of an 'ole," she said. "I've bin an' sold all 'is clothes to pay for 'is funeral."

Distracted Mother (opening the door of the playground).—What are you boys making all this terrible racket about? Her Youngest.—We're playin' congress, maw. We've just had a message from the pres'dunt!

A week before the Christmas holidays a Princeton undergraduate who lived in Chicago wished to start for home, thus gaining a week's vacation on the other students. He had, however, used up all the absence from recitations which are allowed, and any more without good excuse would have meant suspension. In a quandry he hit upon this solution: He telegraphed his father the following message: "Shall I come home by the B. & O., or straight home?" The answer he received read: "Come straight home." An exhibition of the telegram to the faculty was sufficient.—Success Magazine.

HIS FIRST MOVE.

A bashful cowboy returning from the plains to civilized society after an absence of several years, fell desperately in love at first sight with a pretty young girl whom he met at a party. On leaving the house that evening the young lady forgot her overshoes, and the hostess, who had noticed the Westerner's infatuation, told the young Lochinvar that he might return them to the girl if he wished. The herder leaped at the chance and presented himself in due time at the young lady's house. She greeted him cordially. "You forgot your overshoes last night," he said, awkwardly handing her the package. "Why, there's only one overshoe here!" she exclaimed, as she thanked him and opened it. "Yes, Miss," said he blushing. "I'll bring the other one to-morrow. Oh, how I wish that you were a centipede!" And with that he turned and sped away down the street.

REDUCTION BY ADDITION.

A certain stout lady resolved to consult a physician about her corpulence. She had no previous experience with "banting" of any sort. The doctor drew up a careful dietary for her. She must eat dry toast, plain boiled beef and a few other things of the same lean sort and in a month return and report the result. At the end of the time the lady came, and was so stout she could hardly get through the door. The doctor was aghast. "Did you eat what I told you?" he asked. "Religiously," she answered. His brow wrinkled in perplexity. Suddenly he had a flash of inspiration. "Did you eat anything else?" he asked. "Why, my ordinary meals!" said the lady.—Pearson's Weekly.

Advertisement for GIN PILLS. The pills are shown in a circular frame with the text "GIN PILLS" and "are just as good for the Bladder". Below the frame, it says "as they are for the Kidneys. If there is trouble in retaining urine—if you have to get up three or four times or oftener during the night—if the urine is hot and scalding—Gin Pills will quickly relieve the trouble. They cure the kidneys and heal the irritated bladder. 50c. a box; 6 for \$2.50. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price. DEPT. T.W.—NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. LIMITED TORONTO".

The True Witness is published every Thursday by The True Witness P. & P. Co. 812 LaSalle Street, West, Montreal, P. O. BOX 1138. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: Canada (City Excepted) and Newfoundland \$1.00; City, United States and Foreign \$1.50. Terms: Payable in Advance.

NOTICE: When a change of address is desired the subscriber should give both the OLD and the NEW address. SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued until order to stop is received and all arrears paid up.

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

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work. PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

April the twenty-third is observed by Englishmen throughout the world as their national festival. They do not conduct their celebrations with the same public enthusiasm as does the Irishman, who on St. Patrick's day, wants to make every one Irish, but the wearing of the rose on each recurring feast day plainly shows that the Englishman is no less true to his own traditions than is the Irishman or the Scotchman.

FOR A CLEANER MONTREAL.

The movement towards making Montreal a cleaner city is one in which people of all classes irrespective of religious beliefs can, and will, join. We have before us the pleasant spectacle of a meeting under the patronage of His Excellency, the Governor General, at which representatives of religious organizations are present and at which a letter is read promising the heartiest support of His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi.

GROSSE ISLE MEMORIAL.

The memory of the unfortunate victims of the ship fever, who, flying from scourge of famine fell victims of a frightful disease, is to be perpetuated by a monument now being erected on Grosse Isle. It had been announced in these columns, on the authority of Hon. Charles Murphy, that the Government of the Dominion had made a grant of a site on Telegraph Hill for the purpose of forming a resting place for the memorial. It is now announced that the monument will be unveiled on Sunday, August 15, The memorial will be in the form of a Celtic cross mounted on a granite base and will be of such magnitude as to stand out boldly before the eyes of all who pass through the Gateway of the St. Lawrence.

THE MARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

As is the custom, regulations relative to marriage were reviewed in churches of the Archdiocese on Sunday, and in this connection particular stress was laid upon the fact that the Church strongly disapproves of, and condemns, mixed marriages, that is to say, marriage between a Catholic and a non-Catholic party. It was explained that the church leaves to the Bishops the power of administering the regulations which prohibit marriages between those of the faith and those outside of it, but that she is firm in her condemnation of efforts made to secure dispensation from the effects of the law.

THE EFFECT IN FRANCE.

In the game of world politics it is hardly to be expected that a religious manifestation could affect the destiny of a strong nation, yet this is the anticipation of writers in French Royalist and clerical journals. They see in the beatification of Joan of Arc the beginning of a movement to overthrow the Republic. The Gaulois is reported as saying: "At the moment when the destinies of France are threatened, the Church of Rome, which has been persecuted, calumniated, and despoiled by the radical Republicans, erects altars to the saintly girl who once saved France, and our Bishops pray for her intercession to cause another miracle which will deliver and restore the Fatherland."

TRADING IN NECESSITIES.

The price of wheat may not, at first blush, seem a matter in which a Journal devoted to the advancement of religion should have any particular interest, but the situation which has been established by speculators has a moral aspect that requires consideration. There is an ethical question arising out of the efforts to corner wheat. The man principally responsible makes out a plausible case for himself when he affirms that he has done a great deal of good by keeping wheat in America when there was a strong export demand. How true this is cannot be determined offhand, although there are statements by wheat and flour experts to the effect that the world's visible supply of grain and the manufactured product is less than it was a year ago. In consequence we find a rising market for flour, with the natural threat of increased cost of bread. The threat is a reality in New York,

Chicago and other large centres of the United States; in Montreal possession of large flour stocks saved the situation for the time being. That there is an unusual condition is the point made by a writer in the New York Evening Post, from whom we quote: "That this week's Chicago price of \$1.29 per bushel for wheat was utterly abnormal, even for the recent years of generally high commodity values, every one knows. But have such values always been so unusual?"

Only in five years since the paper inflation days has this week's price been passed; during the depreciated money period, it was passed very often. This is the record of years since the Civil War, when this was done, with the low price of the same years:

Table with columns: Highest, Lowest, Price, Date. Rows include 1865-1895 prices for wheat.

Five of these sixteen high records were achieved in April or May, six in July or August, two in the early autumn months, and three in the winter time. Prior to 1879, prices of everything were so far influenced by the American paper money inflation that they are not a fair criterion. But taking the period after specie resumption, January, 1879, the 1879 high price was the result of disastrous European crop failure, which affected prices not only that year, but also the next. The worldwide shortage in 1881—a decrease of 147,000,000 bushels in the yield from the year before—was the cause of the high prices that year and the next. In 1888, there occurred a fifty million decrease in the American wheat crop, but the Chicago price was really a "paper corner," fixed by one of the most effective operations ever planned in wheat contracts at Chicago. The price of May, 1895, was brought about not only by the European harvest failures of 1897, but by fears regarding the possible complications to arise from our war with Spain.

The advances in prices has caused an outcry in the United States, and efforts are being made to secure legislation against the corners in breadstuffs. There is good ground for such a movement, but it is an exceedingly hard matter to determine how such legislations could be carried out. A trader is entitled to a fair profit, even in foodstuffs, and abnormal conditions will, of course, cause the price to move skyward. The difficulty would be to differentiate between legitimate trading and cruel speculation. Speculation in foodstuffs is indeed cruel. Such speculation quickly touches the middle classes and the poor. An advance of a cent a loaf is small, but it aids in reaching a high total, and when to that increase is added the advances which have taken place in meats, canned goods and food products generally, it cannot be said that the people of small incomes are being aided by such advances. Combinations which enable the already rich to further enrich themselves because of the necessities of the poor are certainly immoral, and it should be possible to prevent such combinations.

RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The following letter appeared in the Herald: To the Editor.—Reformer wants to know why the young men of to-day don't salute the priests of the city. Because the young men don't see any more necessity to salute every passing clergyman, than they do every passing stranger, be he our greatest merchant prince or the humblest laborer. The gentlemen of the church are not one whit more entitled to the salutation of the people than any other class of self-respecting people are. It may be,

The True Witness has a long record as a Catholic Journal, being in the field in Montreal for a period of fifty-eight years. The True Witness is the sole weekly organ of the Church in the English tongue in the Province of Quebec, and, as such, it should receive the serious consideration of the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of the Province. Does the paper appeal to you? If it does, if you find that it possesses merit and that it is fulfilling its mission, mention that fact to your friends, and, by increasing the circulation, aid in the promotion of the Apostolate of the Press, a mission which has the warmest approval of His Holiness, Pope Pius X. There has been an increase of interest in The True Witness. Since January, eight hundred and nineteen names have been added to the subscription list. There must be a reason for that increase. When you discover that reason pray tell your friends.

too, that the reason lies in the fact that not a few of the clergy ignore the respect often paid to them, as I have seen them do not once only, but scores of times. Any man, in any walk of life, if he is personally worth it, can always, and does, command the respect of all who know him to be worthy of the same. YOUNG MAN.

Montreal, March 30. And probably this young man was well reared, too. Long pants do make a difference sometimes in a boy's conduct.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Witness found in the beatification of Joan of Arc an opportunity for taking a fling at the Catholic Church, worrying its editorial head because history is not unanimous in its verdict on the Maid of Orleans. Historical evidence is not always accurate and many fallacies rendered popular by history have been set aright in this age and generation.

The Irish at home are hearing a word about the Irish abroad. At a meeting held in Dublin on Sunday to raise funds for a new church at Ringsend, Father P. H. O'Donnell, State Chaplain of Massachusetts, who is one of the delegates from the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, made an address, in which he said that it was the poor Irish who built the churches of the United States.

There was quite a Catholic feature in the musical contest which is under way at His Majesty's Theatre this week, under Vice-Regal patronage. On Monday night the fine choir of the Church of St. Louis de France sang splendidly in an excellent programme. Later in the week the choir of the First Baptist Church sang two compositions of Elgar, the Catholic composer, who to-day is the foremost musician of the English-speaking world.

La Semaine Religieuse describes Father John Talbot Smith as "an ecumenical protestant," and then proceeds to deal with an article written by Father Smith in an American magazine and commented on in a Belgium review, stating that this "protestant" writer expresses unbounded admiration for religious orders of women. Is it wonderful that the rector of a Catholic church should have expressed admiration for the many bands of noble women who serve so faithfully in the vineyard of the Lord? But to call him a protestant, oh!

A prompt response has followed the appeal made by Cardinal Gibbons to pay off the indebtedness incurred through the financial entanglements of Rev. Casper Elbert, former pastor of St. Katherine's Church, Baltimore.

The Cardinal assumed the entire indebtedness of \$130,000. He has already received upward of \$60,000, several large checks having been handed to him by wealthy laymen. When the Cardinal visited the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday to confirm a large class, he received a purse of \$1,000 toward the fund. Two members of this congregation each gave \$250.

Boston is taking a big part in the Gaelic revival. On Patriots Day, in memory of those of Irish blood who have died for the faith of their fatherland, a solemn High Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception and was attended by several Gaelic Societies. A sermon in Gaelic by the Rev. Daniel S. Sheerin, of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, East Boston, was a feature. In his Gaelic sermon Father Sheerin spoke of the beauties of the Irish speech, and expressed the hope that the establishment of a Gaelic chair at Boston College

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

BRENNAN'S

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The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, St. James Street, on Tuesday, the fourth day of May, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board, A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager. Montreal, April 1st, 1909.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No 1348. Dame Marie Anne Rosanna Gouin, duly authorized to ester en justice, wife of Joseph David Emilien Mayrand, trader, both of the town of Maisonneuve, said district, has sued, this day, her said husband in separation as to property. Philippe Dorval, attorney for said plaintiff.

Department of Public Works and Labor, P.Q.

Quebec, 15th April, 1909. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Honorable L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, will be received at Quebec, Parliament Building, the 10th May, 1909, between nine o'clock A.M. and four o'clock P.M., for the construction of an Annex to the Jacques Cartier Normal School, on Parc Lafontaine, Montreal, P.Q. Until such date plans and specifications of the work required may be seen at the Government Offices, No 9, St. James Street, Montreal, Mr. R. A. Brassard, Architect, every day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of this tender, drawn on a duly chartered bank and accepted by the same. Such cheque to be made payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works and Labor, P.Q., and to be forfeited to the Government should the tenderer refuse to fulfill the conditions of his tender. The other cheques will be returned to those entitled to them not later than the 20th of May next.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the said tenders. By order, ALPHONSE GAGNON, Secretary, Department of Public Works and Labor, P.Q. N.B.—No reproduction of this notice without special order in writing from this Department.

would assist in preserving the language.

An interesting decision has recently been reached in Connecticut, where, in New Haven, the Supreme Court of Errors upholds the contention of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus, that the mortuary fund of \$621,000, which was on deposit December 31, 1901, when the "Step" assessment system was adopted, does not belong to those members whose membership began prior to that date, and who had been assessed \$1 each to maintain the fund. The money may be applied to general use of the order. The disposition of this money was long a subject of discussion. As no decision could be reached in a friendly suit was brought with several of the State officers of the order as defendants.

Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, has published an article in which he describes the recent pronouncing of a solemn benediction on a new aerodrome and two aeroplanes at Juvisy by Monsignor Amiette, Archbishop of Paris, as unworthy of the Church, and on a par with the prayers of intercession in vogue during the Middle Ages. "This Act," M. Flammarion says, "was a piece of inexcusable childishness in face of the progress of modern science and philanthropy."

The next time that the naughty Archbishop is invited to sprinkle holy water on a flying machine, it is to be hoped that he will bestow a few drops on the learned astronomer. There is no knowing what he might see in the way of new stars.

There is no responsibility on the part of this paper for the following tale. It was found in the London correspondence of the New York Sun: Last month in a school in the out-

Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Seribner's System of Penmanship

SPECIAL FEATURES: simple in method, practical in plan, perfect classification of letters according to similarity of formation. Uniformity and improved style of Capital letters. Clear description of the formation of each letter given separately on the copy, and plainly illustrated by diagrams. Absence of unmeaning words and superfluous sentences. Perfect and progressive grading. Thorough drill in figures. Frequent review practice. Clear and distinct ruling. Graceland and life. Superior quality of materials used and excellence of manufacture. special adaptation to school use, being prepared for this purpose by practical teachers daily employed in teaching the subject.

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skirts of Paris the master complained to the Mayor of the village that the absence of a map of Europe made the teaching of geography difficult for the master and hard to be comprehended by the pupils. The question was thereupon submitted to the local municipal council, and after a heated debate one of the councillors asked with considerable irritation: "Why this expense? What do you want? a map of Europe for? Who knows if one of our children will ever leave this commune?" The request of the schoolmaster was refused.

Stop the Cough.—Coughing is caused by irritation in the respiratory passages and is the effort to dislodge obstructions that come from inflammation of the mucous membrane. Treatment with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will allay the inflammation, and in consequence the cough will cease. Try it and you will use no other preparation for a cold.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published at 816 LaSalle Street, Montreal, Can., by Mr. G. Plunkett Magann.

THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

What constitutes value in a book? The question is one with almost as many answers as there are books...

Just within reach as I write lies a modern copy of "The Compleat Angler" and I venture to express the opinion that it is a better book than the one which was sold for such a considerable sum as the old volume previously spoken of.

There often seems to be an inclination to consider books of greater value because they are old, and in auctions I have observed that the note "first edition" has usually added materially to the sale price.

A young person of my acquaintance fairly withered me for confessing ignorance of the contents of one of the recent productions of a popular writer. It was in vain that it was pleaded in extenuation that there were many, many old books yet unread.

Hazlitt expressed his view of it emphatically when he said, "I hate to read new books. There are twenty or thirty volumes that I have read over and over again, and these are the only ones that I have any desire ever to read at all."

Notes of New Books. Cardinal Manning Offers Subject For Yet Another Biographer. The life of Cardinal Manning has engaged the pens of several biographers, who have either made a general survey of the Cardinal's career or confined themselves to some particular aspect.

The dramatic pieces consist of "Masque of Angels" (at times quite Miltonic) and "The Minister of Eld," an allegory. Next follows a series of odes based on the Cantium Trium Puerorum (Dan 2.) and the book concludes with a selection of poems on such subjects as 'An Ancient Stone Quarry,' 'On passing by a Farmers Home on a Railway,' and the 'Use of Artificial Flowers' for the Altar.

The Faith in India.

A Thousand Natives Joined in Pilgrimage to High Hill of Boifal.

A Lesson to Heathens.

How the faith progresses in India is graphically illustrated by a recent pilgrimage near Khandwa. A correspondent of the Catholic Herald of India, published at Calcutta, contributes these observations:

Twelve miles west of Khandwa, just in the middle of the Catholic Mission District, there is a high hill, called Boifal. About six years ago the Brothers of St. Francis opened some new villages for Christ around this hill and a small residence was built on the top by Rev. Bros. Nicholas and Clement, to facilitate visiting the surrounding villages.

In 1904 Bishop Bonaventure of Nagpur, blessed there the cornerstone for a small chapel, dedicated to Mary Immaculate, and this Sanctuary on the top of Boifal Hill can be seen from almost the whole of Nimar.

Since then, week by week, groups of pilgrims are coming to the little shrine of our Lady of Boifal, saying their prayers, invoking the Blessed Mother of God, and promising gratitude and devotion, when their prayers are heard.

This year the priests in charge of the new Christians proposed to celebrate the feast of the apparition of our Lady at Lourdes with more solemnity than usual, and the people of all the Christian villages gladly answered this invitation: a grand pilgrimage was arranged and more than 1000 people took part in it.

On Saturday, the 13th February, processions from the different centres of the Mission, headed by the cross, carrying banners and flags, came walking, singing and praying up to Boifal, the whole hill having been gaily decorated and a big altar built outside the chapel. The finest of the processions was that of old Dr. Anthony, who brought his people from Songir, four hours' far walking.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon confessions began; and when it became dark the whole hill was illuminated by hundreds of torches, small lamps, lights and Chinese lanterns. Then the public prayers began and soon more than a thousand pilgrims had formed a big procession saying the Rosary and singing Hindustani

hymns to Mary, while the Christian village musicians trumpeted and drummed in the intervals with all their strength. The statue of our Lady was carried by eight maiden girls of different villages, who had dressed uniformly in splendid white sari and a blue sash. Even after the procession singing continued throughout the whole night and many people, the Brothers included, did not think of sleeping at all.

At day break the first two Masses were said in the chapel, which was filled twice, only by communicants. At 8 o'clock again a big procession was formed to go three times around the hill. The morning prayers were said in common and the priests then vested for holy Mass, which was celebrated in the open air. Rev. Father Decisier, the editor of the Farjshita, sang the solemn High Mass, Rev. Fr. Daviet being deacon and Rev. Father Pallud, sub-deacon. The choir, guided by Rev. Bro. Nicholas, was rendered by 12 Franciscan Brothers with some catechists; pure Gregorian chant: Mass of the Angels.

After Mass, a masterpiece of an eloquent sermon in Hindi was preached by Rev. Father Daviet of Aulia: the crowds of pilgrims were listening with great attention: acclamations of joy and enthusiasm broke now and then through the silence. Along the border of the hill a number of heathens had gathered to witness the fine spectacle. The Christians before leaving the hill went once more to the sanctuary, offering candles, incense, paise, and prayers, and then joyfully went home.

This has been the first pilgrimage in heathenish Nimarland, but it was a fair display of the unity and strength of our converts.

And thus we love and live apart, New ties to each have come; The stranger's weal we took to heart, Our homes are the stranger's home; Even our tongues have learned the speech, Of the kindly stranger, soft and bland, And to our children loyally teach Faith and fealty to another land.

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THREE SISTERS AND THREE FLAGS.

The following verses were composed while the Author was living in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, but is published now for the first time. Father Miguel Hidalgo was beheaded in May 1811. Under his leadership the first blow for Mexican Independence was struck on Sept. 16, 1810. The bell of his church which he rung to call the patriots together on that night, is now in the National Museum in the City of Mexico. It is Mexico's Liberty Bell. The emblem on the Mexican Flag is a buzzard standing on a cactus, holding a writhing rattlesnake in his beak. It was designed by the Aztecs in Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) many centuries before the conquest of that city by Cortez in 1519 and 1520.

We played on the meadow, the hill and the sea, We waded through pools in the fen, We swung on the limbs of an old willow-tree That hung o'er a brook in the glen. We played that the bough was a ship on the sea As it dipped in the crystal tide, Bearing us off to the land of the free To the world so great and wide.

Years have come and years have gone No more at life we play, And the surely ship we sailed upon Has carried us far away, And far away beyond the sea On holy Ireland's shore, There is a spot where sisters three In memory meet, once more.

And thus we love and live apart, New ties to each have come; The stranger's weal we took to heart, Our homes are the stranger's home; Even our tongues have learned the speech, Of the kindly stranger, soft and bland, And to our children loyally teach Faith and fealty to another land.

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TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

Dear Reader,—Be patient with me for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? or what else can I do?

For without that help this Mission must cease to exist, and the poor Catholics already here remain without a Church.

I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a Mean Upper-Room. Yet such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the county of Norfolk measuring 35 by 20 miles.

And to add to my many anxieties, I have no Diocesan Grant. No Endowment (except Hope) We must have outside help for the present, or haul down the flag.

The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand towards the cost of building, but the Bishop will not allow us to go into debt. I am most grateful to those who have helped us and trust they will continue their charity.

To those who have not helped I would say:—For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a "little." It is easier and more pleasant to give than to beg. Speed the glad hour when I need no longer plead for a permanent Home for the Blessed Sacrament.

Father Gray, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, England. P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation and send with my acknowledgments a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

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

Yours faithfully in Christ, F. W. KEATING, Bishop of Northampton.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. AN even numbered section of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 5 and 20 not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land is each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Dear Aunt Beck. I wrote you a letter I did not see. Boys and Girls so I did not write to you.

Dear Aunt Beck. I am so glad like sliding on playing outside for we live near takes us out but sit very quiet baby with us, a fun, if we were tumble into a berrying, too.

Dear Aunt Beck. I am six years school after Chr helping me to v no brothers or lot of toys so some. This is a Your H

"Nellie Brooks morning. I this girl to red whole school." Polly nodded "I don't know school anyway," citations are worse and worse how she will tions.

As a matter of record that term in question, when being late, she tation. The tw were vexed over average of the exchanged indign Nellie's bowed h cher looked puzz said, "I should h school."

When the signa scholars to rise recess, Nellie Bro The teacher rapp pencil, and the Nellie's shoulder, tionless, her bes arms, and the g to attract her a then frightened. " the matter with the boy at the play a lively ma

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Dear Little Fr... I suppose you... been falling ru... the beginning... when you can... The birds are v... happy song... brooks have... are flowing i... ultimate destin... little girls, al... and playing a... story of the a... should think a... you in some w... and tell me if... is coming with... outdoor life... have winter... snowstorms, it... snowbanks, its... bogging, its... opinions. Wake up, litt... send such a lo... Corner. Let... games again ne... You

DAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

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BOYS and GIRLS

Dear Little Friends:
I suppose you are all looking out and beyond the raindrops that have been falling rather frequently since the beginning of April to the time when you can get outdoors to play. The birds are coming back, too, their happy song is heard; the little brooks have broken their bonds and are flowing merrily on to their ultimate destiny, little boys, and little girls, also, are spinning tops and playing marbles, all telling the story of the advent of spring. I should think all this must impress you in some way, so why not write and tell me if you are glad summer is coming with its free and easy outdoor life, or would you rather have winter with its great big snowbanks, its gay frolics in the snowbanks, its skating, sliding, tobogganing? Let me hear all your opinions.

Wake up, little folks. You used to send such a lot of letters to the Corner. Let me see all the old names again next week.

Your loving,
AUNT BECKY.

Dear Aunt Becky:
This is the first time I have written to you. I wonder would you like me? I am eight years old, but have not gone to school yet. My mamma teaches me at home because I have too far to go to the nearest school—four miles. My brothers and sisters go, but they are older than me, and papa drives them every morning, and at night some of the neighbors in turn bring them home. I have a dog for a pet, a pretty little fox terrier. His name is Sport and he follows me everywhere I go. This is a long letter, so I will close. Hoping you will let me write again.

Your loving niece,
HATTIE GLEESON.

Quebec, April 14, 1909.

Dear Aunt Becky:
I wrote you a long time ago, but I did not send many letters in the Boys and Girls page for a long time so I did not write. I wish all the boys and girls who read this page would write letters to you. I like to read them. I like the stories, too. Mamma reads them to my little brother and sisters.

I go to school and am in the second reader, history, catechism, geography and speller. The school house is the next house to ours, so we can go every day, no matter how bad the weather is. I have three sisters and two brothers, one sister and brother younger than myself. Our church was fixed beautifully for Easter. I will say good-bye for this time.

Your niece,
MARION SPEERS.

Chatham, April 19, 1909.

Dear Aunt Becky:
I am so glad winter is over. I like sliding and skating, but I like playing outside better in summer, for we live near a lake and papa takes us out boating. He makes us sit very quiet because we take the baby with us, and he is so full of fun, if we were not quiet he might tumble into the lake. I like to go berrying, too. Mamma gives us a nice lunch in a basket, and we go off to the woods and gather berries. We made a lot of sugar this year. Papa sells it in town. I have two sisters and one baby brother. We all go to school but the baby. I am ten years old. Good-bye.

From your niece,
CARRIE MEEHAN.

Hamilton, April 18, 1909.

Dear Aunt Becky:
I am six years old and I want to school after Christmas. Mamma is helping me to write this. I have no brothers or sisters, but I have a lot of toys so that I cannot be lonesome. This is all.

Your little nephew,
ROY KENNY.

HELPING NELLIE.

"Nellie Brooks was late again this morning. I think it's a shame for a girl to reduce the average of a whole school!"

Polly nodded with an air of being in full agreement with the remark. "I don't know why Nellie comes to school anyway," she said. "Her recitations are miserable, growing worse and worse. I don't know how she will pass her examinations."

As a matter of fact Nellie Brooks was making anything but a brilliant record that term, and on the day in question, when she had begun by being late, she failed in every recitation. The two classmates who were vexed over the lowering of the average of the school as a whole exchanged indignant glances over Nellie's bowed head. Even the teacher looked puzzled. "Nellie," she said, "I should like to see you after school."

When the signal sounded for the scholars to rise and march out at recess, Nellie Brooks did not move. The teacher rapped sharply with her pencil, and the girl nearly touched Nellie's shoulder. Still she sat motionless, her head resting on her arms, and the girl who had tried to attract her attention looked rather frightened. "I guess something's the matter with Nellie," she said.

The boy at the piano began to play a lively march and the scholars

tramped out. The teacher came hurrying from her desk to see what ailed Nellie. Polly and Marion came too.

A shake of the shoulder, then another harder one, and Nellie opened her eyes. For a moment she blinked and stared without seeming to realize where she was. Then she jumped. "Oh, Miss Lester," she cried. "I didn't mean to go asleep in school."

Miss Lester put a gentle hand on the girl's shoulder. "Why are you so sleepy, Nellie? I don't understand."

It took some time for Nellie to finish her explanation, and Polly and Marion stood by and heard every word.

Six weeks before, it seemed, Nellie's mother had sprained her ankle and she had not been able to bear her weight upon her feet since. Mrs. Brooks did not keep a servant, and the work of the household had devolved on Nellie's shoulders. "I get up real early," Nellie explained, "but I don't get done working so as to go to studying till nine o'clock. Then I guess I'm too tired to learn anything." A tear of discouragement made its way down her cheek. "I hate to give up school," she faltered. "But I guess I shall have to do it."

But as it turned out, this was not necessary. For from that day forth Nellie had helpers. In the morning after breakfast, Polly or Marion was almost always on hand to help Nellie with the dishes and to put Mrs. Brooks' luncheon on the table with her after school, and the work which had dragged so with one seemed good fun where there were three to do it. Sometimes one of the girls read the history lesson aloud, while the other two worked, and it was surprising to see how easy it was to combine study with household tasks.

Nellie was more than grateful to the two who had helped her over the hard place. But the other girls had their own reason for being grateful. Through Nellie they had learned an important lesson—that it is not safe to pass judgment till one knows all the facts in the case.

The National Game.

Every Boy Should Play Lacrosse Because it is a Canadian Sport.

Now that the warm sun and gentle rains of April have almost completed the work of removing the evidences of winter from the fields and open spaces, and the turf has begun to show a new life, springing hopefully with a promise of coming green, it is time to think of summer sports and prepare for outdoor games. Every boy has his own taste, but whatever taste a boy has in the matter of recreation, it should be some form of pastime that will take him into the fresh air. The majority of boys like to get outside, but there are some boys who do not care to mingle in the rough play of the sturdy chaps. To every boy who can join in the healthy sports, my advice is, go right in, playing fearlessly and fairly. To those who cannot do so, the advice is to spend as much time as possible in the open air, and take a live interest in walking. To the boys who are strong enough to take part in the more violent forms of exercise, it is suggested that they bear patiently with others less favored by nature, and to remember that where Nature is sparing with muscle she is often generous with brains.

A CANADIAN GAME.

To the boys who can play the healthy games, lacrosse is heartily recommended. Play anything you like, but make lacrosse part of your play. There is a national reason for this. Lacrosse is a national game. It is not a modern invention, as baseball is, it is a game that was played when this country was young. It was the game of the Indian before the first white man came to America. In course of time the white man took the Indian's game, as he has taken all that the Indian loved, and made it his own, developing it into its present perfection. The Indian did not play the game as it is played now, with limited teams and fenced-in fields. The original games were played on great open spaces, village against village, tribe against tribe. Some of the early writers state that they witnessed games in which as many as five hundred men participated on each side. They were not gentle in their play, and it is recorded that blood was spilt on occasion; a peculiar trait of the game that remains to this very day as any boy who has had the good fortune to have witnessed contests on the Shamrock, Montreal and National fields can tell.

A CUNNING RUSE.

There is one instance on record where the wily Indian used a lacrosse match as a ruse to gain possession of a French fort. The braves had weapons concealed in their clothing. These were not visible in the play, but the game progressed into an exciting melee close to the gate and in an effort to secure the place weapons were suddenly produced and an attack began. That is a matter of history, and you ought to stir your teacher into telling more about the incident.

Lacrosse is the national game. It is truly Canadian and all things that are Canadian and tend to pro-

mote and develop the national spirit should be encouraged and should receive the full sympathy of all boys. Play lacrosse by all means. It is a good game. It calls into requisition all the muscles and brain that the player possesses. It makes him quick and active, it teaches him to be alert, to think and act quickly. It makes him work in harmony with his fellows; when he learns how to perform the latter part unselfishly he will have learned a great lesson, and one which he should remember throughout his life. The lacrosse team can be successful only when every man of the twelve who forms the team plays in sympathy with the other and individual brilliancy is sacrificed for combination. Later, when he grows to manhood, the boy will learn that he can do little by himself, and that he must act in co-operation with his friends, each helping the other.

ALWAYS PLAY CLEANLY.

When you play the game, play it cleanly and honestly. Do not take any unfair advantage of your opponent; respect the decision of the referee even if you think that he is wrong. The safest way to escape wrong decisions is not to play such a game as will deserve punishment. When you win act modestly always praise your opponents.

I said that Lacrosse is Canada's national game, but other people are taking it up. They play mighty good lacrosse in Ireland and in England; there are some fine teams in Australia, while a dozen of the big universities in the United States have included the game in their athletic departments. Lacrosse is known even in South Africa. Now when so many other people take an interest in the game it follows that it is a good game. As it is a good game, it should receive its best and strongest support from Canadians, whose game it is by right.

HANS.

A GRATEFUL WOMAN

Tells of the Remarkable Cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought in Her Case—Had Undergone Four Operations Without Help.

When women approach that critical period in their lives known as the turn of life, they do so with a feeling of apprehension and uncertainty for in the manner in which they pass that crisis determines the health of their after life. During this most important time in the life of a woman, her whole aim should be to build up and strengthen her system to meet the unusual demands upon it. Devotion to family should not lead to neglect of self. The hard work and worries of household cares should be avoided as far as possible.

But whether she is able to do this or not, no woman should fail to take the tonic treatment offered by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will build up her blood and fortify her whole system, enabling her to pass this critical period with safety. We give the following strong proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are constantly doing for suffering women.

Mrs. Margaret Wood, Southfield, N.B., says:—"Some years ago I became a victim to the troubles that afflict so many of my sex, in the very worst form. The doctor in charge neither through medicine nor local treatment gave me any help, and he decided that I must undergo an operation if I was to have any relief. During the next two years I underwent four successive operations. During this time I had the attention of some of the best physicians. From each operation I received some benefit, but only of short duration, and then I drifted back into the same wretched condition as before. During all this time I was taking medicine to build up my system, but with no avail. I was reduced to a mere skeleton; my nerves were utterly broken down. My blood was of a light yellowish color, and I was so far gone that I took spells in which my lips, fingers and tongue would seem paralyzed. I cannot begin to express what I suffered and went through in those two years. I was completely discouraged and thought I could not live long. Then on the urgent advice of friends I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after some weeks perceived a change for the better. I continued to take the Pills for several months gradually growing stronger and suffering less, and in the end found myself once more a well woman and enjoying the blessing of such good health as I had not known for years. I now always keep these Pills in the house and after a hard day's work take them for a few days and they always seem to put new life and energy in my body. I sincerely hope my experience may be of benefit to some other suffering woman."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicines or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Benevolent Actor.

Chauncey Olcott is Fervent Catholic and Good Friend of Franciscans.

Chauncey Olcott, the noted Irish tenor, who is well known in Montreal, drew up his will several days ago and provided for the Franciscan Brothers of Brooklyn to the extent of \$10,000. This benefaction on the part of Mr. Olcott indicates the depth of his friendship towards the good brothers and is another manifestation of the man's devotion to charity.

GILLETT'S GOODS ARE THE BEST!



**MAGIC BAKING POWDER
GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.**

When your dealer, in filling your order for any of above goods, reaches for a substitute, **STOP HIM!** That is the time to do it. It is too late when you get home, and the package opened, partially used and found wanting, as is generally the case with substitutes.

There are many reasons why you should ask for the above well advertised articles, but absolutely none why you should let a substituting dealer palm off something which he claims to be "just as good," or "better" or "the same thing" as the article you ask for.

The buying public recognize the superior quality of well advertised and standard articles like Gillett's goods. The substitutor realizes this fact and tries to sell inferior goods on the advertiser's reputation.

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316 Lagachetiere Street W., Montreal.

For many years Mr. Olcott has been an ardent admirer of the Franciscan Brothers, and on many occasions he has made substantial manifestations of the esteem which he has entertained for them. The noble work of these holy men and the self-sacrificing lives led by them appeal very strongly to the religious side of Mr. Olcott's character.

Mr. Olcott has a most sympathetic nature, and his heart always goes out to the distressed and unfortunate. Last winter, when he was playing at the Broadway Theatre, Mr. Olcott learned that a student at St. Leonard's Academy, Arthur Boland, of 784 Putnam avenue, was very ill and that the boy's days were very likely numbered. Summoning Brother Gerard, principal of St. Leonard's Academy, Mr. Olcott repaired to the lad's home and sang for half an hour, bringing cheer to the young sufferer, and providing him at least a temporary respite from pain. Mr. Olcott had not been well that day and on the way home he became severely ill. The physician declared that his extra exertion of the afternoon had brought about his illness. That was why Mr. Olcott could not appear at the Broadway Theatre on a certain evening last winter.

Mr. Olcott is a devout Catholic and a first Friday communicant. He has a chapel in his residence in Central Park West.—Brooklyn Tablet.

Religion in Schools.

English Nonconformist Opinion Favors Position Taken By Catholics.

A Mistaken Conception.

Catholics in England, aided considerably by the Irish Parliamentary Party, and because of firm unity of purpose, have made known their positive opinion regarding religious instruction in schools for which they pay taxes. How their campaign is succeeding can be seen by reading the opinion of The British Weekly, the leading Nonconformist paper. The article was published after the recent proceedings of the Free Church Congress at Swansea:

"We have not much heart to discuss the subject of education. There is a text, 'In returning ye shall be saved.' It is a hard way to tread that way of returning, to admit a mistake, and to go back upon the road. But it is a part of our life in this clouded world. That the National Free Church Council went wholly wrong in its education policy we have maintained from the beginning. By-and-by the Council will frankly admit the error. The plan of making simple Bible teaching the one form of religious instruction established and paid for by the State was a plan that we declared from the first no Government would ever take up, however powerful. This prophecy has been amply fulfilled. We will add to it that no Government in the future will ever look at such a plan. We may have one day a Socialist Government which will give us secular education, but no Government, Conservative, Liberal, or Socialist, will ever select for establishment simple Bible teaching to the exclusion of other forms."

Mr. Guttery's view is that it is a mistake to have any other plan but established Bible-teaching.

An Anomaly Removed

Knights of St. Patrick Now Number One Catholic Member.

Like father, like son. The vacancy in the Order of St. Patrick, caused by Lord Howth's death, has been filled by the appointment of the Earl of Granard, whose father wore the same insignia. It is a welcome little coincidence that one Catholic, Mr. Julian Gaisford, has inherited the Howth property and another the Howth St. Patrick. This illustrious Order was instituted in 1783; but down to the Disestablishment of the "Irish Church," a professor of the ancient faith of St. Patrick was practically debarred from its honors, by reason of the religious service in the Protestant Cathedral of St. Patrick, which formed part of the ceremony of installation. The last survivor of the Knights who took part in the religious function is King Edward VII., who was installed as an ordinary member of the Order in 1868, the year before Gladstone disestablished the Irish Church.

The appointment, perhaps, is not without that touch of anomaly which so often confronts one directly the Irish Channel is crossed. At least, we are informed in one quarter that at the investiture of Lord Birkenhead, who was appointed by the present Government the majority of the Knights (the motto of whose Order is Quis Separabit?) were absent from the Chapter meeting. We do not imagine, however, that there will be any boycott on the forthcoming ceremony in Dublin Castle, the new Knight being not only a member of the Government, but a particularly popular member of the King's Household.

Since the late Lord Kenmare's death in 1905 there has been no Catholic Knight of St. Patrick. By the new nomination that grotesque anomaly has been removed.—London Tablet.

Catholic Chinaman Shows Zeal.

A Chinaman, inspired by the celebration of the feast of St. Patrick, mounted the stage in the St. Vincent's School Hall, St. Paul, Minn., and urged the extension of the Catholic religion among his countrymen and the erection of churches in St. Paul and Chicago especially for their worship. The Chinaman is Charles Young, a convert of Father Cosgrove, pastor of St. Vincent's Church. He was born in San Francisco thirty years ago. The spirit of his address was clear to the fifteen hundred parishioners present, and he was greeted with a thunderous applause. He returned again to the stage and sang in the Chinese language "Killarney." He was again encoored, and appeared again on the stage to sing "Come Back to Erin" in Chinese.

cannot possibly accept simple Bible-teaching. For one thing, as Dr. Lindsay has pointed out in his great History of the Reformation, Romanists and Protestants do not mean the same thing by Scripture. The Scriptures to which Romanists appeal include the Apocryphal books of the Old Testament and the Scriptures which are authoritative, and not the books of the Old and New Testament in the original books, but a translation into Latin known as the Vulgate of Pope Sixtus V.

A DIFFERENT BOOK.

They are, therefore, a book to a large extent different from the one to which Protestants appeal. Further, the Scriptures are by the Romanists to be interpreted by the Church, not by the conscience and intellect and heart of the individual. For these good reasons, from their own point of view, Romanists have uniformly preferred secular education in the schools to Protestant Bible-teaching.

USES BABY'S OWN TABLETS ONLY.

Mrs. Wm. Bell, Falkland, B.C., says:—"I have five little ones ranging from one to eleven years of age, and when any of them are ailing I always give them Baby's Own Tablets which always bring prompt relief. I do not think there is anything you can keep in the home as good as Baby's Own Tablets." Thousands of other mothers speak just as warmly of this medicine, which never fails to cure all stomach, bowel and teething troubles. Guaranteed by a government analyst to be perfectly safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PROTESTANT TEACHING.

We have pointed out to Mr. Guttery that simple Bible-teaching is, of course, Protestant, and we asked him how it is consistent with religious liberty to give Protestant teaching a preference over Roman Catholic teaching or Anglo-Catholic teaching. To this we have never had any reply, and we do not expect any reply, for there is none to be given. The leaders seem to have made some arrangement with Mr. Guttery, the result of which is a series of resolutions which would occupy about a column of print. Few people are likely to read them. But it is noticeable that they ask for the removal of the cost of sectarian teaching from public funds. This ought to mean the removal of simple Bible-teaching from public funds, since it is admittedly Protestant, and we have no doubt that many voted for it for this reason.

It is damning upon the Free Church Council that the Romanist

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup at the first intimation of irritation in the throat and prevent disease from lodging in the pulmonary organs. Neglected colds are the cause of untold suffering throughout the country, all of which could have been prevented by the application of this simple but powerful medicine. The price, 25 cents, brings it within the reach of all.

From the Irish Mail.

Great floods caused by severe rains have caused great damage in Leinster. The rivers are higher than at any period during the last twenty-five years.

A winter cattle show is to be a feature in Dublin each year. This was recently decided by the Irish Cattle Association.

The movement to have the big mail steamers quit Queenstown as a port of call is arousing considerable opposition in Ireland, and a counter movement is on foot.

At the opening of the Commission on Thursday, Judge Kenny congratulated the grand juries of the Dublin City and County on the almost complete immunity from crime of both. At Cork Criminal Sessions, on Thursday, the Recorder was presented with white gloves. The same ceremony took place recently at Limerick City and County Assizes, Monaghan, Wicklow, and other places. The instances in which the criminal calendars comprised not more than one, two or three cases are very numerous. It would be most interesting if a return giving the record presented all over Ireland at the Spring Assizes were compiled and published far and wide.

The first church in Ireland erected in honor of Our Lady of Lourdes, will be dedicated next Sunday. It is in Whitehead, County Antrim. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by Bishop Tohill.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., which occurred at the parochial residence, Mountbellew. For 39 years he administered to the spiritual and temporal wants of the people in his charge, with the most gratifying results. The magnificent churches, schools, and other public buildings are monuments to the success which attended his mission in the parish he loved so well. It is only six months since the people of his united parishes and the priests of the Premier Deanery, assembled in Mountbellew to celebrate his Golden Jubilee, and it was the wish and prayer of everybody then present that he would be spared to his people for many years to come.

It may interest the promoters of Dundalk Dog Show, as well as sausage manufacturers and others, to know that there are 1684 licensed dogs in Dundalk district this year, as compared with 1628 last year. Why people pay license duty for about 1000 of them is one of the mysteries that puzzle earnest inquirers into the byways of taxation. We don't use the dogs for hunting, for if we trespass in pursuit of game we are summoned to Petty Sessions and fined. Anyhow, there is no game to hunt. The good red deer that Fionn and Diarmuid used to follow through the woods and bogs are as extinct as the Megalosaurus. The only game we can hunt with the dogs is the tramp, and that is a game that does not always pay. But it must be gratifying to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to know that we are helping him to raise the money for Old Age Pensions and to buy a few more Dreadnoughts to keep the fear of England strong in the hearts of Germans, Japs and others.—Dundalk Democrat.

At a recent meeting of Clones Guardians, Mr. Tracey, V.C., presiding, Mr. E. Graham said he wished to propose a motion, but before doing so he would like to make a few remarks. The old bachelor question was agitating the civilized world over at the present time (laughter). Bachelors should be coerced to marry or a tax should be imposed on them which could be utilized for some useful purpose, either providing pensions for old married couples or premiums for young bachelors who had the manliness to get married (laughter). Bachelors had no right to live a single life when the country was teeming with bright, lovely, marriageable young girls (laughter). He moved: "We are of opinion that the

The Birthplace of Balfe.

Pitt street, Dublin, the birthplace of Michael William Balfe, the eminent composer, was not named from the man who destroyed the Parliament of Ireland by force and fraud and a series of measures of corruption to which history has no parallel, but from a statesman of far different calibre, the elder Pitt, Earl of Chatham, from whom Chatham street and Chatham Row are also named. These streets were built during the war for American Independence, when Ireland regarded the cause of America as her own, and was enthusiastic in her admiration of Chatham in his vindication in the British Parliament of American rights and liberties, and his openly expressed sympathy with the American colonists in their successful fight for freedom. In 1775, indeed, the American patriots issued a special address to the Irish urging the identity of their interests, and in the same year Chatham said: "I that Ireland was with America." It is pleasant to remember that Chatham was, as Speaker Foster stated in his speech against the Union in February, 1800 utterly opposed to any measure of Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

time has come when the Government should seriously consider the imposition of a tax on all bachelors (according to income) who have reached the age of 35 years, the money raised in each county to be utilized in providing premiums for young couples who enter the married state before arriving at the age of 25. We are convinced that were such a measure passed it would go a long way towards solving the emigration problem and improve the country."

Mr. J. P. Tierney seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Discussing The Drink Curse, the Dublin Freeman comments: The evil effects of indulgence in strong drink are so often pointed out on the platform, in the Press, from the pulpit, that one almost hesitates before again dealing even in the most cursory way with a subject which has become so hackneyed. Yet the fact that the question is again and again dealt with shows how utterly useless all warnings are to a very great many people. We rejoice to think that in Ireland there is great improvement going on in this respect. We had reason recently to comment on the fact that on the National Holiday in Dublin drunkenness was scarcely seen at all. Personally the only drunkenness we witnessed was on the part of members of the garrison, soldiers who had got the day off and proceeded to make beasts of themselves. That does not affect us much, although it is never pleasant to see a human being, whatever his country, making a beast of himself. But so far as Irish people were concerned, they presented an admirable spectacle of sobriety and restraint. These remarks occur to us on seeing a speech of the Postmaster General at a meeting of the Post Office Total Abstinence Society. He said: "Of these who were dismissed from the Postal Service last year, 36 per cent, owed their dismissal entirely to drink. The same failing was the cause of 68 per cent. of the reductions of postmen." A little bit of prosaic fact like that is worth tons of eloquent denunciation of alcoholic drinking. It is an evil of the first magnitude which causes 36 out of every 100 dismissals from a single service in the State. Indeed what could be much greater.

There was a meeting at St. Macarten's Cathedral, Monaghan, on Tuesday under the presidency of Cardinal Logue for the nomination of a successor to Bishop Owens in the see of Clogher. His Eminence presided at the Mass. The choice of the 34 parish priests who assembled fell as follows: Dignissinus: The Rev. Patrick McKenna, Maynooth College, 16; Dignior: The Rev. Patrick Keown, P.P., Lattin, 10; Dignus: The Very Archdeacon McGlone, P.P., Carrickmacross, 8. Of the first named The Freeman's Journal gives the following account: "Father McKenna, who was ordained about fifteen years ago, has been on the staff of Maynooth College since October, 1904, when he secured the appointment to the Chair of Moral Theology after a very brilliant career. He was engaged in missionary work in his native diocese at the time, but he previously held a Professorship of Theology in St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny. It will thus be seen that he has had a varied experience, and is eminently qualified to fill the important position to which the voice of the priests of Clogher has called him. The name of the candidate will, in the usual way, be considered at a meeting of the Bishops of the Province, to be held in the near future, and, after this, they will be forwarded to Rome with such recommendations as the Bishops in their wisdom shall deem it necessary to make. Instead, however, of being sent to the Congregation of the Propaganda, as hitherto, the names will be immediately submitted to the Papal Secretary of State, whose duty it will be to bring them before the Council of the Conventio. When the decision of the Council has been arrived at, the Supreme Pontiff must give his approbation to their choice before the Bull is dispatched."

Jesuits and Earthquake.

Will Establish Chain to Observe Seismic Disturbances. Recently in conversation with an eminent professor of the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University it was stated that such progress is being made in modern methods of seismic observation, that it was hoped to be able to foretell coming earthquake disturbances. Coming quickly upon this and following the many suggestions since the Italian earthquake that more attention should be given to the study of seismic disturbances by the different Governments, and on the urgent recommendation of the Geological Society of America, that seismological stations should be established in the United States, the Jesuit Fathers have decided to install a complete scientific apparatus in twelve colleges belonging to their order in the United States and Canada, to take earthquake records. There are at least twenty-eight colleges in the United States and Canada, under the control of the Jesuits, and the system of study mapped out by the fathers in this important branch of geology is regarded as a big step in gathering important data.

According to Dr. Thomas A. Jagard, Professor of Geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the leading geologists in the world, with such a system of stations for the purpose of observing the interior disturbances of the earth as the Jesuits are about to install, it is possible for trained scientists to forecast earthquakes with a great deal of accuracy. From this it will be seen that the church is always sympathetic to the cause of true scientific progress.

No Danger of a Split.

For some time to come opponents of the Irish cause will, it may be safely predicted, endeavor to make capital out of the local proceedings in connection with the Irish National Convention. That the attitude assumed by a small section of Nationalists towards the Irish Party and its leader, Mr. Redmond, has caused a great deal of pain amongst Irishmen at home and abroad there can be no doubt. But it is certain that the promoters of dissension have few sympathisers and that the strength of the party will not be seriously affected by their attacks. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, speaking in Liverpool on Tuesday evening, said that if there were any likelihood of a split amongst the majority of the Irish representatives, eager though he was to serve the interests of his country till the last day of his life, he would retire from politics and return to his books. The remark elicited from one of his hearers the assurance that there was no danger of such a contingency, and the applause with which the words were received indicated the thorough unanimity of those present in approving of the Irish Party's policy. The reception accorded to the Irish members who have just been addressing meetings in British constituencies not only by people of Irish birth and extraction, but also by English, Scotch, and Welsh electors is a sign that the work of converting the predominant partner to the Home Rule cause is steadily progressing, despite the misrepresentations as to the state of Ireland which find their way into the columns of the press.

THEY FIXED UP THE POSTMASTER

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured His Lumbago and Sciatica.

That Was Three Years Ago and He is Still Cured—Why You Should Try Dodd's Kidney Pills First.

Elliston, Trinity Bay Nfld., April 19. (Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve Sciatica and Lumbago, but cure it once and for all, is the experience of Mr. Alfred Crew, postmaster here. "Yes," the postmaster says in telling his story, "it is three years since I was cured of Lumbago and Sciatica. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it, and I am happy to say the cure was permanent. "I had pains in my back, Cramps in my Muscles, Shooting Pains across my Loins, and I often found it hard to get any rest at night, and when I did my sleep was unrefreshing. I was medically attended, but without getting any benefit, and at last I was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used six boxes altogether and they took the pains away and quite cured me." Nearly every cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills tells of trying something else first. If you use Dodd's Kidney Pills first you will never need to try "something else." They always cure all diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases that are caused by sick Kidneys.

A Requiem Mass.

On Wednesday morning, 7th inst., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th Street, New York City, a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the late Miss Catherine McConniff of this city was offered up by the Rev. John Scully, of the Society of Jesus, Mr. J. J. McConniff, uncle of the deceased, who was unfortunately prevented from reaching Montreal in time to attend the funeral service at St. Patrick's Church here, was present with friends.

Took Holy Habit at Convent of Holy Cross.

On the second of this month thirty-two postulants took the holy habit at the Convent of the Holy Cross, St. Laurent, among whom were the following Montreal ladies: Misses A. Perron, Sr. Marie de Ste. Imprime; C. Conroy, Sr. Marie de St. Columban; A. Lanctot, Sr. Marie de Ste. Jeanne de Toulouse; E. Garlepy Sr. Marie de Ste. Casilde; A. Bourbon, Sr. Marie de Ste. Albertine; M. A. Smith, Sr. Marie de St. Agnes de Bohemia; B. Beaupre, Sr. Marie de St. Hervé; A. Duffy, Sr. Marie de St. Edith; J. Dupré, Sr. Marie de St. Vincent Ferrier; J. Healy, Sr. Marie de St. Josephine.

The Real Liver Pill.—A torpid liver means a disordered system, mental depression, lassitude, and, in the end, if care be not taken, a chronic state of debility. The very best medicine to arouse the liver to healthy action is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are compounded of purely vegetable substances of careful selection and no other pills have their fine qualities. They do not gripe or pain and they are agreeable to the most sensitive stomach.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE

Summer suburban train service between Montreal and Vancouver and other points will commence on Sunday, April 25, 1909.

MONTREAL-VALLEYFIELD

Commencing April 24, train leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m. will run through to Valleyfield, arriving there at 7.05 p.m. Returning leave Valleyfield at 8.00 a.m. Monday, arriving Montreal at 9.45 a.m. This service will continue daily except Sunday until further advised.

MONTREAL-IBERVILLE

Commencing Saturday, April 17th, train leaving Montreal at 4.30 p.m., and commencing Monday, April 19th, train leaving Irberville at 7.05 p.m. will run via St. Johns and Irberville daily, except Sunday, until further advised. Timetables giving full particulars will be issued in a few days.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHEAP RATES.

In effect until April 30th, 1909, Second-Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, ORE., NELSON, ROSLAND, SPOKANE, SALT LAKE CITY, LOS ANGELES.....\$47.70
MEXICO CITY, Mex.....\$49.00
Low rates to many other points.

TOURIST CARS leave Montreal daily, Sundays included, at 10.30 p.m. for Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, and Seattle. Price of berth—Winnipeg, 54; Calgary, 65; Vancouver and Seattle, 75.

SHORT LINE FOR ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX, ETC.

Fast Express leaves Windsor 7.30 p.m. daily except Saturday. High-class equipment. Sleeper and coaches.

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

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A.M. Except Sunday.

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12 St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.
N.B.—On Saturdays, this train goes as far as St. Flavie only.

4.00 P.M. Except Sunday.

Saturday Only.

12 St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.

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

WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE.

Mother—"And when he proposed, didn't you tell him to see me?" Daughter—"Yes, mamma; and he said he'd seen you several times, but he wanted to marry me just the same."—The Sphinx.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Station Building, Section and Tool Houses, between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Stations, etc.," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of the 27th day of April, 1909, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of station buildings, section and tool houses, etc., as follows, viz.: Section No. 1—From Lake Superior Junction to Mile 1629 (near Wabigoon River.) 4 No. 2 Station Buildings. 2 No. 3 Station Buildings. 5 Section Houses. Section No. 2—From Mile 1629 to Mile 1729 (N.E. of Rennie.) 1 No. 1 Station building. 2 No. 2 Station Building. 3 No. 3 Station Building. 6 Section Houses. Section No. 3—From Mile 1729 to St. Boniface. 2 No. 1 Station Buildings.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

STORE CLOSSES DAILY AT 6 O'CLOCK.

WHY NOT CHOOSE THE Boys' First Communion Suits AND OTHER NEEDS TO-MORROW?

Looking at it from almost every side, to-morrow would seem to be one of the best days possible to get the Boys' First Communion Outfit together.

We expect to double last year's business in these lines—simply because, with varieties fully as large, the materials and the workmanship in all the garments seem a little better than those of previous years, while the prices, where they've changed at all, have dropped. See these to-morrow, in particular:

- BOYS' 2-PIECE FIRST COMMUNION SUITS, of Venetian cloth, former satin lined, neatly pleated, finished with revers, very practical suits. Special.....\$3.50
- BOYS' FIRST COMMUNION SUITS OF ALL WOOL Venetian, cord pleated, lined with Italian cloth, silk sewn, very carefully finished, truly elegant suits, at.....\$5.00
- BOYS' FIRST COMMUNION SUITS, Tuxedo style, full silk rolling collar and revers, finest trimmings and finishings throughout, extra special in price, only.....\$7.50

Boys' First Communion Caps

BOYS' SILK AND VELVET FINISH CAPS, for First Communion, solid peaks and good linings, full range in sizes from 6 1/2 to 7. Special, each.....45c

A BETTER MAKE OF SILK AND VELVET FIRST COMMUNION PEAK CAPS, faultless in every regard, all sizes to choose from. Special.....65c

Not Many of These Girls' \$4 Dresses to Go at \$2.40!

While the lot lasts, however, it's a most unusual chance. GIRLS' SMART SPRING DRESSES of either fancy brown Panama or fancy navy blue stripe French cloth, both fine quality, full pleated skirt, body and sleeves lined, and trimmed with fancy buttons; sizes for ages 6 to 10 years Regular \$4.00 each. \$2.49 Sale price.....

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

With the old surety, St. Jacobs Oil to cure Lumbago and Sciatica

There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c and 50c.

Anglo-Canadian and Continental Bank.

Notice is hereby given that the Provisional Directors of the Anglo-Canadian and Continental Bank have opened stock subscription books for the subscription of the stock of said bank as required by law at the office of the undersigned, 86 Notre Dame Street West, in the City of Montreal. CASIMIR DESSAULLES, Solicitor for the Provisional Directors. Dated at Montreal, this 20th day of April, 1909.

Your Summer Outing.

If you are fond of fishing, canoeing, camping or the study of wild animals look up the Algonquin National Park of Ontario for your summer outing. A fish and game preserve of 2,000,000 acres interspersed with 1200 lakes and rivers is awaiting you, offering all the attractions that Nature can bestow. Magnificent canoe trips. Altitude 2000 feet above sea level. Pure and exhilarating atmosphere. Just the place for a young man to put in his summer holidays. Hotel accommodation. An interesting and profusely illustrated descriptive publication telling you all about it sent free on application to J. Quinlan, D.P.A., G.T.R., Montreal, Q.



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