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and a great deal of
stand it has taken
in the stage. The Fe-
fought the Salome
olonial theatre to a
win. Proper organi-
and justice on the
anizers, will win any
clean minded citi-
of religion, will
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ght against stage it-
are corrupting the
boys and girls. The
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the Catholics in this
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the Jewish Independ-

odes Scholarship.
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son of senior mathe-
and English, at St.
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is nominated as
olar for Prince Ed-
has had a bril-
as a student, making
records in St. Dun-
the last decade, win-
every subject on the
athlete he has taken
art in sports, being
senior football team

DD'S
ONEY
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IDNEY DISEASES
UMATISM
DISEASES
BETES SAGRE

The True Witness



Commons R. U.
Dec. 1908

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 let-
ter from the Archbishop which of-
fers 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 Prop-
rio forbidding women to take part
in the liturgical chant; that in most
churches, except in large city par-
ishes, 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 Prop-
rio, as he did not give special
permission for women to sing in the
church choirs. Hence the Cardinal
Secretary was perfectly safe in say-
ing 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 coun-
try.

Third: But the Pope did most as-
suredly give an interpretation or
rather a rule of application of the
Motu Proprio. It is the old rule
or principle admitted by every wise
lawgiver that his law is not meant
to bind his subjects when its obser-
vance 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 dis-
charge of my episcopal office, I
was on perfectly safe grounds. I
saw no particular obligation of bo-
thering the Roman authorities or
our Apostolic Delegate and there-
with everybody else with lots of
Roman quaesita 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 of interpreta-
tion 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 par-
ishes.

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 sing-
ers from all choirs, as we find it
here in America. Whoever knows
the condition of the "musical world"
in our Catholic parishes, with com-
paratively 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 attend-
ance at rehearsals and at the ser-
vices themselves, but what of the
organist or director? A young lady
to train the male choir, or, per-
haps, one of our good sisters teach-
ing 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 de-
scendants of the new martyr, the sol-
emn 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 ben-
ediction, which replaced the coro-
nary of the veneration of relics,
now existing in this case.

Soon after daybreak streams of
pilgrims began to arrive in every
imaginable conveyance. They crowd-
ed 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 fairlike
appearance. It was hung with red
velvet draperies, and everywhere
strings of electric lights were arti-
stically arranged. Huge pictures re-
presenting 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 ap-
peared framed with electric bulbs,
the bells pealed forth, and the mas-
sive choir intoned 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 pass-
ed through the ranks of kneeling pil-
grims, followed by his court and
picturesque guards, to the altar.
After the singing of the liturgical
hymn, the advocates for the beatifi-
cation presented to the Pope the
traditional gifts of a basket of flow-
ers and Life of Joan of Arc, mag-
nificently bound.

The United States was represented
by Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston,
Mgr. Seton, Archbishop of Heliopo-
lis; Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the Amer-
ican 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 Or-
leans at the reception of a deputa-
tion of French pilgrims, thanked the
pilgrims for their devotion and ex-
horted them to remain united. He
said their reward would be the wel-
fare of their country, as it was re-
ligion that guaranteed order and
prosperity in society, and that the
interests of both religion and so-
ciety 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 en-
rolled themselves under the banner
of Joan of Arc.

At the right of the papal throne
during the reception stood a stand-
ard 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.

"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 moral-
ity, 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 manu-
facturers of other countries has been
long known and often protested
against. The latest effort in this
direction is an attempt to "com-
mandeer" 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 Wynd-
ham 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 un-
der the terms of his bill. The cost
to the ratepayer and taxpayer is
prefigured—£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
appropriated 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 es-
timate of his own capacity to raise
the price by fraudulent finance. The
adventures of Cromwell and the fol-
lowers of William received no such
rewards as Mr. Wyndham achieved
by his ledgerman for their des-
cendants.

MR. CAMPBELL'S OPINION.

The landlords of Ireland were re-
presented by Mr. James Campbell.
Mr. Campbell's speech had as much
relation to the actualities of the po-
sition as the Irish Melodies to the
law of gravity. According to this
latest contribution of the Irish Bar
to the soil of statesmen, Mr. Bir-
rell's bill has been produced, not by
the breakdown of Mr. Wyndham's
helpless financial scheme, not by
any depression in the price of Gov-
ernment securities in all the mar-
kets of the world, not by the im-
possibility of asking the ratepayers
of Ireland to surrender the whole
agricultural grant and £120,000 a
year along with it, not by the pet-
ing 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 Pur-
chase. 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, ful-
filling 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 ad-
jectives 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 elab-
oration of the work are alike as-
tonishing. 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 sustain-
ed, from a section of the Protest-
ants of the Scottish capital, the
three Catholic candidates were suc-
cessfully returned to the Edinburgh
School Board, says an exchange.
The result of the election is consid-
ered a triumph to the cause of Ca-
tholicity in Edinburgh. The Very
Rev. Canon Stuart, with 26,331
votes, was seventh on the poll.
The Rev. Father Donley, with 21,
115 votes, was fourteenth, and Coun-
cillor James T. R. Wilson, with
19,960 votes, was sixteenth. Twen-
ty-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 an-
other illustration that the spirit,
and strength of Catholicity are seen
at their best under the stress and

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 in-
troduced 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 rhi-
odomontade. 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. Bir-
rell'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 negotia-
tions. Whatever the purpose was
in cutting down the rate to the fig-
ure at which it was placed in Mr.
Wyndham's act, it was an irremed-
iable step not safely to be retraced.
We hear no more from the land-
lords 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 ten-
ants 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 con-
sequence. 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 or
any contribution to the cause of
peace and good-will from the flock-
ers 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 Ca-
thedral a zealous ladies' committee,
recruited from the ranks of the Chil-
dren of Mary, worked incessantly
under the direction of the Rev. O.
Couttenger, who organized an excel-
lent system of door-to-door canvass,
and brought out in consequence sev-
eral hundred Catholic voters who
might have been otherwise over-
looked. 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 vot-
er was looked after and brought
out. The Irishmen of the city also
rendered yeoman services. It is due
to their irrepressible and fiery feal-
ty to the Faith in the face of fierce big-
otry that a third Catholic candi-
date was brought forward and put
in.

More Something For Nothing.

This mournful but spirited an-
nouncement appears in a Scotch pa-
per: "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. Accord-
ing 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 chatters, said Father
Coupe, "Frogs and Jackdaws must be
Fulham Palace must be!" Are they
"Soupers" who in return for good
cheer have turned Protestants? Or
were they jesting at Dr. Ingram? Or
was he jibing at the Americans? Catholic Bishops of London lived at
Fulham from the sixth to the six-
teenth century. Then Henry VIII
hanged, drew and quartered Catho-
lics, 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 function-
aries, members of the Civil Service,
and stationed one of them, the "Bis-
hop" 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 what
well. Dr. Ingram is as much a Catho-
lic Bishop as, for example, is a
sparrow that has extended a wing
low 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 re-
nounce the Pope's authority, and
make 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!

TWO FAITHFUL MARTYRS.

Blessed John Fisher, Cardinal Bis-
hop of Rochester, said to his vena-
l judges: "My Lords, I am here con-
demned 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 al-
ways have thought, and do now
loudly affirm, his Grace cannot just-
ly 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, also
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 au-
thority 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 pow-
er of the Roman Pontiff would ne-
cessarily 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 lan-
guage—have set aside, is not only
lawful, to be respected, and neces-
sary, but also grounded on the di-
vine 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 unvail-
ing recently at Ballycoy, near
Limerick, of a Celtic Cross as a me-
morial 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 im-
portance to the cause of land reform
occurred in the decade of greatest
Fenian activity; one was the Bally-
coy shooting affray and the other
the first of Mr. Gladstone's land
measures, the act of 1870. The des-
perate and successful action of
O'Dwyer, of Ballycoy, on August
14, 1868, to defend his home from
the doom of eviction started the
public once again to the living real-
ity 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 pro-
tection 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 landlord-
ism at Ballycoy. It is almost im-
possible to adequately describe the
extraordinary character of the agri-
cultural revolution, the immensity of
its scope, which has been accom-
plished. Mr. Joseph Devlin, who
took Mr. John Dillon's place last
Sunday, Mr. Dillon being unable to
be present, owing to illness, did dis-
cuss a description of the enormous
distance—enormous in everything but
years—which separates us from Au-
gust, 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 Bally-
coy 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 sur-
rendered at twenty-one days' notice
at the end of any quarter, the ten-
ants 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 tra-
gic, very peremptory. The alterna-
tive was—Quit; a terrible alternative
in every way. Now, could the agri-
cultural 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, unmiti-
gated 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 im-
portant it is to act manfully, not
caring much for consequences, when
it is a question of a blow for li-
berty. We know and recognize the
vast services in the agrarian revolu-
tion of politicians and statesmen
and publicists. But who will ven-
ture to assert that their combined
work for Ireland and the Irish pe-
asant equals that one day's work for
freedom by Michael O'Dwyer and his
fellows at the farm of Ballycoy?

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 con-
gregation of St. Bernard's Catholic
Church until such time as a new
church may be built to replace the
edifice destroyed by fire. The Metho-
dists were the first to make the
offer, and were quickly followed by
the Presbyterians and Episcopalians.
While deeply grateful for the pro-
ferred assistance, the priests of St.
Bernard's have arranged to have
services in the opera house so long
as temporary quarters are neces-
sary.

Worthy of Imitation.

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

The True Witness is published every Thursday by The True Witness P. & P. Co. 812 LaSalle Street, West, Montreal, P. O. BOX 1138.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Chicago and other large centres of the United States, in Montreal possession of large flour stocks saved the situation for the time being.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Why this expense? What do you want a map of Europe for? Who knows if one of our children will ever leave this commune?

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-

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

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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.

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Abbey's FURTHER KIND AND WILLING WORDS.

Effer- vescent Salt

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

News From Catholic England.

Easteride Contrast Shows Little of Sorrow to the World, of London.

The Way to Foil a Bigot, Shown by Benedictines.

Many are the contrasts which present themselves in such a vast city as London at a time like the present. The hurrying handsome gondolas of London as Byron called them—are laden with luggage which bespeaks the flight of the more fortunate from the cares and worries of the Town. Everywhere the talk is of holidays and the weather prospects, and everywhere one is met by huge posters announcing Good Friday "Saved" and Excursions or other attractions. Nowhere is there the faintest touch of sadness or the gloom, which might well overshadow the coming joy, by its stupendous memory of the world's first Good Friday. And yet there is one house of mourning in the rejoicing City, and the sudden entrance into its cool dark shadows if we turn from the sunny glare of the teeming Strand to the little Catholic Church of Corpus Christi brings the vivid thought "here is the only Church that cares to remember she will soon see the Sun go down on another Good Friday, and who, like faithful Magdalen kneels in spirit at the tomb of her buried God."

WASHING OF THE FEET.

Westminster Cathedral was crowded to-day for the ceremony of the Mandatum, or washing of the feet, performed by His Grace the Archbishop, upon twelve old men from the refuge of the little Sisters of the Poor at Hammersmith. To-morrow, few if any of the ordinary business people will think of visiting the Churches. The day is one given up to the housecleaner and the painter, while those who employ them take a run down to the nearest seaside resort, or a jaunt to "Appy Ampstead" for cocoanut shying. There are however of late years, a few exceptions. During the afternoon, a strain of somewhat solemn music, may attract the notice of the passer-by to a side street, and there he will see a slow procession of men and boys in choir dress bearing a series of banners on which are fully displayed fourteen scenes from the last sorrowful journey of Him "who nineteen hundred years ago was nailed, for our salvation, on the bitter cross." In the centre of the procession walks a clergyman, who, by that subtle and supreme distinction which always clings about a Priest, might be taken for a Catholic clergyman.

HIGH CHURCH CEREMONIAL.

This procession has been out since the stroke of three, passing through dark and dismal alleys, among groups of girls, dancing to piano organs, and before thronged public houses from whence issue sounds of early strife, making, with their professional cross, lanterns and acolytes the "Way of the Cross" as a reminder to those who pass by. They are the High Churchmen so hated by the Kensite mob, and are at least doing their best according to their light, to remind the people, of the awful solemnity of this most sacred Day. But the glories of the Easter triumph are before us, that most unselfish of all feast days in which we share something of the Divine joy in the Triumph of our Lord and many will flock once more to the great Metropolitan Church to receive from the Primate of England, the Benediction of the Father of Christendom, which is given on Easter morning.

A GREAT WORK.

Works of mercy are naturally most appropriate at this present season, particularly that, owing to the fact of the Influenza ravages the Archdiocese is dispensed from the last fortnight of the Fast and abstinence. An important work which claims the attention of the more leisured and wealthy amongst us just now, is the new "Association for the care of Catholic Crippled children." This Association, formed by a group of well known and influential Catholic gentlemen is the outcome of the new scheme for special schools for afflicted children organised by the London County Council. This body collects children of weak intellect or distorted body into certain centres in the Metropolis and there tries to train their minds as in the case of their more fortunate little brethren. But the most important study of all, and the one calculated to give most comfort in such cases to the anxious mind of the handicapped little one, is left out. Religion plays no part in the curriculum.

were greeted with vigorous cheers by the assembly, thus proving the effectiveness of taking the bull by the horns, when it is rabidly Protestant.

Catholic Author Dead.

Isaac Henderson Was Convert to Church and Prolific Writer.

Isaac Henderson, novelist, dramatist, and of recent years holding high official position in the Vatican of Rome, died there last week. The American Press has given the death of Mr. Henderson a great deal of notice, and the editorial tributes to his scholarship, his artistic ability and his fine social qualities have been many. Mr. Henderson was born in New York, February 13, 1850. He was educated at a Quaker academy in Rhode Island and at Williams college. His father was a partner with William Cullen Bryant and John Bigelow in the ownership of the New York Evening Post. Isaac Henderson became the publisher of that newspaper, but was able to retire, in most comfortable circumstances, before he was forty. Then he went abroad, intending to devote his life to authorship. In 1880 Mr. Henderson married Miss Marion Temple Brown, of New York, whose family were Quakers. In 1893 the Hendersons closed their London house and, with their two daughters, went to live in Rome, where, in the following year, Mrs. Henderson was received into the Catholic Church. A year later her husband entered the church. His closest friend in Italy then and subsequently was Monsignor, now Cardinal, del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

Entertainment in Aid of St. Aloysius.

On Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., the St. Ann's Young Men in their own homes, and made them feel that they had a Catholic friend, who was ever ready with gentle comfort, counsel, and understanding, in the little difficulties which might trouble the feeble minds. A number of well known ladies have already enrolled themselves for this purpose.

Death of Father Angus.

Father Angus, who so recently died at St. Andrews, will long be missed by visitors to that beautiful health resort. He was one of those sincere and kindly characters who impress the observer with their singleness of purpose and their winning manner. Brought up a Presbyterian, he entered the Indian army in early life, but soon resigned it for the Ministry of the Anglican Church. He found this, however, unsatisfying, and soon began to study the claims of the Catholic Church, with the result that he was received in 1873. The last twenty years of his life were spent in quiet St. Andrews, and he always gladly welcomed back old faces, and would eagerly enter into the game of golf when the spring brought back enthusiasts of an earlier season. He is succeeded by another convert priest, the Rev. Father Laughton, who was for many years stationed at the beautiful London Church of Spanish place, which rose in Gothic grandeur on the site of the old Spanish Embassy chapel, and which still contains the first statue of our Lady to be exposed for veneration in this country since the dark days of the "Reformation."

A BIGOT'S ATTACK.

Seldom has the attack of a bigot met with a more complete defeat than one of the Kensite lecturers sustained the other evening at Birmingham. The best of the matter was that, when the Protestant rowdy, when intruding into a Catholic meeting, stirs up strife and discord which usually ends in blows, the Catholics who were present on this occasion scored a victory without even making use of so much as a discourteous word, truly a lesson to their opponents in Christian charity. A lecture on monks and nuns, and conventual life generally was billed to be given in some Baptist schools in the suburbs, by a Wycliffe preacher. The Benedictines of Eerdington Abbey, seeing the announcement, determined that some of their number should be present to correct any mis-statements which might be made. Accordingly on the evening in question, two of the Fathers, made their way to the hall, which was extremely full. The lecturer perceived this unexpected element amongst his audience immediately, and the first effect of the priests' presence was to exercise a restraining influence on the statements of the speaker, who did not prefer any of those blacker charges with which he is wont to regale his audience. At the close of the discourse Father Lambert Nolla ascended the platform and gave the audience a short description of monastic life as it really is, pointing out the lecturer's "inadvertencies" and adding he was not ashamed to say he followed in the footsteps of St. Paul by using the discipline. The result was remarkable, for when the two monks and their escort left the hall, they

St. Thomas Aquinas.

Drawing in Aid of New Church Proved Successful in Results.

The people of the youngest parish of the archdiocese, St. Thomas Aquinas, are enthusiastic persons, and their enthusiasm was recently used in a worthy cause. The pastor, Father Thomas Hefferman, aided by friends of the parish, organized a drawing for the purpose of securing funds for the new church which must soon be built. The affair proved entirely successful, friends in other parishes joining with those of St. Thomas Aquinas, with the result that a goodly sum has been added to the parish funds. The drawing took place on Wednesday night in the municipal hall at St. Henri, and the following results were afterwards announced:

1. Willis organ, 15614, Mr. Allan Ramsay, 1717 St. James street.
2. Ten dollar gold piece, 33,764, Miss Farr, 46 Dominion ave.
3. Sewing Machine, 29,166, Dr. Bayne, 769 Park Ave.
4. Five dollar gold piece, 27,716, Miss Hoollhan, 107 St. Gabriel St., Turcot.
5. Gentlemen's Gold Watch, 51,999, Master A. Dinahan, 25 St. Mark street.
6. Empire Typewriter, 36,934, A. J. McDonald, 723 St. Antoine St.
7. Lady's Gold Watch, 31,664, J. Rooney, 133 Delisle.
8. Berliner Gramophone, 42,530, D. Regan, 395 St. Antoine.
9. Five Dollar gold piece, 80,598, J. F. Grant, Notre Dame street W.
10. Cooking Range, 7840.

11. Gentleman's Gold Watch, 27,564, J. O'Kelly, 109 Manufacturers street.
12. Brass Bedstead, 34,657, Miss E. Tucker, 172 St. Timothee.
13. Morris Chair, 34,769, Mr. S. Beaudin, 44 Bishop st.
14. Students' Gas Lamp, 4746, F. Pielan, Cote des Neiges.

Death of Veteran.

Distinguished General Butler Was Convert to Church.

The death is announced from Columbia, S.C., of General Matthew C. Butler, ex-United States Senator, one of the last Confederate officers of division rank, and a member of the old school of Southern politicians. Only a few days previously, on his 73rd birthday, General Butler had received the sacrament of confirmation, Bishop Northrop officiating. General Butler had for years been a great admirer of the Catholic Church. When he was United States Senator he served on a special committee which visited the various homes in Washington, and he was much impressed with the work done by the Sisters of the Poor. In recent years he had studied a great deal and had given special attention to the Church, and a short time ago he was baptized by Father Fleming.

Matthew Calbraith Butler was educated at South Carolina College, but left in 1856, in his junior year, to study law with his uncle Andrew, and was admitted to the bar the following year, when twenty-one years old. In 1859, at the age of twenty-three he was elected to the State Legislature. When the civil war broke out, he was appointed a colonel of the Second South Carolina Cavalry. From the very beginning of the war he made a reputation as a cavalry officer of resource and daring, so much so that in the second year of the contest he was given a commission as brigadier-general, and shortly afterwards became a major-general, commanding Wright's and Logan's brigades of cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. At the battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, Gen. Butler lost a leg, but he finished out the war.

When the Spanish war broke out Gen. Butler was among those ex-Confederate commanders who offered their services to the nation, and he was immediately appointed a major-general of volunteers by President McKinley. After the war he rendered further service to the country by serving on the commission, with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Wade, U.S.A., which was charged with assisting the Spanish Government in the task of evacuating Cuba. This having been accomplished, he resigned his commission, but when the President urged him to permit the Federal Government to place his name on the list of retired officers of the army, he strenuously refused. Gen. Butler felt that as an ex-Confederate officer who had served but a short time in the army of the United States, he had no right to the advantages which would have been conferred upon him by a place on the retired list.

Successful Mission Preached at Buckingham.

A most successful mission to the English-speaking population of our town was terminated by a heartfelt Te Deum and the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament last evening. The church was full of people of both languages, a good many Protestants also being present to hear the last words of the missionaries, Father Holland of Montreal and Father Walsh of Ste. Anne de Beaurapré. The closing sermon, on blasphemy and intemperance, was followed by the pledge administered to one hundred and fifteen men who solemnly promised at the communion rail to abstain from wine and to keep absolutely out of the bar-rooms. This means a pretty dry town for at least one year, and it will be longer when the good men find that their bank accounts will have increased, and consequently that greater happiness reigns in their homes. The women also took a pledge with a full heart to say three Aves every day for the perseverance of their husbands and sons in the good resolutions they had taken. The temperance society already existing in the parish was reinforced by new members who will next month elect a common president for the society instead of one for each language as in the past. This will mean a still closer union among the Catholics of Buckingham. The mission was well attended at the three daily services. Three children of the same family who were received into the fold and baptized by Father Holland on his last visit with Father Flynn four years ago, presented him with a nice little donation for St. Joseph's Home. It was only fifty cents each, but it was most heartily given and most thankfully received. The A. O.H. is not strong here, but the mission just concluded is sure to add as many members as are already belonging to the order. We hope that the missionaries will come again soon and see how Buckingham keeps its promises.

A SEVERE BLOW.

In the World's Fair of 1900 the jury which passed judgment on the institutions for the development of the working-people awarded the

Paying the Price of Folly.

Irreligion in France is Cause of Crime in Youths, Declares Presbyterian Writer.

Dreadful Facts That Stagger the Faithful.

The workmen of France, it is said, are beginning to see that they were fooled by the politicians who organized the anti-clerical movement. The "billion" of church property that was to be confiscated and converted to an old-age pension fund, not only does not exist in so large a lump, but what did exist is not finding its way into the State's treasury but largely into the pockets of politicians. "The passage of the law against the congregations was made possible by a contemptible demagogical trick," says Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, who is contributing to the Boston Traveller a series of papers on the results of the separation of Church and State in France. Mr. Sanborn is a Protestant in religion, and a native of Massachusetts, but has lived long in France and is a prolific writer on French sociological and literary subjects. His articles began on February 13 and have continued in the Saturday issues following. From those already published we glean statements here and there to show the sad disillusionment of the French people and the consequent evils from which they are suffering. Their disappointed expectations, put into concise form, are sketched thus:

A SMALL BALANCE.

"When all the accounts shall have been turned in, the balance in favor of the State will be 'pitifully small.' A portion of even this 'pitifully small' sum must go to succor the feeble or aged monks and nuns who have been transformed into public charges by the suppression of the establishments to which they belonged. Furthermore, when it is borne in mind that the State will be obliged sooner or later to appropriate enormous sums for the replacing of the primary and secondary schools, the industrial and manual training schools, the agricultural schools and the various other educational, philanthropic, and charitable undertakings which have been wiped out of existence, and to provide several millions annually for their maintenance besides, it is evident that the law against the congregations, considered merely as a financial enterprise, was about as flat a failure as anything could be."

One of the most painful consequences of the secularization of France is to be found in the laicization of the hospital service. Religious nurses have been replaced by lay nurses who are ignorant and brutal. Suffering is especially rife in provincial districts.

The writer dwells upon the disasters that have particularly overtaken two forms of education—agricultural and industrial. Agricultural instruction based on exact science, he says, was introduced into some of the seminaries as early as 1817. "The churchmen were among the first, if not the first, to appreciate the magnificent results that might be obtained by applying the discoveries of science to farming." It is hard to say how many of these farm schools have been closed, but one authority puts the figure so high as to indicate that the total agricultural instruction in France has been reduced almost half, with no provision for replacing what has been lost. "It would not be easy," says the writer, "to discover an example of greater folly in the history of modern peoples."

A DREADFUL FACT.

"In this connection, another dreary and dreadful fact (which no one thinks of disputing) is to be noted. 'The average age of criminals is getting to be younger and younger. More than 60 per cent. of the inmates of the 'maisons centrales' (as the houses of correction are called) are under 29 years of age. Many of the bands of 'Apaches' consist of boys of from 14 to 17, and their chiefs are often not more than 19 or 20."

"How does it happen that crime, especially crime on the part of the young, is increasing at such a terrible rate?"

"It would not be fair, of course, to assign this abominable state of things to any one cause, but it is certain that the lack of religious instruction in the public schools and the truancy and juvenile vagrancy due to the inadequate school accommodations since the passage of the laws against the congregations must be held responsible for a great deal of the trouble. An adult often commits a crime because he is discouraged, a desperate man. He is often pushed into crime by the hardships he encounters in earning his bread. But when a mere boy takes to crime, the chances are that he has deliberately chosen crime as a career because he has been brought up with false ideals, because he has been given wrong standards of living. The criminal of fifteen to twenty, as a rule, has not even so much as tried to live honestly. He has grown up to consider work dishonorable, to believe that the world owes him a living, and that it is his business to collect the debt by hook or by crook. He becomes a thief or a swindler because he thinks it a finer thing to be a thief or a swindler than to be a cabinet-maker or a plumber."

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is the master complainant of the village that of a map of Europe checking of geography disseminated and hard to be by the pupils. The thereupon submitted to municipal council, and a debate one of the council with considerable interest. What do you of Europe for? Who of our children is commune? of the schoolmaster

ough—Coughing is caution in the respiratory is the effort to distinguish that come from of the mucous ment with Dr. Thomas' will allay the inflammation consequence the cough it and you will use preparation for a cold.

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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 snowstorms, 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.

Brookville, April 16, 1909.

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.

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. They went home 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.

more 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 it 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.

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 estimate 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-

A Benevolent Actor.

Chauncey Olcott is a 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.

STOP HIM!

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.
PROTECT YOURSELF BY REFUSING SUBSTITUTES.

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

An office thoroughly equipped for the production of finely printed work.

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IF PRINTED BY US IT'S DONE RIGHT.

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.

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.

We must then seek for a basis of equality. We are persuaded that the judgment of history will be that in this battle neither the State nor the Free Churches have shown any true conception of what equality means."

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 Pirbright, 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.

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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 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

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.,

Do not let a cold settle on your lungs. Resort to Bickel'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 Corke 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 approval 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. Gariepy Sr. Marie de Ste. Casilde; A. Bourbon, Sr. Marie de Ste. Albertine; M. A. Smith, Sr. Marie de Ste. Agnes of Bohemia; B. Beaupre, Sr. Marie de Ste. Hervé; A. Duffy, Sr. Marie de Ste. 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 SYSTEM 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, ROSSELAND, SPOKANE, SALT LAKE CITY, LOS ANGELES \$47.70

MEXICO CITY, Mex. \$48.00

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.

Dining Car Service Unsurpassed

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT TRAIN SERVICE

7:30 St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup. Except Sunday.

Maritime Express

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

4:00 P.M. St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet. Except Sunday.

Saturday Only.

12 Noon 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, mama; 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 CLOSÉS 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.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. DODD, 23 THE PRINCE STREET, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Commons Dec. 1909 The De Connaught Range lics in a Some Un A Connaught Rosary Magazine tales of "The I Connaught Ran the British serv The Co always, in their loyal to the personally know more fervent me of the Sacred H established amo their sister re where they go the part of the Brit their altar and with the Ränge gimental prid they have-prej nited when of that they are good Catholics. few of them in spot—so much s carefully avoid ments together carterment. Th official, but it British barracks the Rangers ca it. Lieutenant Gr official history book has all th "Charles O'Mal requer," but fo is not a compl regiment's hist incidents have gated to the " of things bette of which the t the vivid recit veteran. A DISAGR English regim land have on o well knows fr tion, a disagree ing themselves peaceful Sunda the Connaught b yers of the No rudely distur by marching to curb, swing their heavy br their Northum ferously chal Hirish papists us." Their br max opposite where, halting, dance, in the were incontin handful of yo them some ex ers, and mon They never re Just such an religious bias foud and a blo Rangers and a battalion halli Midlands. The ed to the pres bably constitu Rangers. You story of its ge in the dockets you will hear the Rangers. During the 2 '70's of the le fish arms were such places as Rorke's Drift, battalion was Limerick, whi usual, held the "far-flung bat A DEVILI In a momen tion, some m hopes broke i Limerick, sac tabernacle, a cred Species of Sanctuary. W came known, old the men mages" and d the shelter of product offi lock and key ter, reinforced ed at the fro to South Afr Now, though battalion tr up, and thou the contrary, rage reached d, it was fided in the as a matter of copies of the ed into the y murderous Z camp-fires the read with h loud and dee penetrated in I they swore to the deserta to ever part of