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The True and Carrie Cultures



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Lourdes Jubilee.

General Intention For February.

de Lerror. Feb 19 1908

of God's providence and merty, as a practical test of Mary's love and power, as a triumphant reply to those who scoff at miracles and pilgrimeges, few events in the last century, since the apostolic age, appeal so strongly to the Catholic mind as the origin and the wonders of our Lady's shrine at Lourdes.

Fifty years have gone by since the Immaculate Mother of God appeared to the little peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous, at the grotto of Massabielle, thereby inaugurating that long series of wonders which made this shrine so famous. The Church of God uis not ummindful of these favors; and she calls on her children throughout the world to commemorate this fiftieth anmiversary and to thank God for this new proof of His ever-merciful Providence.

The little town of Lourdes lies in the most southern part of France, in the Province or Department of Upper Pyrenees. Half a century ago the town had the sort of importance that a half-way house has on a frequented country road. On their way to the "Hot Springs" and places of resort that abounded in that part of Europe, travellers had to pass through Lourdes, and thus attracted to certain quarters of the town a commerce and culture twas foreign to other humbler quarters and to the surrounding was foreign to other humbler quar-ters and to the surrounding coun-

ters and to the surrounding country.

The Soubirous family was the poorest in all the locality. Bernadette, the eldest of four children, had, at this time, but one sister, two years younger. The mother, being in poor health and obliged to work in the fields, could not look after both children, and so Bernadette, while still very young, was taken in charge by some friends in a neighboring village. There she lived till the age of fourteen, a few weeks before the memorable event which is to be related.

an engishoring village. There she lived till the age of fourcean, a few weeks before the memerable even which is to be real aways been of a week constitution. Her education had been neglected. Whey old enough to be of any assistance, her guardian sent her to tend the sheep on the hills near her home. At fourteen years she had not yet made in the hills near her home. At fourteen years she had not yet made in the hills are in the hills and the sheep on the hills near her home. At fourteen years she knew of delight, and as a grade table of the sheep on the hills are the hills are the hills as a classification of the sheep on the hills are the hills are the hills as a classification of the sheep and keep them safe from all danger.

But the time had come, when a spite of her lack of instruction, she had to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watechism and prehad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the First Communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the first communion, and so her parents called to the shad to make the first of the first of the every catholic, but expectally the shad to shad to make the first of the every catholic but expectally the shad to th

The Intention for this month bring before our mind an event of peculiar nor his clergy gave any encourage-interest to Catholics. Indeed, among the religious facts of the meeteenth century, it holds a place second to mone. Of course, the definition of Papal Inerrancy and of Mary's Sinless Generation are of a higher order of dignity, ranking as they do among revealed dogmas, and becoming, by their definition, objects of God's providence and mercy, as a practical test of Mary's love and power, as a triumphant reply to those who sooff at miracles and piltonse who sooff at m

the Bishop forbade the clergy not only being present at any of the apparitions, but even to visit the grotto where they were said to have taken place.

The civil power likewise intervened. Bernadette was summoned to appear before the police magistrate. The Minister of Püblic Worship, in Paris was consulted. The official Paris, was consulted. The official newspaper, inspired with a holy zeal, "for the suppression of superstition," undertook to show that the child was the dupe of some silly fancy. She was interviewed and cross-questioned, brow-beaten and menaced with all the rigors of French law; but though frightened out of her wits by threats of prison, to all the insidious questions of the magistrate, Bernadette had but one and the same answer: she had seen a beautiful lady, clad in rich garments, and the same vision had appeared to her for many successive days.

Then followed a series of petty persecutions that remind us very forcib-The official Paris, was consulted.

her for many successive days.

Then followed a series of petty persecutions that remind us very forcibly of the story told in the last chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel. These hypocrites and enemies of Christ and His Church, out of pretended zeal for religion, resolved to suppress by force "this attack on the purity of the Christian faith." There is no saying how cruelly they might have dealt with Bernadette and her parents had they not dreaded public opinion. The child had become the idol of the whole country, and the gendarmes had to be cautious when dealing with the crowds that daily flocked to the grotto from the surrounding villages. The people would not stay at home in spite of the menacing notices of the chief of police, nor would they consent to be hushed, when they saw the face of little Bernadette lighted up with the celestial vision. Reports of miracles likewise began to be circulated and confirmed by the testimony of eminent doctors. And so, in spite of the pelice and the Minister of Public Worship, the story of the little village girl was believed and confirmed by proofs, the miraculous fountain continued to flow, and the wonders of Lourdes begans a suitable occasion of the chief act.

This jubilee gives us a suitable occasion.

sonable doubt. The Catholic who could scoff at such wonders, con-firmed by such testimony, is excus-able before God only by his ignor-

nce. Our faith in Lourdes being once Our faith in Lourdes being once established, we shall enter into the full spirit of the Jubilee, and thank God each day of this anmiversary month for His cendecension and His mercy. Our thoughts will naturally also revert to Our Lady. We cannot all enjoy the privilege of a journey to her grotto; kut we can stimulate our confidence in her by remembering that her great power is not limited to any particular spot. Wonderful are her works at Lourdes, wonderful at other favorite shrines. Wonderful will they also be in our hearts if we pray with earnestness and confidence, for our own personal needs, and, with the apostolic spirit of the League, for all the interests of the Heart of her divine Son.—L. Cotter, S.J., in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

New Irish Parish.



REV. M. L. SHEA.

First Pastor of St. Aloysius Parish.

English-speaking parishioners to the number of some 400 attended the services on Sunday last, making the opening of the new parish, which in future will be known as St. Aloysius. The temporary place of worship is situated in the basement of St. Joseph's School, at the corner of Hudon and Desery streets, where the chapel will serve for their offices until a more spacious one can be erected. The new pastor, Rev. M. L. Shea, so long and favorably known in St. Anthony's, is already displaying the full measure of his well known activity towards, the furtherance of this great end. The rev. gentleman has taken up his residence at No. 23 Aylwin street, where he will pass the wintermonths. Then he will take up his home at 1872 Notre Dame street east. To Father Shea and his numerous flock, we wish all manner of happiness and prosperity.

The following notes will plainly

east. To Father Shea and his numerous flock, we wish all mamner of happiness and prosperity.

The following notes will plainly show that, in spite of the fact that the new sister parish has barely entered into existence, yet its members are already working hard to further the means to meet the most urgent needs certain to present themselves. At a meeting of the ladies of the parish of St. Aloysius, held on Tuesday eveming last in St. Joseph's convent hall, arrangements were completed for the holding of a social reunion and musical entertainment in add of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment will be held in the Maisonneuve Tow Hall, corner Letourneau and Notre Dame streets, on Thursday, Feb. 18, This being the first entertainment to the state of the parish of St. Aloysius, held on Tuesday eveming last in St. Joseph's convent hall, arrangements were completed for the holding of a social reunion and musical entertainment in add of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment will be held in the Maisonneuve Tow Hall, corner Letourneau and Notre Dame streets, on Thursday, Feb. 18, This being the first entertainment to the street of the social track, and the venerable clergyman was on the northern track upon which run the cars coming from the Falls. The Quebec train left from this end at 9 o'clock, and it is supposed that, dazed by the heading the first entertainment in a did of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment in a did of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment in a did of the building fund of the new parish church which it is a supposed that, dazed by the heading the first entertainment to water to water to water to water to water to Hall, corner Lecourneau and Note Dame streets, on Thursday, Feb. 18, This being the first entertainment and euchre to be held in connection with the work of the new parish, it goes without saying that all charitably disposed friends will strain a point to attend and help so praise-worthy an undertaking. Father Shea, the new and popular pastor, assures all who attend a most delightful evening.

Priest's Golden Jubilee.

Right Rev. P. McEvay, Bishop of London, and about thirty priests from the London diocese, attended the jubilee services held at St. Alphonsus Church on Wednesday in honor of Rev. Father Boubat, who has completed his fiftieth year in the priesthood. Father Boubat is a navive of France, and is now in his seventy-sixth year. He was ordeined at Sandwich in 1857 and continued in active work until his retirement about a year ago. In spite of his advanced age he shows little sign of feebleness.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert ohemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption by desfroying the germs that develop these discases, and fill the world with pitiable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the direconsequences of neglected colds. A trial, which costs only 25 cents, will convince you that this is correct.

Quebec Tri-Centenav

Mgr. Sbaretti Sanctions Suggestion of Governor-General.

The Governor-General has received Mgr. Sbaretti, Archbishop of Ephesus and apostolic delegate in Canada. It is dated Ottawa, January 25, and is as follows:

25, and is as follows:

"The project which Your Excellency has conceived, and the work you have undertaken of converting the twe famous battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and of St. Foy into a National Park, appeals to my hearties, commendation and support, appeals to me both as an admirer of the Camdian people and as a Bishop of the Camdian people and as a Bishop of the Catholic Church and the representative of the Holy See in this country. Certainly it has been a happy and lofty idea to join in common honor the two places which witnessed the equal valor and bravery of the Freach and English arrides and where, so to speak, was laid the corner-stone of the liberties, not only of Canada, but of the whole North American continent. The park which it is your Excellency's intention to make with its beauty and significance, will teach all Canadians of every race and nationality that they have equal rights and obligations, that they should mutually respect these rights, and that they have to work in harmony, side by side, for the welfare and grandeur of their common country.

"he event which these battlefields"

the welfare and grandeur of their common country.

The event which these battlefields recall have for us Catholics a deeper and even more important meaning. In the all-wise designs of Divine Providence they were destined for the protection of our Church against the persecution and tyranny of oppressors, old and new, and for the maintenance of her sacred rights under the beneficent; fold of the English flag.

English flag.

"The Canadian hierarchy and the Catholic people have on many solemn by word and deed, shown how

age, went to visit some relatives in Mastai village, near Beauport, and started to walk on the railway track to Quebec, a distance of about two miles. The railway company has a double track, and the venerable clergyman was on the northern track upon which run the care coming from

For the Man



Of sedate taste in dress; for the young man with advanced ideas, or the boy of extreme notions we have in our large range of Gentlemen's Furnishing the correct article for

Clergymen-Roman Collars in all sizes.

BRENNAN'S

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7 " East

Catholic Teachers' Association Holds Conterence.

The 126th semi-annual conference of the Catholic Teachers' Association of Montreal took place on last Friday, January 31st, at the Jacques Cartier Normal School. There was a large attendance of the teachers. The financial condition of the Association was a large attendance of the teachers. Association was in good shape, and the pension fund for old teachers is constantly augmenting.

Principal Letourneau, of St. Denis

Principal Letourneau, of St. Benis school, read an able paper on "Alcoholism." Prof. Mondoux read a paper on "School Discipline," Prof. McCarthy of the Belmont School gave a very interesting and instructive taper on the teaching of the English lancrage, The young professor was warmly commended for his effort by Principals Maguire, Labarre and Desaudiers, and by barre and Desaulniers, and by Profs. D. Malone, J. N. Brisebois, President Casgrain and Secretary Profs. Chartonneau.

We have much pleasure i ing our readers with a full report of Prof. McCarthy's conference:

Prof. McCarthy's conference:

The Teaching of the English Language.—We read from "Greenwood" in his "Principles of Ed extion." that "Language is any method of expressing thought and feeling." Not denoting any language in justice by the natural sequence to this definition leads us to assume that such is applicable to one and all of the many forms of language that are spoken by the different nations of people who inhabit this vast universe.

It not being my intention to deal with languages in general, I have selected one in particular upon which I shall endeauor to offer a few suggestions upon the "purpose and me-thod" by which this all-important

I shall endeauor to offer a few suggestions upon the "purpose and method" by which this all-important subject should be taught.

In reviewing the history of our language, we find that English is not an isolated tongue, but that technically it belongs to the West Teutonic sub-division of the Indo-European family. When the original Indo-European broke up into tribes and scattered over Europe, the Saxons and the Angles settled in the north, where the peninsula of Demark juts out into the sea, but in their plundering expeditions were attracted across the sea, to the beautiful and productive island of Britain. Constant warfare among these nations, terminated in the eighth century, when the West Saxons gained the supremacy. With political supremacy came linguistic supremacy, and west Saxon became the cultivated inneuage of the whole people. It

of Europe, as her trade has extended around the globe, the language of her people has enlarged its vocabulary, and drawn from as great a variety of sources as has her trade. In like manner, the United States by its recent war with Spain, and its wise policy of expansion, is stimulating a new and heretofore unknown interest in the Spanish language, and according the spanish language, and according the spanish language. n the Spanish language, and accordngly as its immense trade relations extend, it will doubtless contribute its share in adding to the already ex-tensive vocabulary of English

Having reviewed the origin and outcome of the English language, it now devolves upon me to place before you the main point, for which this discourse is intended. The practical application of principles to teaching, results in the invention of teaching, results in the invention of various methods and devices. While the principles are permanent, devices and racthods are canngeable. There must enter into each device, something that is consistent with the age of the pupils, and his or her knowledge with regard to the subject in hand. A device is not practical once and for all, but may be practical now, in this particular circumstance. There is a continual circumstance. There is a continual read, on the part of the teacher, of newly invented devices. He sees clearly that each device, after some time, becomes somewhat mechanical, and loses its hold upon the minds of the pupils. The efficient teacher, therefore, is not the person who marely knows the highest principles of education, but the one who can e these to give life to practical methods, so as to accommodate them to the increasing power gained by the pupil. Therefore, the teacher will set the tasks for the pupils in such a way as to bring to them a ceiling of the need of certain information, in order to solve the problems given them. The child of six, seven or eight years, has many interests, but no great knowledge of any one subject. The good primary teacher ascertains or finds out these various elements of interest, brings them out, and skilfully combines these elements together in the mind of the pupil. hods, so as to accomm

supposed that, dazed by the beadlight of the car, the priest thoughts
that the car was on the track upon
which he was waking, and crosses,
which he was waking, and crosses,
which he was structly the smooth
of the content that the conductor,
of the content that the content

Breathing some incommunicable bliss! In years foregone, O soul, was all

not well? Still lovelier life awaits thee. Fear

OMNISCIENCE.

Thou seest the under side of every

The arteries of earth are bare to

Thee,
Before Thee hell is naked, every

vagarantly
But at Thy nod; the nest-woof
Thou doot see
The speckling of the egg within it
laid.

The wheeling planets Thou dost call

by name, There is no star so lost in utter

Thou markest not its shining and

its place,
And every hearth—and every altarflame,

And souls of men are as a page out-

Whereon Thou readest both of good

and base;
What falling rock shall hide us
from Thy face?
May we escape, Thy glance, though
we be dead?

Yea, but Thou seest that our frame is weak,

And that the thing we do is that we hate,
Thou seest that we weep when it is

when we speak,
Thou knowest that our portion is but

tears, We love to lose, are little and not

Blanche M. Kelly, in the Messenger.

..

BETWEEN THE DAYS.

Between the days—the weary days— He drops the darkness and the

And strength and hope, and life re-

news, . Thank God for rest between the

dews; tired eyes His hands He lays,

late,
wound the heart that loves us

space

spread

and base:

not thou?

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

THURSDAY,

BOYS

By T My fambly's s They're doin They have to They have n''N' when I'm At night, th

Seems thoug quite stor They have so That is, excep 'N' somehow Is never doin' But havin' fo

My sister goes
She is so dig
She reads 'r w
'N' only one
When I was sie
'N' then my
That no one e
Curl-papers

Curl-papers o'N' then my M

As nice as sh'Cuz she was
'N' other th

My Daddy's su He can't hav My Muvver say

But he's so He kinder flop

That Muvver Or else he lies 'N' pulls his 'N' Muvver ru

I'm glad my M
A thing to o
I guess I'd be
II she ever w
Sometimes I w
'N' nen, whe
I try to push
'N' inside ta
'N' that's the
I wonder wh
Has nulfin' els
But just hav.

But just have

Once upon a named Judee v

gathering stick mother to make

were very pool little to eat, a had to warm the few dry st

pick up in the The little gi

very industrio

a little voice c me out!" Ju you, and wher "I'm under t voice, "Ow! Help me out!"

Judee could

what chip it

turning over a lay about, and picked up a b little green elf, her finger.

"Oh, thank y

elf, getting up

and arms and

'I thought I

watching the day chopping fell on me, and him to take it to hear me."

"I hope (you dee, kindly.

dee, kindly.

"No; that is, elf, "and whe helping me out "Oh, I don't Judee. "That "Never mind. for me," said pay you. How have a dol!?

pay you. How have a doll? doll, have you' "Oh, no, and much," said J So the little out of a hollow to her. It was doll, and Jude but she had ne

but she had ne she thought it

"You are hus the elf. "I kno your grandmoth kind woman.

you want some doll to help yo take a stick ar

strike it hard

you."
Judee laughed elf ran away v

more, and she the doll with h she could carry

THE HE

Makes goo-go

N' whips 'er I guess he can

HOUSE NO HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

The young woman who earns her own money should endeavor to save a portion of it from each payment. No matter how small the payment may be it will be forming a wise habit to lay part of it aside. At the end of the year quite a little sun is realized that can be turned to good advantage. A more intelligent sense of what constitutes thrift and economy is needed, especially among is needed, especially among economy is needed, especially among women of the working classes. It is the easiest thing in the world to spend money, but we all find it difficult to save it. To study me's needs and supply them in accordance with one's circumstances is making with one's circumstances is making the best results out of our limita the best results out of our limita-tions. The girl who works all day will be greatly benefited by belong-ing to some good literary club or society, where she will derive a helpful intercourse with people who will broaden and beautify her mind. Education is not wholly confined to schools, but to the things that lie within our reach if we make the ef-fort to grean them. fort to grasp them.

WOMAN FIRST IN EGYPT.

For several years an Egyptian papyrus over 2000 years old has been resting in one of the cases of the Egyptian gallery at the Toledo, Ohio, Museum of Art with other antiquities presented by President E. L. Libbey. It now develops that the document is or great import-ance, establishing the date of the reign of a Pharoah fiitherto unknown The papyrus is a marriage con-tract and throws some light on the condition of women in Egypt in the fourth century B.C. The Pharaoh

fourth century B.C. The Pharaoh Khabbasha had been known by name but nothing had ever been found which gave any information as to when he reigned. The name of the scribe who signs this papyrus appears on another document in the library of the University of Strass-Germany, which do definite date. It is document y figured that Khabbasha Egypt in the year 331 B. con

The other important matter in the papyrus is the confirmation of a statement made by the Greek historian Diodorus in the first century B. he said that women C, in which he said that women were more important in their social affairs in Egypt than the men, and when marrying dictated terms. Since Diodorus no evidence has been turned up substantiating his statement until the discovery of this papyrus.

ANCIENT QUESTION, OF COPY-

RIGHT. St. Columba or Columkille, about

St. Columba or Columkille, about A.D. 560, in the thirty-mith year of his age, while visiting at Clonard, borrowed a beautiful book of the Psalms, kept by the Abbot Finian in the church. Wishing to have a copy of his own, and fearing refusal if he asked permission to make one, he secretly strangeribed the book. he secretly transcribed the book night by night in church. St. Finian soon discovered this, but took no notice of it until the copy. was finished, when he sent to Columkille for it, claiming that it belonged to him as it was made from his book without permission. The book had cost Columkille many a sleepless night, and he refused to surrender it. secretly transcribed the book Unable to agree, the disputants appealed to Diarmid, the High King of Erin. They both proceeded to Tara, obtained an audience, and laid the case before the king, who pro-nounced a judgment that long continued to be remembered as a verb in Ireland: "To every cow belongeth her little offspring, so to every book belongeth its little spring book, the book thou copied without permission, O Columbille, I award to Finian."

This decision resulted in a pitched battle between Diarmid and the princes of Tirconnell and Tirowen, who took up Columbille's cause, and in which Diarmid was defeated. From verb in Ireland: 'To every cow

which Diarmid was defeated. From book became known as the Othach or Battle Book, and it was afterwards given up to Columkille. It has remained ever since, as precious heirloom, in possession of his kindred the O'Donnells able relic covered with a beautiful wrought case of gilt silver and prewrought case of gilt silver and pre-cious stones, may be seen in the National Museum. Dublin, where it has been deposited by the head of the O'Donnell family. Only fifty-eight of the vellum leaves of the original book remains, and the writ-ing is in a small uniform hand.

and then becoming suddenly serious, stroked the mother's cheek, and star-ed at her with eyes of wonder—no! If God has chosen to unite Himself to His creation, He could not have sen a lowlier, nor a lovelier form How beautifully the medieval ters interpreted this mystery of Human and Divine! And with w theological exactitude, yet with a ar-tistic and withal sympathetic in-stincts they drew from the deep well of imagination and devotion—thei Madonna and Child. Was it Tenny son that found fault with the serious

Grace Margaret Gould, the fashion expert, who has recently returned from Paris, writes in February Woman's Home Companion:
"Striped materials continue right on being fashionable, and the woman interest of the control of

man who needs a gown, and one which she can wear for a long time to come, need have no hesitancy in

voile for her gown.

"In planning an evening costume there are one or two thingt which it is wise that she bear in mind. The first is, short-waisted effects are in the cost of the cost o in vogue. Now, if she can have but one evening gown, it is better to but one evening gown, it is better to select something that is not too extreme. Let us take it for gramted that she doesn't care for an Empire gown such as fashionable women are wearing in Paris and New York to-On the other hand, she doesn't wish to spend her money for a evening dress and not have it reflect n a measure the

"In this case let her try the high Empire girdle, which will give her gown the fashionable short-waisted

Skirts are long and extremely close Shifts are tong and extending fitting over the hips. The trimming is all towards the foot. Even such filmy materials as tulle and chiffon cloth are often made up with a band of valval at the bottom. Entre deux of velvet at the bottom. Entre deux of filet net strikingly embroidered in coarse silk flosses are the fashion as skirt trimmings, and when they are skirt trimmings, and when they are used in this way a touch of the same embroidery is introduced in the blouse.

"Veiled effects are very fashionable, and the skirts of many of the

latest evening gowns show very lovey changing effects. ly changing effects. For example, skirt of pale blue chiffon will t made up over a pale blue silk satin foundation, but just to give it an unusual little touch there wi be another chiffon skirt between the course one and the silk foundation. outer one and the silk foundation and this will not be of blue.

A KITCHEN CALENDAR. One teaspoonful of soda to one

pint of sour milk One teaspoonful of soda to one cup of molasses.

Three heaping teaspoonsful of bak-

ng powder to one quart of flour. Half a cupful of yeast, or one quar ter of a cake of compressed yeast to one pint of liquid

One teaspoonful of salt to two quarts of flour. quarts of flour.
One teaspoonful or salt to one quart of soap.
One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupsful of flour for muffins.
One quart of water to each pound

of meat-bone for soup-stock.

Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful minced herbs, and one teaspoonful each of chopped veget ables to each quart of water fo

one saltspoonful of white pepper to each quart of soup-stock.

One teaspoonful of extract to one

quart of custard.

quart of custard or cream for freez-

Kubelick, the famous violinist, who is a Catholic, is a living proof that even in Europe merit may carry a man from a peasant's hut into exclusive society, says the Delineator for January.

original book remains, and the writing is in a small uniform hand.

THE EYES OF CHILDHOOD.

To-day a child in its mother's arms came into my garden. I looked at it, and saw at the same time the necessity of the incarnation. God could not resist taking that loveliest form—the highest to which material things have reached. The yellow curls, thick and close and fine as silk floss, falling down upon his neck; the clear, limpid eyes, beaming with pure delight; the white teeth, and its ineffable joy, as it played at hide and seek behind its mother's neck;

marriage, and the little countess was even younger. They live at Kolin, Bohemia, where they divide their time between music and the care of their twin daughters. If there is anything in the adage that a good son makes a good husband, Mrs Kubelik should be very happy, for hear husband, is deveted to his clear. Kubelik should be very happy, for her husband is devoted to his, old her husband is devoted to his old peasant mother and deeply reverse the memory of his father, who made every sacrifice for his son's musical education. The first money Jan earned by playing he spent in buying a wreath for his father's grave.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE.

Beat one-half of a cup of butter to a cream, add one cup of powdered sugar. Beat until smooth and creamy; add the whites of four eggs, unbeaten, one at a time, stirring un til each is well mixed before adding the other. When the whites are all the other. When the whites are all beaten in, add one-half of a cup of milk and one and one-fourth cups of flour; beat until the batter is very smooth; stir in one teaspoorful of bakking powder and the fruit, mixing it well with the batter. Turn into a well greased tin and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The amounts of fruit are as follows: One-half pound of raisons, one-hal pound of dates, one-half pound of figs, one-fourth pound of citron and one pound of English walnuts.

FUNNY SAYINGS

THE DOCTOR'S CALL. Young Doctor Lamson rented house from Mrs. Wilson, across street One day in April, after he had been practising about a month, the doctor received a telephone mes-sage to call in and see his land-

That morning his first call was at he Wilson house. Mrs. Wilson met im at the door and ushered him him at the into the parlor. That she was not

into the parlor. That she was not feeling very well the physician could see by her face.

"Hum," said he, as he took a comfortable chair. "you're not feeling just right to-day, eh?"

"No," she replied, seating herself opposite her visitor, "I've got one of my usual bad headaches."

"I see Feel all view; other

THREE Trying Times in A WOMAN'S LIFE WHEN **MILBURN'S HEART**

AND NERVE PILLS

are almost an absolute necessity towards he future health.

The first when she is just budding from girl-hood into the full bloom of womanhood.

The second period that constitutes a special drain on the system is during pregnancy.

The third and the one most liable to have heart and nerve troubles is during "change of i.e.".

In all three periods Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will prove of wonderful vinue for tide over the time. Mrs. James King. Cornwall Ont., writes: "I was troubled very nucleavith heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to "change of life." I have been taking your Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mount to continue doing so, as I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used to building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25. all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited. Toronto Ont.

ies' a little bit promiscus-an' jes' throwed in a little

COULD DO BETTER WITH THE PLOUGH.

In his early days in the newspape field a prominent Southern editor was visited by a Georgia farmer, having his seventeen-year-old son in tow, and who, upon entering the of-fice, said: "I came to git some in-

formation, Editor."

"I shall be glad to afford any that I can," was the poly

sponse. "Well," said the farmer, "this boy

feeling very well the physician could see by her face.

"Hum," said he, as he took a comfortable chair, "you're not feeling just right to-day, eh?"

"No," she replied, seating herself opposite her visitor, "I've got one of my usual bad headaches."

"I see. Feel all right other ways?"

"Oh. yes!"

"Thereupon the genial doctor expatiated on headaches of all varieties, finishing up by telling the landlady what to take for her ailment.

"Well," said the farmer, "this boy o' mine wants to go into the literary business, an' I thought you would know if there was any money in it. It's a good business, ain't it?"

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& WITH THE POETS !

God's love and peace be with thee where So'er this soft autumnal air Lifts the dark tresses of thy hair!

Whether through city casements

comes
Its kiss to thee, in crowded rooms
Or out among the woodland blooms

Fair Nature's book together read, The old wood-paths that knew

Where'er I look, where'er I stray, The thought goes with me on

O'er lapse of time and change of The weary waste which lies

Thyself and me, thy heart I lean

word, nor
The half-unconscious power to draw All hearts to thine by Love's sweet

law.

To hold the blessed angels fast.

If, then, a farewell wish for thee The gracious heavens will heed from

The sighing of a shaken reed— What can I more than meekly plead

The Paraclete white shining through,

His peace—the fall of Hermon

I greet thee, dearest, far away
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

years
That were ere I drew breath; why
should I then
Distrust the darkness that may fall

spheres— Dead plamets—I once tasted mortal And walked as now amid a throng

ing death, and solacing my

of this, Vague memories that hold me with

Else who could bear the battle stress Or who withstand the tempests'

shock,
Who thread the dreary wilderness
Among the pitfalls and the rocks,
Came not the night with folded
flocks?

The white light scorches, and the plain Stretches before us, parched with

heat; But, by and by, the fierce beams

And lo! the nightfall, cool and With dews to bathe the aching feet!

For He remembereth our frame! Even for this I render praise. O tender Master, slow to blame The falterer on life's stony ways, Abide with us—between the days!

All Winter.

to Cure Yourself With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

disease is commonly known as "sciatic rheumatism."

There is only one thing more painful than sciatica and that is the treatment of it, as practised. The sickening burning of the flesh is only one of the forms of cruelty employed by the old school doctors, and all too often this is entirely vain for the relief gained is but temponary.

It is a scientific fact that the majority of sciatica cases result from exposure to cold when the patient is in an anaemic or bloodless condition, in which the nerve is literally starved. It needs no argument to show any reasonable person that a starved nerve cannot be fed by the application of a hot iron to the outer flesh. It may deaden the scietic pain for a time but it will not cure sciatica.

Absolute rest is the best aid to proper medical treatment. Rest and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which actually make new blood and thus feed the starved nerve, will ture most

B. Edwards.

Woods Hutchinson, that doctor who is busily overthrowing old fogy notions about medicine and health, says many things that no mother should miss on "The Irrepressible Tendency of Babies to Grow Up." "Unusual American Women," "Mrs. Beach and Her Career," by William Armstrong, Eugene Field's song, "The Sugar Plum Tree," with music by Will Harding, and Margaret Sangster's page "The American Woman," are some of the many other features of the February Woman's Home Companion. did not help me a bit. In fact I almost began to think my condition was hopeless, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my notice. I got a half dozen boxes. I had used the entire quantity before I found any benefit. But I was encouraged and got a second half dozen boxes, and before these were all gone every vestige of the trouble had disappeared. Not only this, but I was improved in health in every way, as it will be readily understood that the long siege of pain I had suffered had left me badly run down. I can't speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I can't recommend them too strongly to other sufferers."

Sciatica is stubborn in resisting

recommend them too strongly to other sufferers."

Sciatica is stubborn in resisting treatment and the patient often suffers for years. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not simply relieve the pain. They cure the disease caused by poor watery blood. They actually make new blood and have therefore a direct and powerful curative effect on such diseases as rheumatism, anaemia, general debility and after effects of the grip. As the nerves depend upon the blood for nourishment, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unequalled for the treatment of even the most severe nervous disorders), such as neuralgia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance and locomotor ataxia. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are used everywhere with the greatest success, building up wasted bodies and bringing the glow of health to pate and sallow checks. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont,

cine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It freshens o'er thy thoughtful face, Imparting, in its glad embrace, Beauty to beauty, grace to grace! sea Is crystal, every garnered sheaf, Grain upon grain, Thou knowest; not a blade Of withered grass the wind blows

The maple shadows overhead-

The hills we climbed, the river seen By gleams along the deep ravine— All keep the memory fresh and green.

, way, And hence the prayer I breethe to-

be-

Thou lackest not Friendship's spell-

With these good gifts of God is cast Thy lot, and many a charm thou hast

What should, dear heart, its burder be ?

We love to great;
great;
With Thy large glance Thou readest all our state,
est all our state,
And wilt be patient of our empty What can I more than meekly plea The greatness of our common need?

God's love-unchanging, pure

With such a prayer, on this sweet

day, As thou may'st hear and I may say

"I VEX ME NOT."

I vex me not with brooding on the

When life is done? Perchance in other

of men, Pondering things that lay beyond

fears.

Oftimes indeed strange sense have l

a spell, Touches of unseen lips upon brow,

premacy of Miss Hart," by Louise

Read This Evidence and Begin To-day

Sciatica is neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. Its origin is general rheu-matism and is the direct result of taking cold. For this reason the disease is commonly known as "sci-atic rheumatism."

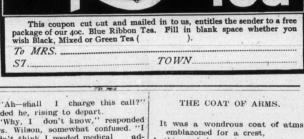
cases.

BOLE'S PREPARATION OF Friar's Cough Balsam

L DRUG & CHEM. CO., Limited . 30 . LUNDON, Jan







added he, rising to depart.
"Why, I don't know," responded
Mrs. Wilson, somewhat confused. "I
didn't think I needed medical ad-

"Then why did you 'phone me ep in?" exclaimed the doctor, step in? palpable surprise.
"I wanted to tell you I've decided

to raise your rent!"

EASY ENOUGH TO FIND OUT. Henry Irving, in his early days, once played a part which in the first act called for a dark stage. In the darkness he fought with an old earl threw him heavily, and, when he did not rise after the loud thud of his fall, Irving would erv out.

one teaspoonful of extract to one fall, Irving would cry out:

"Great Heavens! What have

One teaspoonful of extract to one plain loaf cake.

A 'pinch of salt or spice is a salt-spoonful.

A 'pinch of salt or spice is a salt-spoonful.

A few grains is less than a salt-spoonful.

THE SON OF A PEASANT.

Kubelick, the famous violinist, who is a Catholic, is a living proof that even in Europe merit may carry a man from a peasant's hut into exclusive society, says the Delineator.

Great Heavens: what have I done?"

THE SON OF A PEASANT.

Kubelick, the famous violinist, who is a Catholic, is a living proof that man from a peasant's hut into exclusive society, says the Delineator.

"Strike a' match and we'll have a look."

HIS SISTER'S INGRATITUDE. There's my sister, had a bracelet on her birthday from her beau.

'Twenty pearls," he said, "are for every year, you know."
said: "Better make it thirty!"
(thought she'd like the extra

pearls).
Crickey! but I caught it later!
There's no gratitude in girls!''

it is the total

The seven-year old daughter of a Philadelphia merchant, by faith a strong Presbyterian, was recently visiting her aunt in one of the suburbs of the Quaker City. On Saturday afternoon she dashed breathlessly into the presence of the aunt, exceptions.

claiming:

"Oh, auntie! may I go to the Baptist Church with Florrie Mulkins tomorrow? I'll promise not to believe a single word the says. Honest, I won't!"

DISGUISED.

"Look here, waiter," said a New York drummer at the breakfast table of a small Texas hotel, "how are these eggs cooked?"
"Dat's a cheese om'let, boss. I know yo' axed fo' a plain om'let, but dem eggs was promiscus, boss—

emblazoned for a crest,

A thingumbob couchant, you know,
gules, bars and all the rest.

The cheapest thing you ever saw,
she bought it for a fiver; She put it onto everything, did Mrs Social Stryver.

Social Stryver.

She had it on the sugar bowl
stamped upon the butter,
And every one who saw it said
was too sweetly utter!
Until one day, madame remark Suppose we have a change I'll get a different one, 'tis

easy to arrange."

And so she did—dear, simple soul and then with air quite pensive, Observed, "I dote on this one, ar 'twas much, much more more pensive!"

LITERARY REVIEW

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION FOR Don't Suffer

Mrs. Louise Cox's painting, "Feeding the Doves," which was awarded a \$1000 prize last year by Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, forms the cover design of the February number of Woman's Home Companion, Mrs. Cox's little daughter acted as model for the painting.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale devotes his editorial page to "The Use of the companies of the control of

Dr. Edward Everett Hale devotes his editorial page to "The Use of Sunday," a subject which the venerable chaplain of the United States Senate treats with a broad sympathy for those whose only day of leisure is the Lord's Day. "Why is the Clean Grocer Clean?" is the most important article in the clean food series, which has done much to majke the unsanitary grocery store a thing a support article in the clean food actural solutions of the unsanitary grocery store a thing the unsanitary grocery shows the remarkable actually advance that has been none to the control of the companion of children from evil working conditions, since the active campaign against child labor was started in 1908 by the Woman's Home unsally rich in fiction. A powerful story is entitled "The Swan of socialism. Other stories are: "Was ret Cameron, and "The Social Su-

"MUVVER."

BOYS' AND. GIRLS -

TS

EBRUARY 6, 1908.

ne, O soul, was all

fe awaits thee. Fear Aldrich. CIENCE. nder side of every

ass the wind blows nod; the nest-woof

ee f the egg within it

nets Thou dost call

r so lost in utter

ot its shining and

and every altar-

are as a page outeadest both of good

ck shall hide us

hy glance, though

est that our frame

ing we do is that

we weep when it is

art that loves us

our portion is but

are little and not.

glance Thou read-

ent of our empty

, in the Messenger.

the weary days-darkness and the

is hands He lays, I hope, and life re-

est between the

r the battle stress

eary wilderness ls and the rocks, ght with folded

orches, and the

us, parched with

the fierce beams

ntfall, cool and

athe the aching

th our frame! repder praise. low to blame fe's stony ways, tween the days!

is one of the

was a great suf-ruciating trouble. Lack was so se-en off work for ords of my legs and I could only e aid of a stick.

was terrible. I day and night. ed me such pain have been torknow. I was doctors, but they bit. In fact I jink my condition.

ink my condition

ink my condition or Dr. Williams' unght to my no dozen boxes. I quantity before I quantity before I. But I was ensecond half dozen these were all of the trouble had only this, but I health in every readily undergated in the second half to be second half only this, but I health in every readily undergated in the badly run ask too highly of Pills. I can't too strongly to

THE DAYS.

earth are bare to nell is naked, every

Geems though they never quite stop
They have so much to do—
That is, exceptin' Muvver,
'N' somehow ruther, she
Is never doin' anything
But havin' fun wif me. garnered sheaf. Thou knowest; not

My sister goes to school all day, She is so dignified!

As nice as she could be

she was makin' toast 'n' gruel other things for me My Daddy's such a busy man
He can't have any fun.
My Muvver says he fights wif giants
'N' whips 'em one by one.
I guess he can, he is so strong,

'N' whips 'em one by one.

I guess he can, he is so strong,
But he's so tired at night
He kinder flops down in a chair
That Muvver sets just right,
Or else he lies down on the couch
'N' pulls his collar free,
'N' Muvver rubs his head 'n' nen
Makes goo-goo eyes at me.

I'm glad my Muvver never has A thing to do but play. I guess I'd be so lonesome It she ever went away.
cometimes I wake up early
'N' nen, when she's asleep

'N' nen, when she's asleep,
I try to push her eyelids up
'N' inside take a peep;
'N' that's the only time she's cre
I wonder why, when she
Has nuffin' else to do all day But just have fun wif me?

THE HELPFUL DOLL.

Once upon a time a little girl named Judee was out in the woods gathering sticks for her old grandmother to make a fire with. They were very poor and often had very little to eat, and the only fire they had to warm them was made from the few dry sticks that Judee could nick up in the woods. ick up in the woods. The little girl was working away

The fittle girl was working away very industriously, when she heard a little voice crying, "Ow! ow! help me out!" Judee said, "Who are you, and where are you?" "I'm under this chip!" cried voice, "Ow! I is stmashing me! Help me out!" Ludee could not make up her mind.

Judee could not make up her mind what chip it was, but she began turning over all the the chips theat lay about, and presently, when she picked up a big once, she saw a little green elf, not much longer than

"Oh, thank you," said the little elf, getting up and rubbing its legs and arms and brushing its clothes. "I thought I should die! I was watching the old woodman yesterday chopping here, when that chip fell on me, and though I shouted to him to take it off, he was too deaf to hear me."

'I hope (you ain't hurt?" said Ju-

strike it hard enough, but the you."

Judee laughed at that, but the cil ran away without saying any more, and she went home, lugging the doll with her, though it was all she could carry, and she had to come

It Cleanses

Surprise

It makes child's play of washday.

Keep in mind: Surprise is a pure hard Soap.

Soap

all kinds of clothes-

back for her wood. Her grand-mother was provoked when she saw the doll and heard where it came from, saying that Jude should have asked the elf for money; but it was By Tom Masson.

My fambly's such a busy one!
They're doin' things all day.
They have to work so drefful hard
They have no time to play;
'N' when I'm tucked up in my bed
At night, they're working, too;
Seems though they never could asked the elf for money; but it was too late for that now. Judee was very fond of her doll and dressed it and undressed it, and played with it all the time that she could spare from her work.

It was not many weeks after that when the grandmother said to Judee: "The meal is all gone and there is not a mouthful to eat in the house. We had no breakfast, and we house. We had no breakfast, and we

- a Pause in the Day's Occupation.

We had no breakfast, and we shall have no dinner, and I'm afraid we must starve."
"Let us as the doll, like the lit-

My sister goes to school all day,
She is so dignified!
She reads 'r writes 'n' studies boaks
'N' only once she cried
When I was sick, right in my crib,
'N' then my sister said.
That no one else knew how to fix
Curl-papers on her head.
'N' then my Muvver laughed at her
As nice as she could be

"Let us as the doll, like the little elf said," proposed Judee.
"Nonsense, a doll can do nothing," said the grandmother.
"We can try anyway," said Judee, and taking the doll in her hands she said: "Please, dollie, give us something to eat."

Of course, the doll made no answer.

wer.
"I shall have to slap you if you don't," said Judee, and as the doll said nothing to that, she gave it three or four little slaps. Still the doll did nothing, and as Judee re-membered what the elf had said membered what the elf had said about beating it hard, she gave "it a blow. With a loud snap the doll fell all to pieces and out rolled upon the floor a large number of round pieces of yellow metal, with a lot of bright things, like pieces of glass. Judee did not know what these things were, but she knew that her dell was broken and she set up. a

things were, but she knew that her doll was broken, and she set up a loud wail. "Oh, oh, grandma, my doll is all broken to pieces, and it can't help us at all. Oh! oh! oh!" "What are you crying about." said grandma, coming out to see. "Can't help us!" she exclaimed, when she beheld what had come out of the doll. "Why, see how it has helped us! Here is gold and diamonds enough to buy the whole town and everything in it. Hush crying, child, and you shall have the finest doll to be bought, and we shall be comfortable for life. The little elf was better to us than 1 thought."

So Judee stopped crying, though

ter to us than 1 thought."

So Judee stopped crying, though she felt that no other doll could take the place of the one she loved so much, and helped her grandmother gather up the gold and jewels.

Soon they had all the rice food they could eat and the grandmother bought a rice bouse and comfortable

bought a nice house and comfortable clothes for them both, and they lived very happily on the brought them by the gold.

A HISTORY LESSON.

"Come, Ellice, it is supper-time!
"I'll be down in a minute!" E
lice's voice was sharp almost fretfulness. Mrs. Winton sighed.
"I do wish Ellice didn't have so

"I do wish Ellice didn't have so much home study evenings, Jane!" she said to her friend, Miss Jane Heatherly. "The child won't be able to be with us at all through "the evening, I'm afraid. We shall have to make the most of the tea hour." "Perhaps I can make it a little easier for her, Martha," replied Miss Heatherly, boneully.

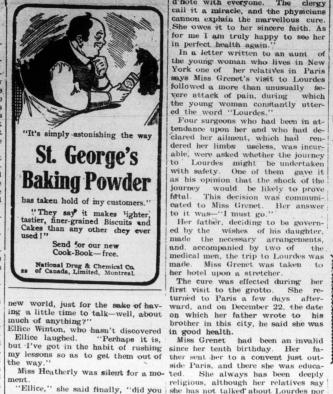
Heatherly, hopefully.

"Oh, thank you! I'm afraid you can't. I used to try, but Ellice "Oh, thank you can't. I used to try, but Elnce would argue at every point that I made, and my efforts usually ended in tears on her part; so now I leave her to herself. I—"

"Ellice is coming! I see her on the stairs!" interposed Miss Heatherly, quickly. "Don't let the child erly, quickly."

strike a stick and beat it. If you strike it hard enough, it will help you."

Judee laughed at that, but the clif ran away without saying any more, and she went home, lugging the doll with her, though it was all she could carry, and she had to come rude to Columbus, who discovered, a



wered Ellice, wonderingly.

"It wasn't particularly pleasant, was it, dear? Weren't you rather hot and dusty when you stepped aboard? Would you like to get the habit of 'rushing' for trains?''

"No," answered Ellice, smiling in spite of herself.

"Then I wouldn't rush my lessons, if I were you, Ellice. You are in the grammar school, with the high school before you, and perhaps col-

the grammar school, with the high school before you, and perhaps col-lege beyond that. You don't want to live in a rush for the next eight or ten years of your life, Ellice, miss-ing all the beauty and interest of what your are doing, only to find that your habit of rushing won't let you be at peace in anything that you you be at peace in anything that you

you be at peace in anything that you undertake—and all for the sake of a little 'time to chatter about nothing in particular."
"I don't know that I'm particular-ly interested in Columbus," Ellice said, reflectively. "Of course he discovered America; but I don't care much about that."
"I duite agree with you" returned."

much about that."
"I quite agree with you," returned
Miss Heatherly, sminng.
Ellice stared. "But you said that
Columbus was interesting!" she ex-

claimed.

"Oh, that is another affair entirely! Leif Erickson probably discovered America centuries before Columbus sailed westward, but I am not specially interested in the fact. Erickson blundered upon America, but Columbus would never have discovered it if he had not declared that there was a western passage to the Indies, nor if he had not sperit time and money and energy in standing for an idea which people said was impossible and absurd until at ing for an idea which people said was impossible and absurd, until at last he proved more than he claimed —a new world found in the new path —that is why I find Columbus inter-ceting."

esting."
Ellice drew a long breath. "I never thought of Columbus that way!" "Very likely not, my dear. Have

"Ellice is coming! I see her on the stairs!" interposed Miss Heatherly. When studying grammar, what a wonderful thing it between the continuous that twelve the continuous that the continuous t

she exclaimed, as she look

"Why," she exclaimed, as she looked at the clock, "I have finished all my lessons, and it is a good hour before bedtime. I'm not nearly so tired as I was before tea, and I think I shall sleep first-rate."

Miss Heatherly laughed. "I dare say! Dear," she added, in an earnest tone, "remember always that nothing is gained by rushing-you always have all the time that there is: yes, more than time, dear. I stand amid th' eternal ways.' Life is eternal, Ellice. There is no need of haste."

New Miracle at Lourdes

Having suffered for nine years from paralysis, which four of the most experienced surgeons in Paris pronounced incurable, Miss Daisy Grenet. nineteen years old, daughter of Edward Grenet, formerly of New York, but for the last twenty years prominent in the artistic world in Paris, is reported to have been completely cured during a visit to the famous shrine at Lourdes.

Details of the case have come in a letter written by the father of Miss Grenet to his brother, Augustus J. Grenet, No. 243 West 122nd street as follows:

"Daisy was cured at Lourdes, to the astonishment of all the physicians and of the crowd that was present. She arrived almost dead, but the next day she was at the table

d'hote with everyone. The clergy cail it a miracle, and the physicians cannon explain the marvellous cure. She owes it to her sincere faith. As for me I am truly happy to see her in perfect health again." In a letter written to an aunt of the young woman who lives in New

religious, although her relatives "Ellice," she said finally, "did you she has not talked about Lourdes no ever run for a train?"

"Why, yes, Miss Heatherly," answered Ellice, wonderingly.

for she declared she would

had any one spoken to her about Lourdes for more than a week before she declared she would go there to be curved.

She said she had been told in her sleep that if she would go to the famous shrine she would regain her beet the and strength. health and strength.

health and strength.

Her relatives, who live in New York, say she was in a pitiable condition and that every medical man who was called to attend her refused, to hold out the slightest hope of her recovery.—N. Y. Irish World.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A LITTLE LIFE SAVER.

Baby's Own Tablets have saved many a precious little life. There is no other medicine for children safe and sure in its effects. The Tablets cure stomach and bowel troubles, teething troubles, destroy worms, break up coids and prevent deadly croup. And you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain a particle of opiate or marcotic. Mrs. J. Larocque, Log Valley, Sask., says "I am a great believer in Baby's Own Tablets. I have used them on many occasions and know of no medicine equal to them in curing the common ailments of babies and young children." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. lets cure stomach and bowel troub-

Last French Nuns.

After thirteen centuries of charit ble ministrations the last of nuns left the Hotel Dieu of Paris on Jan. 1, 1908. The foundation of Jan. 1, 1908. The foundation of the Hotel Dieu goes back to the earliest Christian ages, and was practically established at the same time as the See of Paris, for in those days every Bishop had a hospice for the poor and infirm attachpice for the poor and infirm attached to his residence or church. There are records of many kings of France, in the course of ages, who visited this gospital, and among others, St. Louis and his mother, Queen Blanche, of Castile. The Augustinian nuns had the special privilege of serving the sick since the earliest times, and he sick since the earliest times, they are known to have attend

the sick since the earliest that the sick since the patients of the Hotel Dieu as far back as the eighth century.

So long, in fact, had these nuns exercised their charitable ministrations at this institution that even the Government of the first Revolution did not dare to expel them. They were spared during the reign of terror, and passed subsequently through many storms down to * the present time. In the beginning of the last century the walls of the old mediaeval buildings in which so many generations of nuns had performed their charitable offices were tottering, and it was found necessary to pull them down, after which the present large Hotel Dieu was present large Hotel Dieu the p was

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The Famous

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Broadway's chief attraction for Spe-cial Food Dishes and Popular Music. European Plan. 400 Rooms. 200 Baths.

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THE TRUE WITNESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Gentlemen Raise Your Hats Archbishop Walsh of Dublin take ccasion in his recent pastoral letter o make known to the faithful of

to make known to the faithful of his diocese that a marked spiritual favor has been conferred upon them by the Holy Father, as a reward for habitual public manifestation of their devotion to the Blessed Sagrament, and as an encouragement to persevere in it. "On being recently informed by us," says His Grace, mormed by us, says His Grace. "of the edifying practice that has long been widespread among the faithful of the diocese, in both town and country, of piously saluting our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament by some external sign of reverence when passing a church or oratory in which the Blessed Sacrament is reserved, His Holiness felt himself moved to express in some special way the satisfaction with which he has heard of this and his desire to encourage our people to perseverance in so laudable a practice. He has now done so by issuing an extraordinary faculty authorizing us to great in his name an indulgence of one hundred days, to be gained by the faithful of this city or diocese each time that, in passing a church or oratory in which the Blessed Sacrament is reserved, they manifest their devotion to our Lord by some external sign of reverence, as it has long been their pious and edisome external sign of reverence whe

some external sign of reverence, as it has long been their pious and edifying practice to do.

The pious practice thus warmly approved and indulgenced by the Sovereign Pontiff is not confined, we are glad to say, to either Dublin or Ireland at large. It prevails in many portions of the United States, and still more generally, perhaps, in Canada, notably in the Province of Quebec, The practice, it need not be seid, is thoroughly congrous: is indeed, merely a consistent recognition of the Real Presence on the part of those who profess their belief therein.

fruly a Struggling Mission In the Diocese of Northampton, Fakenham, Norfolk.

H ELP! HELP! HELP! -- or the Love of the Sacred Heart and in Honor of St. Anthony of Padua, DO PLEASE send of Padua, DO PLEASE send a mite for the erection of a more worthy Home for the Blessed Sacrament. True, the out-post at Fakenham is only a GARRET But it is an out-post; at is the SOLE SIGN of the vitality of the Catholic Church in 35 x 20 miles of the Courty of Norfolk. Large donations are not Norfolk. Large donations are not Norson. Large contains are not sought (though they are not objected to). What is sought is the willing CO - OPERATION of all devout Clients of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Colonies. Each Client is asked to send a small offering—to put a few bricks in the new Church. May I not hope for some little measure of your kind co-operation?

The Church is saddy needed, for at present I am obliged to SAY MASS and give Benediction in a Garret.

My average weekly collection is only 38 6d, and I have no endowment except HOPE.

What can I do alone? Very little. But with your co-operation and that of the other well-disposed readers of this paper, I can do all that needs to be done. sought (though they are not objected to). What is sought is the

In these days, when the faith of franty is becoming weak, when we straight or of the training and rule except of development, and is about to the complete of t Our Divine Lord Humsell as it treat-ed His Holy Church, the Catholic Faith is renewing its youth in Eng-land and bidding fair to obtain possession of the hearts of the Enpossession of the hearts of the En-glish people again. I have a very up-hill struggle here on behalf of that Faith. I must succeed or else this vast district must be aban-doned.

IT RESTS WITH YOU

to say whether I am to succeed or fail. All my hopes of success are in your co-operation. Will you not then extend a co-operating hand? Surely you will not refuse? You may not be able to help much, indeed But you can help a little, and a multitude of "littles" means a great deal. deal.

Don't Turn a Deaf Ear to My Urgent

'May God bless and presper your endeavours in establishing a Mission at Fakenham.''
ARTHUR, Bishop of Northampton.

FATHER H. W. GRAY. Catholic Mission, Fakenha Norfolk, Eng

P.S.—I will gratefully and prompt ly acknowledge the smallest domanation, and send with my acknowledgment a beautiful pictur of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

THE NEW MISSION IS DEDICATED TO ST. ANTENNIA.

Constant pre per and and all for Benefactors,

born in resisting patient often sufwilliams' Pink relieve the pain. The caused by poor by actually make a therefore a diurative effect on the control of the control of

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NOTE WELL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us not later that 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon CORRESPONDENCE and items of



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908

Episcopal Approbation.

"If the English Speaking Ca tholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best of themost prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

> † PAUL. Archbishop of Mo eal.

PRAYER Next to God's loving condescension in speaking to man is man's power

of speakinb to God in prayer. Had

God not first spoken it is hard to see how man would have presumed

to address a Being whose infinite

perfection is unattainable, whose law

is immutable, and whose sovereign

majesty must always and everywhere be obeyed. But God spoke to man

from the beginning, and in such tones that the echo of His divine

voice never since vanished from the

Sin came. its dark shadow fallen and envelop-God spake again, part in wrath and Man felt his guilt part in hope. more and more as the ages rolled on and the generations of wickedness heaped up their mountain of separa-Never throughout all these weary centuries did prayer From the vale of tears there rose a cry of distress and a plea for mercy which shook the very pillars heaven. Man's heart was and his hopes were well nigh broken. The one kope left him was that and passion had added to man's degradation. Mercy was asked; the sky was entreated to rain down dew, light and strength to enter and the earth that it might bring the grave at the other. One ray lin- his Father, Shepherd and Friend. gered down the valley-it was that this was not the original plan Man's life is not material, nor gov-Fravitation may govern the particles of matter, but it has now power over the energies of the soul and the affect It may be that as the stone falls when unimpeded to it seeks God in a very different way. The moral law is not the physical law. Man seeks God freely. The stone is predetermined by an inherent quality to move towards the cen-Not so with man: he moves ely towards God or freely resists God's attractions. In this movement, or, better speaking, in this re bread enabling us to walk to the of God. We call this movement resurrection because in our nt relations with God there is om whose guilt we must be delivered first before being justified. Union with God, however, is g of the soul, and the song ng of the soul, and the red and caged by sin, yet healdeeper humiliation of our Blessed He was delievered up for ins and rose again for our justi-on. From the time of the Ination prayer became easy. A new thing else but the

took a new robe not thanksgiving and praise and imprethan ever-but his hope has found plicit truth never contradicts prayer was always heard. Sorrow er became easy. The Saviour so far beyond man's earthly ambi- intellective word man, not God, interests, they woul soo mae e tion that they lay not in the order responsible. Dogma therefore is of the TRUE WITNESS one of nature at all, though even man's word, not God's word. In throughout the vast world they this way dogma as an expression of might have a coarse counterpart. revelation is purely human. opens his eyes; nor can he distinguish the Redemption, against our will. To sympathize fallibility of dogma a law and with Him in His sufferings, to thank necessity. praise Him for His generous redemp- not God but man; its evolution pose and the heart's sorest want, cast aside to make way for another Prayer, it is alleged by rationalists, is a contradiction to God's attributes-and more especially to His omniscience, His omnipotence and His providence. So far from this being the case the very opposite is true. To pray is to admit heights to which God may lead us along the magnifi-No sooner had cent peaks of sanctification; it is ally in the highly spiritual creation. to bend our weakness in submission By continuing this process of reasoned man in gloom and death than to His power and our blindness to ing the whole Creed could be dis-His care. Far beyond the narrow posed of-resulting in the dissolution horizon which, according to rational of dogma and the wreck of Catholinight and the glory of unmeasured while wolves of this kind were distance. Without prayer all is the fold. In his encyclical the Holy guess work-a trackless waste. With Father affirms what the Church has prayer this world of grace is the uninterruptedly maintained—the fact void from earth below to the high throne of faith as a mental assent, the perabove-angels bearing messages to petuity and stability of dogma and and fro-God not dispensing with the character of true doctrinal deprayer; for truth had faded away His law but giving man power to velopment. carry it out, God not doing away with His system but giving man DIRECTORSHIP AND RESPONSIclosely into His system that so man the Just One. God's name being more closely united to God was invoked. He was implored to may reach his full perfection and en- more particularly since the institustoop and give ear to humanity in joy eternal happiness. There is no tion of limited companies. the day of its tribulation. There use for rationalism to rage or make have stimulated business but they was a want in the heart which earth a special plea. The one consolacould not fulfil nor any material tion which fatten man has in life cannot be argued that they were inhappiness satisfy. Life lay like a and death, his one hope in darkness, tended to act thus. Such weakening vale shrounded in mist, surrounded his strong weapon in temptation is would defeat itself. In order that

Commerce is a moral puzzle-and

MODERNISM DOGMA.

TTT It is here that we have the root principle of this system and the imthe centre, so the heart seeks God passable gulf between Catholic truth hide behind the rampart of their corand Modernist error. Catholicism poration. Every patriot loves to holds that God, who made man, is hear the wheels of industry hum. It ble number of marks to be obtained: and cannot rest outside of God. But and Modernist error. Catholicism also his teacher; that besides the fa- means so much for the country and culty of intelligence God has spoken at divers times and has especially taught him lessons of truth and conduct which man by his mere natural tors which all this means. power of reason could not have found out himself. God spoke thus to the prophets and last of all in the fulness of time He spake to the whole world by His only beloved Son. God's utterance to man is called revelation. It is light to the intelligence, and love to the heart, because of the knowledge it stows. This message comes from God and is addressed to man's intelligence. It has an intelligible form. It is rightly called the word of God. And because the control of God. of God. And because it is God who cartes these truths to us their source is eternal to us. We do not evolve them from our inner conscious ness. Again revealed truth, appeal ing as it does to the intellect, is

subject to change. "The word of steel companies—and countles the Lord abideth forever." The only change which this body of revealed the simple investor puzzled cation, but compassion. Man looking truth admits is modal. Instead of his money is or who is responsible towards heaven across the crimson being implicit it becomes explicit. It for it. As long as things are fairly sky of Calvary's setting sun sees his own guilt stand out in deeper glare which it first possessed. The ex- But there is always a temptation to what he himself could never by the modifies the primary implicit truth. make money fast. Gambling is the works of the law have obtained, re- The former explains the latter. Be- great trouble in our commerce. It is conciliation and redemption. Man's tween this Catholic concept of dog-guilt might have made him despond-ma and that of the Modernist there from which the law ought to proent of his prayer. Here was the is an essential difference both as to tect him more strongly than it does Innocent One who bore our infirmities and healed our wounds—whose dogma. According to the Modernist al evil which commerce encounters, for sin would be deeper as gazing man, so far from never having been combine. It takes only a couple of upon the crucifix we saw the depth made, it is a simple impossibility. days to throw a great nation into and height, the length and breadth All religion begins not with any the most serious conditions—and all The humble communication but with a mere ma- because of transactions which defy and contrite heart would no lenger nifestation made by God of Himself Christian justice and are a mockery be despised. In another way pray- as immanent in the conscience, What to Christian charity. Such causes of man receives from God is not a mes- are very apt to reappear. It is said mankind was a man. Of course He sage or truth but a feeling of religiwas God, but He was also man. Like ous experience which starts from to us in all things save one, He could sub-consciousness into consciousness, is amazing how often some may be hear around Him the pleadings of There is no new light upon the in-His own creatures. From His robe telligence peering into the darkness, of power virtue passed out to heal nothing added to the store of learn- ity all vanished? No set of transthe physical sufferings of those who ing which might teach man how to touched the hem of His garment. live or what it is to die. God's or however complicated, can Prayer could not be difficult in ask- part begins and ends in this iming Him Whose life, whose work, pulse which He gives to our own commutative justice. Upon and whose word were an invitation: feeling. The intellective expression "Come to me, all ye who are laden and transformation are man's work; and heavy burdened and I will re- for man always formulates his allow business to be done within its fresh you." Here was the fountain thoughts and feelings. This form is of life. Prayer was His command. dogma. For it, and not merely for The gifts He came to bestow were its external language but for its of nature at all, though even man's word, not God's word. In Man cannot see the light unless he dogmatic truths of the Incarnation, sound if he stops his ears. The light are mere human inadequate symbols and voice of our Blessed Lord are which may be helpful at one time there for the asking. He will not and harmful at another. Such theoforce His wonderful gifts upon us ry as this renders the instability and Its starting principle Him for his love and humility, to not truth but feeling; its author is tion, and to entreat Him to be Sa- not a development but a succession viour to us-this is life's highest pur- in which one intellective form is According to this theory it would be open to any Christian who found himself no longer spiritually helped plot in the cemetery.

The chief mourners were Messrs. by the Atonement to discard its real value and take the death of Christ as an edifying example of self-sacrifice. Even the Incarnation might be taken as a crude expression of the immanence of God in all but especiscience bounds life there lies the city as a religion. It could hardly universe of grace and revelation- be expected that the chief guardian star revealing star in splendor of of the flock should be a dumb dog adder of the patriarch's vision- of an eternal Revelation, the nature

These have weakened responsibility. by mountains, the cradle at one end, prayer—the cry of his poor heart to business may be active, confidence must be sustained and the equal poise of justice determine the conditions of the present and the prospect of the future. Nothing will so Honour List of First Term Graduates. seriously and so lastingly injure the The next point condemned by the business and commerce of a nation sible men or companies whose pow- is considered, in view of the ers are indefinite and whose directors severity of the examinations, for the contentment of its people There is something more valuable than even the profits to the inveshonor. For the citizen and still more for the stranger to feel that their money invested in any one of our great financial or industrial con cerns will bring them good returns that the directors will take as good care of that money as of their own spiring of confidence are some of the lements necessary for our growth and prosperity. A directorship at present is an indefinite responsibility. It needs revision even at the expense of losing men whose very name is an attraction but whose time does hours a day. Concerns work into pocket lends to the other and both It can flever be any- derive a profit. Banks and insurant true, nor can it be companies, railway corporations a

which many yield of wishi communication of truth from God to and against which all forces should that all the people cannot, be fooled all the time. That may be, but it fooled into throwing good money after bad. Where has the responsibilactions. however great their number out the crying debt and demand of other foundation can a country build and upon no other principle can

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FLOR-ENCE O'SULLIVAN.

The funeral of the late Florence O'Sullivan took place from his late residence, 1043 Dorchester street east, on Thursday morning last to St. Mary's Church, and was largely attended, a solemn requiem Mass be ing chanted by Rev. Father Cullinan the church was heavily draped for the solemn occasion. The choir which was a strong one, was under the direction of Mr. Thomas Emblem and Prof. J. McCaffrey, organist, and rendered appropriate musical selec After divine service the pro-reformed and wended its way to the Cemetery at Cote des Neiges the body being placed in the mor tuary vault until spring, when in terment will take place in the family

The chief mourners were Messrs. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, brother: John McCall, brother-in-law: Thomas McCall, nephew. Among others present were Messrs. Patrick Maloney, T. Sullivan, H. Curran, Michael Finnerty, John Hoolahan, Captain Michael Fennell, Daniel McLaughlin, Daniel O'Neill, John O'Neill, A. Hinton, Michael Hughes, Thomas Kill-cullan, Felix Golden and many others. others.

The late Mr. O'Sullivan was a na The late Mr. O'Sullivan was a na-tive of Castlemain, County Kerry, Ireland, and came to Canada fifty years ago, settling in Montreal. He started business with his brother as horseshoers and farriers in the East End under the style of Jeremiah O'Sullivan & Brother, and retired twenty-five years ago with a fair in

MRS. JEREMIAH FOLEY.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Jeremiah Foley at her late re-sidence, 85 Aylmer street, in this city, on the 16th of January, after a prolonged illness. The d lady was a well known and lady was a well known and much respected member of St. Patrick's parish for the last fifty years. Her husband died in the year 1891. The funeral service was held at St. Patrick's Church, rendered by a full choir with ougan accompaniment, which was most solemn and impressive. Mr. Daniel Clifford, her brotherstill survives her. The Missee Moristill survives her. The Misses Moriarity, of Binghampton, N.Y., nieces of Mrs. Foley, were present at the funeral. May her soul rest in peace.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The results of the First Term ex-Holy Father is the erroneous view as mal-formed companies—companies aminations were made known on taken of dogma by the Modernists. formed either of capable or irrespondily satisfactory, and the Honor List

> FIRST CLASS HONORS, requir-(a) Collegiate, or Arts' Cours Philosophy, I year, Rene Savoie Rhetoric, Donald Macdonald, Andrew avanagh.
> (b) High School Course.

Rudiments, Wilfrid Foley. SECOND CLASS HONORS,

(a) In the Collegiate Course, by Arthur McGovern, of Philosophy, 1

Arthur McGovern, of Philosophy, 1
year, and
(b) In the High School Course,
by H. de Varennes, of First Grammar, by Edmund Coughlit, of Second
Grammar, by Michael Brankin, of
Third Grammar; by John Burke, Leo
Burns, Wilfrid Foley, John Gallery,
Francis McKenzie and Victor Walsh
of the class of Latin Rudiments.
It was noticed that three of those
whose names digure in the Honor
List are holders of the scholarships
given last August, and tenable for a
period of eight years. One is from
St. Patrick's Parish, and two are
from St. Michael's Parish.
In the Preparatory Department the
Honors, both first and second class,
were numerous.

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rine west.
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Appointment of Mr. N. J. Power.

ong recent appointments of the Grand Trunk Railway System is that of Mr. N. J. Power, who has just received the appointment of General Auditor with headquarters at Montreal. While congratulating Mr. Power on his well-deserved promotion, the Grand Trunk Railway is also the congratulated on heaving also to be congratulated on having a man of Mr. Power's acknowledged ability and honorable standing to place in so important an office as that of General Auditor. Mr. Power has always stood on the highest rung in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen, and his many friends everywhere have learned with sure of his well merited advance to a position of so comprehensive and important a nature.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Canada.

Although the above organization cannot be said to belong to any one parish or district, it draws its members and friends from all districts, without wishing to make any distinction whatever. It is another of the grand land-marks in the life of this face in which he wishes to plainly set before the world an object dear to his heart, and through his various temperance societies show the world that a true spirit of Christian temperance is the first step to a true spirit of a truly Christian manhood.

a true spirit of a truly Christian manhood.

To help the funds of the Union a grand entertainment will be held on Tuceday, February 11th, in St. Ann's Hall. The evening's programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, and an filustrated-lecture by Rev. Father Ethelbert, O.F.M.

With this worthy object in view, this hoped that, large as St. Ann's Hall. is, it may prove even too small for the gathering that will seek entrance inside its walls,

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perienced Refractionist.

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Colored Phantom Striped Chiffon Velveteen in Navy, Blue, Olive, Myr-tle, Cardinal, Purple, etc., etc., re-gular \$1, less 25 per cent. 20 pcs. Assorbed Colors Louisine Scotch Plaid, the newest silk tissue for bloves and ledge! Surpus Switce

Scotch Plaid; the newest silk tissue for blouses and ladies' Spring Suits; regular 75c, for 50c per yard.

20 pcs. Rich assorted Silks in all black and all white; Black Louisine, Black Taffetas, Mousseline, Black Armure, Black Peau de Soie, etc., etc. White Taffeta, White Louisine and White Paillette. Your choice at \$1, less 20 per cent.

20 pcs. Natural Color Shantung.

at \$1, less 20 per cent.
20 pes. Natural Color Shantung,
34 in. wide, regular \$1.25, for 80c.
2 pes. the Best Black Radium Silk
(Bonnet) guaranteed to wear: regular \$2.50 and \$3 at half price.

Mantle Department.

Children's Coats; very special, \$5 each.

\$25 to \$40. Special, \$10.00

less fifty per cent.

now 31c per yard.

Ladies' Fur Lined Coats less fifty per cent.

100 Ladies' Tweed and Cloth Coats; values

Ladies' Wrappers and Kimonas, less 50 p c.

75 Ladies' Silk Underskirts, plain and fancy,

Colored Dress Goods.

Voiles to clear at the one price, viz., 13c per yard

Dress Goods on Special Tables — To clear goods up to \$140, which were offered at 65c;

These muslins are worth up to 50c.

55c, while they last, 31c per yard.

the balance at 59c per yard.

Balance of Fancy Dress Muslins and Striped

Goods up to 90c, which were offered at 35c

Worsted Suitings, 45 inches wide; a few

Balance of Best All Wool Challies; regular

pieces; worth 85 per yard, to clear at 41c. p yd.

Colored Stripe Tameline (British make) light shades only, such as Sky, Pink, Cardinal, Grey, Reseda, Nile, etc., etc., regular 60c for 39c.

Print Department

Special line of Scotch Gingham at 12 1-2c per yard.
Check Gingham for Dresses, 15c and 20c per yd., less 10 per cent.
Fancy Check Cotton Voile, 45c per yard, less 50 per cent.
Striped Blue Galatea, 18c and 20c per yard, less 20 per cent.

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Oxford Shirting 13c and 15c per yd., less 20 per cent.

Assortment of Cretonne, 25c, 30c, 45c and 50c per yd., less 50 per cent.

LADIES' WAISTS Further Reductions in Ladies' Waists

A Table of Silk, Lustre and Albatross Waists at \$2.50.

batross Waists at \$2.50.

A Table of China Silk, Taffeta and
Net Waists at \$3.50.

A Table of Taffeta, Net and Chiffon Waists at \$4.

Brown Chiffon Dress Waists at
\$25, for \$10.

Navy Chiffon Dress Waists at \$25
for \$10.

Black Peau de Soie Dress Waists at

Black Peau de Soie Dress Waists at \$30, for \$12.50.

A Table of Odds and Ends in Blouses, Dressing Jackets and Soil-ed Whitewear at Nominal Prices.

A Table of Children's Stuff Dresses sizes 6 to 14 years, Children's White Muslin Dresses, from 6 to 12 years, at nominal prices.

Fancy Goods Department

Special line of Hand Embroidered Linen Doylies and Centre Pieces round and square, at \$4, \$5.50 and \$8.

Fancy Art Ticking Sewing Baskets and Catch Alls.

Old Cushion Tops in Velvet, Satin,

Uthograph and Brocades.
Mouchoir cases and Glove cases, assorted colors; a good assortment Edgings and Beadings.
ALL LESS 50 PER CENT.

Men's Furnishing Depart-

Entire stock of Colonial Shirts, consisting of English Zephyr, Percales, etc., etc., for 65c each. Entire stock of English Flannel Pylamas, regular \$4, for \$1.95.

40 doz. Heather Mixture and Black 1-2 hose; years heave; regular 40.

1-2 hose; very heavy; regular 40c,

for 28c.
Wolsey Underwear, natural wool, fine quality, medium weight, regular \$3 to \$3.50 for \$2.
Entire Stock of Golf Hose, ranging from 75c to \$1.50, less 33 1-3 percent.

cent. 20 doz. Fine French Made Kid Gloves, "Dent's," regular \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 50c a pair.
English and French Braces, best wearing braces made; regular 50c, 3 prs. for \$1.
Men's Fine Quality English Dent's Mocha and Cape Gloves, Angora Knit Lining, regular \$2.50 to \$3, for \$1.75.

FRIDAY NOON AND SATURDAY. Colored Ties, regular

Entire stock of Black Stuff Hats, in \$2.50 and \$3 qualities, shapes, special \$1.95.

10 doz. English Umbrellas, covers, regular \$5 and \$6,

10 GOZ: English
covers, regular \$5 and \$6, for \$3.75.
15 doz. Fine Quality Umbrellas; regular \$2.50 to \$3.50 for \$1.75.
Liberal discounts on all Furs.

Curain Department

Special lines of Nottingham Luce Curtains, Frilled edge Curtains; Irish Point Curtains: Gripure Lace Curtains, and Duchess Lace Curtains, less 20 per cent to 33 1-3 per cent.

Also a range of Sash Curtains in above makes, less 20 per cent to. Special lines of Furniture Coverings, in Silk and Tapestry, etc., less 10 per cent to 50 per cent.

Special lines of Tapestries, Silk etc., for draperies and window curtains, from 10 per cent, to 50 per cent.

cent.

All Table Covers, less 25 per cent.

Cushion Tops and Rennants of Upholstering Goods, less 25 per cent.

Henry Morgan & Co, Ltd., Montreal

Galway, the Capital of Connacht, as Early as the Thirteenth Century, was a Centre of Foreign Commerce with Spain-Some of the Peculiar Ornamental Carvings on the Older Buildings are Relics of Spanish Architecture—The City on the Beautiful Bay Suffered muc's During the Cromwellian War-The Historic Church of St, Nicholas Used as a Stable by Cromuell's Soldiers.

(John O'Callaghan, in the Boston Globe.)

Leaving Limerick on the azure river" and turning northward either of two picturesque routes may be selected. One is on 'the Shamon stream' to Athlone by steamer, the other by rail to Ennis, Athenry and Tuam, or Galway. By the latter route, the traveller leaving Limerick passes over a long wooden bridge, spanning the Shammon, which at that point is considerably more than a mile wide. Between the railroad terminus and the bridge over the Shammon, the traveller by train sees the ruined structure of New Castle, where William of Openers had his William of Orange had where William of Orange had ms quarters during the siege of Limerick After crossing the Bridge to the Clare side, before reaching the first station, Longpavement, he sees on the left Cratloe weel Castle, close beside Cratloe wood, by which the realroad runs for several miles. Hisrealroad runs for several indies. His-tory states that in this remote forest around the year 900, the Ulster clans invaded Clare, and among other booty which they carried off they cut down and took away sufficient oak timber to roof the old palace, called the Grianan of Aileach, near

But the Munster men were not in clined to be submissive. Some years later they retaliated, and marching northward razed the Grianan to the ground, each soldier carrying off as a trophy or souverir of the exploit a stone of the wall in his knapsack. sturning to Limerick the sere collected and built into a "in memoriam" around the royal of Limerick THIEF AND BANKER.

THEFF AND BANKER.

Cratloe Wood in the first part of the eighteenth century was the hiding place of a famous highwayman named Freeney. He was finally captured and imprisoned, and while thus confined he was one day visited by an insolvent banker, who expressed the state of the confined in the same of the particular at seeing such a nohis satisfaction at seeing such a nowious thief in custody. Freeney was torious thief in custody. Freeney was equal to the occasion, however, and he retorted to the banker. "You ought to be the last man in Ireland to say that, for when the whole world refused your notes I took them." The incident is referred to

them." The incident is referred to in Thackeray's "Irish Sketch Rook."

A good view of the lower Shannon can be had from Cratloo station, close by which is Bunratty Castle, the old residence of the former lords of Thomond. In the middle of the seventeenth century its park of several thousand acres held as many e thousand deer. Passing Six bridge on the way to Ballycar as three thousands on the way to Ballycar and Newmarket, one can see from the train Dromoland Castle, the residence of Lord Inchiquin. It was there that William Smith O'Brien was born. There, too, in some re-cent times, Mme. Marcom, wife of the inventor of wireless telegraphy.

THE RUINS OF OLD MONASTIC

BUILDINGS.

Close by Ardsollus may be seen the ruins of Quin Abbey, erected for the Franciscans several certuries ago. Authorities differ as to the date of its establishment, its foundation being variously stated as 1278, 1350, 1402 and 1433. A number of monastic buildings, including cloisters, formitories and refectory, surround the abbey. There lies buried the famous "Fireball Macnamara," who in his day was a principal in some forty duels, as well as second in scores of others. His reputation in that respect was even more proscores of others. His reputation in that respect was even more pronounced than that of the late O'Gorman Mahon, who, having taken a leading part in electing O'Connell for Clare more than half a century before, represented a division of Clare in Parliament for a long time prior to his death, a few years

Macramara's memory is kept green by a song which, among other things, says:

There lies Shawn Buie, cold, low

it is attractive to see.

Passing Clare Castle, a little sta rassing Cuare Castle, a little station twenty-three miles from Limerick, the well-preserved ruins of Clare Abbey, with its lofty tower, are seen on the right of the railroad. It was founded near the end of the twelfth century by Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond.

ENNIS, CAPITAL OF COUNTY

A little more than a mile farther on is Emmis, the capital of the County of Clare. It is a pretty little town of some five thousand inhabitants, situated on the river Fergus. The town was quite prominent in olden days as a seat of learning, and had upwards of three hundred and fifty scholars and circle hundred. fifty scholars and six hundred monks supported by one of the Princes of Thomond, even after the arrival of the British in Ireland. It was the burial place of the Princes of the Princes of Thoanond as well as the chiefs of Macmamarus for centuries. Emnis is justly proud of the part it played in the famous Clare election, which resulted in the returning of Daniel O'Connell to the British Parliament. A magnificent monument to O'Connell now stands on the site of the old courtbouse in which O'Consell old courthouse, in which O'Connell was declared elected.

was declared elected.

Ennis has been in more recent times the scene of some stirring episodes in Trish National elections. Its election of the dashing Lysaght Finnegan as the first recruit sent to Ireland to sustain the obstructive policy of Parnell and Biggar in the late '70's was a striking incident in the political history of those days. Later still it was my fortune to be present in the courthouse at Ennis Later still it was my fortune to be present in the courthouse at Ennis on the day in 1892 when the present representative of East Clare, William Redmond, brother of the Irish leader, was first elected to represent that division in the House of Com-

A GROUP OF FAMOUS RUINS.
Killone Abbey, founded by Donald
O'Brien, and Drumcliffe Abbey, founded by St. Columba, as well as the ruins of O'Brien Abbey, are all within a small radius of Ennis. One line of railroad branches off from line of railroad branches off from Emis to Corofin. Ennistymon. Lehinch and Milltown Malbay, passing on the way Lisdoonwarna, and the famous Cliffs of Moher, sung of by Gerald Griffin. These rise abruptly from the sea to a height of nearly seven hundred feet. Close by Lehinch is the tomb of Conan "of the nimble foot," one of Ossian's heroes. On the sepulchart stone are grayen. On the sepulchral stone are graven Ogham characters of great antiqui-ty. Conan was the man of whom the Irish bard sang:

Absent is Comming.

Lost to the field,

Blunted his battle axe,

Broken his shield!

Fireless his eagle eye—

Bravest of the brave, Far from red war you lie, Cold in your grave.

The direct line of railroad Ennis to Tuam passes through Cru-sheen, and between that and the next station Tubber is the line which next station Tubber is the line which divides Clare County from Galway County, the railroad passes through Gort, Kilmacdaugh, once an Episcopal See belonging to the Church of St. Colman, and dating from the seventh century. A few miles distant is Kinvaira. Taere is laid the scene of one of Francis A. Fahy's most beautiful poems, "The Ould Plaid Shawi":

A little Irish

little Irish colleen in an ould plaid shawl.

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The great, the glorious Macnamara;
The heart and nerve that never shook,
The hand that left no mark unstruck.

She tripped along right joyously, a basket on her arm,
And O, her face, and O, her grace, the soul of saint would charm,
Her brown hair rippled o'er her

brown, but greatest charm of all the modest blue eyes beaming 'neath her ould plaid shawl.

I courteously saluted her: "God save you, miss," says I; "God save you kindly, sir," said she, and shyly passed me by.

Off went my heart along with her, a captive in her thrall,
Imprisoned in the corner of her ould plaid shawl.

some men live for fame,
And some on history's pages hope
to win a glorious name.
My aims are not ambitious and my
wishes are but small—
You might wrap them all together in
an ould plaid shawl.

Ardrahan and Craughwell, the latter the seat of most exciting events in the Land League times, are pass-ed through before the traveller enters Athenry, where two lines of railro the Midland Great Western and t Waterford and Limerick lines, for a junction. Athenry is one of most ancient towns in Ireland, a was an important place even back as far as the Norman conquest castle was built there, the town wa surrounded with walls, and it came the principal stronghold of the De Burgos and Berminghams, the leaders of the Anglo-Norman forces that invaded Connacht.

ATHENRY'S STORMY HISTORY.

The walls were erected in 1211, and for centuries afterwards town was the centre of the fierce battles which raged in Connacht be-tween the native Irish and the inva-ders. A Dominican Abbey was erect-ed in 1261 and became famous for ed in 1261 and became famous for the learning and sanctity of the community established there and it was chosen by the Earls of Ulster was chosen by the Earls of Ulster and other principal families as their burying place. The Earl of Kildare founded a Franciscan Friary there in 1464. More than a century later, in 1577, when the Earls of Clan-ricarde swept through Connacht with fire and sword, Athenry took its full share in the fighting

It was rebuilt, again destroyed by Red Hugh O'Donnell, and sacked and burned when he invaded Connacht in 1896. It never recovered from that blow. A considerable part of the old city walls still stands and one of the gates is in a good state of The thirteenth cen-preservation. preservation. The thirteenth century castle of the De Berminghams, with its lofty gabled keep, the Franciscan monastery founded by the Earl of Kildare in 1464, and the ruins of the Dominican friary, dating as far back as 1241, containing the bones of some of the last monks and the curious coat-of-arms of Fanian the Smith upon a floor slab, are still

THE BIRTHPLACE OF ARCH-BISHOP MACHALE.

From Athenry the traveler has choice of either of three routes, north to Tuam, westward to Galway, the old "City of the Tribes," or eastold "City of the Tribes," or east-ward by way of Ballinasloe, to Ath-lone. Tuam, in which the Catholic Archvishop of the province resides, has an abbey founded in 48%. It was later converted into a cathedral by St. Jarlath ebout 551 and was made St. Jarlath about 551 and was made an archiepiscopal see under Edam O'Hoisan in 1152. An ancient cross of red sandstone bears the inscriptions of "O'Hoisan, the abbot," and of Turlough O'Connor, king of Conmacht, who founded a priory there in 1140. St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, has educated some of the most learned of the Irish clergy, while the late Archbishop of Tuam, Most Rev. John McHale, who was affectionately known among the Irish hierarchy as the "Lion of the Fold of Judah," was a Churchman whose mame was one to conjure with

Fold of Judah," was a Churchman whose mame was one to conjure with among the Irish race while he lived. The railroad journey from Athenry to the town of Galway is only thirteen miles, and for very nearly half the distance skirts the north shore of Galway Bay Galway Bay is believed, according to the traditional annals of Ireland, to have been in prehistoric times a fresh

thirty miles broad at the mouth, and covers a space of more than two hundred square miles.

GALWAY, THE CAPITAL OF£CON-NACHT.

Galway, the capital of Commacht, is situated on a gently rising ground bounded on one side by Lough Athalia, an arm of the bay, and on the other by the river which forms the outlet of Lough Corrib. Previous to the British invasion the town and the adjoining district were under the protection of the othertains of the O'Flaherty clan. Its earliest historical record is its destruction in 835 by Turgesius, the Damish commander, when he overran Connacht.

In 1132 its castle was besieged and taken by Cormac McCarthy and a body of troops sent thither by sea by O'Connor. King of Munster. It was destroyed again in 1149 by Furlough O'Brien, King of Munster. In the thirteenth century it was given to Richard de Burgo, who strengthened its fortifications and made it the residence of a number of whom, thirteen in number, were known as the "Tribes of Galway." Hence even to this day Galway is known as the "Tribes of Galway." Hence even to this day Galway is known as "The City of the Tribes."

A PECULIAR LAW OF THE FOREIGN SETTLERS.

It was related of these people that they were greatly averse to intercovers with the native Irish, and as an instance a by-law which they enforced in 1518 forbade any of them receiving into their houses, "at Christims, Easter, nor no feaste elles any of the Burkes, McWilliams, the

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Kellies, nor no cepte elles, without license of the Mayor and council, on payne to forfeit five pounds, that meither 0' nor Mac shall strutte ne swaggere thro' the streets of Gallway.'' Its walls were built in 1270 or sixty years later than those of Athenry. It speedily became a center of foreign commerce, trading with Spain from the port of Galway having taken place as early as the thirteenth century.

It is not difficult to trace even to-day in the features and complexion of a goodly proportion of the people of Galway traces of Castilian blood. Some of the peculiar ornamental carvings on the older

ornamental carvings on the olde buildings with the courts entering streets, are also relics Spanish architecture. The same may be seen in Wexford and other an-cient towns in Ireland. Galway fought and suffered much during the Cromwellian war, and in 1691 compelled to surrender to the Williamite General Ginckle, who

liamite General Ginckle, who was then on his way to Limerick after the battle of Aughrim.

THE ORIGIN OF "LYNCH-LAW."
The celebrated James Lynch Fitz-stephen, from whom the term. "Lynch-law" has by some been derived, was mayor of Galway in 1493.

There is a tracic story compected. is a tragic story There is a tragic story connected with his name. Lymch Fitz-Stephen was a large trader with Spain, and sent his son on a voyage to bring back a cargo of wine. The youth wasted the money intrusted to him. but obtained credit from a Spanish merchant, who sent a young relative back with him to obtain payment, back with him to obtain payment, and incidentally establish a larger business with Galway. As the ship was approaching her destination young Lynch Fitz-Stephen, in order to conceal his original wrong-doing, decided to commit a still greater crime, and prevailed upon the

crime, and prevailed upon the crew to help him throw the young Spa-hiard overboard.

The matter was kept secret for a considerable time until he was on the eve of marrying the daughter of a wealthy neighbor, when one of the seamen, being at the point of death, and stricken with remores, told the and stricken with remorse, told the and stricken with remorse, told the story to the old mayor, or warden, father of the offender. The old stoic insisted that his son should have no favor under the law, and he was speedily brought to trial, found will, expend the company of the company of the company of the company will be company of the co guilty and sentenced to the father being his judge. youth's mother and various relatives were clamorous for his respite, but the old man was inexorable.

THE MAYOR AS HIS SON'S EXE-CUTIONER.

On the day of the execution helped the executioner remove the fetters which bound the unfortunate son, placed the culprit between a priest and himself, and made his way by winding stairs to the place of execution. Securing the rope which had been placed about the criminal's neck, the father placed it through an incomparishe in the wall over an archive. iron staple in the wall over an arch iron staple in the wall over an arched window overlooking the street,
and after taking a last embrace of
his son, bimself launched him into
eternity. Although expecting death
from the fury of the populace, his
rigid sense of justice appealed to
the crowd and he remained unharmed, but ever afterward secluded himseventh century. A few miles distant is Kinvaira. There is laid the scene of one of Francis A. Fahy's most beautiful poems, "The Ould Plaid Shawi":

Not far from old Kinvara, in the merry month of May, When birds were singing cheerily, there came across my way, As if from out the sky above an angel chanced to fall,
A little Irish colleen in an ould is seven than the sky above an ould a little Irish colleen in an ould is seven thouse of inperhistoric times a firm, prehistoric times a long through the poems, "The Ould been in prehistoric times a long through the poems, "The Ould been in prehistoric times a long through the society except that of water lake, known as Lough Lurgan, but was converted into a bay by the accurrence, in Shop Street, Gal-riers. In fact, it is believed that the coast line of Clare and Galway once over a doorway, with the motto, and all is but Vaniti, 1524." A little Irish colleen in an ould in the sky above an angel chanced to fall,

A little Irish colleen in an ould in the sky above and an expectation of the coast line of Clare and Galway once over a doorway, with the motto, and all is but Vaniti, 1524." A little Irish colleen in an ould in the sky above and angel chanced to fall, and the structure of the coast line of Clare and Galway once over a doorway, with the motto, and all is but Vaniti, 1524." A little Irish colleen in an ould

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form the conditions connected there with under one plans:

upon and cultivation of the land in each year for thre years. (2) If the father (or mother,

the father is deceased) of the home vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

nent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by resience upon said land. Six months' notice in writing

should be given the Commissioner of Lands at Ottawa of in tention to apply for patent. W. W. CORY.

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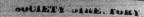
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THURSDAY, FEI

A Mari

St. Laurence," Longworthy,"

CHAPTEI

'The sky is like Gray as the h

Katharine's desi

Careyt a new into make her feel that to claim her h

ade many ripples

If Katharine had

If Katharine had forward or more would probably in considered the idea was about to act. She had been tai to do the good ner if anybody had trardor in the preser ing her whether st keeper, she would terably pained. good to her, and for her but to puplough. She ims

plough. She ima uncle, of whom she

uncle, of whom she would have approve she went home, it tain pleasure to to Dillon would have though that part in helping in the tra-Winter Roses."

If Mrs. Carey have

More T

inan

More terrible than tilence is that awful of headed monster, annually sweeps awa habitants than any known to the human

known to the human
"It is only a cold,
the carclesa, as the
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mucous surface of the
result. To prevent
sumption of the Lun
cough however sligl
spreading throughout
the sensitive air par
fatal results. If on the
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doses of

Pine : you would save you unnecessary suffering way line Syrup conta properties of the pine for Asthma, Croup, Vall Throat and Lang of the Syrup than the Contact of the Contact o

Dr. W

Nor

PAREN. POREY.

EBRUARY 6, 1908.

SUCIETY-Estab 6th, 1856; incorpor-vised 1840. Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexan ret Monday of the mittee mosts hast Wed. Beers: Ber. Breston, P.P.: President, rum; 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, 2n Kearney : 2nd Vice, E. Secretary, W. J.

S T. A. & B. on the second Sun-month in St. Patrick's xander street, at 8.30 ttee me hall on the first every month, at 8 rector, Rev. Jas. Kil-nt, M. J. O'Donnell; J. Tynan; 222 Prince

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Hodgson; President, ens; 1st Vice-President; 2nd Vice-President; 2nd Vice-President; Recording Se. J. Dolan, 16 Over-Financial Secretary, gan, 504 St. Urbains er, F. J. Sears; Marcichols; Guard, James Prustees—W. F. Wall, John Walsh, W. P. John Walsh, W. P. T. Stevens. Medical T. Stevens. Medical H. J. Harrison; Dr. or, Dr. Merrils, Dr. es and Dr. John Cur-

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make her feel that she had a right to claim her husband's affection, made many ripples in several lives. If Katharine had been less struightforward or more experienced, she would probably never have seriously considered the idea upon which she was about to act with all her might. She had been taught early in life to do the good nearest her hand, and if anybody had tried to damp her ardor in the prosent instance by asking her whether she was her sister's keeper, she would fave been unutterably pained. This thing seemed good to her, and there was nothing for her but to put her hand to the plough. She imagined that her uncle, of whom she thought lovingly, would have approved of it. And, as she went home, it gave her a certain bleasure to that the work.

Than War!

More terrible than war, famine or pestilence is that awful destroyer, that hydraheaded monstor. Consumption, that annually sweeps away more of earth's inhabitants than any other single disease known to the human race.

"It is only a cold, a trilling cough," say the careless, as the irritation upon the delicate mucous membrane causes them to hack away with an irritable tickling of the throat. When the irritation settles on the mucous surface of the throat, a cough is the result. To prevent Bronchitis or Consumption of the Lungs, do not neglect a cough however slight as the irritation spreading throughout the delicate lining of the sonsitive air passages soon leads to fatal results. If on the first appearance of a cough or oold you would take a few doese of

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you would save younelf a great deal of unnecessary smfering. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to got it. Don't be humbugged into taking something else.

Miss Lana Johnston, Toledo, Out.

Will do it with pleasure, my boy, only, if I like it when it's done, you'll have to let me sell the words to a magazine."

"I don't know anything about that," said Dillon, much pleased. "Only do it—and if you can, by to-morrow might."

"For a lady?" asked Devine, looking or?" And then, returning Delies would want a soprano part in a song?" And then, returning Devine's quizzical glance, he added, by way of changing the subject: "I am looking for a small house, I shall looking for a small house, and adjusting his white tie-for the poet had the reputation of living in his evening suit—'So soon? Dear, dear! Has Davey de Grandmont, would give me thie order; Mrs. Worth had almost promised it. I merely said I wanted to rent a small house, not that I intended to build a place for Davey de Grandmont."

"And I merely asked who the lady is—of course the lady of the song—I meen the woman of the song, since "red" have become so awfully common."

Dillon understood, and flushed. He did not answer at once. He was en-

Katharine's desire to give
Careyt a new interest in life, to make her feel that she had a right to claim her husband's affection, made many ripples in several lives. If Katharine had been less straightforward or more experienced, would probably never here.

she went home, it gave her a cerbeen approached by Dillon on the
tain pleasure to think that Walter
billon would have a part in it, althrough that part might be only in dired. The moment was auspicious
helping in the translation of "The
Winter Roses."

If Mrs. Grays head veice expects and

More Terrible

More Terrible

Than War!

Sat at one of the front windows, cigars in hand, Devine passed his hand through his thick curling hair and hummed the words in German.

"Pretty," he said, humming again, and pretending to follow the notes, although he could not read one of them. "I'll do it with pleasure, my boy, only, if I like it when it's done, you'll have to let me sell the words to a magragine."

or Asthma, Croup, and the control of the control of

when he was viviscoting his friends, to get material for a book. "There is a strange scrupulousness about you Catholic men—when you're good Catholics—on the subject of love which I don't understand. It's like Reman's idea of sin—you don't talk about it. I admire your firmness of fibre and your reticence; but you are one, of the few men of my acquaint-

one who have never jested on the subject of women or love."
"It is too sacred, and too often profared," said Dillon, with a great desire to change the subject. "Come

A Marriage of Reason By Maurice Frances Egan, Author of the Land of St. Laurence, "Tales of Sexton Maginnis," "The Fate of John Longworthy," 'Songs and Sonnets," "The Gost in Hamlet," Etc.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The sky is like the water, Gray as the hue of lead."

Chaptes to give Mrs. Careyt a new interest in life, to make her feel that she had a right to claim her husband's affection, made many ripples in several lives. If Katharine had been less straightforward or more experienced, she would grobably never have seriously would grobably never have seriously would grobably never have seriously as most of the line. In her heart Katharine could probably never have seriously would grobably never have seriously would grome for the men. She would never be caught or would grown the process. There would never be caught or would grown the process. The subject of love the subject of love the subject of the called never here, borden and part of the finery which forward or more experienced, she would see deeper than most other would probably never have seriously would never be caught or the finery would never be caught or the subject of love the sub hear nim during the process. There was silence, broken only by the thundering of the huge omnibuses on Eroad street or the sound of an occasional cab. Devine tore up at least six pages of note paper, and then sent out for two German dictionaries. While waiting for them he refreshed himself by selving over

he refreshed himself by asking questions.

"What do you want a home for, Dillon?" he asked. "Let me see—water, daughter, schon—fair, blume—can't rhyme flower with fair! What do you want a home for, Dillon?"

"My aunt, Mrs. Warland, has—poor old lady—come to town. My mother, you know, is living with relatives in England: and so Aunt, Betty is alone. She has a house in the couptry, and she loves 'the old place beyond everything. But some

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You do not feel so young as you used to. The joints are a bit stiff. And you have dull heavy pains in the back and limbs, with attacks of rheumatism, it may be.

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Are gray with winter frost, nd all the hearts that love her The bridge of death have crossed."

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vine, triumphantly.
"It is very cheerless."
"Quite in the modern style," said
the poet. "Listen:

"I hear no children's voices,—
Silent the fisher's maid—
No gladsome soul rejoices
Where bold boys used to wade,
In summer, in the sunlight,
When days were sweet with song,
And the wide beach was smooth and
white.

And, though there is no breaking Of the grayness overhead, They teach of an awaking— Of life that is not dead."

"No, the last line might not," said Devine, glaring at him, and twisting his immaculate tie under his ear. "I hate stupid people!" Dillon whistled. The ways of the poc's were strange, but he reflected that it would be wrong to knock one down, even when he deserved it, for it might be a long time before another would see the light. "Listen—and don't give advice."

-and don't give advice,' snapped Devine.

"See how they glow and quiver, See how they nod and bend, While all the world's a'shiver, They sparks of ruby send; Like firelight in the garden Heart-shaped and red as flame They speak of love's sweet pardon From out their mossy frame."

"And now," said Devine, "the two voices chime in—it's a queer kind of arrangement for a duet—"

'Ah, gray and winter weather, I wish your days were done.

My heart and hopes together.

Could open to the sun;

Ah, roses, winter roses,
I feel your lesson deep,
No gray day ever closes
But leaves us joy to be

But leaves us joy to keep." "It seems all right," said Dillon, dubiously, as he folded the paper which Devine thrust towards him; "but I think that if I were a pro-

of you, Mr. Dillon!"
All of a sudden she remembered her qualms of the morning. Perhaps she had shown an unmaidenly eagerness in asking him to the house—perhaps he would think her bold. She did not ask him to sit down, she again said, but with a touch of frost in her voice.

her voice:

"How kind of you, Mr. Dillon."

He felt the difference at once; he saw it in the movement with which she turned to the piano, tried the first bars of the accompaniment, and murmured as if to herself:

"Ah, roses, winter roses, I feel your lesson deep, No gray day ever closes—"

"Oh, Mr. Dillon—pardon me—will you not take a chair?"

"You are very kind," he answered, brushing the nap of his hat nervously. "I have an engagement—with my

aunt."
"Give my love to your aunt, and tell her I hope to see ner. Must you go? Good night.'j

go? Good night."

"Good night."

When he reached the doorstep he felt unreasonably angry. He said to himself that he hated "society girls," and of all that type the most obnoxious of all was Katharine O'Con-

Katharine sat down at the piano, but she did not play.
He heard her sing the first words of the song:

The sky is like the water, Gray as the hue of lead."

white,
Not strewn with wreeks along."

"It gets worse and worse," said Dillon; "I wish you people would write cheerful postry."

"Yes, yes," said the poet, absent-mindedly. "I don't like 'gladsome soul' very much—but I can't help it—you're in such a hurry. Now the soprano takes the song up:"

"Ab we start the piano in a state of doubt and depression. It occurred to her that she ought not to have been so abrupt. He had come a —you're in such a hurry. Now the soprano takes the song up: "

"Ah, see the winter roses, Hedged round with greenest moss. Hedged round with greenest moss. And, though there is no breaking Of the grayness overhead, They teach of an awaking—Of life that is not dead."

"Don't you think that last line might—" began Dillon.

"No, the last line might not, said Devine, glaring at him, and twisting his immaculate tie under his ear. "I hate stupid people!"
Dillon whistled. The ways of the poot's were strange, but he reflected to her that she ought not to have been so abrupt. He had come a long distance. Perhaps she jhad been rude. He might have stayed a few moments, and not have minded her manner. An engagement with his aunt! Nonsense! Of all unreasonable people he was the worst. Twice in one day he had menaged to put her in the wrong. She would probably never see him again. Well,—what of that? Then the leaden grayness of the words she had been singing seemed to shadow her heart; she bowed her head and cried, wishing all the time that Mother Ursula had never let her leave the convent.

(To be continued).



CURES Dyspepsia, Boils,

Pimples. Constinuation. Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas,

Burdock Stomach, Liver. Bowels or Blood. BLOOD



"He seems all right," said Dillow."

"He seems all right," said said said said."

"He seems all right," sa







Continued from page 1, de of knowledge. Use of language, not its philosophy, is required.

I shall now speak particularly of that form of composition or language training, which pertains to the primary classes. Under the mental process, one has, first, to acquire knowledge; secondly, to enlarge upon or classify that knowledge, and to unite it with what is already known; and thirdly, to express it in language, either spoken or written. This is classi, jed as oral or spoken oomposition, for or written. This is classified as oral or spoken composition, for which the pupils have made some preparation, by having their attention drawn to some particular object. For example; suppose we have a class of children, whose average age is from six to eight years, such as are found in our first or lowest. age is from six to eight years, such as are found in our first or lowest class. The teacher takes up some object, let it be a book for example, the children look at it. The teacher then asks them to mame this object; tell what it is made from; he questions them upon its color and the various kinds and sizes of books. Having finished with this object, the teacher then takes up a pencil, and Having finished with this object, the teacher then takes up a pencil, and holding it up to the gaze of the pupils, asks a few simple questions with regard to its especial use, and the different materials from which it is made. The knowledge impartate the smaller by the teacher, in ed to the pupils by the teacher using such objects as are constantly before the eyes of the pupils, soon leads on to any number of other subjects, at the same time, always increasing their knowledge of things in general. The teacher, according as the pupils express themselves on the subject in question, should write each sentence upon the board. If a sentence be not correctly expre have some one express it better. Continuing in this manner, sentence follows sentence, until there is now a fows sentence, that the children reading lesson. After the children are sufficiently advanced, and are able to do so, they should write able to do so, they should write on their slates or on paper what they know of the subject that has been presented to them. When pu-pils have become thoroughly ac-quainted with this method, and are quainted with this method, and are capable of expressing their thoughts in an intelligible manner, they should now be taught the correct arrangement of words into sentences. In the higher grades or classes where the pupils are more proficient in the various class studies, this subject becomes all the more important on account of the fact that, coupled with our instructions must be taught the logical and grammatical structions. the logical and grammatical stru-ture of the English sentence.

Beginning with the proper are rangement of words into sentences, pupils should be thoroughly drilled upon such exercises as will enable them to distinguish, without difficulty, the ordinary relations that words bear to each other. In the exercise of sentence building or construction, the pupil might be given a list of names of objects, and requested to make a written or oral statement 2-bout each of the objects named. Having completed this exercise, the pupils might then be requested to change each sentence, from declarative to interrogative and from declarative to interrogative and exciamatory. A large proportion of the elements of sentences are single words, but combinations or groups of words. The pupils who learns to correctly determine elements of a sentence must, therefore, learn the force of these binations before he separates them binations before he are minto the single words which compose them. This system cannot be successfully pursued without requiring the pupils to construct repeatedly the various forms of sentences and elements of sentences. As a sentence is the expression of a thought, the elements of expressions for the elements of thought, the pupil who is taught how to separate a sentence into its elements, is learning to analyze thought. The relations between dif-ferent forms of expression are seen for

actice in composition. The sen-ace is the point of departure. Rules a never to be committed to me tence is the point of departure. Rules are never to be committed to memory before their meaning has been clearly understood by the objective study of sentences. It is entirely proper and in accordance with actual experience, that certain definitions should be taught to children, as they progress in their studies. as they progress in their studies. But if rules are memorized by pupils, without being thoroughly under-stood, their application will be more or less mechanical and therefore bar-

or less mechanical and therefore bar-ren of results.

But grammatical analysis is a very different thing. It not only exempli-fies in a simplified manner the dif-

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a fee with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or sojentific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of

ferent rules of syntax, but is also a critical investigation into the logical structure of sentences. It cannot be committed to memory as the ordinary rules of grammar, but, on the contrary, is a direct exercise of all the logical faculties. With these leading purposes clearly in mind.

S. ISL Bridget, V. Ab.

Fourth Sunday after the Fell. the logical faculties. With these leading purposes clearly in mind, we should now be ready to outline a practical class-room method; bearing in mind the statement of a well-known authority on English language teaching that "The sentence is the point of departure, and the method should be both analytic and synthetic." The old method of teaching would give definitions at synthetic." The old method of teaching would give definitions at once and have them committed to memory, followed by exercises and practice in picking out the different parts of speech. The sounder and more modern method suggests that, the parts of speech should not be defined at all until their office in the sentence has been discovered by the analytic method. Following the suggestions of Mr. Fitch in his "Lectures on Teaching," we draw from a class of pupils a group of simple statements, such as: The dog barks; The child writes, etc. In amalyzing these simple sentences these simple sentences, we discove that two essential things are neces sary to the expression of the plest thought: 1st, We must something to talk about; 2nd, must have something to say. union of these two things in expression of a thought, we call a sentence. That which we talk about is called the subject of the sente is called the subject of the sentence, that which we say about the subject is called the predicate. In short simple sentences of this nature, the subject is usually the name of some person, place, animal orthing and such therefore, a noun is the name of some person, place, animal or thing, and may be used as the subject of a sentence. The predicate of a sentence is that which is asserted of the thing denoted by the subject, and is called a year, that is seried of the tuning denoted by the subject, and is called a verb; that is, apply to said town; confirm, in so a verb is an asserting word and far as may be useful, By-Law No. 6 relating to loans to be made, and every complete sentence. By adopting this method of developing senquired by the Cities and Towns' Act, son for themselves, you can easily perceive the advantages to be gained other each made by the council or thereby, and is a very different thing from the old method of giving the from the old method of giving the definitions at first, and requiring them to be committed to memory. Taking our original group of statements, and adding modifiers, we have The large dog barks for instance: fiercely; the little child writes well fiercely: the little child writes well. Having thus introduced the adjective and the adverb, we are then in a position to develop the definition of these two parts of speech. By continuing this illustrative method of teaching the different parts of speech, the pupil will soon perceive the value and power of each part, as it is introduced into the sentence. as it is introduced into the sentence, and will also obtain a clear idea of declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentences, both simple, compound and com-

plex. The expansion of the adjective and of the adverb into phrases, together with the use and definition of the preposition, sub-ordinate conjunc-tions and relative pronouns are now of prime importance. If the adjec-tive has been thoroughly understood, adjective phrases and clauses should seem a natural outgrowth of the adjective. We take for example seem a natural outgrowth of the adjective. We take for example the sentences: (1) The strong man fought bravely. (2) The man of strength fought with bravery. (3) The man who was strong fought be-The man who was strong fought be-cause he was brave. Using the first statement as a point of departure, in the second we have, in place of the adjective strong, given a name to this attribute and call it strength; then we place before this name the preposition of, and we have expand-ed the adjective strong into the ad-jective phrase of strength. The defijective phrase of strength. The defijective phrase of strength. The defi-nition of a phrase and of a preposi-tion can now be given. In the third statement, we take the clause who was strong, and compare it with the phrase of strength, in statement number two, pointing out the dif-ference between a phrase and a clause, also the use of the relative

thought. The relations between different forms of expression are seen most clearly by means of analysis and construction. We have now arrived at that point in our language instruction wherein a great deal of practical grammar is involved, in the construction and composition of sentences.

Grammar as an independent branch of study, does not contribute directly towards correctness of speech or writing; it is not, therefore, an art, but the inductive science of learning that they will be construction and composition of sentences as the following: I have a book. It is MY book. The book is MINE. Give ME the book Have WE the book? It is OUS, From this the pupil will learn that pronouns change their form according to their relation to that they differ in this respect from nouns. After such an illustration in the constructions may be pointed out to the words in the sentence, and are to be made a familiar part of the pupil's knowledge. onat they differ in this respect from nouns. After such an illustration as the foregoing, the teacher might continue in this manner to develop the second and third personal pronouns. When the pronouns have been thus developed, the pupil will then perceive and understand the declension of the pronouns, and having a fixed idea of its meaning, will be able to reason for numself. A like method should be adopted in the study of the verb and its inflections. In adopting the method as here illustrated, we are following the well known principle of proceeding from the known to the unknown. After the simple elements of the different forms of sentences have been grasped, and the various parts of speech clearly understood, the following model of analysis is suggested.

1st. Classity the sentence as to form simple, complex or compound) and meaning (declarative, interroga-

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the welf-to-do can afford to possess deligated and the welf-to-do can afford to possess. Belectric Oil, which is a medicine even ariable of the most in itself being a remedy, for ariables of the most lumbago, sore throat, colds, covghs, estamp, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, brises, speakins, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its and chest pass. It should be in every house.

Fourth Sunday after the Epi.

S. 2 Purification of B. V. Mary.
M. 3 St. Blase, B. M.
T. 4 St. Andrew Corsini, B. M.
V. 5 St. Philip of Jesus, M.
Th. 6 St. Dorothy, V. M.
F. 7 St. Richard, K. C.
S. 8 St. John of Matha, C.

Fifth Sunday after the Epi-

S. 9 St. Cyril of Alexandria, B. C. D.
M. 10 St. Scholastica, V
T. 11 St. Raymond of Pennafort, C
W. 12 St. Benedict of Anian, Ab.
Th. 13 St. Catharine of Ricci, V
F 14 St. Velentine, B. M.
S. 15 SS. Faustinus and Jovita, MM

Septuagesima Sunday.

Sexagesima Sunday.

The town of Longue Pointe apply to the Quebec Legislature its next session, for an act on of Longue Pointe will Quebec Legislature, at following matters: To correct an error in the boundaries of ward nummatters: To correct an

of the boundaries of ward number seven; enact special dispositions or the wards No. 4 and No. 5, and the fillicate as-the declare that Article 300 of the Cities and Towns' Act, 1903, shall not Sentember lastr enact that the September last enact that the contributions to the costs of the winter road on the St. Lawrence between Boucherville and Longue Pointe shall be apportioned as heretofore; erect the town of Longue Pointe into a school municipality; define the pow-

ers of the town inspector regarding the plans or maps, the streets and squares of the municipality. TAILLON, BONIN & MORIN, For the Town of Longue Pointe.

The Cure and Church-wardens the Fabrique of the parish of Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an act on the following matters: Enact that the second paragraph of article 3450 of the Que bec Revised Statutes does not apply to the cemetery of Notre Dame Neiges; confirm, in so far as may be useful, the acquisition by said Fabrique of lot number five of the official plan and book of reference of the village of Cote des Neiges, and the deed of agreement relating to said equisition research at the thirtieth acquisition, passed on the thirtieth of December, 1907, before A. E. Prud'homme, notary, between said Fabrique on the one part, and Jérémie Marcel Aubry, Dame Marie-Archange-Victoria Aubry et David Nelligan, es-qualité, on the other part, enact that ail the lands acquired by gan, es-quante, on the other party said Fabrique to enlarge said cemtery since February 23, 1875, shall be annexed for religious and Fab-Dame de Montreal as well as the lands which might hereafter be acquired for the same purposes.
TAILLON, BONIN & MORIN,

Attorneys for the said Fabrique.

"Then with a slow smile turn'd the lady round
And look'd upon her people."
It is a compound declarative sentence, the second member of which is complex. Subject of the first independent clause lady, modified by is complex. Subject of the first independent clause lady, modified by the; predicate verbs turn'd and look'd, connected by the co-ordinate conjunction and; turn'd is modified by the adverbist hen and round, and by the adverbist hen and round, and by the adverbist hen and round, and by the adverbist hen see with a slow smile; preposition with, object smile, modified by the adverbist phrase upon her people; preposition upon, object people, modified by the possessive promoun her. For a more advanced grade of pupils, a briefer form of analysis might be adopted.

After a careful survey of the facts and suggestions as offered herein, upon the 'Purpose and Method' to be adopted in the teaching of English, the natural sequence leads us to conclude with the learned remark of Professor Whitney: 'That grammar is but the reflective study of language and should be taught inductively through sentence analysis and composition.'

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 LEAVE WINDSOR STATION.

 x18.45 a.m.
 x10.10 a.m.
 f8.55 a.m.

 x14.00 p.m.
 *10.10 p.m.
 xParlor and Cafe Cars.

LEAVE PLACE VIGER. *Daily. †Sunday only. †Daily, except Sunday.

TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James Stree Nex: Post Office

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Central Canada Ice Races Ottawa and Return - \$45.0

Good going Feb. 3rd, 5th and 7th. Return limit, Feb. 10th, 1908.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA

3 TRAINS WEEK DAYS; 2 TRAINS SUNDAYS. Leave Montreal—*8.30 a.m. †3.40 p. m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—*11.30 a. m., †6.40 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.

MONTREAL-TORONTO

4 EXPRESS TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY Leave Montreal—*9,00 a.m., *9,45 a.m., *7,32 p.m., *10,30 p.m. Arrive Toronto—*4,30 p.m. *9,45 p.m., *6,15 a.m., *7,30 a.m. Elegant Cafe Parlor Car service on 9.00 a. m. train.

CITY TICKET OFFICES 37 St. James Street, Telephone Mair 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

INTERCOLONIAL

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

TRAIN SERVICE

7.25

for St. Hyacinthe, Drum-mondville, Levis, Quebec & intermediate stations. A.M

The Maritime Express

NOON

for Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, I'hrough sleeping and din-ing cars. EXCEPT SATURDAY.

P. M.

for St. Hyacinthes Drum-mondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

Saturdays Only.

NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, St. Flavie and intermediate stations CITY TICKET OFFICE.

141 St James street, Tel. Main 615. City Pass & Tht. Agent H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass, Agent.

NOTICE.

Notire is hereby given that Notire is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Legislature at its next session, to obtain a charter of incorporation to them and all such persons becoming shareholders in the company, under the name of "Hochelaga Insurance Company."

The object of the proposed com-

The object of the proposed company is to transact all kinds of insurance and reinguisment pany is to transact all kinds of in-surance and reinsurance against fire and its consequences, plate-glass, steam boiler, live stock and to insure property rights and interests of all kinds, and to perform all mat-ters and things connected with such objects and suitable to the accom-plishment thereof. ent thereof.

ishment thereof.

Montreal, January 9th, 1908.

Henri Wilfrid Cathcart.
J. M. Robitaille.
H. Landry
M. E. Bourcier.

Pierre-Auguste Hubert.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Application will be made at the next session of the Lefor the incorporation of the "Third Order of Saint Francis, Saint Pat-rick's Fraternity," as a religious and philanthropical corporation with power to hold real estate, and for such other powers as may necessary or incidental thereto.
BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST.
GERMAIN & GUERIN,
Attorneys for Applicants
Montreal, 15 January, 1908.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for the incorporation of the "Third Order of Saint Francis, Immaculate Conception Sisterhood," as a religious and philanthropical corporation, with power to hold real estate and for such other powers as may be necessary or incidental thereto. BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST.

GERMAIN & GUERIN,

Attorneys for Applicants.
Montreal, 15 January, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the state of the late William Kerr will estate of the late William Kerr will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next Session, to obtain an Act to ratify a deed of sale by the testamentary executors and fiduciary le gatees of the late Honorable Sir George Etienne Cartier, et al, to M. Browne & Ferley, executed before J. L. Coutlee, notary, the 5th May, 1874.

For the interested parties. L. LYMAN,

Montreal, 17th December, 1907

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908.

Attend the Food Fair

10.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., Free Cooking Lessons AT THE 'MAGIC BAKING POWDER' BOOTH. 10.30 A. M. and 3. 30 P. M., Two Promenade Concerts Daily. BY THE COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO.

The Big Store's Sale of 10,000

REMNANTS and ODD LINES

IS PROVING A SPLENDIDLY SUCCESSFUL EVENT!
Scores of these Remmants contain a sufficient number of yards for the any purposes you have in mind; yet we sell such from 25 to 75 per mt less than if same were cut from the piece.

The Management have issued orders that all Remmants and Odd Lines ust be arranged on tables in each departmene, and marked in plain fi-

gures.

Be early at the Big Store for this great Sale of Remnants and Odd

\$1.00 BOYS' UNDERWEAR, 60c.

LADIES' LINED CLOVES.

Regular \$1.00, for ..

\$2.00 COMBINATIONS \$1.00.

Children's Natural Wool Combinations, high neck, long sleeves, anklegth, sizes 2 to 4 years. Worth \$1.25 to \$2. To clear...\$1.00 ngth, sizes 2 to 4 years.

CUT PRICE DRUCS.

 Dr. Chase's Syrup
 25c
 18c
 Wyeth's Beef, Iron and
 100
 65c

 Bromo Quinine Tablets
 .25c
 15c
 Wine
 ...
 \$1.00
 65c

 Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.75c
 55c
 Scott's Emulsion
 \$1.00
 72c

 Peruna
 \$1.00
 65c
 Wampole's Cod Liver Oil\$1.00
 72c

4 OF PORTUNE OFFERS

FROM HARDWARE DEPT. 2nd FLOOR.

danger; will heat any room; one gallon of oil will last 8 to 10 h

S. CARSLEY



Cor. St. Catherine and Guy Streets and Phone Up 1197

If we are not your FLORIST We Want to Be!

TWO STORES

Bennett's Theatre Bld'g.
Phone Up 1451

New and Old Subscribers.

Rates: City, U.S. and Foreign \$1.50. Newfoundland and Canada, \$1.00.

FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO THE TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL,

Please send me "The True Witness" for months from...... 190 ... for which I enclose \$......

Name of Subscriber.....

P. O. Address....

If you are a new subscriber, write "new" here..

NOTICE.

Notice is given by Philias Vanmier, gentleman, Narcisse Lau-rier, gentleman, both of Montreal, that they will, with other proprie-tors, apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to amend the act of this Province, 3 Edward VII., chapter 62, section 52, subsection 15, paragraphs C afid D, in order that the City of Montreal be forced to pay alone that part of the cost of expropriation, representing the amount of damages and the value of buildings erected on or beyond the homologated line of Saint Antoine street of said city, for the third and fourth section, in as much as the proprietors who have constructed in this manner, have done so because the said city gave them an erroneous line to erect their said buildings.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1908.

said buildings.

Montreal, 22nd January, 1908.
BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST.
GERMAIN & GUERIN.

NOTICE is hereby given to Messrs. Louis A. Lapointe, brok Remi Gohier, real estate age Moses Heillig, menufacturer, all the city and district of Montre Joseph Chevalier, trader, of Lom Pointe, and Charles Arthur Hog insurance inspector, of the said cand district of Montreal, will ap to the Legislature of the province Quebec, at its next session, for

act incorporating them and all othe who may become shareholders, in a company under the name of "The Modern Fire Insurance Company," having its chief place of business in the city of Montreal, with power to make insurance contracts and reinsurance against fire, together with all the powers necessary and useful for carrying out the operations of said Company.

M. G. LIA ROCHELLE,
Advocate for said applicants.

Advocate for said applicants. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1908.

NOTICE.

The Fabrique of the Parish of Holy Angels, Lachine, have decided to enlarge the Catholic Church of this parish, and being duly authorized to this effect, give notice that they will apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next session, to obtain the passing of a law authorizing a special loan with assessments on part of the immovable property of Catholic landowners, to enable them to undertake the cost of the enlargement, and all the expenses proceeding therefrom, create a Syndic office, having all the powers, rights and obligations required and necessary for the purpose of enlargement, assessment and everything required in such cases.

JOS. A. DESCARRIES.

Cressé & Descorries.

Attorneys.

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