

# The Globe and Witness

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## Veto Conference Still Drags On Redmond Goes to Ireland--Will Hurry Back if Compromise Seems Possible.

(T. P. O'Connor, M.P., in the New York Times and Chicago Tribune.)

An ardent radical journalist indicates the deadening of all strong political interests at present by complaining that London's latest murder mystery attracts more attention than the fight between the House of Commons history. The impression papers contain innumerable columns about the murder of a terse paragraph is given to the conference between the Liberal and Tory negotiators. Ardent politicians are becoming restive, and the prospect of going through the long vacation till the resumption of the sittings of Parliament in November without any definite statement is afflicting the fighting politicians, who already complain that the conference has killed all the Liberal enthusiasm. It seems unlikely that Asquith can dismiss Parliament without giving some information, but up to the present moment the secrecy of the conference proceedings is preserved to a degree unexampled in House of Commons history. The impression is beginning to spread, however, that the conference at last is reaching the critical point, and that before the House separates the negotiators will know whether there will be a compromise or whether a rupture is inevitable. I find the strange rumor is still persisting that some rule will come as a part of the compromise if there is one. I still find little ground for such a rumor, but the continual repetition in many different quarters cannot be accidental. Mr. Redmond has gone to Ireland in consequence of the illness of his daughter, but he may be summoned back at any moment, and he announced before leaving that he held himself in readiness to return on receipt of a telegram. Of course no compromise will be accepted by the Liberals which the Irish Party cannot support as safeguarding home rule, and Redmond will be consulted if a compromise ever seems possible. At present, however, nothing can be said except that a rupture has not come and that a compromise is not certain.

The chief debates of the week were on woman suffrage and the size of the navy. Opinion on the woman's bill was not divided on the ordinary party lines, though the majority in its favor consisted of more Liberals than Tories. The Irish leaders abstained from the debate. Lloyd-George and Churchill represent the Radical view, refusing to support the bill because it enfranchised only a small minority of women, their dread being that this minority would consist mainly of Tories. The future of the bill in the present session of Parliament is now sealed, but it is uncertain whether the more violent section of the suffragettes will resume their operations in order to force Parliamentary action next year.

### BETTER RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The naval debate was initiated by John Dillon, who is the real leader of the Radical section on this question. It went more satisfactorily than the previous debates. The relations between England and Germany undoubtedly are much better than last year, partly owing to the diminution of the navy scare in England.

In spite of the exposures of the contradictions of Asquith and the other Liberal leaders, and the now admitted exaggeration of the estimates for naval construction in Germany, the scare is not dead. Asquith's soothing words as to English-German relations have been well received in Germany.

The situation in Ireland is steadily improving. The agitation against the whiskey tax, though well financed, is not advancing. The gigantic temperance movement in Ireland, reaching proportions recalling the days of Father Mathew, is ranging many sections of the population in favor of the tax. Though the tax is still regarded as financially unjust and will be again criticized at the November sitting by the Irish members, the Irish Party will be free to support the Liberal Ministry if it still remains firm and hold in the campaign against the House of Lords. The agitation is growing in England over the change in the Accession Oath. The proposal of the Government is attacked in two opposite quarters. It is attacked by the ultra Protestants because of the concession to the Catholics. It is attacked by the Nonconformists because it is giving undue preference to the Established Church. The Government must carry the bill before the vacation if possible. It is too dangerous a topic to be left open, and already the by-election in Liverpool has revealed what use can

### THE IMPORTANCE OF WHISKY.

It is one of the extraordinary phenomena of British politics that some apparently unimportant article of daily life assumes the position of deciding the fate of parties and of ministries. For several generations in succession this place was occupied by the simple and harmless article sugar. One of the most famous episodes in the life of the great Earl of Chatham when, as William Pitt, he was the most potent voice in the House of Commons, relates to sugar. He happened to mention the word sugar, whereupon there arose a titter. But, rising to his majestic height, looking more like an eagle with his beak nose than ever, and speaking with the full force of his tremendous voice, he repeated the word again and again—"sugar, sugar, sugar"; and when the house was thrilled and cowed into silence, he exclaimed: "Who will laugh at sugar now?" Disraeli, in one of his books, expresses surprise that an article which is the delight of youth and a solace of old age should so often have wrecked Parliaments and ministries.

To-day whisky and especially Irish whisky, plays the part formerly acted by sugar. Whisky presents an exceedingly complex problem in both British and Irish life in its political and social aspects.

### DISTILLERS ARE MOSTLY TORIES.

In Ireland and in Scotland it is not only a popular beverage, but also the basis of a great industry. As an industry it is more important to Ireland even than to Scotland. Unemployment is still the curse of the small Irish towns and the closing up of the distillery, putting hundreds of men out of employment, is little short of a great calamity. The liquor business, too, still remains in Ireland, as elsewhere, a powerful political force, and though the distillers are Tories even to a man, and have subscribed for years to the anti-home rule fund, the small liquor dealers are for the most part Nationalists, and have done more than their share of work for the Irish cause. It, therefore, was difficult for the Irish party to refrain from resisting an increased whiskey tax, which at once increased the Irish industry and estranged some of its most ardent and even unselfish supporters.

There was only one consideration which could have justified the Irish Party, under these circumstances, in supporting the whiskey tax, with great courage. Mr. Redmond announced his policy in clear and almost defiant language in a speech he made at the Gresham Hotel in Dublin last February. On the one hand, he warned the Government that if they showed any signs of hesitation or even undue delay in making the fight against the Lords he would resist them and defeat them.

This, boiled down to the concrete, meant that if the Government insisted on placing their budget before the veto, then their budget would be defeated. But Mr. Redmond was equally frank and courageous in the statement of his policy to the liquor trade in Ireland. If, he said, the Government showed that they were in earnest in their fight against the Lords, if, in other words, they went on with a campaign the effect of which ultimately must be the passage of a home rule bill, with or without the assent of the House of Lords, then he was ready to accept the budget, whiskey tax and all.

### SOME MINISTERS LUKEWARM.

For months negotiations went on between Redmond and the Government on this policy. The present Cabinet, like most Cabinets, is heterogeneous in its composition. Most of its members are convinced and honest friends of home rule and of Ireland. There is probably not one of them that is not in his mind convinced of the necessity and the inevitableness of home rule. But difference of temperament and of tendency exists constantly even between politicians who hold the same views, and there are in the Cabinet some men who are ardent and some men who are lukewarm on the Irish cause. The ardent were in favor of the acceptance of Mr. Redmond's terms; the lukewarm were hostile. For weeks this internal struggle went on. Mr. Lloyd-George leading the Irish side, and Mr. Asquith friendly, but holding the balance until the time came for the Cabinet to come to its final decision. For weeks there was a section of the Cabinet in favor of bringing the budget immediately, which meant, of course, almost trying a rupture with the Irish. For weeks this section was confronted by the opposition of

Lloyd-George, backed by Winston Churchill. At last the victory came to Lloyd-George. The budget was postponed, the veto resolutions were brought forward, and, finally, the decisive victory of Redmond's policy was signalled by the historic declaration of Asquith that he would ask the King for guarantees.

But in all these negotiations whisky never could be forgotten. Some members of the Cabinet, seeing that the new whisky tax exasperated the Irish opinion and at the same time brought in no revenue, consumption falling to such a point that the big tax brought in less return than the smaller one, were not unwilling to remove the tax. But here several difficulties arose. In the first place there is in the Cabinet, and still more in the Liberal Party, a powerful temperance section, and that section is ready to tax whisky regardless of all consequences. It was hoped that in this year's budget, however, especially as the return from the additional tax had proved so disappointing, the tax might be removed. But again the temperance section of the Cabinet and of the Liberal Party stood in the way. And this section found enormous additional strength from the startling results that are alleged to have followed from the additional tax. The arrests for drunkenness, especially in Scotland, had gone down enormously; in Ireland they had gone down, though not so enormously. The section, curiously enough, of the Liberal Party that was most energetic in its demand for the continuance of the tax was the Liberal members for Scotland, and if the members for Scotland—where there is the biggest whisky industry in the world—were for the big whisky tax, it were difficult for any other section to object.

### FEWER ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.

But again the situation largely turned on the old question—was the budget to be proposed independently of the position of the veto fight with the Lords; or was it to be made dependent upon, especially in point of time, the position of the veto question? You know how the veto fight had been postponed and, for the moment, even suspended by the death of the King in the first place, and in the second by the conference which the King's death made inevitable. That modification of the position was further aggravated by the fact that the proceedings of the conference have had to be conducted in secrecy and that there was no means whatever of knowing how it was going to end; still less when it was going to end. It might end in a compromise, which the Irish would consider disastrous to the cause of home rule; or that contingency not being probable, it might be dragged on for months. And thus Ireland might be asked to give the whiskey tax as the necessary price for a strenuous fight for the veto but before that fight had recovered from the anaesthesia, to which the conference has reduced it.

Putting this concretely, would the budget be pushed through by the Government immediately, or would certain stages of it—and especially the stage in which the whiskey tax knew where we were at about the conference and the veto fight? Putting that point again in even more concrete form, would the committee stage—that is to say, the whiskey stage—of the budget be postponed till a Winter session, when, according to all probabilities, we should know where we stood on the veto fight? Mr. Redmond insisted on this policy, and if it had not been adopted he would have destroyed the budget and the Government—a calamitous decision to have to take, but one forced on him by the situation and public opinion in Ireland. Once again after a struggle—though a slight one—Redmond's policy prevailed, the budget will not be pushed forward till the veto issue is once more before the country; there will be a Winter session, and in this session Redmond will still have his hands free either to support or to destroy the Government. In other words, he will be able to make the veto fight real, living, and prompt.

### GREAT HOPE FOR HOME RULE.

That this is the only sane policy for Redmond to have adopted no man who is honest and intelligent in Ireland doubts. But it is a policy, of course, that has some—though not great—risks. It is always easy to organize a revolt against high taxes, and especially in the liquor trade. And Redmond has on his flanks the campaign of O'Brien helped by Healy. But these men have little power left. Healy, indeed, has none and O'Brien is being gradually broken down even in Cork County, where alone he has had any strength. Cork County is sending money to the national exchequer in large sums for the first time in years; Cork City is in open revolt against O'Brien, and O'Brien's most recent speeches, full of abuse, and his acceptance of money for his newspaper from notorious and popular figures like Lord Donnan—are driving men every hour from his ranks. For these reasons I believe the hour is more favorable for Ireland than for a long time. My belief is that

## His Grace the Duke of Norfolk Will Represent Catholics of England at the Eucharistic Congress.

The following are the titles of the Duke of Norfolk, who will represent the Catholics of England at the coming Eucharistic Congress:

The Duke of Norfolk, Sir Henry Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Earl of Arundel, Surrey and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Cium, Oswaldestree and Maltravers; Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England; Premier Duke and Premier Earl; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Sussex; Knight, First Class, Noble Order of Christ; Honorary Colonel Third West Riding Brigade, R.F.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel, commanding Fourth Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; J. P. and C.S.C. for West Sussex.

Besides being Earl Marshal, the Duke is also head of the Herald's College, and under him are the Garter King of Arms, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, Rouge Croix, heralds, pursuivants, gold and silver sticks, innumerable and all the rest of that quaint medieval company which is only mustered when a King dies and a new King is crowned. And more, he is Chief Butler of England. All must take their orders from the Duke of Norfolk at royal functions. He prescribes everything—where the guest shall stand at the ceremonies, what part they must take, when they shall stand and when they shall sit; in what order they are to salute their rulers, and, finally, what they shall wear, even to the color of their small clothes, the length of the trains, the feathers in the hair and the amount of the décolletage! Already he is planning this and much more for the coronation for Great Britain's new King whenever it shall please His Majesty to set a date for his coronation.

### GLORIES IN SHABBINESS.

All the Duke's official duties as premier peer are associated with pomp, pageantry and costume. Yet there is no man in all the Empire who cares less for dress and who is more frank to admit it. Even if he didn't his own clothes would show it more plainly than mere words. There is nothing Norfolk hates more than show and glitter, yet he must, of course, always be a part of it. But he has one consolation—he must needs only put on "side," as the Britishers say in their slang, when some great event is on the tapis. At other times he positively glories in his shabbiness, but then the Duke of Norfolk is immensely rich, and it is only the poor and needy who must dress well if they want to make a good impression. "He seems to take delight," say his friends, "in displaying his contempt for anything that makes for fictitious dignity."

### MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

On many occasions the wondrous grounds of his Sussex seat, Arundel Castle, are thrown open to the public. One lovely afternoon two Irishwomen availed themselves of the privilege of strolling through the park. Presently an ill-clad, unkempt figure walked across the velvet lawn despite the placards everywhere. "Please keep off the grass." The two women were indignant that any one could so abuse the privilege granted to the common public by nobility. "Hi there!" shrilled one of the women at the man who so rudely failed to observe the polite notices. "Come back to the path, you!" The stranger stopped and turned toward the women with a quizzical look in his eye. The two visitors were righteously upset. "Why can't you keep on the path where you belong, you gossamer?" one of them demanded. "Can't you

### RIOTEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

The Duke of Norfolk is one of the richest men in England. He has an income of \$7,500,000 from his Lon-

don holdings alone, which include a large portion of the Strand in London's famous shopping street. From the city of Sheffield he gets \$500,000 a year more. He owns 50,000 acres of the fairest countryside in all Great Britain. Arundel Castle, the great feudal estate, has been improved to the extent of \$5,000,000 since he has held it—he inherited the title at the age of thirteen. The neighborhood was once the home of Alfred the Great, and the castle has been the home of the Norfolk family since the Anglo-Saxon days, long before William the Conqueror's time.

His first wife, daughter of Lord Donington, died in 1887, leaving an heir who was deaf, dumb and blind, as well as an imbecile. The boy died at the age of twenty-three, so that the Duke's younger brother, Lord Edmund Talbot, was next in line for the dukedom. There was a report that Norfolk had proposed marriage to Miss Gladys Deacon, the beautiful American girl, but whatever may be the truth about that, he married in 1904 the Honorable Gwendolyn Constable Maxwell, daughter of Lord Herries. He now has another son and a daughter. When the boy was born, in June, 1908, the Duke shed tears of joy. The boy was christened the next day by Father Vaughan, brother of the Cardinal, and the name given to him was Bernard Marmaduke. He is now known as the Earl of Arundel.

### ENJOYS JOKE ON HIMSELF.

"The first and only money I ever really earned," he says, as he displays it proudly. One day he chanced to be standing outside a railway station in his shabbiest attire. A lady bustled out of the waiting room, apparently in a very great hurry. Casting an eye at the poorly clad figure in the ill-fitting clothes she promptly surmised that the man was hanging around for any odd job he might pick up. "Here, you!" she called, "fetch me a cab and be quick about it! I'm late now."

She didn't know that she was addressing the first of all the peers of England. The Duke didn't let her know, either. Instead, he meekly trotted off like a hard-up porter and brought the cab around quickly. He gratefully accepted the sixpenny bit the lady thrust at him, touched his cap and carefully closed the cab door for her. That sixpence is one of his most cherished possessions today.

What might be an embarrassing situation for both parties is always saved by the Duke, who takes such little contretemps as part of the joy of living. He is so used to them now that he can "get away with it" without the quiver of an eyelash. He turns what might be a most uncomfortable moment into something amusing—for himself, at least.

The Duke has been ordered, when acting as Earl Marshal in his unconventional garb, to get out of the way of his own carriage. He was mistaken for the chief undertaker at Queen Victoria's funeral. When he was Postmaster-General of England he could only secure attention from a very self-important young clerk at St. Martin's-le-Grand by addressing a telegram signed "Norfolk, Postmaster-General." Another time, when he was signing a check, the smart clerk at the bank remarked, "My dear sir, we want your signature, not the place where you live!"

### FOUGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

When the Boer war started Norfolk promptly went to South Africa and fought beside "Tommy Atkins," declared certain other officers, but Norfolk fought just the same. But when it came to taking part in the great Catholic procession in London in 1908, it was the Duke of Norfolk in all his robes of office who escorted Cardinal Vannutelli through the streets of London—he is England's foremost Catholic peer. In fact, the Duke of Norfolk's influence had much to do with the words "superstition and idolatry" being expunged from the coronation oath which George V. is to take, all of which refers to the Catholic faith. In fact, he is the unofficial ambassador of the Vatican at the Court of St. James.

Some queer perquisites go with such an antiquated office as Earl Marshal. After the coronation, the Duke will be entitled to claim the King's palfrey, with its saddle and bridle, as well as the Queen's mount. He also has the right to the cloth that covers the King's table. As Hereditary Butler of England he is entitled to receive a goblet of solid gold as reward. Inasmuch as the King and Queen do not go to their coronation a-horse, there are no palfreys, but the Duke always demands and receives the drinking cup of gold. He has one now—that bestowed upon him by Edward when he arranged his coronation—and he will get another from George V. at the proper time and place. He managed the funeral of Edward VII. with dignity, reverence and beauty. He was present in the balcony when King George was proclaimed. Afterward he received the royal thanks for the way in which the funeral was so impressively conducted. All the ceremonies of the coming coronation have already been left in his capable hands.

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## Ten Thousand Make Pilgrimage to St. Anne's.

Unfortunates afflicted with spinal trouble, blindness, deafness, paralysis and other ills of life, are making pilgrimages this week in large numbers and the annual novena to St. Anne de Beaupre in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, New York City, in the hope of getting cured or at least having their condition alleviated.

Ten thousand people sought relief through the relic of St. Anne in the church last Sunday, and many of them will make the same pilgrimage while the novena lasts. The relic will be exposed from 8 o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night until July 26.

From eleven o'clock Sunday morning until the evening cripples, some on crutches and others in the arms of relatives, blind men, women and children, children afflicted with spinal trouble carried in the arms of their parents and others appeared at the church, kissed the relic and left happy. The relic, a wrist bone of the golden casket in which it is kept, and as each supplicant reached the rail of the altar the silver frame containing it was first pressed to the lips and then applied to the afflicted part of the body. In exceptional cases the bone is taken from its frame and is permitted to come in contact with the flesh.

Many wonderful cures have been reported each year since the relic has been at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste. Cripples who have been carried to the altar have recovered, their sight, and persons suffering from constitutional ailments, it is asserted, have experienced immediate cures.

On other side of the altar in the basement of the church are large cases containing crutches and braces discarded by those who have found relief.

There were pilgrims who had come from places as far distant as Texas and California. The relic of St. Anne was brought to the Church of St. Jean Baptiste in July, 1892, from the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, P.Q. It was sent at the instance of Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, and was brought by a special delegate, Mgr. J. C. Marquis.

Friends of Archbishop Ryan, who know of his strong sympathy for the cause of the Irish in their fight for self-government, have been much amused by the story that is being told of his last visit to England. In talking with some of the English faithful, who happened to be the bitterest of Tories, his strong championing of the Irish cause became the subject of comment among them, and one of his English friends finally went to him to show him the error of his ways in this respect. "You people in America," said this "Tory landlord," "don't understand the situation over here at all. You utterly fail to realize that the Irish people are not fighting for liberty, for its own sake, but are simply bent on treason. Treason is their aim in life, and treason is all that they mean by their proposals."

"Well, you must remember," said the archbishop, "that what you in England call treason the people over in Ireland call reason. The difference is the absence of 'I.' Now, or again did English landlords attempt to convert their guests—Parisian Republic."

# HOUSE CONDUCTED BY HORTENSE HOME



It is beautiful acts that make a beautiful life. What you preach or say does not affect your character much, but the instant you do a thing it becomes a part of your very self and colors your whole life.

### What of That?

Tired! Well, what of that? Didst fancy life was spent on couch of ease, Fluttering the rose-leaves scatter'd by the breeze? Come, rouse thee! Work while it is call'd to-day. Coward, arise! Go forth upon the way!

Lonely! And what of that! Some must be lonely. 'Tis not given to a heart's responsive rise and fall— To blend another's life into its own. Good work's oft done in loneliness. Work on!

### The Charm of Common Sense.

Few women realize that good taste is the supreme factor to be considered in the general appearance of their attire. To be really well dressed does not mean that we wear the most expensive clothing that our purses will permit, neither does a great flow of fussiness and elaboration tend towards the high standard of perfection. The smartest woman on earth can easily be the one who brings her ready feminine ingenuity to full hearing at the right occasion and who makes the most of her existing circumstances. Common sense is the great thing in a woman at any stage of life, and nowhere can it better assert itself than in the mode of attire she adopts. All too often does one notice a young girl of about seventeen or eighteen trying to delude herself, and everyone else, that she is a person of far more consequence by adopting the manner and attire of women by no small figure her senior. The age of this practice has reached its height, and it is well nigh time that such young people began to wake up a little and recognize the charm of their youth. Many older women, however, make a somewhat similar mistake, and carry the idea to the other extreme. A woman at thirty in the present age is at the very best time of her life, if and a very big "if" too, she does not mistake her advantage, and try to mimic the manners and attire of women some years younger than herself.

### A Wish.

May every soul that touches mine, Be it the slightest contact, get therefrom some good— Some little grace, one kindly thought, One aspiration yet unmet, one bit of courage for the darkening sky, One gleam of faith to brave the thickening ills of life, One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists. To make this life worth while, and heaven a surer heritage!—Anon.

### Soda For Hair Brushes.

To clean hair brushes dissolve a piece of soda in some hot water, allowing a piece the size of a walnut to a quart of water. Put the water into a basin and, after combing the hair out of the brushes, dip them, bristles downward, into the water and out again, keeping the backs and handles as free from the water as possible. Repeat this until the bristles look clean, then rinse the brushes in a little cold water. Shake them well and wipe the handles and backs with a towel, but not the bristles. Let the brushes dry in the sun or near the fire, but take care not to place them too near to the fire. Wiping the bristles makes them soft, as does soap.

### Danger Places in a Storm.

(From T. P.'s Weekly.)  
What is the safest place in a thunder-storm? As a rule the safest place of all is inside a building which is provided with perfect lightning conductors. The conductor, however, must have no defects. If it be broken or have a faulty earth connection it is then a source of grave danger.  
In an ordinary dwelling house, unguarded as it usually is against lightning, a safe place is the middle of the largest room, where one is away from the walls, or a still safer precaution is to lie on an iron bed drawn out from contact with the wall.  
The most dangerous places in the house, we are further told, are near the bell wires, or an open window, or the fireplace. Outside the house the places of danger are proximity to walls and buildings and iron

fences. Another danger is a crowd. The vapor which arises from a crowd tends to lead a flash toward the crowd. In the open country one of the most dangerous places is the bank of a river. Avenues of trees, lakes and hedges are likewise dangerous.  
If anyone doubt the danger of a Hawthorn hedge let him take his stand at a safe distance during a respectable storm and watch the effect. The lightning will dart along the hedge like sheets of fire. If the observer gets wet to the skin, so much the better for his safety.

### Washing Blouses.

When washing mercerized lawn blouses, instead of swelling in clear water, swell in a slightly soapy water, to which add about a tablespoonful or less of dry starch, and, after squeezing out as much water as possible, roll up a few hours, and then iron. The result will be almost equal to new material.—Woman's Life.

### Pineapple Conserve.

"Pineapple conserve should be made of the sugar loaf pineapples," says Julia Hite Callahan in the Woman's Home Companion for July.  
"Peel, remove the eyes with a sharp knife, and cut into thick slices, up and down instead of across, in order not to use the hard core; scald in clear water until tender, then add two thirds sugar to the water in which it was scalded, return to the fire, and when the syrup is cooked down thick, add the fruit and cook an hour; pack in jars, and cover with the syrup. When ready to use, if preferred dry, drain and roll in granulated sugar.

### Care of Umbrellas.

Do not open an umbrella to dry it, nor let it stand on its ferrule. Either method is destructive to this useful friend, the former because the ribs will become warped by being bent by the silk, so that the neat, tight rolling will be impossible in a short time; and the second because the water resting above the top will rot the covering. Turn the umbrella closed, but not rolled, with the handle downward, then when the silk is perfectly dry rub it with a woollen cloth or silk handkerchief to restore the gloss. Do not keep the case drawn over the umbrella when the latter is not in use, as it will wear the covering at the seams.—Philadelphia Star.

### To Ebonize Wood.

The appearance of ebony may be given to wood by the application of the following stains: Take two ounces of borax and four ounces of shellac and let them dissolve in two quarts of water, then put the mixture on the fire and let it boil until a perfect solution is obtained and then add a tablespoonful of glycerine. After solution add enough aniline black, soluble in water, and the preparation will be ready for use.

### Strong Ironing Sheet.

Make your ironing sheet of strong unbleached muslin cloth and instead of pinning it at the back, hem the sides and sew pieces of tape to the sides, about six inches apart, then when the sheet is drawn over the board tie the tape and the sheet will be kept firmly in place and will have no pinholes to start tears.

### Lamp Shades of Linon.

Embroidered linen for summer cottage lampshades is gaining much popularity. One pretty shade of linen was worked in the eyelet style with conventionalized daisies. The same daisy pattern had been worked in the table cover, which had pockets in the overhanging ends made just the right size to hold decks of playing cards and counters.

### Uses For Lemon Peel.

When the peel of lemons is not required it may be grated and put into jars with a little salt sprinkled over it. It keeps well and comes in useful for forcement, etc. Done in the same way, with sugar in place of salt, it is useful for fruit tarts.

### Marks of Matches.

The marks of matches on walls may be cleaned by applying the cut side of a lemon. Then rub the place with whitening and last scrub with soap and water.

### How One Woman Utilizes Old Papers.

I could get along without many of my household conveniences, but I simply could not live without

paper—all kinds and every kind, but especially newspapers. I use them every day of my life. In the first place, I put several sheets of news paper on the tray of the gas stove under the burners, and after getting a meal, instead of having to wash the tray, I simply take off the top sheet of paper and a fresh one is already in place. When I use the coal range, and the ashes are to be taken up, I spread a newspaper before the stove and no ashes touch the floor. I always spread a paper on the floor where I feed my cat and no grease spots show where pussy's table is.

If I have a fowl to clean, I cover part of the table with paper and when I am through all the waste parts are gathered up in the paper and thrown in the stove, and a perfectly clean table is left with no cleaning up to be done.  
In sweeping or even "brushing up" I tear up a damp newspaper and throw the bits on the floor and reduce dusting to a minimum. But I use paper to assist in this same dusting. For this purpose I save all old patterns and tissue paper, and wipe off mirrors, picture glass and the windows, thereby postponing a general cleaning.

I also use papers a great deal in cooking. When I have anything to be rolled in egg and crumbs, I always use a nice clean sheet of wrapping paper instead of a molding board, and do the same when I mix biscuits.  
I keep the soft papers that come around fruit in a little drawer and use them to grease pans with. They just seem to fill the bill. The waxed papers that come in cracker boxes are the nicest things to turn out fudge or other candy on and save washing a pan or plate and, of course, they always come in handy in packing a lunch. For my son's lunch that he carries to school, I save all the five pound bags that come into the house. He scorns a box or basket, but with wax paper I can manage a very nice lunch in a paper sack.

I used to dread to have the children entertain, on account of the extra dishes, napkins, etc., but we have learned to be very festive with paper plates, napkins, and the pretty lace paper doilies that may be had for a small cost. I use the paper plates in the pantry a great deal, too, in putting away dry food.  
And now for just one more idea. I find there is no way of cleaning the face of dust and grime equal to a good bath of cold cream, but I hated the greasy smudge left on wash cloth or towel, and even old rags was a bother, so I use soft paper napkins to remove the cream and find them most satisfactory.—Woman's Home Companion.

### Notes From a Blue and White Kitchen.

Mint leaves lend a pleasant flavor to iced tea.  
Meat should generally cook thirty minutes to the pound.  
Rubbers can be brightened by the use of ammonia and water.  
A yeast cake can be kept fresh for a week by burying it in flour.  
Whitewashing the cellar walls at least once a year will save doctor's bills.  
If stoves are rubbed with kerosene before they are stored away they will not rust.  
House plants intended for winter blooming should not be allowed to flower during the summer.  
Place a solid silver spoon in a fruit jar when it is filled with hot preserves and the jar will not break.  
To make tough meat tender cover it with boiling water and put it where it will barely simmer for several hours.  
When starching shirt fronts and collars, if a magn glass is desired add a few drops of turpentine to the starch.  
Strong ammonia and water will revive the lustre of the gold and silver riveted Egyptian scarfs that sometimes tarnish.  
Any brickwork rinsed off with ammonia and water and then carefully dried will be wonderfully brightened by the process.  
A cloth wrung out in hot water to which has been added a little turpentine will restore the brightness of faded rugs.  
In spite of its apparent warmth Indian curry has a very cooling effect, and is excellent with rice and chicken in summer.  
When making aprons the pockets will not tear if a strip of straight goods is stitched in between the pocket and the apron.  
Old perspiration stains may be removed by applying oxalic acid and water in solution of one part of the acid to twenty of water.  
Wet mildewed spots on white goods with sour buttermilk and place in the sun. If this is repeated several times the mildew will generally disappear.  
To prevent starch from sticking to the irons and to gain a finer gloss add a tablespoonful of kerosene to a quart of starch when it is cooked stirring well.  
A tablespoon of kerosene to a gallon of clear warm water is good

best for washing windows and mirrors, as it cleans without leaving a streaked effect.  
If moths have attacked a carpet, work powdered borax into the carpet wherever there is a sign of the insects, and scatter it under heavy pieces of furniture.  
To keep the hands soft and smooth they may be soaked in sweet almond oil each night, and then wiped with a soft towel. Loose white gloves may be worn while sleeping.  
White oilcloth laid under a linen or embroidered cover will protect the top of the dining table, dresser or washstand from hot dishes and from bruises and scratches.  
To keep salt in good condition and prevent its getting lumpy, put a tablespoonful of cornstarch into a large dish of salt and set on the oven for a few minutes, stirring briskly.

Keep leaves of celery, parsley or other herbs in the warming oven until they are well dried, and then pack them away in small jars. They are excellent for flavoring soups, gravies, etc.  
When cutting bread for sandwiches cut the loaf in two, then cut alternate slices from each side, buttering one piece before cutting it off from the loaf. The slices, thus, will always fit.

### A Famous Blackberry Jam Recipe.

Blackberry jam is a staple served on the tables of 90 per cent. of the people of Kansas. Just now the Kansas blackberry season is on and with it comes the annual demand from housewives for the famous recipe for making blackberry jam first published by Mrs. John J. Ingalls more than twenty years ago.

"Take two gallons of blackberries, carefully pick them over and thoroughly wash in cold water," are the directions given by Mrs. Ingalls. "Place in a preserving kettle and pour over one quart of water and cook until soft, being careful that they do not burn. Stir at intervals with a wooden spoon to break up the fruit.  
"Remove from the fire and press all through a wire sieve into a large stone or earthenware jar, avoiding tin. Stir the pulp thoroughly. Take one quart and put into the kettle, and when it boils add one quart of granulated sugar previously heated in the oven. Bring to a boil and let it cook rapidly for fifteen minutes, shaking the kettle from time to time, so it will not stick to the bottom.  
When it begins to jelly it is done. This can be tested by slipping a silver spoon into cold water, then take up a little boiling jam and drop it slowly in a saucer. If it hardens it is done. One accustomed to preparing it generally can tell by the peculiar sound of the bubbles as they break.  
"Pour into small jars, and when cold seal tightly and place in a dry place. Never try to make more than a quart of jam at once; it will take no more time to prepare a little at a time and it will be in every way better. I prepare the fruit one day and set it away in the cellar and make the jam the following morning."

### Englishwomen's Feet.

The short skirts now in vogue in London are making one fact quite evident; that Englishwomen's feet are larger than they were the last time short skirts were in fashion. A reporter watched a number of his countrywomen at smart tea shops and in fashionable thoroughfares and was convinced that this was the case, so he went to various shoe stores for confirmation, and there learned the truth, that Englishwomen are taking far larger sizes in shoes than in former days. Substantial fives and sixes are required in place of the twos and threes which used to be worn. Indeed, one shoe dealer informed the reporter that in the last ten years the lowest size in women's shoes had risen from a two and a half to a five—that is, from a nine-and-a-half inch shoe to a ten-inch shoe. In proportion as sizes have increased heels have grown higher, till now it is not an uncommon sight to see a tall Englishwoman adding to her stature by three and one-half inch heels, on which she totters along. The feet of American women are not getting larger, says the English shoe dealer. In fact, it is for American sales that the small sizes are kept at some of the larger shops.

### A Stocking Precaution.

When persons with delicate skins wear colored stockings it is a wise precaution to wash them out in scalding water before wearing.  
The dye in some stockings contains a poisonous element that irritates many skins. This is especially true of cheap stockings of the highly colored Chantrelle tones in favor with white shoes.  
Before running the stockings under the boiling water it is well to set the color with strong salt water.  
It is said that silk stockings last much longer if they are washed before wearing.

### Care of the Hair in Summer Time.

"It is impracticable to wash the hair every day to remove the ubiquitous dust. Indeed, even if possible, it would be unwise for too much water ruins the hair and there are many who believe that once in three months is often enough for the soap and water shampoo.  
"Dry shampooing is the right idea, but do not place too much confidence in orris root alone. The perfect shampooing powder is made by mixing four ounces of starch with two ounces of orris root. This mixture glazes immediately, and the starch tones up the scalp and

## Tea Kettle of Hot Water

### Surprise Soap

Don't boil or scald the clothes. It isn't necessary. The delicate, scum out of the wash clear white, perfect, washed. The dirt drops out, it isn't rubbing.  
Child's Play of Wash Day.  
Use Surprise Soap the ordinary way if you wish, but you can't get the same results.  
Surprise Soap  
Saves Soap  
Saves Time  
Saves Water

gives the hair a glossy and beautiful lustre.  
"When you want to dress your hair in a hurry, just sprinkle a little of this mixture through the hair (don't use too much and sprinkle it evenly), then brush the hair thoroughly. You will be delighted with the result."—Southern Style Book.

### How to Use Pineapple.

Pineapple Meringue.—Cut slices of sponge cake the size of the slices of canned pineapple. Place each slice in a dish and soak with a weak syrup made of the pineapple juice, a bit of lemon juice and sugar. Sprinkle the cake with a thin layer of powdered macaroons and place on this a slice of canned pineapple. Cover with a cooked icing flavored with lemon juice and sprinkle grated cocoonut over the top. If a color is to be emphasized it may be added after the cocoonut. For instance, candied cherries for red or chopped pistachio nuts for green.  
Pineapple Sherbet.—Drain one small can of grated pineapple. Add from one-half to three-fourths of a pound of sugar, according to whether you wish it sweet or not. Add enough water to make a quart and boil ten minutes. Add the juice of two lemons and the pineapple. Turn into the freezer and when slightly chilled add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. No trace of the sherbet should appear when the sherbet is frozen.  
Pineapple Fruitade.—Pare the thin yellow rind of six lemons and three oranges and pour over them one cupful of boiling water and let stand covered in an earthen or granite bowl till cold. Strain into a large bowl and add the juice of twelve lemons and three oranges. Add light brown sugar to taste, a pint of tea made of half an ounce of Oolong and a few sprigs of fresh mint brewed with the tea. Pour on enough water to dilute sufficiently, allowing for a bottle or even two of seltzer water which is to be put in just before serving. Add also a can of grated pineapple, some very thin slices of cucumbers and some Maraschino cherries. Serve ice cold.  
Pineapple Salad.—One can of shredded pineapple, one-fourth pound of salted almonds chopped, one-fourth pound of shelled filberts chopped. Let stand for an hour or more in a dressing made of oil, orange juice, lemon juice and a dash of tarragon vinegar. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish with thin slices of cucumbers and Maraschino cherries. Arrange mayonnaise at one side or around the salad but not on it. The mayonnaise may be colored light green or made with a very yellow yolk.  
Pineapple Delight.—Take sliced canned pineapple and cut into eighth parts sweet, juicy oranges and remove the seeds. Sprinkle lemon juice over the pineapple. Arrange the orange sections and pineapple pieces nicely, sprinkling with powdered sugar or a mixture of powdered and grated maple sugar. Over this put a layer of grated cocoonut. The fresh is best, but the dried can be steamed a few minutes and made quite tender. Any sort of fine canned fruit can be used instead of the oranges or with them. Peaches or pears are especially good.  
Pineapple Slices.—Use the canned sliced pineapple. On each dish place a slice. Cover with a mound of whipped cream piled high in the centre. Over this sprinkle finely chopped preserved ginger and cherries. A few pistachio nuts, chopped very fine and sprinkled over the cream and about the edges of the fruit, would add a pretty color note.

### pink silk roses caught up in loops with bows of silver ribbon; and another band of similarly adorned blonde lace encircled the hem of the chiffon skirt, which, like the satin fourreau that it covered was made short and round for comfort in dancing. Over all was a tunic of rose-colored net, cut shorter back and front than at the sides, where it affected a deep point where it draped a big tassel of crystal and silver to match the broad band of crystal and silver embroidery which bordered the net tunic all round, and was circled the figure under the arms. Soft folds of the rosy net were draped like a fichu over the shoulders, being held in place by the bands of crystal and silver embroidery; the folds from the right shoulder passed under the band, and were draped across to the descending line of embroidery on the left. The intervening space of the décolletage between the rose-net fichu was filled with upstanding little frills of blonde lace and this lace, with the garlands of tiny pink silk roses and silver bows similar to those on the chiffon skirt formed the dainty little short sleeves. The dainty effect of the costume was completed by a band of sparkling crystal ribbon and a cluster of pink roses worn in the hair; and silver shoes with pale pink silk stockings must not be forgotten. As regards pink stockings it should always be remembered to choose them of a pale tint, as nothing is uglier than to catch a glimpse, if not more of an instep and ankle of a congested color, suggestive either of gout or of the recent application of a mustard plaster. One sometimes sees this disastrous effect on ballet dancers, when the two bright pink legs justify the comparison often made by rude people to radishes.

The rage for scintillating effects in evening gowns is just as great as ever, but these are nearly always combined with the still more universal rage for veilings. Nothing can be so brilliant, but its brilliance must be softened and poetised by a film of chiffon or nylon or net thrown over it. Seldom, if ever before in the history of fashion, has imagination played so prominent a part in the designing of dresses. It is well that this should be so, for on the other hand rarely have we seen so many grotesque outlines and oddities as are to be seen around the season. But these freaks are generally only seen by day. In the evening they recover their commonsense and their sense of beauty and gladden our eyes with exquisite gowns. It needs, indeed, a master hand to achieve the beauty of draperies, the subtle swappings which characterize many of the evening dresses one sees. The blending of colors in superimposed folds of chiffon of different tints will be more popular than ever now that we are once more free to indulge in such glories. Evening gowns remain faithful to a classic beauty of outline which says much for the aesthetic sense of the great designers. Except for dancing and for debutantes' frocks the short skirts have not prevailed for evening wear; and the women who started them speedily returned to the graceful "tall" when they saw the insignificant "bob-short" appearance they presented in a room full of women in trailing gowns.

### The comfort of the short skirt for day wear, for walking and for dancing is not to be denied, and as very few Englishwomen ever achieve the art of holding up their gowns gracefully, one is grateful to a fashion which obviates seeing a skirt slouched spasmodically at each side. But in the evening an entirely different effect is desirable; and one can hardly imagine one of London's stately hostesses receiving her guests at the head of a marble staircase in a short round skirt that disclosed her feet and ankles, no matter how pretty and delicate these charming appendages were. There can be no doubt of the enormous dignity and grace given by a "tall" sweeping behind its owner, and the Maxx cat will never be able to rival her Persian cousin in beauty and dignity, though no doubt the lack of a casual prolongation has its attractions when a rude barrier is too pressing in his attentions. Let us, therefore, copy the useful brevity of the Maxx cat by day, but allow reminiscences of the Persian puss to guide us in our evening wear.

### HOLE, BUT NO WHISTLE.

Mother (speaking of his playmate to her own darling just learning to whistle)—"Can Harold whistle?"  
Four year old (contemptuously): "Whistle? No; he can only make the hole."—Harper's Weekly.

### What is Worn in London

London, July 11, 1910.  
I give a sketch this week of an exceedingly dainty dance frock. The foundation was the useful and ever graceful *Bienesse* fourreau of white satin chamoise covered with white chiffon, sprinkled all over with little crystal dew-drops. The chiffon covered the satin dress completely and was interspersed above the knee line by a band of white blonde lace on which were garlands of tiny

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### Synopsis of Ca

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**Water**

... in loops of ribbon; and anomalously adorned the hem of the ... like the satin ... covered was made ... comfort in dance ... back and sides, where it af- ... weighted with a ... and silver to ... band of crystal ... round, and was ... and en- ... the arms. ... not were draped ... the shoulders, ... by the bands of embroidery; the ... shoulder passed ... and were draped ... line of em- ... The interven- ... between ... filled with ... of blonde lace ... the garlands of ... and silver bows ... the chiffon skirt ... Little short ... effect of the ... and by a band of ... and a clus- ... in the hair: ... pink ... not be forgotten. ... it should ... choose ... as nothing is ... to a glimpse, if ... and ankle of a ... egressive either ... cent application ... One some- ... tious effect on ... the two bright ... a comparison of ... to radishes. ... blating effects in ... at as great a ... nearly always ... all more univer- ... Nothing can ... out its brilliance ... I poetized by a ... nion or net ... of fashion, has ... so prominent a ... of dress. It is ... I be so, for on ... I have seen ... od- ... around this ... breaks are gener- ... y. In the even- ... common sense of ... beauty and glad- ... exquisite glow- ... master hand to ... draperies, the ... dresses one sees ... in superim- ... of different ... more than ... once more ... glories. Even- ... to a clas- ... which says ... sense of the ... left for dancing ... breaks the short ... filled for evening ... who started ... to the grace- ... saw the in- ... appearance ... of full of wo- ... short skirt for ... and as ... denied, and as ... ever achieve ... their gowns ... to a Ja- ... seeing a skirt ... y at each side ... entirely dif- ... and one can ... of London's ... wing her guests ... the staircase ... that disclosed ... no matter how ... these charming ... here can be no ... and dignity ... sweeping be- ... the Manx cat ... rival her Pe- ... and dignity ... lack of a cau- ... attractions ... a too pressing ... us, therefore ... of the Manx ... reminiscences ... guide us in

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**Synopsis of Canadian North-West  
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**  
ANY unoccupied section of Domini-  
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and Alberta, excepting 8 and 16,  
not reserved, may be homesteaded by  
any person who is the sole head of a  
family, or any male over 18 years of  
age, to the extent of one-quarter sec-  
tion of 160 acres, more or less.  
Entry must be made personally at  
the local land office for the district  
in which the land is situated.  
Entry by proxy may, however, be  
made on certain conditions by the  
father, mother, son, daughter, brother  
or sister of an intending homestead-  
er.  
The homesteader is required to per-  
form the conditions connected there-  
with under one of the following  
plans:  
(1) At least six months residence  
upon and cultivation of the land in  
each year for three years,  
(2) If the father (or mother, if  
the father is deceased) of the homestead-  
er resides upon a farm in the  
vicinity of the land entered for, the  
requirements as to residence may be  
waived by such person residing  
with the father or mother.  
(3) If the settler has his permanent  
residence upon farming lands  
owned by him in the vicinity of his  
homestead, the requirements as to  
residence may be satisfied by return-  
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Six months' notice in writing  
should be given the Commissioner of  
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will find relief. It will allay in-  
flammation in the mucous membranes  
to other organs.

**The Friend of a Friend**

(By Mary Hastings, in  
Good Housekeeping.)  
Margery emerged from her lace  
shop just as he was entering his  
studio across the corridor. "Good  
afternoon," said she. "Good after-  
noon," said he. "How is business?"  
"Dead," she cheerily proclaimed.  
"How is art?"  
"Dead and buried! Come in and  
condole with each other." He flung  
his door open hospitably. "You know  
you weren't going anywhere in par-  
ticular, and it's time for tea."  
"You don't need condolence, you  
old Sybarite," she scoffed, entering  
the studio and eyeing pointedly its  
superfluous luxuries. "What is a lull  
in art to you?"  
"As to that," he gave back, eyeing  
in return the fetching smartness of  
her spring apparel, "you don't look  
exactly suffering, either."  
She looked, in candid truth, dis-  
tractingly pretty. She was a vision  
—a dazzling, bright-eyed, golden-haired  
vision, of youth and high spirits  
and becoming clothes. In open joy-  
ousness she nodded at her image in  
his big Florentine mirror.  
"Isn't this a dream of a hat?" she  
demanded.  
"It will do," conceded the young  
man. Privately he considered the  
junction of that hat and Margery to  
be sheer inhumanity.  
"It will have to do a lot," she  
returned, with mystery in her smile.  
"But I thought you invited me to  
tea? Where are your lemons? I'll  
slice them while you light the lamp.  
I can't stay long, for I've left the  
Jones' child alone in the shop."  
"To hold vigil over the defunct  
business?"  
"Exactly. It's monotonous, but  
it makes her feel important and  
somebody may happen in and buy  
a handkerchief." Margery had  
whisked off her glove and was at-  
tacking the lemons as she spoke.  
There was grace in every alert mo-  
tion. "And now what's the matter  
with art—since I am asked in to  
sympathize?"  
"The young artist tried to shrug  
away a very genuine chagrin.  
"Every thing," he owned, "I can't  
seem to accomplish anything. My  
stuff is forced—it's flabby. I lack  
inspiration."  
"You lack incentive."  
"How's that?"  
"Too many dollars."  
"Nonsense. Art for art's sake,  
you know."  
"All the same," she insisted, "if  
you had to hustle for a living you  
would do something, Billy, and not  
dawdle." The severity of her speech  
was chiefly due to a cut thumb.  
"Give me the knife," he advised,  
"before you reduce yourself to rib-  
bons."  
"So I am a dawdler?"  
"Well—you are too comfortable."  
By way of illustration she snuggled  
back cosily into a vast easy chair,  
and put her thumb for solace in her  
mouth.  
He smiled across the table at her.  
"It's the spring," he pleaded. "How  
can a fellow work on an April day?  
Just snift that air." A warm, sweet  
breeze, fluttering the curtains of his  
open window, was bringing to them  
through all its city wanderings a  
sense of spice and stirring sap.  
"Doesn't it want to make you want  
to get out in the open and lie down  
and look up at the sky and feel  
things grow?"  
She nodded, her eyes grown wist-  
ful. Then they flashed into humor-  
ous sparkle again. "I am going into  
the open," she returned. "I am go-  
ing to the country this very week-  
end and I hope—I hope, Billy, that  
I shall feel things grow! Hence this  
hat."  
"I don't follow. What are you  
and the hat up to?"  
Margery hesitated, prolonging the  
pause to definite suspense. There was  
mischief in every line of her piquant  
little face.  
"Matrimony," she said at last,  
with vast demureness.  
"Matrimony—what nonsense! You don't  
mean—not Porsons?"  
"Of course not Porsons! It's no-  
body you know, Billy. As a matter  
of fact," she added, with a ripple  
of laughter, "it's nobody that I  
know, either."  
The young man drew an absurdly  
relieved breath. He had no objec-  
tion, of course, to Margery's marry-  
ing, whomever she pleased, but he  
told himself it would have been a  
shame to see her take that Porsons.  
"But I'm going to know him the  
end of the week," she went on. "He  
is a friend of a friend, and she wrote  
me to come and visit her at this  
very week-end on purpose to meet  
him. She says she knows we are  
affinities!"  
"The word," he reminded her,  
shaking the kettle to make it boil,  
"is hardly in repute."  
"Well, congenial spirits, then. She  
says we are suited for each other in  
every way. She says we'll adore  
each other on sight. He's awfully  
handsome."  
"I thought women didn't care for  
handsome men?"  
Margery looked amused. "Perhaps  
they tell you so," she remarked,  
pityingly. "And then he's thorough-  
ly nice and clever—he's an illustrat-  
or."  
"Probably bankrupt, then. Be  
warned."  
"He is rich! He inherited a fortune!  
And he moves in the best so-  
ciety and is immensely popular. She  
says there is something positively  
magnetic about him!"  
"Magnetic?"  
"Magnetic?" said the young man sus-  
piciously. "How does he happen to  
be being so good?"  
"And why," declared Margery  
enthusiastically, "how does he happen  
to be being so good?"  
"And why," declared Margery  
enthusiastically, "how does he happen  
to be being so good?"

a funny nose, Billy."  
The possessor of the nose stiffen-  
ed. He wondered vengefully how  
he could phrase the retort that her  
own nose was not her strongest al-  
lurement, but she was rushing  
breathlessly on.  
"And she said we were just made  
for each other."  
"Well?" said the young man again.  
"And that we'd adore each other  
on sight!" she bubbled.  
"By George, let's do it!" he de-  
clared with sudden inspiration. "Let  
us go and do it."  
"Do it? Do what?"  
"Adore at sight. Let's go on to  
Whiteway and meet as strangers.  
In a day the rest of the world is  
forgotten. In two we are calling  
each other by our first names. In  
three—"  
"We return to the city. The third  
day is Monday," she mercilessly re-  
minded him.  
"We return together then," he in-  
sisted.  
"Nonsense . . . I'm not going at  
all."  
"You are afraid," he jeered.  
"She put down her cup with a  
click."  
"Afraid! Of you?"  
"Of my magnetism. Remember, my  
incredible magnetism!"  
"Poof! It can do its deadliest!"  
"Very good—you'll come, then?"  
"It would be a lark." Clearly she  
was nibbling the temptation. A  
meditative dimple appeared in her  
cheek. A moment more and she was  
fairly on the hook. "I'll go!" she  
vowed. "I can't resist it. It's  
such a joke!"  
"It is," he agreed.  
"On them," she laughed.  
He shook his head. There was  
an inscrutable twinkle in the eyes  
that rested on her flagrantly pretty  
little face.  
"On us," he foreboded.

**The Crops and Live  
Stock of Canada.**  
Ottawa, July 12.—The Census and  
Statistical Office to-day reports on  
the condition of field crops and the  
number and condition of farm ani-  
mals of the Dominion at June 30.  
For the three years 1908-1910 the  
field crops range in condition from  
82.16 for spring wheat to 91.42 for  
hay and clover this year to 80 for  
spring wheat and 82 for rye and  
peas in 1908. Fall wheat is 85.47  
this year compared with 77.28 in  
1909 and 89 in 1908. Oats were  
90 in 1908 and 93.81 in 1909, and  
this year it is 86.29. Peas is 86.94  
this year, last year it was 84.40  
and in the previous year 82. The  
condition of mixed grains is nearly  
the same, being 84.53 this year,  
86.58 last year and 84 in 1908.  
Hay and clover is better this year  
than in either of the previous years,  
being 91.42 compared with 76 in  
1909 and 87 in 1908. The con-  
dition of alfalfa has been recorded  
this year for the first time, and its  
average is 88.94. Pasture has a  
condition of 89.02 this year, com-  
pared with 99 in 1908 and 87.74  
last year. The conditions of all field  
crops are good in Ontario, the high-  
est being 94.29 for fall wheat and  
the lowest 84.79 for spring wheat.  
Quebec crops range from 74.45 for  
mixed grains to 102.58 for hay and  
clover. Peas is 84.42 and its con-  
dition is the next above mixed  
grains. In Prince Edward Island  
and Nova Scotia all field crops are  
reported for a condition above 90  
except alfalfa, which is 83.38 in the  
island. Hay and clover are 104.31  
in the island and 105.79 in Nova  
Scotia. Wheat, oats, mixed grains  
and alfalfa are reported in a con-  
dition above 90 in New Brunswick,  
and all other crops between 83 and  
89 except alfalfa, which is 97. Hay  
and clover are reported at 109.68.  
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Al-  
berta have low averages throughout  
owing to a light rainfall in June.  
The general condition of crops in  
Manitoba is much below the average.  
Correspondents in nearly every dis-  
trict report no rains—only a few  
light showers and hot dry winds  
that absorbed the moisture and wit-  
tered the crops. The lowest average  
in the report comes from around  
Brandon and Morden, and the high-  
est from Marquette where it is placed  
at a standard. In Saskatchewan  
the crops do not appear to have  
suffered from climatic conditions to  
the same extent as in either Mani-  
toba or Alberta, as there have been  
many local showers. The reports  
from Lloydminster, Battleford, In-  
dian Head and Qu'Appelle are very  
favorable, the condition of wheat  
being placed at 100 and over. The  
prevailing condition of crops in that  
part of Alberta south of the town-  
ships No. 30 is below the average  
in consequence of drouth and hot  
winds. In the Edmonton district  
the grains, although suffering to  
some extent from the same causes,  
are in much better condition. The  
best reports come from the Strath-  
cona district and those from Atha-  
baska Landing and Saddle Lake dis-  
tricts are also particularly favorable.  
The field crops of British Columbia  
are all good. The areas of late ce-  
reals—buckwheat, flax, corn for  
husking, beans, potatoes, turnips and  
other roots, sugar beets and corn  
for fodder—have increased this year  
to \$2,150,382 acres, which is 279,-  
526 acres more than last year and  
247,869 acres more than in 1908.  
But this increase is altogether in  
flax, which owing to the high price  
offered for seed has come into favor  
with the farmers of the Northwest.  
The only farm animals which show  
a noticeable increase since 1907 are  
horses, while sheep and swine have  
declined. The condition of all the  
animals over the Dominion except 99.

**Priestly Biologists.**

Perhaps the most interesting fea-  
ture of the recent history of biology  
in what concerns the attitude of  
science to faith is to be found in  
the fact that a number of Catholic  
clergymen have been among the  
most distinguished workers and most  
successful investigators in this de-  
partment of science.  
Only in the last ten years have we  
come to realize it, but it is univer-  
sally conceded that the greatest  
worker in the biological sciences  
during the latter half of the nine-  
teenth century was the abbot of an  
Augustinian monastery at Brunn in  
Moravia. Our biological journals  
are now filled with discussions of  
Mendel's works and Mendel's laws.  
Our biological investigators are main-  
ly engaged in confirming and ex-  
tending his observations on animals  
and plants; our biologists are main-  
ly occupied with studying out the  
complete significance of his discov-  
eries, and we have entered upon a  
period of Mendelism to succeed Dar-  
winism in biology. Of science and  
faith in Mendel's case there can be  
no doubt, though there is also no  
doubt of the depth of his knowledge  
of biological principle. After he  
had spent some ten years in the  
study of the plants in his monastery  
garden and elucidated problems that  
were to remain utterly obscure for  
a full generation after his time, be-  
cause his work did not receive the  
attention that it deserved, he was  
elected the abbot of the monastery  
and spent the last 15 years of his  
life in this position. His election  
was mainly due to the conviction of  
his brethren that he was a man of  
deep piety as well as profound learn-  
ing, and he died almost in the odor  
of sanctity.  
There are, however, many other  
Catholic churches who have reach-  
ed noteworthy distinction in nine-  
teenth century biological science.  
One of the best known of these is  
still alive, the Jesuit Father Wasmann, S.J., who is looked upon as  
one of the greatest of living ento-  
mologists, to whom we owe several  
articles on ants and their parasites,  
and who has described some 900  
new species of insects, mainly ants  
and creatures that have relations to  
them. A number of Catholic mis-  
sionaries have attained distinguished  
names for their collections in zoo-  
logy and botany. The most dis-  
tinguished of these was Father Ar-  
mand, whose studies in zoology and  
botany in China made him famous  
throughout the world. He enriched  
the Jardin des Plantes in Paris so  
as to make it a Mecca for students  
to know something about Chinese  
from all over the world who wanted  
zoology and botany. Scarcely less  
distinguished was the Jesuit mis-  
sionary Father Peter Heude, who  
died at Shanghai in 1902. His ar-  
ticles on the conchology of China  
and his studies in the zoology of the  
Philippines, Batavia, the Celebes,  
the Moluccas and Japan attracted  
widespread attention.  
To this list should be added the  
names of Father Bernard Altum,  
some time president of the German  
Ornithological Society, whose book,  
"The Bird and Its Life," is widely  
known, and Father Latrelle, one of  
the pioneer workers in entomology  
at the beginning of the nineteenth  
century, whose work was so success-  
ful that he is not likely to be for-  
gotten. Nor are these all, none of  
whom found any hindrance to faith  
in his biological studies.

**Our Deaf Mutes.**

Ephphata Sunday, or the festival  
of the deaf mutes, will this year fall  
on the last Sunday of July. On  
that day from Alaska to Africa, and  
round the world, our Mother Church  
will tell again to her myriads of  
children as they gather at sunrise  
before the altar, the sweet and touch-  
ing Gospel story of the deaf mute;  
who the multitude inspired by the  
teaching of our Savior, brought be-  
fore Him one that was deaf and  
dumb. Who, taking his face in His  
blessed hands, opened his ears and  
loosened his tongue, and thus restor-  
ed him to the joys of society. And  
how, deeply moved by the wondrous  
sight, the multitude cried out, "He  
hath done all things well, he hath  
made both the deaf to hear and the  
dumb to speak."  
It must have been an impressive  
scene; but more than that, as every  
word and deed of our Divine Master  
was for yesterday, to-day and for-  
ever, by this public act He showed  
His love and care for the afflicted  
little ones of His Church, and im-  
parted a lesson and example of char-  
ity towards them to all of us, to  
last to the end of time.  
The festival will be celebrated with  
joy and gratitude by the Catholic  
deaf throughout the country and in  
Europe, for acknowledgment of this  
special mark of divine love grows  
and spreads with the years.  
Hasten the day when the multitude  
of our times shall treat this afflict-  
ed class with more consideration,  
shall cease to regard them as a  
mental and moral blight, what is  
a merely physical defect, and lead-  
ing the many neglected ones to our  
Savior that the ears and tongue of  
their souls being freed, they may  
hear His words and praise His holy  
Name.—Church Bulletin.

**Irish Compulsory.**

The board of studies of the Na-  
tional University of Ireland has de-  
cided in favor of making the Irish  
language a compulsory subject for  
matriculation for the year 1913 and  
afterwards.  
For years Mother Graves' Worm  
Exterminator has ranked as the  
most effective preparation manu-  
factured, and it always maintains  
its reputation.

**FATHER MORRISCY'S  
REMEDIES.**

**Cured a Truro Lady of Both Lung  
and Kidney Troubles.**  
Truro, N.S., Jan. 14th, 1910.  
Father Morrissey Med. Co., Ltd.  
For some time I had been troubled with  
a very dry cough and pain in my lungs. I  
made up my mind to try your medicine,  
and had used one bottle of No. 10 (Lung  
Tonic) when the pain let me and I felt  
much better.  
My kidneys troubled me quite a lot also,  
and I purchased a box of your No. 7 (rheu-  
matism and kidney cure) and since taking  
the tablets I have had no pain in my side  
or back. I spent quite a lot of money in  
medicine, but none of the remedies I tried  
ever helped me, until a lady friend showed  
me your advertisement. I am now fat  
and healthy, and your remedies have  
saved me from the grave.  
(Miss) MARTHA WHITE.  
None of Father Morrissey's remedies have  
ever been heralded as "cure-alls." The  
wise priest-physician prescribed a special  
remedy for each kind of disease—a remedy  
skillfully devised to cure that particular  
trouble and that only.  
No. 10 (Lung Tonic), besides curing  
colds, inflammation, pneumonia, bronchi-  
tis and other diseases of throat and lungs,  
strengthens these organs and gives them  
vigour to resist a return of the trouble.  
No. 7 Tablets stimulate weak kidneys so  
that they can properly perform their func-  
tion of filtering from the blood the impu-  
rities that cause rheumatism.  
The action of both these remedies is  
hastened if Father Morrissey's Liniment is  
applied freely externally.  
No. 7 Tablets for Kidneys and Rheuma-  
tism are put up in 50c. boxes; No. 10 (Lung  
Tonic) in 25c. and 50c. bottles, and Father  
Morrissey's Liniment in 25c. bottles. At  
your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey  
Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 97

**To-Morrow.**

What a multitude of people are  
watching for "to-morrow." "To-  
morrow I shall be better," murmurs  
the invalid. "To-morrow I shall  
have better luck, shall do better  
work, shall be sharper in my argu-  
ments, shall beware of former mis-  
takes," thus say the unfortunate,  
the careless, the speculative, the re-  
movable. Yet commonly, to-morrow  
becomes to-day, and the invalid, the  
unfortunate, the speculator, utterly  
ruined, the speculator, desperately  
disappointed, the sinner deeper in  
his crimes.  
We are too much inclined "to reck-  
on without our host," in regard to  
the illusive "to-morrow," and we  
dispose of it in advance, as though  
it were our own, whereas there is  
naught on earth so uncertain as that  
mysterious day that lies so near us  
in the future.  
Charles Reade illustrates this ad-  
mirably well, in his story of Noah  
Skinner, the fraudulent bank clerk,  
who falls, the author states, into a  
sleeper's languor, in the midst of  
his resolutions to make restitution  
"to-morrow." By-and-by, waking  
up from a heavy doze, Noah took  
a last look at the receipts and mur-  
mured aloud, brokenly, "I'll take it  
—to—Pembroke street—to-morrow—  
to-morrow—to-morrow." The to-  
morrow found him, and so did the  
detectives—dead.  
Would you call that a happy death  
my dear Catholic reader? It was  
frightfully desolate, was it not, to  
die in a dreary counting-room, the  
very scene of his fraudulent trans-  
actions, at the very desk where he  
had shouldered the sin of his life,  
with all its burdens of darkness, mis-  
ery and dread? Desolate? Ah,  
hideously so, to die alone, without a  
friend or comforter, without the  
light of a blessed candle, or the  
sprinkling of holy water, without  
prayer, confession, or holy Viaticum.  
Yet, it is the just death of him who  
puts off till "to-morrow" the case of  
his soul, the arranging of accounts,  
the making of restitution to God and  
man.  
How is it with yourself, friend?  
Procrastinating, are you not? Next  
Sunday you will go to Mass; next  
month you will receive the sacra-  
ments; next year you will send your  
children to the parochial school? To-  
morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow!  
Never now, this hour, this instant.  
Oh, the presumption, the audacity,  
the barefaced impudence of this un-  
justifiable claim on the morrow that  
lies in the palm of an all-powerful  
Hand which may close upon it, so  
far as you are concerned. Not all  
the wealth of the Indies can pur-  
chase for you that to-morrow when  
once it has passed, or you have pass-  
ed into eternity.—St. Anthony's Mes-  
senger.

**Severe Pains In The Liver.**

**Had Several Doctors.**  
A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY  
A FEW VIALS OF  
**MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**  
Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes:  
"For several years I was greatly troubled  
with severe pains in the liver. I had  
several doctors attend me but without  
any success. At last I was advised to try  
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after  
taking a few vials I was completely  
cured. It is, now, about six months  
since I took them, and I have had no  
return of my trouble since. I can now  
easily recommend them to every person  
who is troubled the same as I was."  
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 50c. per  
vial or \$1.00 for 2 vials, all of which  
will be mailed direct, on receipt of the  
price by The T. Milburn Co., Montreal,  
Que.

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 CENTS WILL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us NOT LATER than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.  
 Correspondence intended for publication must have name of writer, address, and not necessarily for publication, as a mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published.  
 ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST.—L. K. ITRD.

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

**Episcopal Approbation.**

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.  
 I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.  
 † PAUL,  
 Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910.

**SPANISH LITERATURE.**

Those who have met multitudes of Spanish-blooded people must enjoy a hearty laugh, when they come across certain reckless statements in the British or American press as to the illiteracy of Spaniards and their descendants.  
 The Spanish literature,—and literature voices the mind and heart of a people—far surpasses the French, the German, the Italian, and even lords it over the cherished letters of Great Britain with its dominions over the seas, rivers, oceans, and isthmuses, not to speak of all of the United States. At any rate even the most chauvinistic English critics place Spanish literature second to that of England only. Balderon is the only dramatist that may be compared with Shakespeare, and the classic drama of the Spanish is much greater in volume than the English. In its variety and in the splendor of its diction, it is a matter of amazement to every American who investigates it. In the realm of humor, practical philosophy, graceful lyric, and sonorous declamation, the Spanish writers have scarcely any equals in the world.  
 "It is an error," writes a clever critic, with reason, "to suppose that Spanish literature consists simply in the finished work of a by-gone age. New forms of literature are apt to have their origin in Spain. Lara was the precursor of Washington Irving and George William Curtis. The opera practically began in Spain. The newspaper 'paragraph,' the modern 'short story,' and the 'funny column' are all of Spanish origin or suggestion. Spanish literature is full of the noblest sentiment, of practical wisdom relating to all the affairs of life. The standard dramas abound in sentiments which might have been uttered by Washington or by Gladstone. Spanish authorship is not confined to Spain. All Spanish America teems with authors of prose and verse of no small degree of merit."  
 It is a pity so many fools did the work of translating the leading Spanish authors into English. The work should have been left to others than Butler Clark of Oxford and John Owen of London, to name but two of the offenders.

**THE VALUE OF THE WEEKLY PAPER.**  
 Most people are not inclined to think that, after all, the weekly paper is now growing to be, more than ever, the most successful organ of defence and propaganda in the world to-day.  
 Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Citizen, dealing with the case of Boston's new weekly, the Commoner, adverts to the fact that the New York Evening Post lately noticed that, "as a protest against the daily journalism which Boston is now favored or afflicted, one

hundred and thirty-nine citizens have supplied the capital for a new weekly entitled The Boston Commoner, six issues of which have now appeared. No person is permitted to subscribe for less than \$100, or more than \$1000 worth of stock, and the names of the stockholders can be had on application at the office."  
 The purpose of this weekly is thus stated:  
 "The motive of the organization is to publish for Boston and New England a weekly journal of politics, industry, letters and criticism, the primary purpose of which is public rather than private profit, and to secure for this publication absolute freedom from partisanship, sectarianism, prejudice and the control and muzzling of influence."  
 People, as a rule, do not bother with the editorials in the dailies, even if they are as solid, or as brilliant, as those of the New York Sun, or of the Montreal Daily Star. When the general reader sees columns full of advertisements for liquor, prize fights, questionable schemes, and daily reports of ridiculous doings in cheap pulpits, how may they be expected to take the editors seriously?  
 As Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland believe, we hardly need many Catholic dailies; but we need a vigorous weekly press heartily supported by the people. We have many, very many, Catholic weeklies in American lands. So much the better. Each one of those weeklies is doing good of untold worth and value. We do not need fewer weeklies, but more of them, and stronger, all purse-filling arguments on the part of centralizers to the contrary notwithstanding. The greater number of weeklies we have the better our chances for some dailies.

**MIRACLES AT LOURDES.**  
 For the benefit of us all,—and for the enlightenment of our readers—we shall deal with the nonsense and vagaries, as heralded in the daily press, of certain medical lanterns, whose pages help to make the British Medical Journal bright on such matters as the miracles wrought by God at Lourdes, through the intercession of Heaven's Holy Queen.  
 In one of his latest books, "Heaven's Recent Wonders," third chapter, Doctor Boissarie, the famous French physician, says: "We kept a record of the doctors who came to our examination bureau, from 1892 to 1906. As a result we have:  
 In Physicians.  
 1892..... 120  
 1893..... 109  
 1894..... 160  
 1895..... 177  
 1896..... 203  
 1897..... 112  
 1898..... 200  
 1899..... 240  
 1900..... 216  
 1901..... 328  
 1902..... 268  
 1903..... 228  
 1904..... 245  
 1905..... 274  
 1906..... 280  
 Thus, 3258 physicians in those fifteen years. So, then, the doctors take Lourdes seriously after all, in spite of what British medical oddities have to say.  
 In 1903, several members of the Medical Congress of Madrid stopped at Lourdes on their return home; while, in 1904, the Congress of Neurology, headed by a professor of Paris, visited the shrine.  
 In 1895, the Congress of Studies of Thermal stations in the southwest of France sent a hundred members to Mary's shrine; while each year, the number of Protestant doctors are increasing among the visitors.  
 "The clinic of Lourdes," says Dr. Boissarie, "is one of the most astonishing creations of our times. It was founded in the midst of the greatest hostilities. From a human viewpoint it was a folly. To study miracles is something impossible for savants, even absurd." Yet in less than twenty years, from 300 to 350 doctors annually visited the Lourdes clinic. It has its resident physicians and its head doctors. During six months its offices are open, and in its archives it records yearly 200 complete reports of full cures. But, then, this subject would call for volumes.  
 Of late it has become a good trick with scribbling rhyesters in a hundred different capacities to couple Lourdes with "Christian Science" and the "Emmanuel Movement." Editors who offend give us no surprise; they do not know the difference between a miracle and a cricket match—as a rule. But if the doctors who object are in earnest; if science or imagination is responsible for the cures, at Lourdes, why, in the name of goodness, do not those doctors cure a few sick people as is done at Lourdes? If preachers say it is all a game of luck or chance, of hallucination, is it because they know priests are their superiors or what? Why do they

not cure a few people, too? Any man who denies the miracles of Lourdes is either a joker or an ignoramus.  
**UNBELIEVERS.**  
 In his "In the Land of the Strenuous Life," Abbe Felix Klein says, among other things, on page 25: "The out-and-out unbeliever, who boasts of his unbelief, is rarely met within the United States; and, as for our French anti-clerical, he is absolutely unknown. I have gone over a great part of the country and have bought at random every kind of newspaper, without ever hearing or reading a word against religion, although the discussions often concerned ecclesiastical events or issues, such as the 'School Question.'"  
 "Real, steadfast, unshaken Atheism is found among animal's only," says Mgr. de Segur; and although there is a species of creature known as the unbeliever, yet millions of the millions of unchurched Protestants in the United States are far from being infidels, in spite of Dr. Prouss' copyists.  
 The Protestant American (of the United States) is an eminently practical man, a materialist even at his best. He knows what joke-religions amount to; he has heard preachers talk of everything but the Gospel; he has eyes to see and ears to hear; the rudiments of Church history are not lost on him; he does not pray, however, and that is the only reason why he fails to become a Catholic. It was a fatal day for the sects when they started universities and encouraged the humorous press. The American Protestant may not go to church, but he can tell a stone from a tomato can.

**THE "GET-RICH-QUICK" SCHEMES.**  
 As long as there shall be left any men or women to form or join new religious schemes, the "get-rich-quick" schemer shall continue to hope against very hope. The most easily duped citizens are those of English-speaking countries. Just as Great Britain and the United States can furnish a dozen new sects each year (with a double dozen in leap years); just as we thrive on picnics and merry-go-rounds, and amusements to match, so in English-speaking lands lie the best markets for the wily trickster in quest of dishonest dollars.  
 We all remember the "Guaranteed Egg Company," with its stock for sale in New York a few years since. The promoters of this company sent broadcast a rosette prospectus, offering the sale of 7 per cent. guaranteed preferred stock at par, with a large bonus in common stock. The company was capitalized in the neighborhood of a million dollars, and its only tangible property, aside from the chickens, was a farm of twenty acres located about thirty miles from New York. And yet how many bright Americans (who want to enlighten Mexico!) bought wealth in failure! The hens had not even been consulted, but were supposed to do the double work of hatching new broods of chickens, at the same time laying eggs in guaranteed daily proportion!  
 Then there was Jergensen's "sea water gold" enterprise, at South Lubec, in the apple-cider State of Maine! Jergensen claimed he could make gold out of ordinary water of the sea. The daily papers were literally covered with advertisements, promising even mountains of gold. Within a short period investors in Boston and vicinity were sacrificing good bonds and stocks, savings bank deposits, and generally falling over each other in a mad rush to get in on the ground floor in this "sea of gold" bonanza. It was afterwards estimated that before the fraud was publicly exposed, Jergensen secretly escaped to Europe with most of the money, and his victims are still whistling "Hands across the Sea," and in other people's pockets.  
 So we had better spend our savings on rogues and rascals.

**THOSE HUMORISTS.**

It is hard for a good humorist to be, become, or remain a good Protestant. In fact, it is significant that Sir Francis Burnand, the greatest editor London Punch has ever had, could not resist either grace or nature, but came over to the Church, a full-hearted convert. Then there was Artemus Ward; he, too, joined the Church, as did Joel Chandler Harris, known to the world as "Uncle Remus," while one of Punch's editors who died some months since was a convert. Mark Twain could find no better character for the comedy stage than that of the "joke-sect preacher." How could a "Mr. Dooley" amuse the world and be a Methodist? And see how Mr. Kendrick Bangs, one of America's leading humorists, described his visit to the Vatican the other day. His words must have fallen heavily on

Mr. Roosevelt's ears! And, then, humor has unchurched millions of Protestants in the United States. The Americans are a practical people; they know a lame chicken when the poor little things appear in their garden. Imagine the editors of the Presbyterian Record, the Maritime Baptist, the Presbyterian Witness in the rôle of humorist! You might as well expect Captain Bernier to discuss the aims and methods of the Dominion Alliance!  
 No, no; humor is fatal to Protestantism, for Protestantism has all the eccentricities required to set the world a-laughing. The average layman, especially the workman, has seen through it all! A thousand Dr. Lyman Abbotts, with a whole contingent of Canon Talbotts,—to which add Hensley-Henson,—may try to have Socialism supplant the Apostles' Creed, and all they shall reap will be thunder and lightning on the right, with a loud merry laugh on the left, not to speak of the districts to be heard from as remaining over and above.  
 One of the reasons why Protestantism has ever failed in Ireland and in the Latin countries is that in such lands the people can readily understand all the difference there is between a Don Quixote and a Napoleon Bonaparte. You cannot make a farmer believe hay is buckwheat!

**FACTS ABOUT THE SPANISH.**  
 How easily cheap critics are given to find fault with the men of Spanish blood! A certain class of poodle-worshipping Yankees, for instance, would have Spain and all Spanish America grow up according to the ideals of the childless mother and the empty church. The Spanish, happily, are gifted with a saving sense of humor, to say the very least.  
 But let us state a few facts:  
 It is true that even Shakespeare could say, "From tawny Spain, lost in the world's debate"; but Shakespeare was a poet.  
 With the exception of Don Quixote, the English-speaking world has never learned nor studied anything of Spain's letters.  
 The Spanish-speaking world is much larger than even the French-speaking, and as great as the German-speaking.  
 Fully seventy millions of people speak Spanish; and if we include with them those who use the closely related Portuguese, the number will be about ninety millions. Let us remember that only fifty millions are French-speaking.  
 The Spanish speaking world is growing steadily in numbers. Its destructive wars have ceased. The love of children is characteristic of Spanish-American lands.  
 The Spanish-speaking peoples are growing prodigiously in wealth.  
 Thousands of Spanish-blooded boys and girls come to Canada and the United States each year to attend our schools.  
 Perhaps the most learned national group of Fathers at the Vatican Council were those of the Spanish blood.  
 South America, Mexico and Cuba, with Central America, are progressing by leaps and bounds.  
 Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine, is a great city of more than a million souls, holding very many prosperous men of business with Irish blood mingled with the Spanish.  
 There is not a nation in South America that is not rapidly advancing.  
 Even from the far-removed Canary Islands, and from every other Spanish and Portuguese Island, Canada, and the United States are receiving scores of students.  
 Letters and learning are something Spanish blood and mind longs for and is given.  
 The Spaniards, with their sense of the ridiculous, have naturally won the opposition of globe-galivanting preachers of the bible-and-axe variety.  
 The Spanish-blooded people are naturally pure and chaste.  
 Most of the novels and other printed trash about the Spanish-speaking world were written either by prevaricating preachers or by opium-eaters in squalid garrets.  
 The low, self-acquired diseases so common in English-speaking countries are practically unknown to the Spanish world.  
 The loose habits of many Americans, for instance, are altogether disgusting for a Spaniard.  
 "Get-rich-quick" schemes imagined by certain magnates of the North, have failed to win the South American pocket. They have a sense of humor among the Spanish.  
 The list of criminals with Spanish names is practically non-existent in either Canada or the United States. Lunatic asylums are high unneeded among the Spanish.  
 The Spaniard may tolerate a bull-fight, but a debating clubbing society

as the Jeffries-Johnson affair, with its accompanying orgies in ten thousand localities, does not appeal to a man with Spanish blood.  
 The Spaniard can take the weight and measure of a cheap preacher in half the time you'd say "Whoop!"  
 The Spaniards consider the English-speaking world a conglomeration of perpetual circuses—and they are nearly right.  
 The Spaniards have too much blood akin to the Irish that they should be known either as thieves or "race-suicides."  
 Spain has had no money-making heresiarchs.  
 The Spaniards gave us all a New World with a thousand new islands—"Catholicism in Spain," says Lady Herbert, "is not merely the religion of the people; it is their life."

**HOW CAN THEY BE SINCERE?**  
 How can hundreds of the champions among preachers be sincere? We know and feel that there are many good men honestly astray among their brethren, and numbers with added numbers of their hearers who are willing to be as good and as earnest as their conscience wants them to be. But the champions! If either Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists, or Presbyterians want us to take their efforts in the cause of Christianity with serious mind, why are they willing to have semi-infidels train their candidates in theology and in the knowledge of God's Word? Why do the Baptists and Methodists of Toronto put up with the teachings of either a Matthews or a Jackson? Why were honest enquirers silenced over the Kent difficulty among the Presbyterians in Halifax? Why may Anglican ministers of renown evaporate "Higher Cricketism" even in Montreal pulpits? Did all those gowned infidels call Bob Ingersoll their spiritual leader, we could understand their position, but we fail to see how they can honestly appeal to the Gospel for respect and a living? We have no respect for a man who earns money under false pretenses!  
 But does the average Protestant want the truth, does he sincerely want the Gospel, or is it all a game of chance or toothpicks? At any rate, as long as they are willing to put up with "Higher Crickets" in their seminaries and richest pulpits, how can they boldly tell Catholics that their religion is the Gospel? Sham! It is all sham, even if there are millions of sincere heretics, schismatics, and general infidels!  
 Strong with the strength of Christ the Old Church stands, and shall ever stand, for the truth in spite of all the fools, fiends, foes and fakers in the world and on Mars, with districts in Halley's comet yet to be heard from. The Church does not fear even hell. As T. W. M. Marshall says: "St. Paul was as truly an apostle when stoned by the rabble at Lystra as when loving disciples fell upon his neck and kissed him, sorrowing that they should see his face no more." The Jews crucified Our Lord, and the Church is all the more easily believed to be Christ's institution, when it is plain that Hell and heresy, with schism, infidelity and Antichrist are united to oppose her—but the gates of hell shall not prevail!  
 At any rate it would take more than Jackson, Matthews, and one or two of McGill's professors to change our opinions. We prefer Har-mack and Benan in the original, and do not want a tack when we can get a nail.

**JEALOUSY.**  
 The following prayer from the Boston Herald—one of the few to be found in the dailies—though a whit blasphemous, yet teaches its little lesson:  
 "Oh, Lord," the wealthy convert prayed, "ask me to do anything in reason and I will do my best to do it. Ask me to go into the vineyard and labor there, and I will go; ask me to love my neighbor as myself, and I will try to do so; ask me to forgive my enemies, and I will do that, oh Lord, if it is Thy will, but don't ask me, oh Lord, to tear up the mortgage on the Widow Birney's place, because if I should my wife would never believe I didn't do it just because she's young and goodlooking!"  
 Now, there is a deal of truth in the sentiments expressed in that prayer; there would be more, were the husband to appear in the rôle of the one offered. The world is filled with jealous men, and what they all need, without exception, is a hearty confession.  
 But jealousy is a universal sin. It makes victims out of good men, as far as the object of its wickedness is concerned. It is a sign, however, that there is in the man who is made to suffer its effects just the wit and talent required to execute the deed of baseness. There is nothing in baseness on the best. The best man makes the best man. A man who

hop Ireland once said that he respected a man who could make enemies—real enemies—for himself; and it is always a pleasure for a man who means to be honest to find general good-for-nothings enlisted against him. Not that we hate to bother with such individuals, for we rather like to meet them in our path, were it only for the luck of being able to thwart their schemes in a hundred ways and after a million fashions.  
 Jealousy is the sin of the narrow-minded man, of the half-souled paltroon; it is, likewise, the badge of the brain-lesser. Its first champion was Lucifer. Best of all, we can find good people, who, thanks to unbalanced mental strain and boneless moral torture, are forced to call their, remember it, their humility, the special virtue within them; but who, at the bottom of their hearts, are mean despisers, low-bent weeping willows, ever ready to do an honest neighbor's praiseworthiness, by some ugly report in the dark, a report worthy of their mind, heart and lineage; men, who, incapable of lofty ideals, would have others seek inspiration with themselves in the garbage barrel. They are fit reminders of the fable that tells of the inflated frog. A mosquito, however, is always a mosquito, in spite of stolen royal blood.

**A FEW REMINDERS.**  
 The following quotations are offered, with all due respect, to the consideration of freak-professors in godless universities:  
 "Not one freethinker in ten thousand could intellectually work out the scientific scepticism he approves."—Arthur Marshall.  
 "The legions of mediocrity, which encumber and embarrass all the higher careers, constitute in my eyes the greatest obstacle to the progress of nations."—F. X. Garneau.  
 "The few great men who make epochs in history, who boldly change its currents, are themselves, first of all, conscious of that which the whole world soon comes to recognize, that they are the instruments of a Power wiser and mightier than their own."—Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn.  
 "Bacon and Descartes may well be the idols of modern thinkers; but the Pope knows that these idols, and all the other idols of a more recent fabrication, have feet of clay, and he positively intimates that nothing but truth must be worshipped in the temple of Philosophy."—Rev. J. Bayma, S.J.  
 "St. Thomas examined pagan philosophy in detail, corrected it, and reconciled it with religious truth."—Rohrbacher.  
 "Few writers have done more to pervert the truth of history than philosophical historians."—Rev. Dr. Lingard.  
 "To endeavor to work upon the vulgar with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor."—Pope.  
 "There are mysteries enough around us to make us realize the narrowness of our vision, the insufficiency of our knowledge."—Dr. Brann.  
 "Real, steadfast, unshaken Atheism is found only amongst animals."—Mgr. de Segur.  
 "Between a dead conscience and a dying faith men amuse themselves with philosophical theories, which reduce the Almighty to a vague abstraction, an insoluble problem, or to anything else which removes Him from the active government of the world."—John R. G. Hassard.  
 "A little learning is a dangerous thing."—Pope.  
 "Thou shalt not bear false witness."—VIII Commandment.  
 "We are asked to pray," remarks the Sacred Heart Review, "in a special manner during the month of July for the Church in Ecuador, South America." Let this intention serve also to draw our thoughts to our Catholic brethren, not in Ecuador only, but in the whole of the vast continent of South America. We do not sufficiently realize that most of the people there are Catholics, receiving the same sacraments as we do, professing the same Creed, obeying the same Vicar of Christ, the Pope at Rome. They are united to us by the strong tie of the Communion of Saints. Their sacred interests should be our interests. We should be slow to believe evil of them, and swift to surmise the good. We should desire that they should grow in faith, hope, and charity, even as we ourselves desire to grow in those virtues. So let us pray fervently for the Church in Ecuador.

"How can I...  
 —Dryden.  
 "False pity...  
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 "France has...  
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 —Lady Herbert.  
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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910.

Echoes and Remarks.

"How can finite grasp infinity?" -Dryden.

"False pity is always cruel." -Massillon.

"France has watered the soil of China and India, Africa and America, with the blood of her martyrs." -Lady Herbert.

Certain clergymen must know very little about Church history, when they can think and say that the late Edinburgh World's Missionary Congress was even the shadow of a General Council.

The Standard, in describing one of the many stolen churches in England says that it was formerly a conventual chapel but was raised (by the robbers) to the dignity of an Anglican Cathedral. Next!!

The intelligent study of Catechism and the Scriptures is fatal to Protestantism. Under God, serious and soul-meant study is what explains such conversions as that of Newman, Manning, Brunetiere, Benson, Father Paul, Sargent, with the giants of the German Romantic school.

The ritual observed at the consecration of the new Catholic Cathedral of Westminster last week was almost identical with that followed at the consecration of Westminster Abbey, on Holy Innocents' day, A.D. 1065. A striking illustration of the continuity and conservatism of the Church.

If Anglicanism has fallen as far behind in the race for supremacy, it is thanks to indifference on the part of their bishops and ministers. While their foes of other sects raged, the Anglicans just smiled and dispensed sugar-coated pills! Thousands have been lost to Christ's own Church through indifference, sad to say!

Why should a Catholic paper call itself Catholic, if it does not mean to sturdily defend the Church? The Catholic paper is like the Catholic priest in this, that it cannot afford to acquire popularity through methods that bring with them the grand reputation of not bothering with anything other than money.

It often happens that a solitary Orangeman lives peacefully in the heart of a great Catholic settlement. He believes in such things as "wading knee-deep in Papist blood," and yet he naturally expects his Catholic neighbors to help him to extinguish a fire in his house or barn. But, then, it is all due to cheap preachers and exhorters!

ing to cable despatches, has begun active hostilities against the Church by closing seven schools conducted by Christian Brothers. That is the old game, and infidels are not the only offenders; for Catholic laymen of a kind—very few—are afraid their children will learn too much about God and honesty.

Bishop (Anglican) Worrell, of Halifax, will do no service to Anglicanism in the Maritime Provinces by adopting a middle course between Congregational and Church of England rule along the lines of episcopal administration. He will soon consecrate a new cathedral with ceremonies different from those in use at Westminster.

The "Tag-Day" nuisance has received another setback, Mayor Gaynor, of New York, recently vetoed a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen giving permission for a "tag day" in a suburban borough. The Mayor said: "Such a resolution, authorizing the accosting of people in the streets for the purpose of extracting money, is of doubtful legality and more than doubtful propriety. The collection of money on 'tag days' is made a success usually by the aid of small children, a practice which should not be permitted."

Fashion must have its fads. The Teddy Bear has been deposed in England by toy representations of "Caesar," the favorite dog of the late King Edward, and it is safe to predict that Santa Claus will have thousands of them to dispense this coming Christmas all over the British Empire. Roosevelt thus made the mistake of his life by performing in Europe, and especially in London. We believe the day is not far off when, at church socials in the sects, toy Bibles will be sold to children of all ages. Stranger things will happen.

We are rejoiced to know that something very earnest is afoot in different cities and other places to help the Catholic immigrants coming to our shores. Catholic Extension is burning interested in the question, and that means a deal indeed. Then we are glad, too.

to see that the A.O.H., Board of Erin, here in Montreal, means to take up the work. It is plain on the very face of it that there are energetic men in our local divisions of the Old Order. We feel confident they will make of the work a success, and their proposed central club for Irishmen of the city will not die in the nest.

The Rev. W. Saunders, in a recent Orange march, said that the twin dangers which menaced Christianity was Romanism and Secularism. The latter made men careless about God. How he made out that Romanism was a danger to Christianity, he did not explain. The country, however, is perfectly safe if his hearers have the same respect for his wandering rant as they have for the bible, which forbids bearing false witness against our neighbor.

Twenty-five States of the American Union have adopted laws holding parents responsible for contributing to the delinquency of their children. Such a law has recently been passed in New York State. It provides that the parents or guardian of a child under sixteen years old, who does not exercise proper diligence in the case of the child, and permits it to associate with the vicious or with criminals in general, to grow up on the streets, remain in idleness, solicit aims, or do anything by which the morals of the children are endangered, is guilty of misdemeanor. In Montreal we shall still continue at the old trade of the blind and crippled.

The great gladiatorial exhibition between Messrs. Jeffries and Johnson, in Reno, Nevada, is a thing of the past. The pharisaical press, both the daily and the weekly, will be able to afford space for renewed denunciations of bull-fighting in Mexico and Spain, and of the brutality and depravity of the Latin races in general. The religious (?) papers among them dare not teach anything definitely doctrinal: the brethren would not endure the like. They must all depend upon such individuals as Rev. Speer, the meandering slanderer of Mexico and of South America. It is well Mr. Johnson was the victor, were it only for the sake of squelching nauseous Mr. James J. Corbett.

The "émancipés" are happily small yeast to our loaf. "La Croix," "La Vérité," with "Le Devoir" and other papers have just reason to feel pleased with the outcome of their campaign. If another big daily, not of Montreal, was to spend less time finding imaginary grievances against the Irish, it might have a better opportunity to deal with truly live issues. A Catholic daily does nefarious work when it undertakes to spread dissension among the various groups of Catholics. It might be well for some editors to go up into the mountains, breathe the fresh air, and then burn their scrap books.

The day of religious controversy is still with us in spite of us, and notwithstanding the opinions of poetasters to the contrary. What is the use of singing songs of soothing sixpence, when the Church is being attacked on all sides, but more especially in the immediate neighborhood of pills sweet to the taste? As long as we are faithful to the Ten Commandments we need not be afraid of going counter to the laws of Christian charity. It is a bad thing to engage in controversy if the other fellow must win! Perhaps that is it! Controversy is not to be invited, but it must be met with all the force of one's soul when reason and Christian decency call for it.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was recently conferred by the Jesuit Fathers' St. Louis University on Judge O'Neill Ryan, St. Louis, Missouri. Judge Ryan is well known in Irish-American circles as a staunch upholder of the glory of the sons of Erin, having held the highest honors the Olan-na-Gaels can offer. Last year the Judge was president of the St. Louis Bar Association. Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, has not always seen eye to eye with the Judge, and Mr. Ford was right. Poor Mr. Matthew Cummings, who holds views similar to those of the Judge, is now being opposed by some of his warmest friends of yesterday.

THE MAN OF THEIR BIBLE.

The London Chronicle is responsible for the following: "Mr. Swinburne was one of the haters of tobacco. He hated it almost as thoroughly as he admired Victor Hugo. One day, it is told, he strolled into the Arts Club, vainly seeking for a room that was not filled with smokers. At length his feelings became him. 'James the First,' he explained, 'was a knave, a tyrant, a fool, a liar, a coward,

but I love him. I worship him because he slit the throat of that blackguard Raleigh, who invented this filthy smoking!'"

Quite a tribute to King James I., the man responsible for the Protestant English Bible. It is no wonder Catholics are displeased with the translation due to such an individual's efforts. A modern saint, indeed! One well suited, in all truth, to work at matters that called for the genius and virtue of a St. Jerome. "The morality of the Gospel," as Montesquieu remarks, "is the noblest gift which God could give to man." It is, therefore, something to be handled by holier hands than were those of James I. Nor is Swinburne much astray in his loyal and noble tribute to that saint of the Establishment! "No words," says Cardinal Manning, "are more elevated, and none more intelligible to the multitude than the language of the Four Gospels," and that is why the Reformers in England found it necessary to play with them and their meaning.

The English of the James I. version is to be admired, but what of language, when essence is sacrificed in places? But, then, as Dr. Milne remarks, "the Bible Societies are content that all warring religionists should affix whatever meaning they please to the Bible! Nay, they are satisfied if they can but get the Hindu worshippers of Juggernaut, the Tibetan adorers of the Grand Lama, and the Taboo cannibals of the Pacific Ocean to do the same thing, vainly fancying that this reading will reform the vicious, reclaim the erroneous, and convert the Pagans."

The Grand Moguls among the upper preachers are avowed friends of "Higher Criticism"; they know full well that learned Rationalists have proved, in their turn, beyond a doubt that texts and words in number were deliberately mutilated by the Reformers, and they have but scant respect for the King James version as an evidence of any true scholarship. Is that why so many of the Moguls are tearing the Gospel to shreds? It may be. At any rate their translation is an outrage.

AN OLD FACT.

Under the caption "Calling the Kettle Black," our conquering friend the Irish World, revives the dozing question of the Belgian Congo. It is plain for all who want to see that the foreign mercenaries of both Great Britain and the United States have more than one iron in the fire. It is not zeal that explains the presence of nine-tenths of them in the fields afar, but a good snug salary with government patronage, in a vast number of cases, to boot and to be reckoned with. They, therefore, deserve the following compliments from Patrick Ford:

"It will be recalled that some time ago a great outcry was raised by the British press about alleged cruelties practised upon the natives of the Congo by Belgian companies engaged in collecting rubber in that part of Africa. Horrible stories were told about the natives being mutilated in the most shocking manner if they did not perform tasks imposed upon them by their cruel and merciless masters. The crusade against Belgian management of the Congo was transferred from England to this country. The American Protestant pulpit and a part of the American press rang with denunciations of the barbarities inflicted upon the unfortunate men and women living under Belgian rule in Africa. We were told in every variety of tone that that rule must cease in the interests of civilization. The late King of Belgium was painted as a veritable monster, who was a libel upon our common humanity. "The violence and the insistency displayed in the anti-Belgian attacks had all the marks of being systematically organized on both sides of the Atlantic. If half that was told rested on a basis of fact, Belgian Congo was a veritable hell for the natives. It is true that Catholic missionaries who had spent their lives among them knew nothing of the dark picture drawn for Englishmen and Americans. This fact aroused the suspicion that the English outcry against Belgian rule in the Congo covered some ulterior design. A part of the Belgian Congo lies athwart the line of the "Cape to Cairo railroad," now in process of construction. In view of the fact that this railroad is an English enterprise, it would be more desirable, from an English point of view, that it should be in English territory throughout its whole length. Any one conversant with England's methods of cloaking her real designs in hypocritical pretences would not be surprised to learn that the Congo agitation had its source in that insatiable land greed that has built up the British Empire.

"That English championship of the Congo natives is not wholly traceable to humanitarian motives, is apparent from the indifference the English public has manifested in regard to atrocities perpetrated by English companies engaged in gathering rubber in the Putumayo Valley on the frontier of Peru and Colombia. The London Leader

recently published detailed accounts of atrocities furnished by the Committee of the Aborigines Protection Society, which for inhuman cruelty are infinitely worse than those laid at the doors of the Belgian rulers of the Congo. Mr. Travers Buxton in transmitting the report of the committee to Sir Edward Gray, English Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that the "Committee does not hesitate to say that nothing reported from the Congo has equaled in horror some of the acts alleged in detail against this rubber syndicate. The nature of the evidence is indeed too revolting to permit of full publicity, but the documents are at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, should they desire to examine them."

It is safe to predict that no such demonstration as that which took place when the resources of the English language were exhausted in denouncing the alleged Congo horrors, will follow the exposure of the cruelties practised by the English rubber syndicate in South America. And yet are not the South American victims of English greed and English cruelty as are the alleged Congo sufferers of the wrongs inflicted by their Belgian masters?"

HURRAH! FOR THE BAPTISTS.

Here is what a reliable contemporary has to say (reliable, therefore, not any Toronto daily):

"Score another victory for Principle. In a conference of Baptist ministers held in Philadelphia last week, the question of making the changes required in the charter of Brown University in order that this institution secure place on the privileged list of the Carnegie Foundation came up anew. Certain ministers present were disposed to favor changes that would sever the official connection of Brown with the Baptist church, thus to eliminate the denominational character of the school and to render it eligible to receive a portion of the Carnegie Pension Fund. The opponents of the proposed action declared that the institution has been under Baptist domination from the earliest times—that to allow any change of such denomination would be the virtual admission of the incapacity of the Baptists to control such institution. A resolution declaring: "That any change in the charter of Brown University in so far as affects the present relationship with the Baptist church be not consummated," was carried by a vote of 33 to 16. So far from desiring to share money which one member of the conference called "agnostic money," the ministers present spoke of making a general appeal to the Baptists of the land to establish their own pension fund."

We hardly think we shall ever pray hard enough to turn Baptist, but we like to see consistency. Some other Protestant colleges are after plums—Queen's University, Kingston, is now a disgrace,—but the Baptists of Brown are faithful to conscience. As commonplace as the Baptist sect is, its adherents show more thoroughness than do others heretics. They want nothing of the "Church Union" farce; they debar other Protestants from approaching their Communion table, inasmuch as, in Baptist eyes, the latter are unregenerate. Now they are willing to let Carnegie money go, for the sake of conscience, and so, we say from the bottom of our throats, Hurrah! for the Baptists! and vive la République!

LATENT GENIUSES.

In Montreal, as elsewhere, there are geniuses hidden under bushes, and their special talent consists in their being able to tell the city and the whole world how dailies and weeklies should be arranged, composed, devised, edited, presented, printed and sold. Their name is legion, but they, generally, suffer from that malady so peculiar to Halley's Comet, whose head is several miles in diameter. It is a pleasure for editors to receive some letters at times, for they help them to be optimistic. The following interesting skit from the Washington Star is especially dedicated to that wonderful fraternity of self-sufficient know-nothings of which we now are speaking. The skit reads as follows:

"Men who make newspapers sometimes believe that their profession is an exacting one. They are wrong. It is the simplest thing. Making a newspaper is an easy trick. Anybody can do it. A lawyer with only a diploma and a brass sign, who would lose a suit even if the other side was ready to confess judgment, will tell you how to run a newspaper. A physician who would send his patient to the morgue before the prescription had been filled will know all the fine points of making a newspaper. An actor who has never earned any other plaudits than a soft tomato will give instructions in handling the world's news. Any old lady who knows enough to get off a street car backwards has positive opinions of the press. Even a society person who never paid anything but a call or made anything but a visit or did anything but a tailor knows how to strap these men who write 'stories,' edit 'copy,' 'reviews' with 'handicraft' that won't fit and get the newspaper out on time."

Criticism.

In all departments of life or art there tends to grow in the minds of proficients an ideal out of what has pleased and attracted them in the past. Before the bar of this ideal original forces, coming on the scene are too often doomed. Those who have settled the graver problems of life or art for themselves, and have lived along these lines, consciously or unconsciously, cease to be much interested in what coming seers would unfold. But "a poet is not merely a purveyor to established tastes"; he is also "a compelling and shaping force, a light thrown on the dark places of changeable human experience." His recognition therefore is more likely to come from among those to whom, from the impact of temperament, life can still bring surprising knowledge, who are searching for those responses which their own time or the near future alone can give. Out of such should come the appreciative critic for whom every artist seeks. Great preachers have confessed to composing and delivering their best sermons for an audience of one, the ideal listener and exemplar of their theme—hundreds were charmed, only one soul was deep enough for the poet or artist has in his heart the ideal critic whose nature responds to his utterance as sunflower to the sun.

He therefore who responds, who appreciates, who praises, where praise is due, fulfills one, and the most important office of the critic. Alas! the name carries with it the idea of a different function: but—and a modern writer has put it well—"the absolute naming of qualities, not the degree in which they are present or absent, is the function of criticism." . . . "criticism ideally is the perfect praise of a perfect art, but falling the perfect art, it must needs be a measurer of imperfection." Too often it has been little more! It is so much easier to find fault than to doff one's prejudices and enter into the soul of another.—S. M. P., in the July Catholic World.

LIFE A NIGHTMARE.

Helpless and Broken Down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came to the Rescue.

There are many who think anaemia is a trouble confined to growing girls and women, but this is not the case. Thousands of men are anemic, and attribute their growing weakness to mental or physical overwork, or worry, and who do not appear to realize that they are swiftly passing into that condition known as general debility, and that their trouble is due entirely to the fact that their blood is watery and impure. If the trouble is not taken in time, they pass from one stage to another until the breakdown is complete, and often until a cure is beyond hope. To men in all walks of life there is no medicine so valuable as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you feel jaded, weak or worn out, these Pills will make that rich, red blood that puts vim and energy into every portion of the body. Making good blood is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and good blood is the one secret of good health and vigorous life. An excellent case in point is that of Mr. R. W. Ellis, of Balcarres, Sask., who says: "Just four years ago I was in England making preparations to fulfill the long cherished ambition of coming to Canada. My health at that time was normal, though I was never very strong. Three weeks before the time of my departure I was overcome with a feeling of general weakness and faintness which rendered me so inert and lifeless that my days were shrouded in gloom. Consultation with a doctor brought me no consolation. Debility was my trouble and I was on the point of a breakdown. 'Canada in your condition means death,' said the doctor. 'You must have a complete rest.' A rest, however, was out of the question; a fortnight's holiday I had and then back to earn my daily bread. The next year was a series of misery and despair, body and brain undermined with a complaint the doctor could only call debility, but apparently could not cure. Snatching holidays when I could I struggled on until the opening of 1909, when completely prostrated I was compelled to go to my parents and become a burden to them. My life was simply an existence, and friends said, behind my back, 'consumption.' 'In April, 1909, I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Three months later, on July 1st, I sailed from Liverpool on the Tunisian for Montreal, full of life, energy, and hope. In this great country I am making good, and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In three months they changed me from a nervous wreck to a healthy man. When doctors failed they succeeded, and I honestly believe they saved my life.' You can procure this great health-giving medicine from any dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Need of Energetic Catholics.

The need to-day of Catholic men and women who will courageously and intelligently, in public and in private, stand for the principles of the Catholic faith must be evident at once to any one who walks with his eyes open.

Suffered For Years From Pain In The Back and Headache.

Pain in the back is one of the first signs showing that the kidneys are not in the condition they should be, and it should be attended to immediately for, if neglected, serious kidney troubles are likely to follow. There is no way of getting rid of the backache except through the kidneys, and no medicine so effective for this purpose as Doan's Kidney Pills. Miss Ida J. Dorian, 28 Spring St., Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes:—"I have received most wonderful benefit from taking Doan's Kidney Pills. 'I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable but without any relief until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. This was the only medicine that ever did me any real good, as after using several boxes I am now entirely free from all my dreadful headaches and backaches. 'I will always recommend your medicine to any of my friends who are troubled as I was.' Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. M. M. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify 'Doan's.'"

THE BEST FLOUR IS BRODIES Self Raising Flour Save the Bags for Premiums.

NECESSITY BELLS COMPANY 22, 24, 26 RIVER ST., 177 BROADWAY, TROUSERS, NEW YORK, MANUFACTURERS SHIRT, CHEVROLET, SUBARU, LEXUS BELLS Church Bells Post Memorial Bells a Specialty. 1000-1001 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

FOR SALE.—Two fine bells, suitable for Church or School, in first-class order, very cheap. THE IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL Co., 7 Queen street, Montreal.

In private life there was never greater opportunity than now for the Catholic layman who can, without giving the slightest offence, show the worth of spirituality to a world that is rapidly growing more materialistic; the worth of principle to a people that rushes after pleasure; the value of Christian dogma to souls that know no certain starting point, no place of rest; the strength of the man who starts when he came, whither he aspires to go, whose universe has its sure terms of beginning and of end, who reads that universe in the reasonable harmony of the revelation of God through Christ—to show all this to his acquaintances who may not understand, but who will certainly admire and inevitably be attracted. To live happily with others does not mean that we must never speak of those things which ought to be most important and most sacred to all. We need not argue, we need not intrude where evidently we are not wanted; we need not seek to oppose. But there is a kinder and more effective way apparent when the opportunity comes to the Catholic layman whose faith is his very life. And the opportunity will inevitably present itself to every one. We are living under sorely artificial conventionalities. We speak of everything except that one thing which is everything. Let us not be deceived by the generally accepted agreement to relegate religion to the distant background and never to allow it to be exposed in any public way.—Catholic World.

Cowan's Maple Buds are different from and better than any other chocolate confection you ever tasted. Maple Buds are not made by any other concern, as the name and design is fully patented. Look for the name on every Bud. The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



CONDUCTED BY  
AUNT BETTY

## About God Who Made the Sun and Moon.

CHILD.  
I saw the glorious sun arise  
From yonder mountain gray;  
And as he traveled through the skies  
The darkness fled away.  
And all around me was so bright  
I wished it would be always light.  
But when his shining course was done,  
The gentle moon drew nigh,  
And stars came twinkling one by one  
Upon the shady sky.  
Who made the sun to shine so far,  
The moon and every twinkling star?  
MAMMA.  
'Twas God, my child, who made them all.  
By His almighty hand:  
He holds them that they do not fall,  
And bids them move or stand;  
That glorious God who lives afar,  
In heaven beyond the highest star.  
CHILD.  
How very great that God must be,  
Who rolls them through the air!  
Too high, mamma, to notice me,  
Or listen to my prayer!  
I fear He will not condescend  
To be a little infant's friend.  
MAMMA.  
O yes, my love; for though He made  
Those wonders in the sky  
You never need to be afraid  
He should neglect your cry.  
For humble as a child may be,  
A praying child He loves to see.  
Behold the daisy where you tread,  
That useless little thing;  
Behold the insects overhead,  
That gambol in the spring;  
How goodly bids the daisy rise  
And every insect's wants supplies.  
And will He not condescend to make  
A feeble child His care?  
Yes; Jesus died for children's sake  
And loves the youngest prayer.  
God made the stars and daisies, too,  
And watches over them and you.

## Tool Box For a Boy.

Use three shallow wooden boxes of the same size and shape. Those such as small canned goods come in are just the thing. The only other materials necessary are nails and four stout laths, or four pieces of plain molding, about as long as laths. Nail two pieces of molding to the end of one of the boxes, near the corners, allowing the molding to project about six inches below the bottom of the box. To the tops of these upright pieces nail another box in the same position as the first box. Midway between these two boxes nail the third. On the opposite sides of these boxes nail two more pieces of molding to match the first two pieces. When completed a three-box tool table or tool chest is made. In one box nails may be put, in another tools, while in the third sandpaper, stains and brushes may be kept, so that everything may be in constant readiness for a young workman.—Los Angeles Herald.

## Popular Tom.

I read of a little boy—Tom—who would give his last marble, run errands all day and never grumble, give the best place to somebody else no matter who, and felt so glad in seeing other folks have a good time that he forgot himself. Everybody liked Tom. Grandmother smiled all over when she saw him coming. Aunt Laura, who was a busy woman, smiled at him, and said, "Just in time, Tom; run and—" When Tom went to spend the day with grandmother or Aunt Laura, the folks at home would miss him. One would say, "Where is Tom? I wish he were at home." Another would say, "If Tom were only here!" Tom was one of the unselfish helpers. Are there any Toms living at your house? Would you be missed when away from home, as Tom was.—Olive Plants.

## What They Are For.

What are your hands for—little hands?  
"To do each day the Lord's commands."  
What are your feet for—busy feet?  
"To run on errands true and fleet."  
What are your lips for—rosy sweet?  
"To speak kind words to all I meet."  
What are your eyes for—starry bright?  
"To be the mirrors of God's light."  
—Mary F. Butts.

## The Orange Secret.

It was told me by Maritza, a little Greek girl in far away Turkey, and I am going to tell it here and now to every one, because I never have found an American who had discovered it.

## A PIOUS WISH.

The parish church in a well known Scotch village being in sad need of repair and the money required for such not being in hand, a meeting of the parishioners was held to see if the necessary funds could be raised by subscription.

## NO LOW-BORN PLANTS THESE.

Some ladies were visiting the Boston Art Museum when one of them showed a lively interest in some large plants which had been placed there for decorative purposes.

## Scholars Among the Blind.

In intellectual pursuits blind men have attained distinction. Nicholas Saunderson, blind from childhood, was professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge in the first part of the eighteenth century.

## Funny Sayings.

ROOM FOR ONE MORE.  
Archbishop Ireland was urging one of his senatorial friends to help the church with his presence; but the Senator declined to be a regular churchgoer, giving this reason:

JOHNNY'S DEFINITION.  
"What is the meaning of the word tantalizing?" asked the teacher.

DOES HER PART.  
"We're always careful about these contiguous diseases," said Mrs. Lapsing.

A BIBLE NAME.  
The late Bishop Gallier was once asked to baptize a negro baby boy.

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By mother, with a confident grin.  
"I never saw it in the Bible."  
"Why, Bishop, how kin yuh stan' up dar kiddin' a de ignorant niggar laik I is?" Yuh says, dat name whenever yuh says de Lawd's prayer—  
"Hallelu be Thy Name!"—Success.

The parish church in a well known Scotch village being in sad need of repair and the money required for such not being in hand, a meeting of the parishioners was held to see if the necessary funds could be raised by subscription.

The local laird, noted for his wealth and also for his meanness, was asked to officiate as chairman. Addressing the villagers, he reminded them of the object of their gathering together and by way of example subscribed a guinea toward the cost of repair.

Some ladies were visiting the Boston Art Museum when one of them showed a lively interest in some large plants which had been placed there for decorative purposes.

In intellectual pursuits blind men have attained distinction. Nicholas Saunderson, blind from childhood, was professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge in the first part of the eighteenth century.

Blind men of genius and power stand out as exceptions, not in the kind of things they have done, but only in the degree of their success.

Externally or Internally, it is Good.—When applied externally, by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissues as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief.

Agricultural male labor in Russia is divided into two classes—mounted labor and labor on foot, only the latter being represented by the following figures showing the average daily wages paid throughout Russia during the different seasons in 1906:

Springtime—Male laborer, without food, 34 cents; with food, 26 cents; woman laborer, without food, 31 cents; with food, 26 cents. Harvest time—Male laborer, without food, 41 cents; with food, 33 cents; woman laborer, without food, 38 cents; with food, 28 cents.

## POET'S CORNER

BEAUTY IN NATURE.  
Go, when the shadow of your house is long  
Upon the garden—when some new-waked bird  
Pecking and fluttering, chirps a sudden song,  
And not a leaf is stirred.  
Go there, I say; stand at the water's brink,  
And shoals of spotted grayling  
You shall see  
Basking between the shadows—look, and think  
"This beauty is for me:  
"For me this freshness in the morning hours,  
For me the water's clear tranquility,  
For me the soft descent of chestnut flowers;  
The cushat's cry for me.  
"The lovely laughter of the wind-swayed wheat;  
The easy slope of yonder pastoral hill;  
The sedgy brook whereby the red kind meet,  
And wade and drink their fill."  
Then saunter down that terrace whence the sea  
All fair with wing-like sails you may discern;  
Be glad and say "This beauty is for me—  
A thing to love and learn.  
"For me the bounding in of tides; for me  
The laying bare of sands when they retreat;  
The purple flush of calms, the sparkling glee  
When waves and sunshine meet."  
—Jane Ingelow.

TIME GOES BY TURNS.  
The lopped tree in time may grow again,  
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;  
The sorriest wight may find release of pain.  
The driest soil suck in some moistening shower;  
Time goes by turns, and chances change by course,  
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.  
The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow;  
She draws her favors to the low-est ebb;  
Her tides have equal times to come and go;  
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web;  
No joy so great but runneth to an end,  
No hap so hard but may in fine amend.  
Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring;  
Not endless night, yet not eternal day;  
The saddest words a season find to sing,  
The roughest storm a calm may soon ally.  
Thus, with succeeding turns God tempereth all,  
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.  
A chance may win that by mischance was lost;  
That net that holds no great takes little fish;  
In some things all, in all things none are cross'd;  
Few all they need, but none have all they wish.  
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;  
Who least, hath some; who most, hath never all.  
—Father Robert Southwell, S. J., (1560-1595).

IS IT WORTH WHILE?  
Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,  
Bearing his load on the rough road of life;  
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other  
In blackness of heart?—that we war to the knife?  
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!  
God pity us all as we jostle each other;  
God pardon us for the triumphs we feel  
When a fellow goes down, poor heart broken brother  
Pierced to the heart—words are keener than steel,  
And mightier far for woe or for weal.  
Were it not well in this brief little journey,  
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,  
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,  
Ere folding the hands to be and abide,  
For ever and aye, in dust at his side?  
Look at the roses saluting each other;  
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain;  
Man, and man's race, makes war on his brother,  
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain.  
Shamed by the brutes that I go and do with on the plain.  
Is it worth while that we battle to humble  
Some poor fellow traveller down into the dust?

## The Bells of Mexico.

It takes a great army of men to keep the church bells going in Mexico. It is estimated that in Mexico City alone there are more than two thousand bell-ringers regularly employed. On days of religious celebrations the number is augmented as the ringing of the bells must be kept up almost constantly through the day and night on such occasions. The most striking feature of Mexican life to the casual visitor to Mexico is the noise of the church bells. Every little hamlet, and many of the ranches in the country, have one or more Catholic churches, and each edifice is equipped with one or more bell towers. The great cathedral which stands near the national palace in this city has sixteen of these towers.

In some towns the constant ringing of the church bells is prohibited by the local authorities, though their sounding is permitted once or twice every hour. Some churches toll the quarter hours, and others toll every five minutes. Most of the churches in this city toll the quarter, half and full hours.

The profession of bell-ringing is looked upon by the lower classes as being honorable and distinguished, and bell-ringers are revered as being an adjunct to the clergy. The bell-ringers themselves are usually proud of their vocation, in many cases this position in a church is handed down from father to son through generation after generation. The towers of the large cathedrals are spacious, and frequently are fitted with rooms which are occupied by the bell-ringers and their families.

"How can you sleep with all this noise about you?" was asked recently the wife of a bell-ringer in one of the cathedral towers.

"It is not the noise of the bells that I mind," she replied, "I hear their ringing without knowing it; but it is the clanging of the street-car gongs in the street below that disturbs my slumbers."

All the church bell ringing in Mexico is done by hand, and, as some of the bells are of ponderous size and great weight, to operate them requires the exercise of powerful muscles and much bodily strength. The matter of installing clockwork or electrical machinery with which to operate the many bells in the great cathedral city has been considered from time to time, but the preponderance of sentiment of the church authorities has been against the proposed innovation.

The bell-ringers are divided into day and night shifts. They are required to toll the hours with precision. It is not necessary to carry a watch in Mexico unless one is traveling in the country, out of the sound of the church bells. At any hour, day or night, a person can learn the time by listening to the tolling of the bells.

Many of the bells which hang in the church towers of Mexico were brought from Spain in the early days of Spanish rule. Some of them contain large amounts of precious metals, which give to them a tone of richness and clear sounding. The bell-ringers take great pride in their bells, and much care and attention is given to keeping them well burnished and their parts oiled and always in a state of good repair.—Philadelphia Record.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

It isn't Easy  
To apologise.  
To begin again.  
To take advice.  
To be unselfish.  
To be charitable.  
To be considerate.  
To endure success.  
To admit mistakes.  
To obey conscience.  
To forgive and forget.  
To think, and then act.  
To be content with little.  
To accept just rebukes gracefully.  
To value character above reputation.  
To discriminate between sham and real.  
But it pays!

## HAD LAME BACK

### Was Almost Unable To Move.

#### Two Boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. M. B. Cairns, Upham, N.B., writes: "I feel it my duty to drop you a few lines to let you know what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me. I had such a lame back that I was almost unable to move, and my kidneys were in an awful condition."

"After taking two boxes of Doan's Pills I was completely cured and feel as well as I ever did."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a specific for all Kidney Troubles. They begin by expelling all the poisonous matter from the kidneys, and then heal the delicate membranes and make their action regular and natural.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

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Local and Diocesan News.

REDEMPTORIST GENERAL IN MONTREAL.—The Very Reverend Father Patrick Murray, Rector Major of the Redemptorist Order, is expected to arrive in Montreal tomorrow on his way to visit the different houses of the Order in the West. His stay here will be limited as his itinerary is a long one. The most worthy successor of St. Alphonsus should have a warm reception, especially as he is the first general superior of the Redemptorists to cross the ocean. He will probably have finished his Western tour in time to assist at the Eucharistic Congress.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. CAHILL.

The funeral of the late Annie Allie Beattie, widow of the late Thomas Alexander Cahill, took place on the 16th July, 1910, from her late residence, 131 Drolet street, to St. Agnes Church, St. Denis street, where a grand requiem service was chanted. The Rev. Wilfred McDonough officiated, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon, the church being heavily draped for the occasion. After the service the procession reformed and proceeded to Cote des Neiges cemetery, where interment took place. Rev. Father McDonough and Rev. Father Walsh officiated at the cemetery chapel and the graveside.

Fourteen Million American Catholics Protest to King.

(N. Y. World.)

London, July 19.—Fourteen million American Catholics, members of the Catholic Federation of the United States, have sent a respectful but earnest protest to King George against that part of the accession oath insulting Catholics.

Patrick O'Brien, M. P., one of the Irish Nationalist party, told The World correspondent to-day that he will ask Prime Minister Asquith in the House of Commons if he knows that this protest has been forwarded to the King. "I shall also ask Mr. Asquith," said Mr. O'Brien, "what reply has been or will be made to this vast body of people who live under the flag of the most important power in the world which is friendly to Great Britain."

It is not likely that any answer but a formal acknowledgment of its receipt will be given to this protest, but its effect will help the Government to pass the bill changing the accession oath.

King George himself, soon after his father's death, informed his Ministers that he has an invincible objection to reciting the declaration which he will have to make, unless it is changed meantime, the first time he meets Parliament after his accession.

Catholic Church in the United States.

Volume II of "The Catholic Church in the United States of America" (Catholic Publishing Company, New York) just issued, contains the history of the Church in the provinces of Baltimore and New York. This is a wide sweep, extending southward to St. Augustine, and including the parishes of Charleston, Richmond, Wheeling, Savannah and Wilmington. There are many portraits of archbishops, bishops and priests, along with views of cathedrals and other churches. A full page picture is given of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, besides three smaller interior views.

Some of the unhappiest stories told in this volume deal with the persecutions in Maryland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"In a colony which was established by Catholics," says McSherry, "and grew up to power and happiness under the government of Catholics, the Catholic inhabitant was the only victim of religious intolerance."

An act of the Legislature passed Sept. 19, 1704, made it a penal offence punishable by a fine of \$250 and six months' imprisonment for a bishop or priest of the Catholic Church to say Mass or perform any other offices of the Church or even to teach school. By subsequent legislation due to the humaneness of good Queen Anne, Catholic priests were allowed to exercise their functions in private houses. Out of this privilege grew the custom of erecting chapels under the same roof as the dwellings of some Catholic family and connected therewith, where Catholics might gather to enjoy the exercises of their religion. Such a structure was St. Joseph's Chapel, at Deer Creek.

A Catholic child by becoming a Protestant would exact his share of property from his parents, "as though they were dead." Catholic emigrants were forbidden to enter Maryland. The foregoing laws remained in full force down to the days of the revolution, except the first, which in course of time was so modified that "Catholics were permitted to hear mass in their own families and on their own grounds."

National German Alliance and the A. O. H.

The good news should be circulated that an alliance, defensive and offensive, has been formed between the National German Alliance of the United States of America, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the United States of America.

The conference for this purpose was held in the hall of the German society in Philadelphia, January 22, 1907. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted. Just read and applaud the sentiments:

Resolved, That the joint conference committee of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America and of the National German-American Alliance unanimously declare an alliance between the people of both organizations for the good of this republic, on the following basis:

1. Any measure of mutual interest passed by the executive committee, or by a national convention of either organization, shall be transmitted by its national officers to the national officers of the allied associations for approval and action.

2. To oppose an alliance of any kind, secret or otherwise, with any foreign power on the part of the government of the United States.

3. To oppose the enactment, by the Congress of the United States, or the legislatures of the various states of any sumptuary or any other law or laws abridging the personal liberties of citizens.

4. To oppose any and every restriction on immigration of healthy persons from Europe, exclusive of convicted criminals, anarchists, and those of immoral character.

5. To recommend a systematic investigation of the share all races have had in the development of our country, in war and in peace, from the earliest days, as the basis for the founding and continuance of an unprejudiced and unbiased American history.

6. This agreement to be effective immediately upon the ratification of the same by the executive boards of both organizations, and to continue in force until abrogated by a majority vote of a national convention of either organization.

(Signed) Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance.

Matthew Cummings, National President A. P. H. in America.

Attest: Adolph Timm, P. J. Haligan, Secretaries.

The above was supplemented and made more specific by the adoption of a later and an additional agreement on the 15th of last month, at a conference of Matthew Cummings, National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, in behalf of the national officers and directors, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance, and Theodore Sutro, chairman of the committee on legislation of the National German-American Alliance at the City Club of Philadelphia. The following was agreed upon:

That in pursuance of the agreement entered into between the National German-American Alliance and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America on January 22, 1907, in order to manifest the cordial relations existing between these two national organizations, the American and German flags be displayed on St. Patrick's day by the National German-American Alliance in all its state branches, and the American and Irish flags be displayed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America on German Day in all its state and local branches.

It is further agreed that each of said organizations shall on other public occasions of national interest to either of the said respective organizations, such as the dedication of historic monuments or historic anniversaries and the like, manifest their sympathy and cordial relations by a like display of flags, on parade and whenever possible, by the deposit of wreaths, interchangeably, on behalf of said respective organizations at the dedication of monuments or historic anniversaries by either of said organizations.

"How good and sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in unity" is the declaration of the Holy Scriptures. Therefore we rejoice in the harmonious program outlined in these agreements. There never was any good reason for antipathy between the Germans and the Irish.

As Ireland owes her faith to St. Patrick, so Germany owes much to the Irish missionaries. The first of these was St. Fridolin, who arrived on the banks of the Upper Rhine in 511. St. Columbanus went from Erin to Germany in the sixth century, labored near Mayence and established himself at Lake Constance. His chief assistant was another of his countrymen, St. Gall. Having Christianized the entire country of the Allemanni, he died in 688. Willibrod, an Anglo-Saxon priest, had studied in Ireland and became Bishop of Utrecht on the Rhine. St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, was a disciple of his, and St. Boniface, it appears, there is a good reason for the Germans and Irish to be friendly and even fraternal. This union will give strength and this power that will be the spirit of our age.

ality is narrow, uncharitable, and even unchristian. Hence we applaud the "agreements" and hope that they will be perpetual and the harbingers of many blessings. "United we stand, divided we fall."—Catholic Universe.

Census of Agriculture.

The next census of Agriculture will be taken under date of 1st June, 1911.

The area, product and value of field crops harvested in 1910 will be enumerated for fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, for husking, buckwheat, beans, peas, flax mixed grains, hay and clover, alfalfa or lucerne, corn for forage, other forage crops, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, other field roots, tobacco and hops; and grass seed, red clover seed and alsike clover seed will be enumerated for product and value.

Grain and other field crops for the harvest of 1911 will be taken by areas only, as none of these crops will be ripe at the taking of the census. The products of these crops will be gathered later in the year from the reports of correspondents.

Animals and animal products, also under the head of agriculture, will include the number of horses, three years old and over, horses under three years old, milch cows, other horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine, turkeys, geese ducks, hens and chickens and hives of bees held or owned by each person at the date of the census on 1st June of 1911.

The number of horses, milch cows, other horned or meat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry sold in 1910, will be recorded, as well as the wool, milk, home-made butter, home-made cheese, eggs and honey products of the year, and the quantities of milk and cream sent to factory or sold.

Pure-bred animals registered, or eligible for registration, which are owned at the time of taking the census will be enumerated for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, but, their number will also be counted with all other animals.

The Unappreciated Clouds.

To many, the extraordinary variety of cloud forms, and the way in which they graduate into one another, may seem enough excuse, since it is not easy to fasten a special name upon one particular stage in a long-continued series. But cloud forms do group themselves into well-defined families, and certain forms bear a relation to feather changes so obvious that very little observation is required to note them. How is it, then, that these families and their portents of the weather to come have not long ago found places in the popular dictionary?

The fact is that singularly few people really observe the clouds. Even those who are keenly on the alert for all else that goes around them very often take little heed of the clouds, unless they happen to form the chief features of a sunset sky, or some such phenomenon, and then it is the effects of light and color which are noticed rather than the cloud forms.

Some twenty years ago, when the application of photography to cloud study was in its infancy, the writer had a large collection on view at a meeting of the British Association. On passing one day through the gallery where they were hung, a group of three or four of the most distinguished physicists of the world were found standing before some pictures of wave-like forms, busy discussing the mode in which such clouds could have been produced. "I had no idea," said one of them, turning to the writer, "that clouds had such definite forms until I saw these photographs of yours." Here was a man whose whole life had been spent in accurate observation, and yet he had never seen what any one may see for the trouble of looking. What wonder, then, that such things should escape the notice of the great majority?—Arthur W. Clayden, in Harper's Magazine.

A Unique Church.

A Catholic Church has been erected at Murphy's Corner, four miles below Rigelsville, Pa., for the use of one family that of Thomas J. Murphy, and a priest has been assigned to say Mass in the church.

Act Directly on the Liver

Biliousness and headaches quickly Cured by DR. A. W. CHASE'S KIDNEY and LIVER PILLS.

When you feel irritable, cranky and downhearted you can usually blame the liver, for there is no organ in the human body which so quickly throws the system out of sorts as a torpid, sluggish liver.

You don't need to be in the blues long if you know about Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, for by their direct action on the liver they relieve promptly and prove lastingly beneficial.

One of the principal ingredients of this medicine is known to the medical profession as a specific for liver derangements. Quickly, naturally and certainly it awakens the sluggish liver and drives out the poisons which cause headaches, biliousness, bodily pains and a depressed feeling over the whole system.

Vigor, strength and good nature will return when the liver is set right by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edwards, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Leaflet.

every second Sunday in each month. As it is on the top of one of the highest hills in the Delaware valley, there is but little likelihood of any but members of the Murphy family attending services.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of eighteen children and the grandparents of thirty-two, all of whom live on the Murphy farm, which consists of five hundred acres of mountainous land. Herebefore the members of the family had to walk fifteen miles to attend Mass each Sunday, and as this was found extremely difficult, the family decided to bear the expense of the erection of a church if the bishop of the diocese would permit a priest to say Mass in the church once a month the Murphys being willing to walk the fifteen miles to church on the other Sundays.

The church has been completed and dedicated. Father Murphy is the sexton, Moses Murphy is the church undertaker, James and William Murphy, altar boys, George and Henry Murphy, teachers in the Sunday school, the Misses Anna, Bettie, Sarah, Jane, Elizabeth, Susan, Mary, Katharine, Claudia, and Esther Murphy are the members of the choir, which is under the direction of Miss Maud Murphy. Rev. George Murphy a nephew of Mr. Murphy, who is stationed at Doylestown, Pa., has promised to say Mass at the Murphy church whenever he is able to visit this section. The church, which is a wooden structure, is in a picturesque locality and can be reached only after a strenuous climb of a three mile hill.

Gounod's Music Mss.

Series of Compositions, Signed by the Author of "Faust," Recently Sold.

A series of musical manuscripts, by Charles Gounod, the author of Faust and Romeo et Juliette, were in a recent auction sale at Sotheby's, London. They are almost all signed by him.

Included in them are the "Hymn to St. Cecilia," violin solo, with accompaniment of harps, wind instruments and double bass, dedicated to "Mon and Alard"; "Le Vin des Gaillards et la Danse de l'Épée," a Breton legend; "Ave Verum," in C major, soprano solo, choir and orchestra; "The Seven Last Words, Being the Office for Good Friday," choir without accompaniment, dedicated to Archbishop Labour of Paris; "O Salutaris Hostia," in A flat, solo for soprano, or tenor, with choir and accompaniment of orchestra and organ; "O Salutaris," by Dugué, setting by Gounod, for four voices, and "O Felix Anima," by Carissimi, setting for three voices; "Laudate Dominum," for two voices and choir of children, with accompaniment of organ and double bass; "Adoro Te," for four voices, without accompaniment; "Pater Noster," choir without accompaniment, "Veni Creator," for four male voices, without accompaniment.

There was also a manuscript book containing the scores of thirty-seven chants, etc., written by Gounod for children. Included in this were a setting of La Fontaine's "La Cigale et la Fourmi," for four male voices, dedicated to A. Leyon, President of a Parish choral society, and a carol for Christmas Eve, "Dans cette Étable," founded on an eighteenth century air.

To Hear Redmond.

John Redmond will be at the United Irish League Convention to be held in Buffalo on September 27 and 28.

Apart from the duty of good Irishmen to do all they can to make the convention a success, it will be well worth while to go from any spot in the United States to see and hear Mr. Redmond. Admittedly, he is one of the foremost, if not the very foremost, of the orators and statesmen in the British Parliament.

Of course, every Branch of the League in America will send delegates to the convention. But—and this is the matter demanding immediate attention—there are many towns with large Irish populations, in which there are as yet no branches. In these towns branches should be formed at once and so be ready to send delegates.

The men of Buffalo are active in preparation to give the delegates and the envoys from Ireland—John Redmond, T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin and Alexander Boyle—a magnificent reception. They will make it a demonstration that will be memorable in the history of the Irish movement in America.

Let all friends of the Irish cause throughout the country, then, be up and stirring. Where there are no Branches of the League, let Branches be organized without delay in patriotic response to the call of President Ryan.

Form Branches and throng to Buffalo.—N. Y. Irish World.

A Monument to Montcalm.

Vauvert, France, July 17.—M. Doumergue, Minister of Education, unveiled to-day a monument to Montcalm, erected by public subscription by France and Canada, near his birthplace, the Chateau de Candiac. A delegation from Canada and the Canadian agent in France, Hector Fabre, attended at the ceremony. A replica of this monument will be set up in Quebec and unveiled in the autumn.

Heat not your furnace for your foe so hot That it do singe yourself.

Shakespeare.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of June, 1910, incorporating Patrick McCrory, coal merchant, Patrick Joseph McCrory, clerk, Francis Joseph Curran and Louis Edward Nightingale Swanston, stenographer, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To buy, sell, import, export, manufacture, search for, get, work, mine, raise, make merchantable and deal generally in coal, wood, oil, coke, and all kinds of fuel, all kinds of gas, metals, minerals and all other substances, whether of a like nature or not; (b) To acquire and take over the assets, liabilities and good will of the business heretofore and now being carried on at the City of Montreal, by the said Patrick McCrory, as a coal merchant, and all rights, privileges, interest and ownership of the said Patrick McCrory, in any docks, wharfs, elevators or other things for loading and unloading coal and in general shipping facilities, and to pay the said Patrick McCrory for the said business, assets, good will, rights, privileges, interests and ownership, in fully paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company; (c) To carry on a general lumber business; (d) To acquire, hold, buy, sell, exchange, convey and deal with, in any manner whatsoever, all movable and immovable property, rights, privileges and interests which may be necessary, useful and advantageous for the carrying on of the business and undertaking of the company; (e) To act as agent of any other company or companies carrying on business of a nature similar to that of the undertaking and business of this company; (f) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property, assets or liabilities of any person, partnership or company, carrying on business, with objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, or possessed of properties and rights useful and advantageous for the purposes of the company; (g) To acquire, purchase or obtain and own shares of the capital stock, bonds or other securities of any other company, individual, partnership or corporation carrying on any business similar to any business which this company is empowered to carry on, and to acquire and hold or dispose of such shares, bonds or securities, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of The Companies Act; (h) To acquire, build, own, charter, operate and lease all kinds of steam, sailing boats, tugs, barges and other kinds of vessels, docks, wharves, elevators, warehouses, freight sheds and other buildings necessary and convenient for the purposes of the company; (i) To build, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to operate, plants or works for the production and disposal by sale, lease or otherwise of steam, pneumatic, hydraulic, electric and any other power or force, and to use, buy, sell and generally deal in all such kinds of power or force; provided any such rights, privileges and powers hereby conferred upon the company in this paragraph as to the acquisition, use and disposal of electricity or other power when exercised outside the property of the company shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the local, provincial and municipal authorities in that regard; (k) To acquire, use, lease or otherwise dispose of any patents of invention, processes or improvements, trade marks, trade designs and trade rights, as may be incidental, useful and pertain to the purposes and business of the company and to pay for the said trade marks and rights in cash or in shares of the company, if deemed advantageous for the carrying on of the business of the company; (l) To make any agreement or arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint undertaking or adventure with any person, partnership or company carrying on any kind of business that this company is authorized to carry on, or to amalgamate with any other such company; (m) To raise and assist in raising money by way of loan, promise, endorsement, bonus, guarantee of bonds, debentures, or other securities or otherwise to aid any other person, partnership, company or corporation and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons or bodies with whom the company may have business relations of commercial interests; (n) To invest any moneys of the company that is not immediately required for use in carrying on the undertaking of the company in such manner as may from time to time be determined; (o) To pay or distribute among or to the shareholders of the company in kind, any assets or property of the company and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or securities of any other company or companies which may have acquired or taken over, either in whole or in part, the property, assets and liabilities of this company; (p) To sell or exchange or otherwise dispose of the rights and undertakings of the company in whole or in part, for such consideration as the company may deem fit and in particular, for shares or securities of any other company, having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company, and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (q) To issue paid up shares, bonds or debentures or other securities, for the payment in whole or in part, of any real or personal property, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may acquire and to issue such shares or bonds or other securities in whole or in part, or in

Montreal-Portland-Old Orchard Kennebecport, Me. FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE SEASIDE. Sleeping Cars leave Montreal at 8.15 p.m. daily. Parlor Cars leave Montreal at 8 a.m. daily. Sleeping Car leaving Montreal Saturday nights will run to Kennebec only. On Sundays Sleeping Car will start from Kennebec at 7.00 p.m.

LAKE ROUTE TO WESTERN CANADA. The most attractive route in via the Grand Trunk Railway System, Northern Navigation Co. across Lakes Huron and Superior, and Canadian Northern Railway Port Arthur to Winnipeg and the West, offering the best possible railway service and a fresh water sea voyage beyond comparison.

Home-seekers' Excursions. HOMESEEKERS' ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS to Western Canada via Chicago on sale July 26; August 9, 23; September 6, 20, at very low fares. Good for 60 days. Round Trip Tickets to Vancouver, San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points, at reduced fares.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 130 St. James St. 'Phones Main 6948, 6908 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie & Alberta July 26 August 9, 23 Sept. 6, 20, 1910

TICKETS GOOD FOR 60 DAYS TOURIST CARS Leave Montreal daily, Sundays included, at 10.30 p.m. for Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Seattle, and daily, Sundays included, at 10.10 a.m. for Winnipeg and intermediate stations. Price of Bertha: Winnipeg, \$4.00; Calgary, \$6.50; Vancouver, \$9.00; and Seattle, \$9.00. Cheap Excursions to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco. Particulars on application.

City Ticket Office 215 St. James Street, Telephone: Main 3732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

Summer Schedule IN EFFECT JUNE 15TH

MARITIME EXPRESS 8.15 a.m. Daily For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton. 8.15 a.m. Except Sat. For the above-named Stations; also Moncton, St. John and Halifax. 4 p.m. Except Sun. EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

OCEAN LIMITED 7.30 p.m. Except Saturday For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and Sydney. Through connections for Prince Edward and Newfoundland.

11.45 p.m. Sat. Only For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis and Quebec.

CITY TICKET OFFICE: 130 St. James Street. Tel. Bell M. 68 H. A. PRICE, G. O. STRUBBE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. City Ticket Agt.

Exchange for the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company carrying on business with objects similar in whole or in part to the business of this company. (r) To buy, sell and deal generally in all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise and to do all such other acts and things as may be deemed by the company to enhance the value or render profitable any of the rights or properties of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The P. McCrory Coal Company, Limited," with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of June, 1910. THOMAS MURPHY, Under-Secretary of State.