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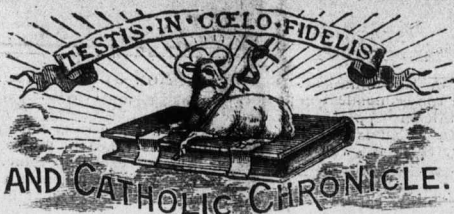
OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT
AL. No. 62, Superior Court
att. L. Trudel, Defendant.
day of September, 1908, at 10
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No. 200, James, in the
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house, consisting of furniture,
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J. E. COUTT, S.S.C.
September 2, 1908.

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The True Witness



AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

The Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, who died in Melbourne, Australia, last week, was the last survivor of that band of notable Catholic Irishmen who sought their fortunes in Victoria about the time that the young colony received its constitution, and who played such a valuable part in the shaping of its destinies. He was an able debater, and took a prominent part in the many contests between the two branches of the Victoria legislature, defending with vigor and eloquence the rights and privileges of the Second Chamber. An ardent Federationist, he was one of the delegates of Victoria in the first Australasian Federation Conference in 1891, and represented Victoria in the first Intercolonial Conference held at Ottawa in 1894.

Mr. Seumas MacManus, the Irish poet and novelist, has been appointed special lecturer in English at the University of Notre Dame, Ind., the second great Catholic University of America. Mr. MacManus is to give a course of lectures which will run for one month of each session, and a special series will be devoted to the art of story writing, but generally he is to be allowed to range at pleasure over the fields of poetry, fiction and folklore.

After the lapse of fifteen years, London will again have in November a Catholic Lord Mayor in the person of Sir John Stuart Knill, Bart., grandson of the Bridge ward, who stands next in succession for the office. The last Catholic Lord Mayor was the coming mayor's father, and it will be remembered that he paid an official visit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin during his year of office. The Knill family are of Belgian extraction, but two or three generations of them have been merchants in the city. The present Sir John Knill is held in wide respect, and he and Lady Knill are very active in Catholic charitable, educational and philanthropic work in London.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh's intervention at the sale of the historic Abbey of Marmoutier, by Tours, France, will earn the gratitude not only of his co-religionists, but of archaeologists of all religions. Under the law for the liquidation of the property of religious orders, Marmoutier was in the market, and but for Lord Clifford, partition would be the end of it. And this Marmoutier represents one of the oldest religious foundations. It dates from the fourth century, and has been a very mother of monasteries, and was one of the richest. Its Abbots number among them some historic names. The last, for instance, was Louis de Bourbon-Condé. The original foundation was suppressed in 1719. France then had two of these abbeys of St. Martin. The other Marmoutier, by some three centuries the younger foundation, was in Alsace, by Saverne, and is still an object of interest.

Rev. T. J. Campbell, S.J., of New York, so long a member of the editorial staff of the American Messenger, will spend a year in Canada continuing his researches in the history of the early missions and missionaries of North America. His first volume on the subject, "Pioneer Priests of North America," which appeared in May, has been very favorably received by the press, and is selling rapidly, one-half the first edition of 2,000 copies having already been disposed of.

Considering the constant service of the Catholic press to the Catholic schools, its insistent advertisement of their work and worth, the complaint of the Sacred Heart Review in regard to the small return made by the Catholic school to the Catholic press is well-founded. "We think," says our contemporary mildly, "that at least in the Catholic high schools the pupils should be told once in a while what the Catholic press is doing."

It is devoutly to be hoped that there is some authority for the statement made in the Paris Univers that at the recent conference between King Edward VII and Clemenceau in Paris the English monarch refused to further the famous "entente cordiale" between France and England without a formal guarantee that the churches would not be closed by the French Government and that there would be a cessation of religious persecution in France. While the formal guarantees of the French Government are not documents to bank on, King Edward's stipulation may be salutary as showing France how her attitude towards the Church is regarded by an ordinarily fair-minded and politic Protestant sovereign.

Sister Augustine of the Chanderma-gore Convent has been awarded the Keshub Chandra Son's prize of the value of Rs. 140, in money and books, as standing highest at the last entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

There are a few people in every congregation who make a practice of standing around the Church entrance for the purpose of gossip. The practice is unworthy of a dignified Catholic and a fruitful source of bringing his religion into contempt. It is little less than a sacrifice to go to church for the mere purpose of idle gossip. If it is indispensable to see your neighbor, wait until services are over. Pay your first debt to God, and your neighbor and conscience will acquit you of any negligence. You will assume also the additional security of a duty performed and the dignity of a man whose education has not been neglected.

English Catholics should not be too hard on the rabble who ruled London last Sunday. Our Saviour told them long ago that they would be persecuted and put to death by people who would think that they were working for God's glory. Our Lord from the cross asked forgiveness for his murderers for the reason that they knew not what they were doing. The poor people do not know what is good for them, they are more at home in their native element. They say that young Napoleon cast away the royal pie things to make mud pies with the other urchins. There is also a pathetic story told of a scavenger who fainted dead away when he first entered a drug store.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Murphy, K.C., of Ottawa, to the position of Secretary of State vice Hon. R. W. Scott, is a very happy choice indeed. For some time it has been urged that there should be better Irish Catholic representation. Mr. Murphy, who is a very clever lawyer, is possessed of a most genial kindly manner, which together with his executive ability makes it certain that no better choice could have been made. We congratulate Mr. Murphy upon his appointment. He will render a good account of himself.

The news that the Earl of Kenmare proposes to sell the Killarney estate, which has been in his family

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

London, the Scene of Brilliant Assemblage of Clergy and Laity.

Large Meetings Addressed by Prominent Churchmen.

Unfortunate Incident Which Marred the Grandeur of the Procession.

The meetings of the Eucharistic Congress have come to a close, and the general opinion expressed is one of perfect satisfaction and pleasure at the earnestness displayed, the immense throngs in attendance, and the enthusiasm on all sides. It will be interesting to note the meaning of the great Congress as per the official explanation:

The chief purposes of the Congress are the reading and discussion of papers in explanation of the central dogma of the Roman Catholic Church—the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist—for the information of Protestants, and as a means of promoting among Roman Catholics a more intense devotion to the Mass and to the Blessed Sacrament. "We are engaged," writes Archbishop Bourne, in his pastoral letter on the Congress, "in a great and public act of faith, proclaiming aloud to the world our unswerving belief in the central mystery of our religion, the fact that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, true God and true Man, ever offers himself as a Sacrifice on the altars of our churches, and unceasingly dwells in our tabernacles. The sacrifice of the Mass, the Real Presence—these are the facts which the Eucharistic Congress proclaims."

It is also hoped to present in this international assembly of ecclesiastics and laity, gathered from all parts of the world, and widely divided by difference of race and language, a visible and impressive proof of the all-embracing and universal character of the Roman Catholic Church. The Congress at Westminster is the nineteenth that has been held. Hitherto its meeting places have been chiefly in France and Belgium. The first Congress was held at Lille in 1881. In 1883 it met at Liege. The fourth was held at Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1885. Paris was the scene of the sixth Congress in 1888. It celebrated its silver jubilee at Rome in 1905, when Pope Pius X. said Mass at its opening, and was present at the procession of the Blessed Sacrament at its close. The eighteenth Congress met last year at Metz, and the Government suspended the law of 1870 forbidding processions, in order that the procession of the Blessed Sacrament might be held. The Archbishop of Westminster was among the prelates who took part in the proceedings at Metz, and his proposal that the next meeting should be in London was cordially accepted by the international committee of the Congress.

Each year the Congress has become more and more definitely international. The close of the Congress on Sunday was marked by ceremonies of especial solemnity and splendor in Westminster Cathedral. In all the churches of London at half past ten o'clock there was general Communion. In Westminster Cathedral at half past ten o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated, at which Cardinal Vanutelli pontificated in presence of the Cardinals, Archbishop, Bishops, Abbots and Generals of Religious Orders, and the

First, who gave it to his ancestor, is received by most people with much regret. Although English tourists are wont to grumble at the charge made for entrance to these beautiful demesnes, the very efficient manner in which they are kept is apt to cost a large sum, and, whatever the laity might pay, the Earl's instructions were no charge was to be levied on priests in any instance. The estate includes, of course, Killarney House, and the lovely lakes, in addition to Ross island, with its stately castle.

A fund of fifty thousand pennies is being raised by the Catholic children in England for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Manning in Westminster Cathedral. It is stated in the report of the Irish Land Commission that since the passing of the Act of 1903 advances amounting to £1,218,223, in respect of 6703 applications have been provisionally sanctioned, and 6276 loans for £1,152,592 have been issued during the same period.

sermon was preached by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. The music was by Palestrina, whose birthplace is the seat of the legate's bishopric.

ROWDY ELEMENT DISTURB PROCESSION.

A despatch from London dated Sunday says: "The scenes to-day at the Catholic procession around Westminster Cathedral were nothing less than a disgrace to London, and an everlasting shame to those who had done their utmost to stir up the always dangerous spirit of religious intolerance. It was with genuine regret that all save narrow-minded extremists learned this morning that Prime Minister Asquith, with a politician's eye upon the Nonconformist and Low Church vote, had succeeded in robbing the procession of its chief and central feature, but none who saw the procession make its way past the spot where the writer was situated, could fail to feel relief at the result of the Prime Minister's intervention, for had the Host been carried it would have been almost impossible at this point to have prevented what would have been a most grievous catastrophe.

The crowds, which throughout the forenoon had been swarming to the narrow side street which made the mile long route round the Cathedral, by three o'clock had in several places reached the danger point, and thousands were still trying to force their way through the choked approaches. At one place where the procession was to take an almost right angle turn, for an hour before it was due, the crowd surging in through three narrow approaches threatened through sheer and ever-increasing weight to overcome the cordon of police. The latter, mounted on foot, charged time after time and managed to keep a fairly adequate open space for the expected procession. Its approach was heralded at last by the mounted police, behind whom the banners were visible. Then followed a scene the like of which one who has taken part in every great crowd in London in the past eleven years has never seen equalled. A hurricane of boos and yells went up to greet the advance guard to the procession. The mob swept forward, but the police drove them back foot by foot. They used all the force that was safe, but in a few minutes they had been forced back until they had themselves to occupy the narrow space they were trying to clear for the procession. Through these yelling mobs Cardinal Vanutelli walked slowly, with a calm smile on his face, his tall figure towering above the others. Equally calm, indeed, were the dignitaries following him, they paying little heed to the surplised priests, who at the request of the police had fallen out of the struggling procession and stood with their robes touching the police behind them and being brushed by the passing members of the procession, asking the latter to make all the haste they could, while assuring them that there was no danger.

And around this dangerous corner, thanks to the almost superhuman efforts of the police, they managed in time to pass, cheered by some, hooted and execrated by many of the crowd, whose tempers by this time were thoroughly roused by the punishment received from the police. That the feelings of an ignorant public had been inflamed by the efforts of the anti-Romanists was evident from what could be heard all round.

Elsewhere the procession had an easier progress. Happily the riotous scenes were not repeated throughout the route, and the point nearest the Cathedral witnessed much fervor and enthusiasm. This was especially displayed when Cardinal Vanutelli appeared in the doorway. Then there was a great outburst of cheering and handkerchief waving. Yet here, as throughout the route, the density of the throng of Catholic devotees made things dangerous. Numbers of minor hurts were suffered from the pressure of pushing and in some instances the police suffered as much as anybody. Nevertheless the enthusiasm did not abate. Hundreds risked injury by kneeling as Cardinal Vanutelli passed with his head raised in a blessing. Throughout, even when the

chairs predominated, there was an undercurrent of hoisting and such cries as "Go back to Rome" were heard.

When the procession reached the cathedral on its return journey, its members showed traces of the struggle they had been through, but they cheerfully sang "The Faith of our Fathers" as they filed into the Basilica, and comparative silence fell upon the waiting multitude. Then Cardinal Vanutelli appeared on the balcony above the great door to bless the faithful. Here he bent over holding in his hands the golden monstrance. The silence was almost weird in its intensity. Slowly the Cardinal turned the gleaming symbol to each point of the compass, and then suddenly re-entered the cathedral. The immense congregation thereupon burst into wild cheering, which was renewed again and again after which they slowly dispersed.

THE PREMIER'S REQUEST.

Archbishop Bourne has sent to the newspapers a copy of the correspondence which preceded the change in the plans for the procession, in which Premier Asquith sent on Thursday to the Archbishop, through the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, the first intimation of his wish that the ceremony of carrying the Host through the streets be abandoned.

Archbishop Bourne, in reply, sent to the Premier a long statement of his views, protesting against changing the plans, and declining to accede to the Premier's request, unless the latter asserted full responsibility. He pointed out that a similar procession had taken place in many parts of England without demonstration of any kind, and said he would under no circumstances accede to an arrangement that would place Catholics in the position of being tolerated under certain conditions. The Archbishop, in conclusion, said: "Are you prepared at this moment, when special trains have been ordered from the provinces, thousands of poor people having paid their fares to come to London, when the press of the world is watching this congress, to put to dishonor not only myself but the Catholic bishops of the whole Empire, and make us avow before our colleagues of the United States and every quarter of the globe that the hospitality of the capital of the Empire is not what they supposed it to be and that your ministry is unable to face the threats of a few fanatical persons."

On Friday Home Secretary Gladstone wrote from Scotland to Archbishop Bourne, supporting Premier Asquith's request, but admitting at the same time that he did not think any reasonable person could object to such a procession. From that on, the negotiations were continued through an official of the Home Secretary's office and when the matter was settled, both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone, whose communications all were couched in most courteous terms, expressed their personal thanks to Archbishop Bourne, assuring him that every precaution would be taken to protect the procession from insult and annoyance and to insure respect and courtesy to the distinguished guests.

PROTESTANTS MEET.

An interesting meeting of the Protestant Alliance was held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Sunday night where speeches were made rejoicing at the success of the Alliance's campaign against the Eucharistic procession and a solemn league and covenant to defend the Protestant religion was voted.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESEI PLEASED WITH CONGRESS.

In a special cable to the Star His Grace is reported as thoroughly satisfied with the great Congress as expressed in the following: "The Congress was a glorious success. To be able as Bishop of Canada to stand up here in the heart of the Empire and openly speak of my faith to sympathetic hearers from all corners of the Empire and the world, under the fullest protection of the British flag has been to me supreme happiness. You know what would have happened to me not many years ago for doing this very same thing. Always I have spoken beneath two flags, the Union Jack, symbolizing our loyalty, and the Papal flag, symbolizing our faith. The happenings of the past few days recall to me so vividly the splendid manifestations of Rome itself and

that all should happen thus in the metropolis of this great Empire is to me a matter of the deepest satisfaction and great pride."

"But was not yesterday's procession, shorn of its central feature, the Blessed Sacrament, a disappointment?" "Yes, a bitter disappointment. We were eager to proclaim our faith under the open sky and full aegis of the British flag and especially eager were we of Canada because as I told the great gathering in Albert Hall, if Canada is actually one of the most Catholic nations of the world amidst general Christian degeneracy, it is just because of the solid and profound devotion of our people to the Holy Eucharist. It would have been inexpressible joy to make this solemn act of faith on the banks of the Thames almost under the shadow of the tombs of the martyrs and in the face of the British flag, which more than any other flag covers itself with glory by its protection of all legitimate liberties, but as the Pope himself says, perhaps it was the wisest to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding. If even only two or three unruly persons had attempted to lay rough hands on the emblem of our faith the consequences might have been deplorable. The result was that what was intended to be a solemn, silent, devotional procession became an enthusiastic cheering demonstration. The congress as a whole has been the proudest moment of my life, a souvenir I shall never forget."

GUEST OF LORD STRATHCONA.

It is learned that on his arrival in London, His Grace Archbishop Brucechesei was invited by telegram from Lord Strathcona to go and pass several days at His Lordship's residence, Colonsay House, on the Island of Colonsay, Scotland. Lord Strathcona also invited Archbishop Brucechesei to go in his yacht to his other residence at Glenora. During the few days they spent together His Grace was treated in a princely manner by Lord Strathcona, a testimonial of the friendly relations which exist between the Archbishop and Lord Strathcona.

CATHOLICS ON THE WHOLE ARE SATISFIED THAT ENGLISH GOOD WILL IS WITH THEM.

It may be said at once that the great mass of English Protestant people have received their Catholic visitors in a spirit of broad-minded tolerance and courtesy and with an absence of narrow prejudice highly creditable to them.

Cardinal Vanutelli, the Papal legate, on his arrival in London, expressed, through his secretary, his gratitude for the warmth and cordiality of his reception. "The broad-minded, tolerant views expressed in the leading London journals," said the Cardinal's secretary, "have been most gratifying to His Eminence. Especially when we consider that this is a Protestant country. Religious toleration and liberty could go no further."

Not only the London papers, but even the provincial journals, which might have been expected to betray some of that feeling which gave rise a few years ago to demonstrations against Catholics in the North of England cities, have shown themselves conspicuously free from prejudice.

Such circles as those of the Protestant Alliance overshoot the mark they aimed at. The newspapers ignored, when they did not condemn them, and their language, which to Catholic ears sounded blasphemous, was deprecated by the majority of Protestants. Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit preacher, has entered the arena against the Protestant Alliance.

The public interest, of course, centres on the question of the outdoor procession of the Blessed Sacrament. One section of the Catholic Emancipation Act of George IV. provides: "If any Roman Catholic ecclesiastic shall exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order save within the usual places of worship for the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses, such an ecclesiastic or other person shall forfeit for every offense the sum of £50."

Consequently it is clear that a Catholic procession in the streets is a technical offense against the law under the very act which removed so many Catholic disabilities. Amending acts have been passed since the Catholic Emancipation bill became law. For instance, it is now not illegal for Catholics to assume episcopal titles made use of in the Church of England; but the professional clause still stands.

Cardinal Vanutelli, in an interview after the procession, said: "It has been an admirable affirmation of faith and sympathy, which will not easily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The demonstrations of sympathy came spontaneously and were well accepted by all non-Catholics."

The London morning papers, in their editorials, take the line in most cases of careful avoidance of anything calculated to fan the flames of the controversy, and they en-

(Continued on Page 4.)

Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Don't forget that we are receiving contributions for the Father Holland Birthday Fund. September 10th is the day on which presentation will be made. No matter how small the sum, it will be most gratefully received and acknowledged in issue following its receipt. Help along a most worthy work—The St. Joseph's Home for Boys.

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

True Witness Beauty Patterns



DAINTY UNDERWEAR FOR YOUNG MISS.

762. Ladies' and Misses' Juniper Corset Cover. Cut in sizes 30 to 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require one yard of 36 inch material. A simple, dainty corset cover that is most easily made. The plain front affords an excellent place for a bit of hand embroidery or a simple design in lace. The fineness at the lower edge is adjusted by tape run in a casing. Linen, nainsook, cambric and longcloth are all available for the making.

788. Misses' Five Gore Petticoat. Cut in sizes 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 years. The 15 year size will require 4-1/8 yards of 36 inch material. The deep flounce that finishes the lower edge is arranged over a dust ruffle and aids greatly in giving a becoming flare, so necessary to present styles. Muslin, longcloth, cambric and nainsook are all suitable for reproduction.

The accompanying illustration calls for two separate patterns, a waist and a skirt, which will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps for each.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No.

Size.....

Name.....

Address in full.....

The habit of giving invitations that are meaningless cannot be too strongly criticized. A young woman meets an old acquaintance when she is away for her vacation, and after a five minute chat says good-by, adding, "I hope you'll improve the first opportunity to make me a visit."

As a matter of fact, if she should receive word a little later that her friend had accepted the invitation and was coming she would be surprised, and the chances are, unpleasantly so. "Come and take dinner with us sometime. Do not wait for a special invitation. Just drop in whenever you feel like it."

This invitation has a cordial, pleasant sound, but most people are wise enough not to accept it. If they happen to drop in on the day when the yesterday's roast is being used cold and the dessert is a little short, their hostess is likely to be embarrassed and to show it. Indefinite invitations as a rule mean little. The people who say "Come and see us sometime," or "Come to dinner when you feel like it," seldom expect to be taken at their word. If you really wish a visit from an acquaintance or a friend, the better way is to give a definite invitation for a definite time. If you enjoy having a friend for dinner, ask her for a special day. She is not likely to accept the general invitation for the reason that she has no means of knowing whether you really mean it, or have simply fallen into the way of giving meaningless invitations. "If Kitty's friends all took her at her word," said the mother of a sixteen-year-old girl, "it would be necessary for us to move into a house double the size of this, and have at least three times as many servants."

But when our friends realize that an invitation is just a habit we have fallen into, and does not mean anything particular, our cheap hospitality seems rather foolish. When you give an invitation be sure that it means something.

A WOMAN'S WEAPON.

A woman's strongest weapon is

gentleness, and the wise woman knows it. The average man can be led but not driven. Woman has her own domain, and it is quite right that she should be the queen of it; but when she also wants to be king, prime minister, and entire cabinet, she is overstepping her bounds.

The "bossy" woman may be an excellent person in her way, but as a household goddess she is of no use. The woman who holds the love of all those in the household is she who rules by love, gentleness and sympathy.

Thank goodness, she is not a rarity; but a dear, every-day woman.

GROWING OLD.

A little more tired at the end of the day.

A little less anxious to have our day.

A little less ready to scold and blame.

A little more care for a brother's name.

And so we are nearing our journey's end.

Where time and eternity meet and blend.

A little less care for bonds and gold.

A little more zest in the days of old.

A broader view and a saner mind.

And a little more love for all mankind.

And so we are faring a-down the way.

That leads to the gates of a better day.

A little more love for the friends of youth.

A little less zeal for established truth.

A little more charity in our views.

A little less thirst for the daily news.

And so we are folding our tents away.

And passing in silence at close of day.

A little more leisure to sit and dream.

A little more real the things unseen.

A little more nearer to those ahead.

With visions of those long loved and dead.

And so we are going to where all must go.

To the place the living may never know.

A little more laughter, a few more tears.

And we shall have told our increasing years.

The book is closed, and the prayers are said.

And we are a part of the countless dead.

Thrice happy, then, if some soul can say:

"I live because he has passed away."

—Rollin J. Wells.

GIVE THE BOY A CHANCE.

The boy in the family is usually the one who suffers most from parents' short-sightedness. He can earn money, so he is taken from school and put to work. He doesn't object, as a rule. He cannot be expected to understand the value of the education he is neglecting. He regards it as mainly to earn his living and is anxious to associate with men, and work with them. But parents should look a little beyond the present. There is no regret in after years more poignant than that of opportunities neglected in youth that would have made life more livable. The regret of a grown man that he has not had an education is within his reach at one time.—True Voice.

A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY.

Would you live with ease?

Do what you ought, and not what you please!

—Benjamin Franklin.

SUNBURN AND TAN.

If the sunburn comes while in reach of a creature, speak for buttermilk. Frequent applications of it will be soothing, healing and whitening. If buttermilk cannot be procured, sour milk will have the same effect.

If badly burned by the sun, mix magnesia and water to form a paste, spread it over the face and leave it a few minutes. Then wash it off gently and cover the surface with oxide of zinc ointment. If this ointment cannot be procured, make it by heating together four teaspoonsful of the ordinary cold cream, one teaspoonful of oxide of zinc and one-half teaspoonful of benzoïn. This will be found healing.

When about to be exposed to the hot sun, rub a very little of the oxide of zinc ointment over the skin, massaging it in well, wipe off and dust with powder.

Boil a cucumber in a small quantity of water, strain through a cloth and add one-half teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin and two tablespoons of grain alcohol. This remedy is soothing and softening.

Boil a half ounce of camphor gum in a pint of water, add a half teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin and apply for tan.

Very-much-diluted acetic acid is good for tan, freckles and moth patches. Use this at night and after the skin is dry, rub in zinc ointment.

Find some bland soap which does not irritate the skin and use it invariably for the face, hands and neck.

A less costly soap will answer for the bath. After using soap on the face, supply the oil to the skin which the soap has destroyed by rubbing in

LEMON JUICE A VALUABLE TONIC.

It is not generally known that lemon juice taken in proper quantities is a most excellent tonic. The juice of half a lemon taken in a tumbler of cold water half an hour before breakfast every day will stimulate the liver and digestive organs, causing an increase in the appetite, and making the skin fresh and clear. If the majority of women could be made to realize that their dull, colorless complexions generally are the results of the inactivity of their digestive organs, there would be less use for the objectionable cosmetics, which never in the slightest degree resemble nature.

A liquid powder is useful in summer because it will adhere despite perspiration. Rub one ounce of oxide of zinc with one teaspoonful glycerine. Add to this two ounces of cologne and pour in gradually three pints of boiling water. Bottle this and use instead of powder, shaking well before applying. Put on with a soft cloth and rub off the moisture immediately. An old linen handkerchief is good for this purpose.

HOW TO BECOME A PASSABLE PIANIST.

Paderewski has confided to the world the secret of how to become a good pianist. He gives the six following directions:

1. You must have the gift.

2. You must choose a good master and obey him blindly.

3. You must practice exercise four hours daily and give one hour to digital agility.

4. You must remember that agility alone does not suffice; you must also possess rhythm, precision and practice the pedals.

5. You must exercise the five fingers equally. Study especially the passing of the thumb under the hand and the passing of the hand over the thumb.

6. You must strike the notes with assurance and deeply, and make use of the pedal in the central octaves to give color.

Follow these precepts diligently, says the celebrated Pole, and in ten years you will be a passable pianist.

DON'T MAKE WRINKLES DEEPER.

Is father's eyesight growing dim?

His form a little lower?

Is mother's hair a little gray?

Her step a little slower?

Is life's hill growing hard to climb?

Make not their pathway steeper:

Smooth out the furrows on their brow.

O, do not make them deeper.

There's nothing makes a face so young

As joy, youth's fairest token;

And nothing makes a face grow old

Like hearts that have been broken.

Take heed lest deeds of thine should

Thy mother be a weeper.

Stamp peace upon a father's brow;

Don't make the wrinkles deeper.

In doubtful pathways do not go,

Be tempted not to wander;

Grieve not the hearts that love you so.

But make their love grow fonder.

Much have thy parents borne for thee,

Be now thy tender keeper;

And let them lean upon thy love,

Don't make the wrinkles deeper.

Be lavish with the kindly deeds,

Be patient, true, and tender,

And make the path that ageward leads

Aglow with earthly splendor.

Some day, the dear ones, stricken low,

Must yield to Death, the reaper;

And you will then be glad to know

You made no wrinkles deeper.

A HEALTHFUL OCCUPATION

Housework is one of the most healthful of occupations if it is not overdone. The proper amount of it gives one just enough exercise. But it requires mental as well as muscular ability, and the continuous strain tells on the nerves, and this high tension is what makes even the strongest women victims of nervousness. What women must need to learn is how to relax.

Money is the root of all evil, and most of us are rooters.

Physical culture never extends to carrying other people's burdens.

Many a woman worries more about owing a call than she does about owing the butcher.

RULES FOR EATING.

Dr. Horace Fletcher's four rules for eating:

Do not eat until a plain piece of bread or a dry cracker tastes good.

Chew all solid food until it is liquid and almost or quite swallows itself.

Sip all liquids that have taste, including soups, sodas, lemonades, etc., until all the taste is out of them.

It is well worth while. Pure water for quenching thirst has no taste and may be swallowed immediately.

Never eat while you are worried or angry; only when you are calm.

Waiting for a calm mood will bring good appetite; without it there is poor digestion.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Probably more false economy is shown in methods of frying than in any other form of cooking. Cooking for a little fat is not sauteing, and among cooks is called frying, a word adapted from the French saute, meaning to cook in a little fat. This method, which to the amateur seems the easiest, and is most generally practiced, is what has brought the frying-pan and fried foods into just disrepute. It is almost impossible to heat the fat without scorching it and to cook in this way often means merely to partially burn the food. If cooking one side of a slice of fish, for instance, is accomplished successfully when it is turned over, the cooked side, now the upper side, cools rapidly. The surplus fat on its surface must soak in and cannot be drained off after ward; the sides of the slice also are not seared immediately and soak more or less fat. It takes more fat to saute than to fry in deep fat, for whatever is not absorbed by the food is wasted, as it is scorched more or less and mingled with bits of food. It is usually scraped into the kitchen waste. The fact has been proven often by carefully weighing fat used and amount left over, after both frying and sauteing, that the least is wasted in frying in a large amount that gives complete immersion. Slices of fish, either eggd and crumbled, or rolled in flour or meal, are fit for an epicure when cooked in deep fat in a

frying basket, and served unbroken. The average sauteed slice of fish needs a good deal of fixing to make it look well and a robust appetite to enjoy its mussiness.

The best fat for frying is a question asked almost as often as what baking powder is the best. If we could have olive oil cheap enough it would be an ideal fat, but the best available frying medium is acknowledged by a majority of the best cooks to be good lard. If prejudice is strong against lard, use any of the substitutes in the market. Many of these are composed of vegetable oils and beef suet, and to use them successfully one must follow directions closely as given by the manufacturers, for a vegetable oil will be hot enough to fry before it smokes or shows the blue vapor required in lard. Lard is the medium on which all American rules for frying are based. Some cooks for economy's sake add one-third beef suet and after the fat is not noticed in the taste of the article fried, but beef suet is liable to detection wherever used as a substitute for other fats.

APPLE PUDDING.

Take all skin and strings from a half pound of beef suet and put it through the food chopper. Add a scant teaspoonful of salt and 14 ounces of flour. Make a hole in the center, pour in a half cupful of cold water and gradually, but quickly, mix to a firm paste, adding more water as needed. Roll out half an inch thick on a floured board. Thoroughly but not a quart bowl and line it with the paste. Leave it an inch above the bowl, trim and use the trimmings for the top crust. Fill with peeled and sliced apples, heaping them in the center of the bowl, add sugar according to the acidity of the apples, with grated nutmeg or other flavoring and a teaspoonful of butter and a half cupful of water. Wet the edges of the paste, fit on the cover and pinch the edges securely together. Place in a steamer and steam continuously for three hours. Serve with hard sauce.

KNOW HOW TO LIVE.

We occasionally meet a woman whose old age is as beautiful as the bloom of youth. We wonder how it has come about—what her secret is. Here are a few of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

She kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one.

She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.

She did not expect too much from her friends.

She made whatever work came to her congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

She relieved the miserable and

sympathized with the sorrowful.

She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged.

She did unto others as she would be done by, and now that old age has come to her and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. That is the secret of long life and a happy one.

Funny Sayings.

"Is there anything I can do," cried an exasperated mother, "to induce you to go to bed?"

"Yes," responded the small boy, promptly. "Well, for goodness' sake, what is it?"

"Lemme stay up an hour longer."

You never hear a married man boast that he has never made a mistake in his life.

Because love is blind is no reason why a lover should make a spectacle of himself.

Most of us find it easier to boast of what we are going to do than to brag about what we have done.

FOR JONES' CAT.

A cat belonging to Mrs. Jones had caused great annoyance to the small boys of the neighborhood by killing some of their pets, so they decided to set a trap for it. Dwigth, a little boy of seven, with a very tender heart, was much afraid, so he printed the following notice and pinned it on the trap:

"This is for Jones' cat only."—August Delmeator.

A LIFE-SAVING STATION.

A train was just starting to leave a suburban station says the New York Tribune, when an elderly man rushed across the platform and jumped on one of the slowly moving cars. The railroad brakeman, who was standing by, reached up just as the man got aboard, grabbed his coat tails and pulled him off. "There," he said, sternly, "I have saved your life! Don't ever try to board a train that way again."

"Thank you," said the old man, calmly. "Thank you for your thoughtful kindness. It is three hours till the next train, isn't it?"

"Three hours and a quarter," said the brakeman, "but it is better to wait that length of time than to be killed."

The long train, meanwhile, had been slowly gliding by, slowly gathering speed. Finally the last car appeared. This was the brakeman's car, the one for which he had been waiting, and with the easy grace born of long practice, he started to step majestically on it.

But the old gentleman seized him by the coat, and with a strong jerk pulled him back, and held him until it was too late.

"One good turn deserves another," said the old gentleman, with a smile. "You saved my life. I have saved yours. Now we are quits."

John and Pat were two friendly workmen who were constantly tilting each other trying to outwit the other.

"Are you good at measurement?" asked John.

"I am that," said Pat, quickly.

"Then could you tell me how many shirts I could get out of a yard?"

"Sure," said Pat, "that depends on whose yard you go into."

A pleasant medicine for children is

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

"Well," he said dismally, after her refusal, "this is the first time I ever failed in any enterprise I undertook."

"But there is a difference between love and business," replied Miss Roxley. "No one can deny your business acumen, and—"

"There's where you're wrong. All my friends know that I considered this purely and simply as a financial stroke."

He—Why do you consider Miss Travers strong-minded?

She—Well, she traveled across the continent three times without mailing a single souvenir post card.

Requisite on the Farm.—Every farmer and stock raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses anything that can be administered.

THE YONSONIAN CALENDAR.

A Chula man tells this as an original story: A Swede who had been sent to do some collecting made this report: "Yim Yonson says he will pay ven he sells his hog. Yim Oleson he will pay ven he sell him wheat, and Bill Paek say he will pay in January."

"Well," said the Boss, "that's the first time Bill ever set a date to pay. Did he really say he would pay in January?"

"Yes I think so," said the clerk. "He say dat it ban a d— cold day ven you get that money. I tank that ban in January."—Kansas City Star.

History in Papal Coins.

(From the New York Sun.)

Not the least interesting of the Pope's jubilee gifts was the unique gold coin of Pope Innocent IX., which, recently exhibited at Acquai, Italy, was contended for by coin collectors, King Victor Emmanuel being an unsuccessful competitor.

This coin, the only one in existence of the reign of Innocent IX., was needed to make the Vatican collection of Papal coins complete.

The Papal coins exhibited the portraits of many of the Popes and their coats-of-arms, and furnish a tall history of the coinage of the Church from the first issues in the latter part of the eighth century down to 1870, when the Papal States were annexed to Italy and the Papal mint ceased operations.

The Papal series of coins is one of the very longest, covering 1185 years. The first Pope to issue coins was Adrian I. The coins of Europe were then largely in imitation of those of the Byzantine Empire, whose gold byzants were generally used throughout the continent, and the coin of Pope Adrian was a fair example of the coinage of the times.

It showed a full face portrait, surrounded by the inscription "Hadrianus P. P." and the cross on the reverse, very much after the style of the Byzantine pieces.

Many of the early issues of the Popes show the name of the reigning Pope and a representation of either St. Peter or St. Paul. Perhaps no series of coins show a greater variety of design or more skillful execution. The Church, always a patron of the arts, employed the foremost artists of the time, and some of the coins are from the hands of such men as Cellini and Francia.

A gold scudo of Julius II., the design of which is credited to Francia, shows a finely engraved portrait of the Pope, with the inscription "Julianus Pontifex Maximus." A coin of Alexander VII., attributed to Paolo, shows on the reverse the crossed keys and crown, perhaps one of the first of the Papal coins to bear this device.

The coins of the Popes were struck in many places, including Rome, Bologna, Avignon, Perugia, Terni, San Severino and Gaeta. One of the most interesting pieces of the Roman mint was a silver ducat of Clement VII., struck in 1527, when Rome was in a state of siege, and the reverse shows the arms and the name of Clement, with the words "Ducato" enclosed by a wreath on the reverse.

To this same Pope is credited a double five sequin piece in gold struck in 1525. It is not unlikely that the latter piece was engraved by Cellini.

The most remarkable Papal coin issued at Bologna was the sequin of 1529, which shows the usual Papal emblem and a full length portrait of St. Peter. It was the earliest of the Apostolic coins to be minted at that city and a specimen brought \$26 as a recent sale. The first silver scudo was struck at Bologna during the reign of Pope Gregory XIII.

Included among the regular Papal coins are those of the interregal periods, known as the "Sede Vacante" series, or coins struck during the time the Papal throne was unoccupied. There are many varieties of these pieces, some of them being extremely scarce.

A very interesting "Sede Vacante" scudo shows that before the accession of Pius IX., in 1846, an interregal issue of silver of considerable volume was contemplated. This piece was dated 1846 and bore the legend "Sede Vacante," with the arms of the senior Cardinal, Niario Sforza, who had the sole authority to issue coins during the period. The same Cardinal issued a gold piece during the interval between the death of Gregory XVI. and the election of Pius IX. This piece was called a doppia, and had an intrinsic value of \$3.32. A full length figure of St. Peter was shown on the obverse, and the reverse bore the Cardinals coat-of-arms, with crossed keys and a Cardinal's hat, with the words "Sede Vacante."

A silver scudo of 1826 of this Cardinal, showed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor suspended from the shield. It would seem that the Cardinal lost no time issuing these pieces, for the interregnum lasted but a few days. Pope Gregory dying on June 16, and Pope Pius being elected on June 16. These were the last "Sede Vacante" pieces by the Papal mint.

While many of the varieties of the coinage of the States of the Church are still obtainable at reasonable prices, certain specimens are of great rarity. Gold, silver and copper pieces were the metals ordinarily used, and the pieces struck in gold are the rarest. Very rare pieces are the gold sequins of Pius II., specimens of which have sold for \$75. Specimens of the Papal coinage are valued at \$100.

Though Papal coins for general circulation were not struck after 1870, yet a pattern silver piece of the demonization of five lire was struck as late as 1878. This piece is said to have been issued to show that coins could be struck under the authority of the Pope. It bore the portrait of Leo XIII. on the obverse and was dated 1878. Not many of these pieces seem to have been coined. An uncalculated specimen recently sold for \$3.

Comfort For the Dyspeptic.—There is no ailment so harassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pitied. Yet he can find relief in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, a preparation that has established itself by years of effective use. There are pills that are widely advertised, but not one of them can rank in value with Parmelee's.

in Papal Coins.

New York Sun.) The most interesting of the gifts was the unique set of Pope Innocent IX., which was examined at Acquafredda by the coin collector, Victor Emmanuel, who was the only one in existence of Innocent IX., and which the Vatican coins exhibited the portrait of the Pope and arms, and furnish the first issue in the series of the eighteenth century, when the Papal operations, and the series of coins is one of the most interesting of the coins of Europe.

Ancient Bells in Ireland.

We know from the authentic lives of St. Patrick, and of other early preachers of Christianity in Ireland, that they constantly used bells in their ministrations, which were sometimes made of iron, sometimes of bronze. The ancient consecrated bells were generally quadrangular in shape, small in size, and open at the mouth, although there was also in use, a small pear-shaped bell, closed up, except a small opening in the side, for the escape of the sound, and rung by a small metallic pellet. St. Dagobert, who flourished in the early part of the sixth century, was a celebrated artificer; he fabricated croziers, crosses, shrines and chalices, and among the rest, bells, some plain and some ornamented with gold, silver and precious stones.

freed from a varicose cancer which had rendered him unable to walk.

About two weeks ago, a young Breton girl made her appearance at the Grotto, with her head bound in flames. She was the daughter of a chemist of Lamballe and had been for four years a professor of the Rensou Institute of Nogent-le-Retroir, when she fell sick in May, 1907. For months she suffered from violent headaches and vomiting, and she was finally taken to the Clinic of Dr. Chevallier, specialist for diseases of the nose and head at Mans. A first operation by him showed that the bones on the left side of the forehead were diseased, but six other operations failed altogether to arrest the progress of the malady. On July 15, she arrived at Lourdes. The forehead was in full suppuration, the wound was loathsome to look at and gave a fetid odor. Towards 6 in the evening, during the solemn Mass pontificated by Msgr. Grasselli, the pain ceased suddenly and suppuration disappeared. Next day the wound was entirely healed, and the girl was able to present herself at the Bureau in perfect health.

The Irish Christian Brothers.

The centenary of the foundation of the Irish Christian Brothers is an event of religious, educational and national interest. When the founder of the Irish branch of this great teaching Order, which has conferred and continues to confer, such lasting benefits upon the country, was born, the penal code was in full force. Catholic education was under a ban. The Act of the 8th year of Queen Anne had forbidden Catholics to teach publicly or privately in any capacity, even as undermasters, or assistants to Protestant schoolmasters, under penalty of being deemed a "Popish regular clergyman," and subject to "such penalties as any Popish regular convict," and any Protestant employing a Catholic tutor was liable to a fine of \$50. A similar sum was offered as a reward for such information as would lead to the apprehension and conviction of any Popish schoolmaster or any Papist teaching in private houses as tutor, usher or assistant to any Protestant schoolmaster. In the seventh year of William III. a very stringent Act was passed by the Irish Parliament to restrain foreign education, so that Catholics were not only debarred from receiving education from Catholic teachers in Ireland, but even from seeking it on the Continent. The Charter schools, established by the Protestant, Boulter, in 1733, were established for the purpose of proselytism. It was the epoch of hedge-schools and poor schools, when Catholics got their education as best they could by stealth, when stretched on mountain fern, the pupil and his teacher met feloniously to learn.

henceforward known as Brother Ignatius.

In 1809 the Cork house was established by Jerome O'Connor and John Leonard, precursors of a long line of Brothers, who have had the distinction of enrolling in their ranks Gerald Griffin, the Irish poet and novelist, whose remains rest on the slope of Our Lady's Mount. In 1812 Archbishop Murray brought them to Dublin, where Bro. Thomas Baptist Gravener began in Hanover street (East), in the parish of St. Andrew, that ramification of schools which have long extended over the metropolis. Before Brother Ignatius passed to the enjoyment of his well-earned reward on August 28, 1843, schools were opened in Thurles, Limerick, Ennistymon, Ennis, Preston, Manchester and London. In September, 1820, Pius VIII. issued a Brief confirming the pious Association as a Religious Institute, with Rules and Constitution similar to those formulated by St. John Baptist de La Salle for the French Brothers of the Christian Schools, when Brother Rice was elected first Superior-General. The Institute has since been erected into an Order, with its special immunities and privileges, and ranks with other great teaching orders of the Catholic Church. With the blessings of successive Pontiffs, Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., Pius IX., Leo XIII., and Pius X., from whom it has received special marks of favor, the Order has increased and multiplied until it has in Ireland alone 328 schools, attended by 29,810 pupils; and in the Colonies and India, 163 schools and 19,222 pupils. In England, Rome and New York, 19 schools and 1600 pupils, making a grand total of 510 schools and 44,032 pupils. These figures are in themselves an eloquent tribute to the worth and work of the Irish Christian Brothers, to whom Catholic Ireland owes a great debt of gratitude. They rose at a critical time when O'Connell was leading the down-trodden Catholics out of the land of penal bondage into the promised land of civil and religious liberty, and they rose to the occasion. Their universally esteemed founder was a personal friend of the Liberator, who, in the year before he won Emancipation, on June 9, 1823, laid the foundation stone of the North Richmond Street School. They were well met as men of the hour, men of whom the country then had need. Edmund Ignatius Rice was equally deserving of the title of Liberator, for he liberated the imprisoned mind of Ireland. O'Connell won for them liberty; Rice gave them the education which has taught them how to use it.—From the Freeman.

Frank E. Donovan REAL ESTATE BROKER Office: Alliance Building 107 St. James St., Room 42. Montreal. Telephone Main 2091-3865.

Time Proves All Things One roof may look much the same as another when put on, but a few years' wear will show up the weak spots. "Our Work Survives" the test of time. GEO. W. REED & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

The Prisoner of the Vatican.

When you are going to St. Peter's if you will look up at the plain wall of the Vatican palace you will see two windows with their shutters open, and these are the windows of the rooms where Pius X. lived, a voluntary captive; the closed blinds are those of the rooms where Leo XIII. died, a voluntary captive. Whatever we think of the wisdom or the reason of the Papal protest against the occupation of the States of the Church by the Italian people, these windows have their paths. The Pope immures himself in the Vatican and takes his walks in the Vatican gardens, whose beauty I could have envied him, if he had not been a prisoner, when I caught a glimpse of them one morning, with the high walls of their pivot and laurel alleys blackening in the sun. But otherwise the severest Protestant could not cherish an unkind feeling toward the gentle priest whom all men speak well of for his piety and humility. It is a touching fact of his private life that his three maiden sisters, who wish to be as near him as they can, have their simple lodging over a shop for the sale of holy images in a street opening into the piazza of St. Peter's. It is well known that they are of a Venetian family neither rich nor great, and their pride and joy is solely in him, as it will might be. It is said that when they come to hear him in some high function at the Sistine Chapel their rapture of affection and devotion is very evident and beautiful.—William Dean Howells, in the New York Sun.

The Story of Cahal More of the Wine-Red Hand

It was a belief in Ancient Ireland that when a good King reigned prosperity was assured. The good kings generally refrained from war and devoted themselves so thoroughly to the pursuits of peace that happiness was bound to exist. War wasted the lives of the people, and the treasures of the land, while on every side of the Wine-Red Hand, reigned in peace in the Kingdom of Connaught. He would always have reigned in peace had he his own choice, but he was driven into war for the protection of his kingdom. Cahal was the younger brother of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of All Ireland, and succeeded him on the Connaught throne. He was the rightful heir, but when a boy he possessed so many noble traits of character and such great ability that Roderick and Queen crew so jealous of him that she sought to have him killed, fearing that he would make trouble for her when he grew up. Cahal and his mother had to flee from one hiding place to another, and were at last compelled to leave the Shannon into Leinster, and remaining there several years Cahal working in the fields as a common laborer in order to support himself and his mother. As the fame of the brave young Cahal, with the red mark upon his hand, had gone abroad, he always wore a loose mitten on his right hand for fear of discovery, for he knew that the Queen's spies were everywhere. One day, while Cahal, with several others, was reaping in a field of rye, a news-carrier appeared among them. These news-carriers were men who made their living by carrying the latest news from place to place and scattering general information among the people. The readers stopped their work to hear what the news man had to say. After relating several unimportant matters he came at last to this principal event—that the King of Connaught was dead and that the leading people of the kingdom, having met in council to choose a King, declared that they would have no one but young Cahal of the Red Hand. "And now," continued the news man, "I and many others have been searching for him for several weeks. He is easily known, for his right hand is blood red from the wrist out. But up to this we have been unsuccessful. We fear, indeed that he is living in poverty in some remote place where he will never be found, or it may be that he is dead." When Cahal heard this his heart gave a great bound and he stood thinking for a few moments. Then, flinging his sickle on the ridge, he exclaimed: "Farewell, reaping folk; now for the sword!" And putting off the mitten, he showed his red hand and made himself known. The news man instantly recognized Cahal and placed himself at his feet before him to acknowledge him as the King. Ever since that time Cahal's farewell to the rye has been a proverb in the language of a farewell forever. Cahal returned immediately with his mother to Connaught where he was joyfully received by the people, and was proclaimed King in 1190. Thus, in spite of the wickedness of his sister-in-law, he succeeded to his rights by the unanimous consent of the people. He reigned for thirty years, and all of those years would have been spent in peace and contentment had Cahal his wish. Instead, however, he was forced into wars by the encroachment of the English barons, and as he was as brave and as active as he was just, he always took a leading part in banishing the marauding invaders. The policy of the English invaders from the first was, by lies and other abominable methods, to set the native Irish princes fighting among themselves, and then step in and take their lands. By these means Cahal was twice driven from his Kingdom, but he succeeded in again reinstating himself. Between the wars he was forced to wage his people enjoyed long stretches of peace and the proverbial blessings of prosperity belonging to a good King's reign. He was an upright man, and governed with firmness and justice. He was a terror to evildoers of all kinds, but most generous to the poor. He died in 1224, in the Abbey of Knockmore, six miles from Tuam, Galway, which he founded in his early life, and the ruins of which still remain. Corpses cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy and satisfactory relief.

The Knowing Know-Nothing.

(From the Antigonish Casket.) A Boston paper is publishing a series of articles on religion, and in one of them appears a statement of some reasons why "the average sensible American is not alarmed over the results of the Higher Criticism." We read as follows: "Neither is he concerned because water is not turned into wine in our day, nor even by the faith that moves mountains. The old story of Cana may not be true. It may be poetry, or parable, or error of record, or even pure falsehood. It is no aid to his faith, but it does not disturb it. In the face of the greatest marvel in human history, the influence of Him who spoke as never man spoke, and who will draw all men to Him, he will leave to each expert in Oriental imagery such theory of physical miracle as may seem to him best." Some years ago a zealous priest of this diocese was driving homeward one day, when he met a prisoner coming with horse and cart from the market town. In the cart he caught sight of the outline of a man apparently lying on his back, but covered from view by some bags. Suspecting it was another of his flock who was not in condition to meet his pastor's eye, he asked: "Who is that in your cart?" "I don't know, sir," said the prisoner number one. "You don't know?" cried the priest in astonishment. "Don't tell me that, you rascal; who is it?" "Now, your reverence," said he, with a propitiating grin, "how could I know who he is when the man himself don't know who he is?" If anybody should ask us what kind of believer or unbeliever the writer of the words above quoted may be, we should reply: "The man himself doesn't know what he is, nor what he means, how can we tell you?" How does he know there was a man who spoke as

TRULY A STRUGGLING MISSION In The Diocese of Northampton. FAKENHAM, NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

This Mission of St. Anthony of Padua was started by me nearly three years ago by command of the late Bishop of Northampton. I had then, and I have now, no Church, no Presbytery, no Diocesan Grant, no Endowment (except Hope). I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a mean upper room. Yet, such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the County of Norfolk measuring 55 x 20 miles. The weekly offerings of the congregation are necessarily small. We must have outside help for the present, or haul down the Flag. The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand towards the cost of building, but the Bishop will not allow us to go into debt. I am most grateful to those who have helped us, and trust they will continue their charity. To those who have not helped I would say: "For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a little." It is easier and more pleasant to give than to beg. Speed the glad hour when I need no longer plead for a permanent home for the Blessed Sacrament.

FATHER H. W. GRAY, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, Eng'd. P. S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation, and send with my acknowledgment a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony. (EPISCOPAL AUTHORIZATION) Dear Father Grey, You have duly accounted for the aims which you have received, and you have placed them securely in the names of Diocesan Trustees. Your efforts have gone far towards providing what is necessary for the establishment of a permanent Mission at Fakenham. I authorize you to continue to solicit alms for this object until, in my judgment, it has been fully attained. Yours faithfully in Christ, F. W. KEATING, Bishop of Northampton

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Brodie & Harvie 14 and 16 Bleury St., Montreal. Was Troubled With His Back for Over Twenty-five Years Got Him Every Kind of Medicine, But DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FINALLY CURED HIM Mrs. H. A. Phipper, Fesserton, Ont., writes:—I can certainly recommend your Doan's Kidney Pills. My husband had been troubled with his back for over twenty-five years. I got him every kind of medicine I could think of, but they did him no good. A friend advised him to get some of Doan's Kidney Pills, so he got two boxes and they cured him completely. He feels like a new man, so he says, and will never be without a box of Doan's Kidney Pills in the house. The price of Doan's Kidney Pills is 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

"Child's Play" Wash Day Surprise Soap Means: To make the dirt drop out, not be rubbed in, use "Surprise" wash without boiling or scalding the clothes. It's a new way and a clean, easy method of doing the wash. Surprise is all Soap; a pure Soap which makes a quick lather. Read the directions on the wrapper.

Biliousness, Liver Complaint If your tongue is coated, your eyes yellow, your complexion sallow; if you have sick headaches, variable appetite, poor circulation, a pain under the right shoulder, or alternate constiveness and diarrhoea, floating specks before the eyes, Your Liver Is Not In Order All the troubles and diseases which come in the train of a disordered liver, such as Jaundice, Chronic Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heartburn, Water Braish, etc., may be quickly and easily cured by MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS Mr. S. Giffenich, Zurich, Ont., writes:—I had suffered for years with liver complaint, and although I tried many remedies I could not get rid of it. Seeing Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills advertised I decided to try them, and after using them four months I was completely cured. 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

coins for general not struck after silver piece of five lire was issued in 1878. This piece struck under the reign of the Pope Pius IX. on the reverse. Not many of these coins have been found in rank in value.

the regular Papal the interregnum the "Sede Vacante" struck during the death of Pius IX. called a doppia and valued at \$3.32. A Cardinal's coat-of-arms and keys and the words "Sede Vacante" before the accession of an interregnum considerable volume. This piece was the legend "Sede Vacante" the arms of the Cardinal Sforza, who was issued coins in the same Cardinal-piece during the death of Pius IX. called a doppia and valued at \$3.32. A Cardinal's coat-of-arms and keys and the words "Sede Vacante" before the accession of an interregnum considerable volume. This piece was the legend "Sede Vacante" the arms of the Cardinal Sforza, who was issued coins in the same Cardinal-piece during the death of Pius IX. called a doppia and valued at \$3.32. A Cardinal's coat-of-arms and keys and the words "Sede Vacante" before the accession of an interregnum considerable volume. 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VESTS, evening wear, to wash. \$1.75, \$1.50, 10c. ... SAULIER & CO., 242 & 244 St. James St., Montreal.

Sacerdotal Jubilee of Pope Pius X.

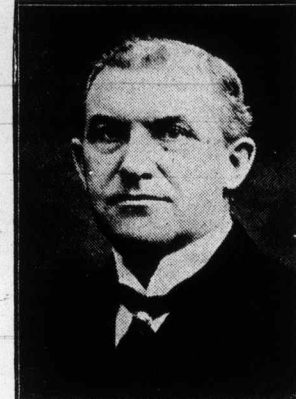
(By Rev. Bonaventure Hammer, O.F.M., in The Magnificat.) This is the year of the Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee of our Holy Father Pope Pius X., who was ordained priest on the 18th September, 1858...

Biennial Convention of the A. O. H.

The 8th Biennial Convention of the A.O.H. was held in this city on Sept. 12 and 13, Vice-President Scullion presiding. From the reports presented it was shown that a substantial increase had taken place since the last convention...

Mr Charles Murphy, K. C., of Ottawa Appointed Secretary of State.

The announcement that Mr. Charles Murphy, K.C., of Ottawa, is to replace the Hon. R. W. Scott as Secretary of State is received with general favor. He is a very capable lawyer and has been entrusted with the most important matters...



MR. CHARLES MURPHY, K.C. Appointed Secretary of State.



MR. P. KEANE. Elected Provincial President of the A.O.H.

Sir William Butler on Economists and Church Building.

Sir William Butler, who was the general in command of the British forces in South Africa, just before the outbreak of the last Boer War, and who was superseded for warning England of the insufficiency of her military equipment to meet the coming emergency...

The Devil's Advocate.

To one who does not understand the meaning of the term, it must seem more than strange that one of the Fathers of the Sacred Congregation of Rites should be popularly known as 'Advocate of the Devil'...

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS...

LIVING PICTURES.

One who watches an Italian mother, says the Youth's Companion, knows where the great painters found their models for 'Madonna and Child'...

SOBER QUEBEC.

One who was present at the recent celebration in Quebec says: 'Not one drunken man did I see from the time my foot touched the pavement of the city until I got a last glimpse of it as the boat rounded Grosse Isle.'

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The Wheat of Christ.

(By Milton E. Smith in Rosary Magazine.)

(Continued.)

The words of her father alarmed Lavonia. While she had no fears for her mother and herself, she grieved at the thought of her father risking his life while still unconverted. With tears streaming down her cheeks, she said:

"I ask but one favor of thee, my father. It is that thou forgive our enemies. Remember, thou mayest be put to death before thou hast time to seek the truth. Thy immortal soul is at stake. Then, grant thy daughter's prayer."

"I can refuse thee nothing, my child, but I would have preferred to lose my right arm rather than to promise to forgive my enemies. As thou art much stronger, I shall go to Rome to-morrow and see Tibertius."

"Do him no harm I beg of thee. Leave him to the anger of God. It may be that, like Paul of Tarsus, the scales shall fall from before his eyes and that he may become a great Christian."

"Thy wishes, my child, shall be respected. Now I bid thee farewell for a time, but I may not say 'the gods protect thee.'"

Verus started for Rome on his arrival he was soon admitted to the presence of Domitian, who received him with every mark of favor because of his heroic deeds in war.

"We honor thee, noble Verus," said the Emperor, "for thy courage against our enemies in distant Britain, and thou shalt tell us of that strange country whose chalk hills invited our fathers to conquer it for Rome. Hast thou recovered so thou canst go back?"

"As soon, noble Emperor, as I have found justice at thy hands. Know thou that whilst I was toiling, fighting, risking my life for thee, a puny sycophant, who is in love with my daughter, plotted treason against my household because she spurned his offer, and that by his orders my noble wife, Marcella, is now in prison and that I, after my long absence, have been refused permission to visit her."

"What is the name of the wretch that dared to insult the noble wife of my brave Verus?" demanded the Emperor in a passion, as he rose from his marble curule chair that he might give force to his words.

"Tibertius, Sire."

"By Minerva, he shall die," roared Domitian. Then he ordered a guard to bring the wretch to the praetorium at once.

Scarcely had the command been given before a Numidian started to find Tibertius. He was presently brought in, and stood on the catasta, trembling with fear.

"Tibertius," exclaimed the Emperor, "hast thou dared to harm the household of my brave Verus? If thou hast, by the gods I swear twenty strokes of the plumbatae shall be given thee by Ulic, the chief of my Numidians."

Tibertius would have fallen, but was supported by a Numidian, who held him while he spoke.

"Divinity," he said, faltering, "in the fulfilment of thy royal commands to bring to justice all who in the name of the Christus conspire against thy empire, Marcella hath been arrested. The centurion who brought her to Rome from her Antium villa reports he thrice offered to release her if she would sacrifice to the gods, but she most stubbornly refused. He also reports that she is a Christian and hath defied thy power to punish her. If I have offended thee, Divinity, I most humbly beg thee to remember that I only tried to be loyal to thy commands, that are to me the commands of the gods, of whom thou art most worthy to be the chief."

The face of Domitian was scarlet when he addressed Tibertius; now it was white with rage as he turned on Verus, saying in a loud voice:

"Hast thou, Verus, nursed treason in thy house while pretending to be loyal to my empire? By Apollo, it will go hard with thee if Tibertius hath not lied. Speak, tell me on thy honor as a soldier whether thou hast permitted thy wife to become one of that treacherous set of Christians?"

"Sire," replied Verus firmly, "to be looked defiantly into the face of Domitian, I know nothing of these things. My life has been spent upon the field of battle amidst charging squadrons, so that I know nothing of what men believe, nor does it concern me in the least, so they are ready to serve the Empire when called upon. I am a soldier, not a philosopher."

"Silence!" thundered Domitian in a rage. "Tell me what I wish to know from thee. Hast thou permitted thy wife to become a Christian?"

"Sire, I have neither permitted nor denied to her the right to be guided by her own conscience. When she became my wife she did not become my slave, but I became her friend and protector. She hath the right to worship as she thinks best."

otherwise, all worship is a sham and cannot be pleasing to the gods. But he who says the noble Marcella is a traitor, lies, and this sword, never drawn but in the defense of Rome, shall avenge her."

"Be cautious, Verus," replied Domitian, surprised at the bold spirit of the old soldier; "if thy wife is a Christian she shall die, and unless thou burn incense in honor of the gods whom thou hast offended, thou shalt suffer. I now command thee to throw incense into the vase before Juno, that thou mayest purge thyself of all suspicion."

"Sire, were I a Christian I would not deny it, were all the gods ready to strike me dead. I fear neither the gods nor man, but have served thee through love. If thou hast lost faith in me, and my country hath no further use of my services, I am willing to die, now that thou hast given me cause to believe that my battles, my hunger, my thirst, my wounds, and my separation from my home have been in vain. I have no objection to burn enough incense in yonder urn to strangle the entire court with the smoke, but if my long services in the field are not sufficient testimony of my loyalty, I shall give no other."

Turning his back upon the Emperor, Verus walked out of the praetorium, and no one dared try to detain him as he held his sword firmly in his hand, and his sword firmly in his hand.

Tibertius had won, and the Emperor congratulated him for his zeal and promised to advance him.

The following day Verus was admitted to the Mamertine to see his wife. He found her, to his great surprise, happy and willing to die. She begged her husband not to attempt to rescue her, as it would be useless; for should they escape they could not live in any portion of the Roman Empire.

"Had I but my legions with me," exclaimed the old soldier, "I would pull down this prison, stone after stone, and teach the tyrant how to govern his people. He thinks I fear him—I who for years have led my men into the thickest of the fight, fiercest. I who fear neither the gods nor man, will show Rome how a soldier can die. As long as I have the use of my arm, I'll fight for thee, my love, my life."

"My noble husband, think not of showing Romans how a soldier can die, but how a Christian can give his life to God from whom he received it. This is to be thy wife's precious privilege now, and later it will be thine, for I shall offer my life for thee. When I am dead the light will come to thee, if it come not sooner. Then thou wilt know how our dear Lord died on Calvary for us, how He, who could have called legions of angels to defend Him, permitted the Jews most cruelly to crucify Him, and at the last moment prayed for His enemies. If the Son of God permitted this, why should we poor mortals talk of resisting those who persecute us. Let us rather accept the teachings of Jesus, and pray for those who would put us to death for His sake."

In that gloomy prison, where the sunbeams never penetrated, the first ray of eternal light came to Verus, and falling upon his knees he cried:

"I believe what thou believest, thy God is my God, what thou sufferest, I will suffer. Never again shall this faithful sword be drawn to fight the battles of thy persecutors. I will seek the truth and confess it in spite of a thousand Domitians. I go, but I will come again to remain with thee."

A few days later Verus entered a small house near the bath of Philip in the Rione de Monti, and was soon in the presence of the Holy Pontiff Clement, who received the stranger with a kind, fatherly welcome.

"I have come to thee as the agent of Christ," said Verus, "to be instructed in the mysteries of thy religion. I am the husband of Marcella, now in the Mamertine. God in a moment made me believe what I do not pretend to understand. I desire to be taught that I may be baptized, so as to be ready for the fate my noble wife craves, and which I fear she will receive before I can prepare to have the crown of martyrdom bestowed upon me—for I am a soldier."

"I have heard of thee, Verus," answered the Pope, in a sweet voice, "and know how true thou art, and as thou hast received such a signal blessing through the prayers of one destined to wear a martyr's crown, thy baptism shall not be long delayed."

Clement then talked to him for some time and sent him to the priest Severus for further instruction, telling him to come back in five days for baptism.

After arranging with Severus as to the time of his instruction, Verus went to his villa to visit Lavonia, who was quite ill. Then he made one or two visits to the Mamertine where he remained with her until the end, but the officer in charge of the prison refused him permission to prolong his visit or to come again. When he said good-bye to Marcella, she remarked:

"Farewell, Verus, but it will not be for many days. The time is coming when we shall be together for eternity."

"God grant that thy words are prophetic," replied Verus as he went out of the prison.

When the water of regeneration had been poured upon the head of Verus, all fear of death for himself

or wife disappeared, if it had not previously left him, and his only fear was for his daughter, left with Sylvia and the servants at Antium. He knew that Tibertius had caused the arrest of Marcella, that he might force Lavonia to accept him for a husband, so that he would inherit the estate. But Verus was too busy in Rome to make an extended visit to his villa at that time, for Marcella was to be tried by the Emperor within a few days. So the old soldier had to be contented with a hasty visit to his daughter, feeling that it might be the last, for he knew that he would soon be accused of being a Christian and he was prepared to suffer the consequences.

THE FLIGHT.

Verus was on his way to Antium, and had stopped at Laurentum to feed his hungry horses when he was approached by a young Roman whom he did not recognize.

Bowing gracefully to the General, the young man said:

"I would talk with thee, noble Verus, on a question of great importance. I am Demas."

"The son of Hypothes," interrupted the General. "I am glad to see thee, for all the reports I have had of thee are most flattering. But my stay here will be brief, so we must talk quickly. I am on my way to Antium and must speedily return to Rome."

"It is of thy noble daughter I would speak with thee. I was at one time a friend of Tibertius, but he deceived me; now he seeketh my life because I like thee, I have fled from him. The words and example of thy noble wife to accept the teachings of Christ, I implore thee to send thy daughter away or she will be seized by Tibertius against her will and forced to marry him."

"Demas, I know the noble Marcella will soon receive the crown of martyrdom, and I hope also for the same. But I think we should do as thou advisest and try to guard our lamb from the wolves. But how can this be done?"

"I have for thee, noble Verus, a letter from the Holy Pontiff. Here it is. He commendeth thy humble servant, and asketh thee to place thy daughter in my care to be taken to Pontus, where she will be safe until the pretorian hath spent its fury. If thou wilt consent, I will go with thee to Antium, and when thou hast taken leave of the noble Lavonia, I will sail with her and the faithful Sylvia to Pontus. I shall go at the request of the Pontiff, who knoweth that I prefer to remain in Rome and share in the glory awaiting the followers of the true God."

Verus read the letter hastily, and turning to Demas, said:

"It is well, and I thank the good Lord that Holy Pontiff will be spared, for as the Holy Pontiff says, she may be reserved for a great work. We will now hasten to Antium. Tonight thou wilt start for Ostia, where thou wilt find a ship to take thee to Chalcidion in Bythinia. From there thou must go to Cherson where I have a friend who will protect thee with his life. I saved his family from extermination, and he has never forgotten my kindness. Remember, my friend, that I confide to thee a precious jewel, knowing that thou wilt guard her from all danger, and that thou wilt keep in mind the fact that she hath been deprived of her natural protectors by the enemies of our Divine Lord."

"With my life, noble Verus, will I guard thy daughter, not only on account of my respect for thy family, but as an act of obedience to our Holy Pontiff, who hath charged me with this important mission."

Lavonia was suffering terrible distress on account of the imprisonment of her mother and the absence of her father. When Sylvia announced the return of the latter, she rushed to greet him, before he had passed through the atrium. Throwing her arms around his neck, amidst her sobs, she cried:

"Tell me, my dear father, of my noble mother. Will she not soon return to us?"

"My child, forget not that thou art a Christian, and ready at all times to bow to the decrees of the Most High. Thy mother is happy, though still in prison, and may not be released until her soul is permitted to enter into everlasting rest. Her only cause of sorrow is her concern for thee. She is persuaded that it is not the will of God that thy trials are to end as speedily as her own and those of thy father."

"Art thou, too, in danger, dear father?" interrupted the weeping girl.

"Not in danger, my child, but in the line of promotion. You know how proud we were when the Emperor advanced me in grade. Now I trust the great King will advance me to a place in comparison to which no earthly honors are to be thought of. I have not been arrested, but await calmly the will of God. I know that thou, my child, like thy mother, wilt not rebel, let His decree be what it may. Once my chief delight was to do the will of the Emperor. Now it is to do the will of God. I have lived many lustres, but have just learned the meaning of happiness and where it may be found. We should be thankful that we have found it, and that no earthly power can rob us of it. But my time is limited, and we must now arrange for thy departure. Thou wilt go with noble Demas to Pontus, where thou wilt be protected by a friend of mine until the storm is past and the Church enjoyeth peace once more."

The tears were dried on the cheeks of the poor girl by these words of her father, which he uttered with a calmness surprising to all who do not know how perfect was the faith of the early Christians.

After greeting Demas, Lavonia began to prepare for her departure for the Far East. At any other time, and under other circumstances Lavonia would have been sorely grieved to go away from the home of her childhood, but now her heart was filled with a holy peace because she was doing the bidding of the Supreme Pontiff, and she did not for a moment ask herself whether she had better go or remain.

Verus appointed his steward, Sembar, his agent, and instructed him to take care of the estate until he or Lavonia should come to claim it.

While the golden sunset was changing into purple tints, and the shadows of advancing night were gathering over the villa, Verus took his last walk through the beautiful grounds. For a moment he stopped before some favorite tree or lake where he had often spent happy hours with his wife, planning for the future, never dreaming that the day would come when she would be in prison and he longing for the time when he could join her there. Tears gathered in the old veteran's eyes; but faith triumphed, and he thanked God for the light that had made him a changed man.

The chariot was brought to the vestibule, and Verus, Lavonia, Demas and Sylvia started on their night ride for Ostia. Arriving there about midnight, they found a ship ready to sail. The final farewell was spoken and the father and child saw each other for the last time. Verus stood motionless on the shore gazing into the darkness, which was only dispelled by the light of the twinkling stars. He saw the ship glide gracefully away like a shadow, while in the gloom a white object was observed gently moving amidst her masts and cordage. It was Lavonia, waving her handkerchief as a last token of love for the father she would meet no more this side of the tomb.

After a long voyage, which to Lavonia seemed unending, they landed at Chalcidion, from where they took another ship for their final destination in Pontus. It would indeed be impossible to describe the suffering of the maiden on that long journey; her mother in prison awaiting trial which was almost certain to end in a cruel death, her father in danger, and she an exile, flying at their bidding, from her parents. Gladly would she have gone back to Rome to share their fate and with them receive a martyr's crown.

At Cherson Lavonia was received kindly by the old Greek, who escorted her to his house and expressed great pleasure in being able to show a little courtesy to the daughter of the man who had saved himself and his family from assassination. Demas longed to return to Rome to prepare for ordination, but his instructions were to remain near Lavonia and watch for her enemies, who, it was expected, would follow her in exile. He soon discovered, that no matter where his lot was cast, there was work to do for the cause of Christ. Quietly he commenced to teach the truth and soon he had the satisfaction of seeing many become Christians. Lavonia had brought a number of jewels with her which were sold and the money used for works of charity. Among the first to listen profitably to her words of instruction was her father's old friend Euerus. For six months Demas and Lavonia remained in Cherson, employing their time principally in spreading the faith. When they found how many souls they could lead to Christ, they no longer wondered that their desire for martyrdom had not been gratified.

Without making reply, Nicassius sprang into the chariot and ordered the charioter to proceed by a secluded route to Antium. He arrived at the villa early the next morning and was agreeably surprised to discover that Lavonia and Sylvia had flown. He was informed by a servant that they had departed a few days previous to his arrival, going in the direction of Ostia. Nicassius returned to Rome and reported the facts to Tibertius. He was ordered to go at once to Ostia, and ascertain from the shipping men whether Lavonia had sailed for a distant port. He was also instructed to pursue her as soon as he learned where she had gone, and to communicate with Tibertius, who said he would follow as soon as he had the estate confiscated and turned over to himself.

Fearing the power of Tibertius, Nicassius determined to serve the young noble until he had secured possession of Lavonia, and then he would defy him. The Greek went to Ostia and there met a former slave of Verus, who told him that Lavonia and Demas had gone to Chalcidion. While he was at Ostia Tibertius arrived, and at once ordered Nicassius to take a ship for Chalcidion, to keep watch on Lavonia, and, if necessary, to kill Demas.

VI.

THE MARTYRDOM.

The day of the trial of Marcella had come, and Domitian determined to be her judge, hoping that he might induce her to deny her faith and make libations to the gods. He did not wish to lose the services of such a skillful general as Verus, and he feared the old soldier would no longer lead his legions to battle should Marcella be put to death. The trial took place in the pretorium. Domitian sat on his curule chair, and Marcella stood on the catasta. Scarcely had the Emperor taken his seat before there was a slight disturbance. He rose that he might see the cause, fearing that an effort might be made to assassinate him. Seeing the pretorians trying to hold back Verus, who was endeavoring to reach his wife, Domitian commanded that the old soldier be brought before him. When he approached, the Emperor said:

"Verus, what meanest thou that thou createst a disturbance before my face? Hast thou forgotten where thou art?"

Without changing his defiant attitude, Verus replied:

"Sire, I was trying to approach to the side of my wife, where duty calls me; for no man is worthy of the name who abandons his wife in the hour of her trial."

"Thou speakest well, Verus, and thou hast a right to be with the noble Marcella, and it is my wish, nay, my command, that thou in thy mature judgment counsel thy wife that she may answer properly the questions I shall ask her before restoring her to thee."

Order having been restored, the trial commenced. The Emperor said: "Noble Marcella, it hath grieved me that thou hast been disturbed at thy home and brought to Rome, and I have especially ordered that thy trial should not take place until I could preside. Thou wilt now gladly purge thyself of the charge of treason and renew thy loyalty to the gods. Dost thou deny being a Christian and an enemy to the Empire?"

Marcella raised her eyes towards her imperial master, and a light came into them as though it were reflected from an ethereal lamp. Not a sign of fear was visible on her pale cheeks, and in calm, distinct voice she replied:

"Sire, I shall never deny my Savior. He died for me and for thee, and those who deny Him show how unworthy they are to have been made the objects of His love. That I am a traitor to the Empire I most emphatically deny, for Christ teaches us to be obedient to our lawful rulers in all things not sinful. He commands us to 'render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's.'"

A shadow passed over the face of the Emperor, and in a loud voice he said:

"Knowest thou that neither thy position nor thy husband can save thee if thou refusest to honor the gods?"

"Sire, I know that neither thou nor thy false gods could save me. Did I deny Christ?"

"Then thou darrest to brave my wrath? For the sake of thy noble husband I will again give thee the opportunity to clear thyself of this charge. Throw a few grains of incense into that urn in front of the statue of Mars, and thou shalt be free to go with thy husband."

"Not for all thy possessions—not for all the world—would I barter my soul. What is this life compared to the one beyond the grave? The wisest men of their age, Socrates and Plato, believed in the immortality of the soul, although they lived in an age of darkness. How then, can we, who have seen the light, refuse to let it enter the windows of our soul? Now thou knowest why I will deny the one, true and living God."

Domitian was by this time in a rage, and with flashing eyes he said:

"Silence! I will give thee one more chance to save thy life. If thou hast

wouldst have me do."

Tibertius was angry, but he knew from experience that he would gain nothing by a war of words with the Greek; so he controlled his wrath and said:

"Thou wilt go in this chariot to Antium and conduct the noble Lavonia to my villa at Caricles, and there have her confined with no companion but her maid, Sylvia, until thou hearest from me. On thy life be careful that she is treated as her rank and her dignity as the future wife of Tibertius demand. Here is a purse to defray thy expenses, and remember that the most extreme prudence must be shown at every step. Now go, and may the bright goddess Venus help thee."

Without making reply, Nicassius sprang into the chariot and ordered the charioter to proceed by a secluded route to Antium. He arrived at the villa early the next morning and was agreeably surprised to discover that Lavonia and Sylvia had flown. He was informed by a servant that they had departed a few days previous to his arrival, going in the direction of Ostia. Nicassius returned to Rome and reported the facts to Tibertius. He was ordered to go at once to Ostia, and ascertain from the shipping men whether Lavonia had sailed for a distant port. He was also instructed to pursue her as soon as he learned where she had gone, and to communicate with Tibertius, who said he would follow as soon as he had the estate confiscated and turned over to himself.

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Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land is each year for three years.

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

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

Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

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not been bewitched, thou wilt gladly accept of my mercy. It is only for the sake of thy brave husband, who is overcome by his grief, that I give thee one more chance. Once more I command thee to cast a grain of incense into yonder urn. If thou dost not, thou shalt go to the Amphitheatre, and then thou wilt repent when no power shall save thee from the lions." (To be continued.)

THURSDAY, SEPT 17, 1908

WHY TIGERS C
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BOYS and GIRLS

WHY TIGERS CAN'T CLIMB.

The tale is of the Tiger and his Aunt who is the cat.
They dwelt among the jungles in the shade of Arapeat.
The Cat was very clever, but the Tiger he was slow.
He couldn't catch the Nighau or the heavy Buffalo.
His claws were long and pointed, but his wit was short and blunt.
He begged his wise relation to instruct him how to hunt.

The Cat on velvet pattens stole along the quiet hill.
"Now this," she whispered, "Nephew, is the way to stalk your kill.
The Cat drew up his haunches on the moss-forest couch.
"And this," she said, "my Nephew, is the proper way to crouch."
She huddled through the shadows like a missile from a sling.
"And that, my loving nephew, is the only way to spring!"

Oh, hungry was the Nephew, and the Aunt was sleek and plump.
The Tiger at his Teacher made his first apprentice jump.
He did it very ably, but the Puss, more quick than he,
Escaped his clutching talons and ran up a cedar tree.
"To get upon the Smarler from the bough on which she sat.
"How glad I am, my Nephew, that I didn't teach you that!"

And since that curtailed lesson in the rudiments of crime
No enterprising Tiger has discovered how to climb.

HIS WORD OF HONOR.

It was a critical point in the game between two teams representing two high schools. The last half of the ninth inning had been reached. The score stood five to four in favor of Plainfield, two men were out, two were on bases, and Dick Ransom, catcher for the Greenvilles, was at the bat.

One strike had been called on him. He struck at the next ball pitched, and drove it into right field. By a quick stop and a good throw the ball was fielded to first base, apparently a fraction of a second too late to catch Ransom, who had made a great run and slid head foremost. The two bases-runners dashed across the plate with the two runs needed to win the game for Greenville.

The voice of the first baseman, however, was heard above the yell that arose.

"Hold on!" he shouted to the umpire. "He was out, fair and square. I'll leave it to him if he wasn't."

The umpire raised his hand and walked over to first base.

"Ransom," he said, "he leaves it to you. How was it?"

"Tell him the truth, Ransy!" pleaded the first baseman. "Honor bright, now, did you have your hand on the bag when I put the ball on you?"

Ransom hesitated a second. The eyes of all Greenville were upon him. On his answer hinged the game.

"No, I didn't," he said, simply.

"Out!" proclaimed the umpire.

The two runs, of course, did not count. But the game was over and Plainfield had won. But the real honors of the game belonged to Dick Ransom—'Youth's Companion.

WHAT FATHER LIKES.

"I'm going to get a blue dress for Sunday," the smaller girl said to the older one. "My father likes blue. Doesn't yours?"

"Why I don't know," the other girl answered, starting. "I don't remember his saying whether he did or not."

"Mother and I are going down right after luncheon," the younger girl prattled on. "Because we want to get home in time to make an apple pie for dinner. Father likes his apple pie hot. Does yours?"

"I don't know," said Girl Number Two again. "I never thought anything about it." She felt a sense of puzzled annoyance. It was very strange she reflected, that this little Mattie Ellis had all her father's likings by heart. How odd it would seem to keep so constantly in mind the thought of what father would like.

Yet, after all, it was the older girl whose conduct was strange. Certainly the natural thing is that a daughter should study to know her father's tastes and to gratify them. And if her father is not inclined to insist on his own way, it is all the more reason why she should be alert to discover his preferences. The girl who does not take the pains to know what her father likes, is convicted of being a thoughtless daughter, if no more.

AT MARY'S FEET.

"Oh, Louise, aren't they beautiful!" exclaimed Grace rapturously, with her arms full of lovely lilies and looking with delight at the luxuriant profusion in which they lay on every chair and table in the sacristy—the offerings of her loving children to decorate our Blessed Mother's altar on the opening day of May.

"Wan't father good to let us have entire charge of the flowers all this month?" said Louise. "We must try to make the altar really lovely each day so he won't have any reason to be sorry that he did. If we are always as rich as we are this evening it won't be a hard task, will it?"

"Oh, we'll beg, borrow or steal

COUPLE OF DOSES CURED.

Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Tessier, Sask., tells of her experience in the following words: "I wish to tell you of the good I have found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer my little girl, aged two years, was taken ill with Summer Complaint, and as my mother always kept Dr. Fowler's in the house when I was a child, I seemed to follow her example as I always have it also. I at once gave it to my baby as directed and she was at once relieved, and after a couple of doses were taken was completely cured."

THE GIRL WHO ASKS QUESTIONS.

There is no better way to find out about things we do not really understand, says an exchange, than to ask questions of those who are wiser than ourselves. But the girl of whom we are going to tell you asks another kind of questions, and about things she has no need to know.

"How much did your dress cost a yard?" she asks her neighbor, Nannie, when she comes to school some morning in a pretty new frock. Instead of answering, Nannie's face grows red, for the new dress is made over from some things that belonged to a cousin in another city. Before Nannie can make up her mind what to say to that first question, others come thick and fast: "Where did your mamma buy it?" "Well, if she didn't buy it, who did?"

This girl who asks questions never stops till she gets to the bottom of

WEAKNESS IN THE SPRING.

Weakness is the word which best describes the condition of most people in the Spring.

It may be bodily weakness, tired, drabby feeling and lack of energy and vigor.

Or it may be weakness of the heart, the nerves, the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or other vital organs.

Wherever the trouble may be located, the cause is the same, failure of the blood to supply proper nourishment for the maintenance and restoration of the cells and tissues of the body and its organs.

Stimulants only give temporary relief. What is absolutely necessary is rich, red blood such as is found by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, to nourish the organs back to health and vigor so that they can derive nourishment from the food.

Because of its blood-building qualities Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food is marvelously successful as a Spring restorative. 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ont. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., on every box of the genuine.

SIGNS THAT TELL THE GIRL.

Much of a girl's nature is betrayed by the little act of brushing a speck off a man's coat. If she picks off the thread, or imaginary bit of lint, very carefully between the thumb and forefinger, it is an indisputable

street without any sign of recognition on either side, though hearts were aching with loneliness and two handkerchiefs hastily wiped away a few tears a moment later.

What ravages time works in us; how little it changes the things about us!

Many years had passed. The statue of the Blessed Virgin still smiled lovingly on all who gathered at its feet, the graceful altar was once more a mass of fragrant blossoms and when the May devotions began the same sweet prayers were said, the same hymns sung, but Father O'Boyle was bent with the burden of years of ceaseless labor and those who were gathered about him—how they, too, had changed! The children of that other May day were men and women, their fathers and mothers enfolded by age, moved slowly up the aisle and sank heavily and gratefully into their seats, while the old people of long ago God had gathered to Himself one by one till all were gone. "each in his narrow cell forever laid."

In a dimly lighted corner not far from the altar knelt Grace, her face merry still, though worn with care and privation and though the soft dark hair that outlined it was fast turning gray. Her clothes were of the plainest, but neat and dainty.

Long, long before her father had met with one misfortune after another until all his wealth had slipped from him, and then Grace had bravely shouldered the burden and for ten years had managed to support him, her mother and herself by her needle. She sewed exquisitely, but the confinement and constant application were a great trial to her high spirits, and a volatile character. Nevertheless, she had battled bravely, suffering countless defeats, making many mistakes, but persevering in spite of all, as only happy natures can do, until at last she had won "that peace which the world cannot give."

This evening, however, her prayers were unusually distracted. Her mind was full of the sweet remembrance of another May, and the perfume of the lilies recalled vividly the clatter of two happy young girls, one so merry and reckless, the other more gentle and thoughtful, perhaps more proud, but both absolutely untouched by care or sorrow.

"It was all my fault," she reproached herself. "I was always so anxious to say something clever that I was not unwilling to do it even at dear Louise's expense, and she was so careful to avoid everything that might wound me. How foolish I was not to have asked her pardon! I knew I ought, and what comfort her friendship would have missed it. I can hardly believe," she mused, "that after having been like sisters half our lives, I have not even known where she is for years" and her thoughts wandered back to the pranks of their childhood, and she dreamed on happily until suddenly awakened to the realization of where she was by the first hymn of the Benediction.

Far back in the church knelt a tall, graceful woman with a pale, sweet face, elegantly dressed in deep mourning. Louise had been married fifteen years before and had never returned to the world. Her husband had been dead for some years, but only son for several months and in her desolation she had gone "home."

Throughout the devotion she kept motionless, her head bowed in her hands, deeply moved by the familiar scene in the church she loved so well, and had so often sighed for even when in the stately cathedrals of other lands.

As soon as the sweet voices of the choir were hushed and the last note of the organ died away, she hurried to the vestibule and there waited quietly, eagerly scanning each face as the congregation crowded through the doors, every one as anxious to push his way ahead of others as if some pressing business awaited him. Many of the faces were those of old-time acquaintances, but she paid no heed to them, and still watched and waited until the doors swung shut behind the last departing worshipper. She pushed them open again and looked anxiously, until she descried a small, dark figure at our Lady's feet, and then with her heart in her mouth she stepped back into the shadow and waited once more.

Five, then ten minutes of suspense, and finally Grace came out, as positively as of old. She and Louise looked at each other for a moment, then Grace stretched out both hands. "Oh Grace," cried Louise, a sob in her voice, "I am all alone and I have wanted you so much!"

"I have missed you every day all these years, Louise."

"Let's go in and tell our Blessed Mother that we'll decorate her altar every year," said Louise, a few minutes later.

"I think she will believe us this time," assented Grace, happily.

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TORONTO, ONT.

A matter. It never seems to enter her head that people may not care to tell her everything she wishes to know. When she hears that Mollie Lee's aunt has come to live at her house, she cannot rest until she has asked Mollie whether her aunt is home, and why she doesn't have a question as Mollie will listen to.

The worst thing about this girl is not her questions, although they are neither courteous nor kind, but the curiosity that makes her ask them. With all the wonderful and beautiful things there are to know in this world of ours, she is interested only to find out little, foolish facts about her neighbors. Isn't it a pity?

SUMMER.

(By Mary Thompson.)

Bright is the sunshine.
Soft is the air,
Freshness and beauty
Smile everywhere.

Gay birds are singing
In all the trees;
And sweetest blossoms
Are scenting the breeze.

All the broad meadows
Have carpets of green,
Brightened with wild flowers
Growing between.

Insects are sporting
In sunshine and out,
Gay little robins
Are hopping about.

Children are laughing
And singing with glee
"Come, sweet summer,
Welcome to thee!"

practical and she is a woman of a very practical and executive character.

On the other hand, if a girl should brush the coat lapel of her fiancé very softly and tenderly with the second and third finger of her hand, in her endeavor to remove an invisible speck, it is a sure sign that she is more sentimental than practical. The man who marries her will live in a continued atmosphere of romance and bad housekeeping.

There is still another type of a girl, who will brush the speck off a man's coat with a broad sweep of the hand, in which all the fingers and thumb play a part. She is in all probability an athletic girl, who excels at tennis, golf and the links, and who will prove a high-spirited strong-minded woman after marriage.

THE CHILD AND MANNERS.

How should the child be taught "manners"—by precept or example? One definition of manners is "the habitual practice of civility," and this seems to contain the spirit of the matter, where the child is concerned. To habituate the children to the practice of civility, it is certain they must see civility practiced habitually by those about them, and always receive civil treatment themselves. That does not by any means imply that the child must always be allowed to do as he likes, the worst mannered children are the ones whose will is law to themselves and too often to the elders of the household. It is not being "uncivil" to a child, for instance, to punish him, deliberately and calmly, when punishment is necessary, but it is being decidedly uncivil to rebuke him openly "before company," for some petty fault. It may be argued that unless the rebuke follows on the offense the child will not understand or be impressed by it. That depends somewhat on the particular child. If the mother says to the boy as soon as she is alone with him, "Tommy, I was sorry to see that you didn't rise when Mrs. C. entered the room. I didn't say anything to you then, because I didn't wish to make you ashamed, but I hope you will remember next time." Tommy is quite apt to appreciate his mother's consideration, and try to remember on future occasions. With other children a quiet word of reproof on the spot may have greater effect. At all events, if a quiet word does not suffice, it is certainly better to bide one's time and give an effective lesson at a convenient season, than to engage in a contest before the aforesaid "company."

Weakness in the Spring.

Weakness is the word which best describes the condition of most people in the Spring.

It may be bodily weakness, tired, drabby feeling and lack of energy and vigor.

Or it may be weakness of the heart, the nerves, the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels or other vital organs.

Wherever the trouble may be located, the cause is the same, failure of the blood to supply proper nourishment for the maintenance and restoration of the cells and tissues of the body and its organs.

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Much of a girl's nature is betrayed by the little act of brushing a speck off a man's coat. If she picks off the thread, or imaginary bit of lint, very carefully between the thumb and forefinger, it is an indisputable

After Doctors Failed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restore Despondent Sufferer to Health.

"Although it is now some years since I found it necessary to take medicine of any kind, I attribute my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Thus writes Mr. Wm. M. Ferguson, St. John West, N.B. Mr. Ferguson continues: "For years I was a sufferer from chronic bronchitis and general debility. I had always been delicate, but as I grew older I seemed to grow weaker, and at the approach of autumn I commenced to cough and had to remain in the house all winter. With the coming of summer I always got a little better, only to be laid low again when the fine weather was over. During my last and most severe attack my cough became more distressing, and I raised considerable phlegm, while at night I would be bathed in a cold, clammy sweat. The doctor's medicine relieved my cough a little during the day time, but there was no other improvement as I had no appetite, the night sweats continued and I was growing weaker. I changed doctors three different times but with no improvement. Then I began to take cod liver oil, but my stomach had grown so weak that it refused to retain it. It was at this time, when I was trying to reconcile myself to my fate, that a pamphlet relating cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was left at my door. Although my friends thought me in a decline, and although I was feeling hopeless myself, I decided to try the pills. After using several boxes, though I still continued to cough, I felt better in other respects, and my appetite was gradually returning. I was not only surprised, but pleased to find this improvement, and I gladly continued their use. By the time I had taken ten boxes the night sweats and the cough had entirely disappeared, and I was feeling quite vigorous. I took two more boxes, and felt that there was no necessity to continue the treatment as I was in better health than I had ever been before. When I completed the twelfth box I weighed myself and found that I had gained 32 pounds. As I said before, it is some years since my cure was effected, and I have not had a cough in any season since, and have always enjoyed the best of health. I believe, therefore, that it is entirely due to the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I am alive and well to-day, and I trust that others will benefit by my personal experience."

You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50¢ per box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Parish News of the Week

Subscriptions to the Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Father Holland Birthday Fund, including P. McDermott, James Duggan, R. Biokorok, etc.

PRESENTATION TO MR. W. KENNEDY.

This evening at 8 o'clock will take place in the new choir practice room adjoining St. Patrick's Hall, a presentation to Mr. W. Kennedy on the occasion of his approaching marriage to Miss May Marnell.

APPEAL FOR CHOIR MEMBERS.

On Sunday last the Rev. G. McShane made an appeal for an increased choir membership. The stipulations are: a voice, and regularity in attendance.

REV. R. H. FITZ-HENRY IN THE SOUTH.

Many friends of Rev. Father Fitz-Henry, late a professor at St. Joseph's, Memphis, will be pleased to hear of his being successfully established in the mission of Dallas, Texas.

PURSE OF GOLD FOR MR. KAVANAGH.

The executive committee and players of the Shamrock team gathered on Saturday evening to tender their best wishes to James Kavanagh on the occasion of his marriage.

CROSS TO BE ERRECTED BY A. O. H. AT GROSSE ISLE.

It was announced at the biennial meeting on Saturday evening last by the delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis, that a grant of \$5,000 has been made for the erection of a Celtic cross on the Grosse Isle in commemoration of the 6000 Irish emigrants who died there of ship fever in 1847-48.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS EXCURSION SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Nearly a thousand boarded the steamer Beauce on Thursday afternoon last to take part in the first excursion of the new parish of St. Thomas Aquinas.

HANDSOME GIFT ON OCCASION OF MARRIAGE.

Mr. James Savage, cashier at the Courton House, was the recipient on Saturday of a purse of gold from his fellow employees, on the occasion of his approaching marriage with Miss Catherine Daly.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The members of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society held another of their open meetings on last Sunday afternoon. A large amount of business was transacted, and an interesting programme rendered.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.

As published in our last week's issue, those in the habit of frequenting the concerts of our friends, the Catholic sailors, expected to have the pleasure of meeting with the St. Mary's Catholic Young Men, but they were unavoidably prevented from taking part.

At the close of the concert, the chairman announced that next week's entertainment would be in the hands of Loyola Court, C.O.F., and from their past record there is every reason to look forward to an enjoyable time in every respect.

HYMENEAL

MCKENZIE-LABONTE.

The marriage of Miss Mary Margaret McKenzie, daughter of Mr. Peter McKenzie, to Dr. J. A. Labonte, of Cambridge, Mass., took place on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, in St. Anthony's Church, in the presence of a large number of guests.

OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES GRANEY.

The funeral of Mr. James Graney, an old resident of Point St. Charles, took place on Sunday afternoon from his residence, 314 Manufacturers street, and was largely attended.

REQUIEM MASS AT LOYOLA.

A solemn anniversary requiem service was chanted on Monday morning at Loyola College chapel for the late Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., provincial chaplain of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

MR. JAMES GRIFFIN.

There passed away on Monday last a very well known Irishman of this city in the person of Mr. James Griffin.

Mr. Griffin, after receiving his education at the National School at Newburg, Ireland, came to this country and immediately associated himself with corporation work.

At all times, and under all conditions he has held the respect and trust of the authorities at the City Hall, and when last spring he was obliged, through illness, to resign his position, which he held with such

MONTHLY CALENDAR

Monthly calendar for September 1908, listing feast days and liturgical events.

credit for two score years, the expressions of regret on all sides were an acknowledgment of his worth to the metropolitan city.

He was a prominent member of St. Ann's Church, and every important work which has taken place in that parish during the last half century has received his personal support.

Mr. Griffin, who was a widower, leaves four children, the Misses Catherine and Mary, and two sons, James and Michael, to mourn their loss.

The funeral, which was largely attended, took place to St. Ann's Church Wednesday morning. The celebrant of the solemn requiem was Rev. Father Holland, with Fathers Dufresne and McDonagh as deacon and subdeacon.

REV. BROTHER EDWARD, C.S.S.R.

Rev. Brother Edward, for many years attached to St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, died in Boston on Sept. 10th.

Honored and esteemed by all during the many years that he labored in St. Patrick's presbytery as clerk, he was ever an assiduous, kind and patient man, who never hesitated when duty called him, and the years he spent laboring for the welfare of the parish have borne fruit, and to him in no small measure is due the present prosperous condition of St. Patrick's parish.

For some years back Brother Edward had been suffering from a disease which he seemed to partially recover from on several occasions but never succeeded in entirely freeing himself from it.

History of the Church.

(Continued.)

When this is done, confidence is again restored, the work is resumed and in a few days a new sovereign will receive the homage of the faithful people.

"The more we know of creatures the grander God appears," says St. Cyril of Jerusalem, and the wisest of Kings, Solomon, received this knowledge from on high with divine wisdom, "God himself," said he, "gave me the true science of all the things that are, so that I might know the disposition of the universe and the virtues of the elements, the commencement, and the middle, and the end of the times, the alterations of their courses, and the changes of seasons, the revolutions of the year and the dispositions of the stars, the natures of living creatures, the rage of wild beasts, the force of winds and reasonings of men, the diversities of plants, and the virtues of roots, and all such things as are hid and not foreseen I have learned, for wisdom, which is the worker of all things, taught me."

During winter in this country, ants fall into a lethargy and eat nothing. The food that they collect is eaten day by day; it may be also that it serves them at the commencement of the bad season.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM EXCURSIONS

Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th. Valid to return until Oct. 5th, 1908. RATES FROM MONTREAL.

Detroit, Mich. \$15.00

BAY CITY, Mich. \$17.25

SAGINAW, Mich. \$17.15

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. \$18.95

Chicago, Ill. \$18.00

ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. \$34.00

Via Muskoka route, via Sault Ste. Marie direct, via Detroit and Chicago.

ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie. \$37.50

CLEVELAND, Ohio, via Buffalo and boat. \$13.85

CLEVELAND, Ohio, via Detroit and boat. \$17.50

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CANADIAN PACIFIC EXCURSIONS

Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th. Valid to return until Oct. 5th, 1908. RATES FROM MONTREAL.

Detroit, Mich. \$15.00

BAY CITY, Mich. \$17.25

SAGINAW, Mich. \$17.15

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12 NOON Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and Sydney.

N. B.—On Saturdays, this train will run to River du Loup only.

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Except Sunday.

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Except Sunday.

11.45 P.M. Night train for Levis and Quebec. The passengers can occupy the Sleeping Car from 9 o'clock.

Except Sunday.

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chief nor captain, nor master, nevertheless she provideth her meat for herself in the summer and gathereth her food in the harvest."

In fact the ants have neither king nor queen nor commander; however, they assemble in society, build cities to suit themselves, work together during the day and take their meat together at night.

It is a republic in which we distinguish three orders, the same as we have seen in the case of the bees; the males, females and workers. The males and females serve only for the propagation of species; they have wings and mate in open flight.

Afterwards the males disappear or are perhaps put to death as the male bees are; the females go into the ant hills and lay little eggs which under the care of the working ants are transformed into worms, grubs, male and female and common ants; the last mentioned being always the greatest number.

What are usually called ants' eggs are in reality worms in a sort of cocoon which they weave themselves and in which they undergo the last change.

During winter in this country, ants fall into a lethargy and eat nothing. The food that they collect is eaten day by day; it may be also that it serves them at the commencement of the bad season.

(To be continued.)

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908. STORE CLOSÉS AT 6 P.M.

Mothers will Save Dollars

On Boys' Suits, to-morrow

\$6.00 to \$8.00 Maker's Samples for \$3.69

A special lot of 136 Boys' Fancy Suits, of Buster Brown, Russian and Sailor Suits, in tweed, serge and worsted of fine quality and colorings of gray, fawn, brown, olive and navy; made in the latest cut; pants made in bloomer style, roomy and comfortable, made to sell from \$6.00 to \$8.00. Special sample price \$3.69.

Boys' Knee Pants from 53c.

Boys' Tweed Knee Pants, double knees and seats; just the sort of pants for boys going to school; good patterns, select shadings and strongly sewn. Prices \$3c, 75c, 98c to \$1.25.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Boys' Double Breasted Navy

Serge Reefers, reg. \$3. To-morrow, \$2.45

Exclusive Styles in Paris Models

Large Paris Model Hat of Canard Blue Silk, faced with golden brown velvet, trimmed with shaded feather bandeau, wings and brown tulle. Price \$13.15.

Paris Model Hat of Moroc Brown Velvet, faced with black velvet, large crown trimmed with three shades of moroc brown watered ribbon, paradise bird and large parisise osprey. Price \$38.40.

Paris Model Hat of Taupe French Felt, rolled brim and large round crown, trimmed with drape of emerald green velvet and large ostrich pompon on side. Price \$10.95.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 307 Circuit Court, Dame Marie L. Marc Fournier, vs. Arthur Clement, Def. On the 16th day of September, 1908, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 571 Marianne street East, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture, etc. Terms, cash.

OLIVIER C. COTTELE, B. S. C. Montreal, September 15, 1908.

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Gardien de la de Lectur Feb 19 Assomblee LA QUEBEC CI

Nov. 9 has been def to the date for Than this year.

Hafael's "Transfigur been removed from the cocon, where it was by Pope Pius VIII. t cent gallery, 400 feet Pope Pius X has alle of art. Heretofore no fifty visitors were ad to see the masterpiece quarters. It is now position. Its removal 125 feet into the c then placed in a padd conveyed to its new out accident.

Four Canadian Jests Alaska during the pa work for the conversi kimo and Timneh trib Bering coast and the Y Gray Nuns of the Cro Julia and St. Hilairi recently to labor am Indians near Hudson's

A meeting of the ment Committee wa gust 29 at the Mansio in The Lord Mayo. The architect, Mr. G reported that the fou monument was now c no time would be lo ing with the work of also mentioned that he the granite quarry an of Galway and found ty of the stone recar warded to Dublin.

It is stated that a shortly be made in St in the various di branches of the Ancie Hibernians. In Scot the Church has not y ed from the society, alone will tell agai ters of the new mover A Juvenile Catholic opened in Rome on The members of the received by the Pope to His Holiness a ro chased with subscrip the young Catholics

The Dublin, Irelan has decided that al ties should be printe well as in English, a official publications s lingual.

A remarkable fact v the mental condition of Irish Catholic par prominence in the six the report of the Brit on the Care and Co Feeble-Minded. In th ing with Glasgow, w Irish population, it i that "the race wou on the decline produ tive children by half white birthrate is de Irish Catholic schoo defective were 4 per public schools they 1000.

The recent gift church to the city of wealthy Irish-Austral Mr. Thomas O'Laugh born in the neighb city, indicates that I want for new church the first Irish church native place by an em man.

After the lapse o London will again ha a Catholic Lord May son of Sir John Stur alderman of the Brid stands next in succe office. The last t Mayor was the com ther, and it will be he paid an official v Mayor of Dublin dur office. The Knill fam gian extraction, but generations of them chants in the city. John Knill is held and he and Lady Kn tive in Catholic c tional and philanth London.