

St. James St., Montreal
11, 1909.

Here

aw, piped seams, flannel
\$3.85 and \$6.00
\$2.12

and white stripe, full
49c
well made; cheap, because
25c to 65c
53c, 60c, to \$1.25
leather ends, pair, 49c
white, navy, brown,
23c
popular colors, each 35c

Shoes.
Kid-laced Boots; sizes
all sizes in each line,
\$1.00 and \$4.95. Sale
\$2.79

Cost.
noise blue outside, white
seconds; four sizes, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54,
55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75,
76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82,
83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89,
90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,
97, 98, 99, 100.

Boilers--49c
a recent warehouse fire,
heavy spun copper top
at less than the ordinary
price.

Regular 50c lb. Thurs-
day.

Oil
25c and 50c.

ESTABLISHED 1854.
O'BRIEN,
and Decorative Painter
and Decorative
Paper-Hanger

whereby given that Louis
dlien Cleroux, physician,
and district of Montreal,
to the Legislature of the
Quebec, at its next ses-
sion, ratifying, confirming
and giving full force and
effect to the consented
to by his children on the thirty-
first day of January, 1909,
before Mre. L. Belanger,
notary public, respectively
1962, 1963, 1964 and
the minutes of said Mre.

9th January, 1909.
LORANGER, ST.
GERMAIN & GUERIN
Attorneys for Petitioner.

NOTICE.
The business of Manufacturers
Patent Business Transacted
at 100, New York Life Building,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Entering St. Michael's Church,
Louisville, Ky., to pray, ostensibly,
a middle-aged woman stole a num-
ber of candlesticks from the sanc-
tuary. She then went to the rec-
tory, next door, and offered to sell
them to Father Martin O'Connor, the
pastor. He did not recognize the
candlesticks, but refused to buy
them, and later discovered the theft.

There are now living in Europe
only three men who bear the name
of Bonaparte, descendants of the
famous Corsican family once so prom-
inent in France. Two of them are
bachelors, over 44, descendants of

The True



Witness

Commons R. R.
Dec. 1908
Vol. LVIII., No. 37

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

Many who are rich in this world
are paupers in the next.
Don't keep old clothes hidden away
in trunks and closets—give them to
the poor.

Bishop Gabriels is at Mt. Cle-
mens, Mich., where he is taking the
baths and other treatment. The Bi-
shop has not been feeling very well
of late and after consulting with his
doctor decided to go to the springs.

The degree of LL.D. will be con-
ferred upon ex-Governor James H.
Higgins, of Rhode Island, by George
town University at its commence-
ment exercises next June. Governor
Higgins will deliver the commencement
address on that occasion.

Rev. John J. McKeon, assistant
pastor of Straide Co., Mayo, Ire-
land, is now in New York on a col-
lecting mission for the erection of
the Michael Davitt Memorial church.
The people of Davitt's native parish
wish to make this church a lasting
monument to his memory.

Kansas Catholics are fighting a
"free text book" bill which is at
present before the legislature of that
State. The object of those who favor
such measures in different states is
the same—the destruction of Catho-
lic parish schools.

News comes almost simultaneously
of the establishment of two more
Catholic young men's clubs, in Ed-
monton and Kenora, at either ex-
treme of the prairie. There has been
a marked movement in this direction
during the past year.

The Tablet, the weekly Catholic
newspaper of London, announces the
discovery among the state archives at
Innsbruck of a number of docu-
ments relating to the Council of
Trent. These documents comprise
more than a thousand letters from
eminent personages in Europe to
Cardinal Madruz.

It is expected that a Consistory
will be held in March, when Mgr.
Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to
the United States, will be recalled
to Rome and made a Cardinal, and
the appointment of Mgr. Averana,
now Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, to
take his place, will be announced.

Father Engelbert Huber, O. F. M.,
Provincial of Bavaria and Doctor of
the University of Munich, has been
chosen one of the members of the
scientific expedition sent by the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania to explore
the ruins of Babylon. He is author
of a standard work on semitic philo-
logy.

A Cuban letter to El Ideal Catoli-
co, of Porto Rico, states that one
of the urgent needs of Cuba is
teaching nuns who are able to speak
Spanish. There is no lack of hos-
pital Sisters, but since the departure
of the Spanish nuns at the close of
the war, there have been many vacan-
cies in schools.

The Mexican authorities have put
a ban on the production of "Sala-
rome" in any part of the country.
The ladies of the Argentine Repub-
lic have decided to refuse to go to
theatres where indecent plays are
advertised to be presented. Yet some
of the newspapers here refer occa-
sionally to the people of South Amer-
ica as semi-civilized.

A committee representing the dioc-
ese of Peoria last week awarded a
contract for the construction of a
\$20,000 residence to be presented to
Bishop Spalding upon his retirement
from the Episcopal residence when
his successor is named.

Denver last week witnessed a big
mission movement in the gathering
at the Auditorium to hear Bishop
Keane of Wyoming, who is giving a
series of lectures to non-Catholics.
The lectures are given under the
auspices of the Knights of Columbus,
and to augment their efforts they
had the assistance of the Queen's
Daughters, who guaranteed to sell
5000 copies of Cardinal Gibbons' fa-
mous work, "The Faith of our Fa-
thers." Hundreds of young women
of the society organized themselves
into bands to work in various sec-
tions of the city among their non-
Catholic friends to induce them to
attend the mission.

Jerome Bonaparte's second "mari-
age." The third is a senseless wid-
ower of 50, a scion of Napoleon's
discarded brother Lucien. The name
seems doomed to extinction.

In his sermon at the Cathedral in
Baltimore, last Sunday, Cardinal
Gibbons spoke of the importance of
the small things of life. In the
course of his sermon His Eminence
said: "In one of the passages of the
Old Testament there is special
praise for a woman. She is not
mentioned as worthy of condemna-
tion for her efforts to obtain social
triumphs, nor for her zeal in strug-
gling for women's rights, particu-
larly the right of suffrage. It is not
told that she, in seeking these
things, was bold and resolute and
shook her fist at the prime minister.
No, we are made to understand that
she was a womanly woman, a lov-
ing mother and a dutiful wife."

John F. Rannie, commonly known
as "Professor Marvo," clairvoyant,
at one time posing as an ex-priest,
committed suicide at Williamsport,
Pa., the other day. Rannie was ar-
rested in 1907 by the police of Syra-
cuse, says the "Catholic Sun," and
before he was released certain im-
portant admissions were made by
him while under oath. Among his
effects at that time was a photog-
raph of himself taken in the garb
of a Catholic priest, and it was said
that he had been telling the story
that he was a deposed priest who
had eloped with a nun.

In his sworn statement made to
the police he said he was 30 years
old, born in Halifax and educated in
a Canadian college. He admitted
that he had never been a priest and
explained the photograph by saying
that he had borrowed the costume
of a friend who was playing a part
in "The Sign of the Cross." Rannie
had been, he said, a Baptist minister
for about a year at Providence, R.I.,
but had left there to go to Balti-
more, where he had married a girl by
the name of Kaufman.

The "Churchman" publishes a pas-
toral letter which is addressed to
the faithful of Cuba Libre. "Greet-
ing: We, Albion Williamson Knight,
consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal
Church (Catholic and Apostolic) in
the Island of Cuba," etc. That paren-
thesis has piqued our curiosity.
The solemn thing we call the diction-
ary assures us that a parenthesis is
a word or a phrase by way of com-
ment or explanation attached to, or
inserted in a sentence which would be
grammatically correct without it. It
is not within the province of the dic-
tionary of course, to vouch for any
other accuracy in the attached or in-
serted comment. But if without the
comment the sentence, in the present
instance, would be grammatically cor-
rect, without it also there would be
less violence to historical truth.
However, those poor "foreigners"
have to be gotten in somehow, and
a parenthesis judiciously applied
may work temporary wonders as an
ecclesiastical magnet.—Providence
Visitor.

Rev. Father Forner, while driving
recently over the prairie south of
Macklin, Sask., Canada, visiting
some of his parishioners, got lost in
a storm and drove two days and
two nights without finding food or
shelter. On the morning of the third
day he sighted the residence of Wil-
liam Scott, after he had given up
all hopes of reaching any place or
of living through the ordeal. When
taken in he was almost exhausted,
and it was found that his feet and
hands and face were severely frozen.
It will be a long time before he for-
gets his sensations when he had given
up the idea of ever coming
through his trying experience alive.

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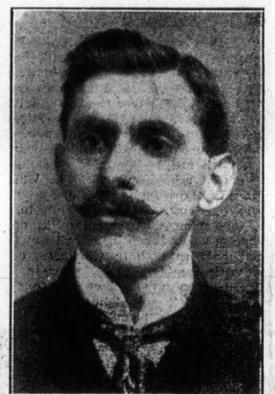
St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

Much Enthusiasm Displayed at Meeting of Irish Societies.

Special Preacher Announced—Concerts and Entertainments Special Features.

St. Patrick's Day will this year be
celebrated with the usual enthusiasm
and vim by the people of Irish blood
in Montreal. The parade of the vari-
ous Irish Catholic societies will be a
feature, while the different societies
will, in the evening, give their usual
entertainments to mark the feast day
of Ireland's patron saint.

A meeting to decide upon the gen-
eral form of celebration was held
on Wednesday evening, at St. Pat-
rick's Hall, St. Alexander street.



MR. P. KEANE,
Grand Marshal for St. Patrick's Day.

Rev. Gerald McShane, P.S.S., pre-
sided, and among the delegates of
the various societies in attendance
were Messrs. T. P. Tansey and T.
M. Tansey, John Walsh, T. R. Ste-
vens, W. J. Ryan, S. J. Darr, Thos.
Heavens, Peter Doyle, D. O'Sullivan,
James Shanahan, J. J. Nolan, R.
Hoolahan, J. Foley, E. A. Shanahan
and Robert Warren.

It was announced that Mr. Mat-
thew Cummings, of Boston, National
President in America of the Ancient
Order of Hibernians, would be
in Montreal for the celebration.

It was decided that the main ce-
lebration, in which all the parishes

of the city will take part, would
take place at St. Patrick's Church,
where Pontifical Mass will be cele-
brated at 9 a.m. on St. Patrick's
Day. Rev. Father McShane an-
nounced that the preacher for the
occasion would be Rev. Thos. Bar-
rett, a Dominican, of Dublin, who
will preach the series of Lenten ser-
mons in St. Patrick's Church.

Mr. Patrick Keane, County Presi-
dent of the A.O.H., was unanimously
chosen as marshal of the process-
ion, which will take place after
Mass, and in which all the Irish
societies will be represented. The
route of the procession will be
slightly altered this year, and will
take in portions of the East and
West. Mustering at St. Patrick's
Hall, immediately after Mass, the
processionists will start along Dor-
chester street, down Beaver Hall
Hill, east along Craig to St. Denis
street, up St. Denis street to St.
Catherine, thence west to Phillips
Square, down Dorchester street to
St. Patrick's Church.

An additional feature of the pa-
rade this year will be the presence
of a hundred Hibernian Cadets in
uniform who will march directly af-
ter the Hibernian uniformed knights.
Arrangements are also well under
way for the entertainments which
will take place on the evening of
St. Patrick's Day. St. Patrick's So-
ciety will, as usual, hold a dinner
at the Windsor Hotel, when several
distinguished men from the United
States and Canada will address the
guests.

St. Ann's Young Men are busy re-
hearsing "Grad Buacail Eire" (An
Irish Boy's Love) by Mr. James
Martin, a member of the society.
They will produce the play at the
Monument National.

The Young Irishmen will produce
"Rosaline," a delightful Irish drama,
at the Princess Theatre. The drama-
tic talent in the Society assures a
splendid success.

St. Mary's Young Men are busy on
the rehearsal of "The Boys of
Drogheda in '98," which they will
present at the Theatre National
Francais.

Various other societies will also
hold entertainments suitable to the
occasion.

Irish National Convention.

Most Enthusiastic Assembly in Ireland in Recent Years—An. Redmond in Full Control.

Press despatches of a most unfa-
vourable nature have been coming
through with regard to the great
Irish National convention which sat
for two days in Dublin. Despite the
unyielding antagonism of the Associ-
ated Press correspondents, they were
obliged to admit that Mr. John E.
Redmond and his friends had con-
trolled the convention and carried
their proposals by an overwhelming
majority. The opposition which it
was sought to magnify to the largest
extent dwindled down when the
facts were sifted to a couple of
speeches which were received with
marks of disapproval.

Mr. William O'Brien spoke in
opposition to the Birrell Land Bill,
which, he declared, should be re-
jected because it did not go far
enough. This attitude was met with
disapproval and caused a somewhat
stormy scene but was easily mastered
by Mr. Redmond.

At the opening of the convention
the attendance was immense, the de-
legates from all parts of Ireland and
Great Britain aggregating about two
thousand. The Convention was quick-
ly placed on good terms with itself
by the reading of messages of con-
gratulation, encouragement and goo-
d wishes from America, Australia and
elsewhere. The greeting to the Leagu-
e from America also contained the
welcome intelligence that the sum of
\$5000 was now on its way and that
another remittance for the Irish
cause would follow speedily.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. Red-
mond emphasized the importance of
the occasion. He said: "Ireland's
good name is at stake and Ireland's
capacity for self-government will be
judged by the conduct of this as-
sembly. Therefore, everyone who
speaks should weigh his words care-
fully."

The Convention then adopted the
usual Home Rule resolution and de-
clared that this question must be
made a vital issue at the next gen-
eral election, so there could be no
misunderstanding on the other side
of the channel regarding what was
meant. The Mayor of Sligo, who
seconded this motion, explained that
what was demanded was "Ireland for
the Irish, with our own native gov-
ernment on College Green."

An attempt to tack on to the res-
olution pledging the support of the
convention to the Irish party an
amendment instructing the party "to
oppose and embarrass the Liberal
government by every means in its
power" because of Premier Asquith's
refusal to make home rule an
issue in the general election, was
defeated.

MR. REDMOND IN CONTROL.
It became apparent early that Mr.
Redmond was in control of the con-
vention, and the speeches of the Sim-
Feiners charging that the Party was
too friendly with the Liberals were
marked by shouts of disapproval.

A resolution urging the acceptance
of Mr. Birrell's land bill, subject to
the necessary amendment, was moved
by Mr. Redmond himself. The Irish
leader declared that Mr. Birrell had
retrieved the Irish taxpayers of their

liability for \$2,500,000 a year to
which they were subject under the
Wyndham Act, that he had compelled
obstructive landlords to sell, and
that such a bill should not be thrown
in the dust heap. Mr. O'Brien fol-
lowed with a strong condemnation
of the bill, and was greeted with
much noisy laughter, whistling and
groans.

On the second day of the conven-
tion a resolution by Mr. John P.
Rowland, M.P. for South Kerry, ap-
proving the inclusion of Irish among
the compulsory subjects in the cur-
riculum of the Irish University was
carried despite the opposition of Mr.
John Dillon, M.P., and other lead-
ers. Mr. Dillon used some strong
language in condemning the interrup-
tions which greeted his opposition
to the resolution, saying:

"This is what makes me sick.
There are some people in Ireland
who are always talking but doing
nothing." He went on to state his
belief that the adoption of a
compulsory rule as to the Irish lan-
guage would do great injury to the
Gaelic revival. It would embarrass
the efforts now being made to popu-
larize the language and would lower
the study of Irish to the level of
Latin. Dr. Douglas Hyde, president
of the Gaelic League, spoke strictly
in favor of making the study of
the Irish language compulsory. Mr.
Rowland's resolution was over-
whelmingly carried amid great cheer-
ing.

John Dillon proposed a resolution
thanking their fellow-countrymen in
the United States for the magnifi-
cent welcome they had accorded the
Irish envoys who recently visited
America, and for their characteristic
generosity in answering the appeal
for funds in aid of the Irish Par-
liamentary party. Mr. Dillon's res-
olution was carried with enthusi-
asm.

The convention adopted a motion
calling upon the Irish people to
contribute the sum necessary to com-
plete the erection of a monument to
the late Charles Stewart Parnell,
which was paid for and presented to
Ireland by the Irish race in America.
A motion proposing that the par-
liamentary franchise be extended to
Irishwomen on the same terms as
to the men was defeated by a large
majority.

The convention came to a conclu-
sion with a speech by John E. Red-
mond, who declared that only dis-
cord among the Irish themselves
could prevent the settling of Home
Rule.

John O'Callaghan, of the United
Irish League of America, received a
cablegram from John E. Redmond,
referring to the convention of the
United Irish League: "Greatest con-
vention ever held in Ireland. Prac-
tical unanimity in support of party.
Nationalists' thanks voted to Amer-
ica for generous support. Cables to
America suggesting that disorder oc-
curred, participated in by clergy-
men, members of Parliament or
others absolutely false. No violence
of any sort. O'Brien refused hearing
by delegates; nothing more."

Death of Mr. Joseph A. Rowan.

A bright and promising career was cut short and one of our most esteemed families thrown into mourning on Saturday last by the death of Mr. Joseph A. Rowan, son of Mr. Thomas Rowan, 31 Mayor street, and brother of Mr. John E. Rowan, of Rowan, Brothers & Co.

The young man, who enjoyed a widespread and well deserved popu-
larity, had been in excellent health
up to last summer. He was over-
come at that time by a hemorrhage,
but appeared to recover, and was
back at his desk in the west end
branch of the City and District Bank
for several months afterwards. Dur-
ing January, however, he had an-
other hemorrhage, and after that he
gradually weakened until the end.
Of a bright and cheery disposition
he was a general favorite, and even
some who were crusty and hard to
get along with when others were
concerned always had a good word
and a smile for Joe Rowan, as he
was known among his friends. A
born comedian, he was the life of
any company in which he happened
to be, yet under his light heartedness
he hid a kind disposition and he
was always ready and willing to
extend a helping hand or give a
cheering word to those in distress.

In athletic circles, too, he was a
great favorite. He loved all many
games, and lacrosse, hockey and
baseball found in him a close fol-
lower, and he was fairly expert in
each. During his school days at
St. Patrick's School and Mount St.
Louis he was a leader in the sports
as well as in his classes. Only a
little over a year ago he turned out
to practice with the Shamrock hock-
ey club, and had it not been for his
duties with the bank would have prob-
ably filled the goals for the wear-
ers of the green and grey last sea-
son.

The general regret felt in all cir-
cles of his acquaintance at his tak-
ing off at the early age of twenty
was manifested by the attendance at
his funeral, and by the number and
nature of the floral tributes sent.
Among those who thus expressed
their sympathy with the stricken fam-
ily were the City and District Sav-
ings Bank staff, the Bell Telephone
Company staff, the Hart & Adair

Coal Company staff, the Cobban Man-
ufacturing Company office staff,
Rowan Bros. & Co. staff, besides
a large number of personal
friends. A number of telegrams of
condolence were also received by the
family, while spiritual offerings of
over three hundred masses testified
that the sympathizers felt their duty
towards the dead deeply.

THE LATE MR. JOS. ROWAN.

A large turnout testified to the
popularity of the deceased and sym-
pathy for the family at the funeral
which took place from the residence
of his father, 31 Mayor street, on
Tuesday, at St. Patrick's Church.
Rev. Father McShane, the pastor,
received the body, while Rev. Father
Kiloran officiated at the solemn re-
quiem Mass, assisted by Rev. Fa-
ther Singleton as deacon and Rev.
Father Elliott as sub-deacon. Per-
rault's harmonized "Messies des
Morts" was rendered by the chancel
choir, of which the deceased had
been a member, and a corps of chan-
ters. The altar boys of St. Pat-
rick's, of which the deceased was also
a member, attended in a body. The
pall-bearers were Connor Maguire,
Harold Warren, Jas. McMenamin,
Harry Larkin, Bert. Hyland, Wm.
McCloskey, Jack Roche and Ed.
Roche.

The chief mourners were Messrs.
Thos. Rowan, father; J. P. Power,
brother, Terrence and Edmond Ro-

wan, nephews, J. H. Daly, of
Lawdon, uncle, A. S. Daly, J. E.
Daly, A. Whittaker, G. Rowan, cou-
sins.

Among those in the cortege were:
T. Carlin, N. Power, L. Power, J.
Neville, R. Adair, G. Hart, Mr. Fin-
layson, M. J. O'Donnell, Wm. Grant,
William Hennessy, G. Scroggie,
E. Scroggie, G. Rowe, T. Steele, A.
McGarr, M. McGarr, E. D. Paul, W.
J. Rafferty, H. Hamilton, O. Gre-
goire, W. Graham, J. O'Connor, T.
Tansey, M. Tansey, O. Tansey, J.
Donohue, P. Ryan, A. Murray, W.
O'Shea, P. Roy, J. Hefferman, J.
Hamilton, A. McDonald, J. O'Lough-
lin, W. O'Loughlin, J. McKay, J.
Morgan, J. Warren, J. Warren, T.
Copping, W. Dunn, L. Wiesburg, A.
Murison, J. McAndrew, T. Stock, P.
Doyle, W. J. Brennan, F. A. Field,
J. Gillies, H. Johnson, Wm. McCal-
lum, F. Brophy, J. Brophy, A.
Roche, M. Kiernan, J. Kiernan, J.
Gahan, W. Tracey, sr. and jr., H.
McKay, R. J. McIlhine, B. Love,
Duncan Sward, J. Ryan, J. Nehin,
F. Nehin, A. Purcell, Mr. Brown, F.
Lukeman, J. Kelly, B. Brubam, P.
Duggan, L. Dillon, Messrs. Con-
nelly, P. O'Donnell, Robt. Warren,
J. O'Shaughnessy, J. McAvran, R.
Lynch, P. Kennedy, L. Hale, L. Mc-
Laughlin, L. Dann, E. Farney, B.
Lunny, H. Fox, W. Nugent, Leo
Burns, A. McMahon, the members of
Branch 4, C.M.P.A., the boys of St.
Patrick's School, accompanied by
the Christian Brothers, and many
others.

The True Witness joins with his
many friends in offering sincere sym-
pathy to the bereaved parents and
brothers and sisters. Their greatest
consolation lies in the fact that their
dear dead was well prepared for his
exit from life, and they must feel
that he is enjoying the reward of a
well spent life, during which he shed
brightness among those with whom
he came into contact. May he rest
in peace.

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meant. The Mayor of Sligo, who
seconded this motion, explained that
what was demanded was "Ireland for
the Irish, with our own native gov-
ernment on College Green."

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

A PRAYER IN THE DARK.

I stretch my hand out through the lonesome night,
My helpless hand, and pray Thee, Lord, to lead
My ignorant steps, and help me at my need;
Far off from home, pity my hapless plight,
And through the darkness guide me on to light!
I have no hope, unless my cry Thou heed—
Be merciful; for I am lost indeed
Unless Thy rising sun the darkness smite,
How can I find, who know not how to seek?
Kindle my soul, enlighten my dull mind;
My heart is heavy, and my faith is weak—
A stone am I, and deaf and dumb and blind—
Unhelped of Thee my footsteps helpless stray—
Have pity, Thou, and lead me to the Day!
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

WINTER PLANTS FOR SUMMER GARDENS.

While winter winds are howling, headway can be made for next summer's flowers.

Send, if you have not already done so, for catalogues from two or three first-class seed houses. In January and February study them carefully, make out and send away the order.

If you're an amateur don't send a big order. Better two or three beds well cared for and producing fine flowers than a dozen beds poor and scraggly.

Unless you have plenty of time, do not go in for plants that require a great deal of attention. A slip or two in the care of them may spoil it all and cause you great disappointment.

True Witness

Paris Patterns

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.
Size

Name and address of person to whom to send pattern

Address in full:

Plan out your beds before you order your flowers. Be sure to select flowers that harmonize in color. For instance, do not put dwarf nasturtiums in the same bed with perennials—that is sometimes done by people who have not thought of the matter.

In general, blues and yellows are pleasant together, so larkspur, ageratum, thunbergia, platycodon, Canterbury bells, bluebells, are well enough any of them, with any of the following: Yellow nasturtiums, marigolds, perennial alyium, coropsis, buttercup and arnica. Among the tall plants sometimes used for hedges, yellow golden-glow and the tall perennial blue delphinium are good together.

Red flowers are not difficult with others if you will only be careful to use plenty of white flowers between, but be careful never to use common crimson or scarlet red in the same bed with bluish or magenta red (like the petunia). Keep that color by itself.

In February start seeds of perennials in the house, and they will bloom the first season, something they will not do if you wait until their seeds can be planted out of doors.

In March start in the house such annuals as you wish to bloom early, and the minute the ground will take a spade, put in your sweet peas.

THE ONE-PIECE GOWN POPULAR THIS WINTER.

Each week gives added popularity to the one-piece frock. It really is cut in two pieces, but that's a mere detail. The gown is the thing this winter.

A coat suit is all very well for a workaday world or busy hours, but when one is in the house or going anywhere where friends are gathering together, the one-piece frock is the correct costume.

Over it can be dropped a long coat of cloth, satin or fur, which is discarded at the house.

These gowns are made of such soft cloth that one of them was run through a bracelet as a test. It was a dull pink messaline, with a full, floppy, untrimmed skirt and a director's jumper.

Others are made of navy blue, black, catawba and wistaria satin and satin cloth. There is no lining, but a great many buttons.

In some of them a shallow guimpe with long sleeves is attached but the majority are made up without guimpes.

While they vary in trimming, the general lines are made the same, straight, high-waisted skirt, narrow short-waisted blouse, small square sleeves and shallow round neck.

These gowns are so soft and pliable that they can be put in a traveling bag without being mussed.

There has never been so becoming and fashionable a costume which will take up so little space and have so little weight as this new one-piece frock.

The idea is carried out in every-day indoor frocks made of soft wool-

ons, summer chevots, plaid cashmeres. The skirts are cut short and wash guimpes are worn under them. No belt is needed, as the high-waisted skirt is cut into scallops or battements and piped and stitched to the blouse.

AN UNPUBLISHED SONG.
An unpublished song which Mendelssohn wrote for his sister is to appear in Sir Charles Santley's promised reminiscences, together with an autograph sketch of Ludgate Hill from the pencil of the composer. Both are taken from a manuscript notebook which Mendelssohn gave to an English friend and which was in turn given to Santley.

BRAN BATHS FOR NERVOUSNESS.

One of the latest things for the nervous woman, who is trying to reduce her fractious nerves, is the bran bath just before retiring at night. This is not only soothing in effect, but incidentally softens and whitens the skin.

To make the bath buy ordinary bran at a feed store and keep it in a tin box away from mice. Make a bag of cheesecloth, from twelve to thirteen inches square, and stuff it with bran until about as full as a pine pillow.

The bag is put in a bathtub half filled with warm water, and squeezed until the water is brown and bubbly. It is not well to remain in the water longer than five or six minutes.

A CHINA CEMENT.

An excellent cement for broken china can be made by mixing lime to a paste with the white of an egg. A little should be smeared on the broken edges, which should be pressed tightly together and kept in position by tying with tape or by straps of stamp edging. The great secret in mending any fracture no matter whether china with cement or wood with glue, is to use as little as possible of the adhesive substance and to press the broken edges very firmly together.

AN EXCELLENT CLEANING FLUID.

The following recipe contains nothing injurious, never takes out the stiffness from fabrics (as from veils and chiffon), and is at the same time a disinfectant and a sure preventive of moths," says Woman's Home Companion for February. "Sulphuric ether, one dram; alcohol, two drams; chloroform, one dram; oil of cloves, one dram. Three times this amount to one quart best gasoline. The oil of cloves may be omitted if desired, as in cleaning anything white it has a tendency to turn yellow. To clean a dress skirt, just double or triple the amount of these ingredients. Men's trousers can be soaked overnight in this, and when pressed are as good as new. It is fine for ostrich plumes, as it never takes the curl out. Be sure to shake out in the air until thoroughly dry. Old lace cleans beautifully with this fluid. Let the article to be cleaned lie in the liquid for a while, according to how soiled it is. Articles can remain in all night without injury to the fabric in any way. By allowing to settle, and pouring off very carefully, one can use the fluid over and over again."

RARE FOREIGN RECIPES.

These recipes have been gathered from as many different sources as there are nations represented, some of them from natives of the countries, others from missionaries. Although the combinations may sound strange to our ears, these curious, but toothsome concoctions are much enjoyed by those who use them.

Turkish Sleeveless Manja.—One onion, cut fine, and one bunch of parsley, fried in butter in a kettle into this hot mixture put a number of pieces of mutton of suitable size for serving, add one-half teaspoonful of curry powder, with pepper and salt, cover, and occasionally stir. After the meat is well seasoned, cover with boiling water and let it simmer for three-fourths of an hour, then add prunes, and cool until they are soft; sprinkle with a teaspoonful of sugar and serve hot.

Turkish Kooftails.—One pound mutton, mince; one small onion and one bunch parsley, cut fine; a few grains red pepper, salt and black pepper to taste; one beaten egg, one cupful bread crumbs. Mix one-half the crumbs with the other ingredients and form the mixture into balls. Roll these in the rest of the crumbs until well covered and fry to a rich brown in butter.

India Rice and Curry.—Put into the kettle one tablespoonful of butter; when hot, slice in an onion and stir until nicely browned, then add one spoonful of curry powder. Stir, then add one-half cup meat stock. Thicken with a little flour or grated cocoanut, and add chopped chicken or other cold meat; or, in place of meat, chopped hard-boiled eggs. Salt to taste, and eat with plain boiled rice.

India Curried Onion.—Fry sliced onions in butter or other good fat; salt well. Add one teaspoonful of curry powder, and stir in two raw eggs. Add a few drops of lemon juice just before removing from the fire.

Creole Kedgese.—One cup cold salmon or codfish steak, flaked and freed from bone; one cup boiled rice; one cold boiled egg chopped fine; one-half teaspoonful salt; one-fourth teaspoonful cayenne pepper; one tablespoonful butter. Mix well; cook for three minutes and serve on buttered toast.

German Kallerbrod.—One cup light bread sponge; one-half cup sugar; one-fourth cup melted butter; one-fourth cup warm sweet milk; one egg; a little salt. Mix down with flour

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The Symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of



Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She whoezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto.

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

not quite so hard as for bread, put in a warm place and let rise over night. In the morning roll out flat, put in a drifter, cover the top with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Let rise and bake.

Bohemian Kolace.—Crumble a yeast cake, with one teaspoonful of sugar, into one-fourth cup warm milk. When light mix thoroughly with one pound flour, one egg, one tablespoon butter, one scant pint warm milk, one teaspoon salt. When light roll out to about half an inch in thickness, cut out with tumbler, and place in a greased dripping pan just not touching. Rub with melted butter. On the center of each biscuit put a little rich stewed chopped prunes. Let rise again and bake.

TO PREVENT FADING.

An excellent laundress who has never been known to fade a summer frock says she has a special "fixative" for every color.

Alum used in the rinsing water will prevent green from fading. A handful of salt thrown into the rinsing water will set blue.

Ox gall is good to use for gray and brown. Hay water made by pouring boiling water over hay is excellent for washing tan or brown linen.

A tablespoonful of black pepper stirred into the first suds in which cottons are washed will prevent colors from running.

Five cents' worth of sugar of lead crystals dissolved in a pailful of water makes a solution which fixes the tone of pinks, blues and lavenders. The fabrics should remain in the sugar of lead bath half an hour or so before going to the suds.

Vinegar is useful in reviving colors. Add one teaspoonful of common vinegar to each quart of cold rinsing water. Thoroughly saturate the article, wring tightly and dry quickly.

If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore it.

To wash brown holland dresses use bran, but no washing soda and no soap unless the skirt is very dirty. Boil two handfuls of bran in one quart of water and strain through a muslin. Put the bran on to boil again, as you will require a second supply of bran water for rinsing.

Cool the water by adding one quart of cold water to it. Then wash the skirt. You will be surprised to see how the bran extracts the dirt. Rinse first in bran water, then in plain water. Put the article through the wringer and iron while damp on the wrong side.

FLOWERS AFFECT THE VOICE.

In his recent book on "The Art of Singing," Sir Charles Santley has some curious remarks on the effect of flowers upon the voice in a concert room or salon. Many people scoff at this idea, but it is undoubtedly well founded. Jenny Lind could never stay in a room with strong smelling flowers, and she used to say that the odor of violets was especially bad for the voice. Madame Christine Nilsson mentions the case of a celebrated singer who, after "burying her nose" for a moment in a wreath of tuberose, went on the platform to find that she could not sing a note. Emma Calve had a like experience with the tuberose. Sims Reeves once explained to a friend that, if the perfume from a bouquet of flowers reached his throat, he would be "off singing form for nights." Clearly, the admirers of singers would do well not to persist in loading them with wreaths and with bouquets.

TIRED MOTHERS.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret at their little children clinging to their gowns; Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,

Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap or jacket, on my chamber floor—
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear it patter in my house once more;

If I could mend a broken cart today,
Tomorrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I!

But, ah, the dainty pillow next mine own
Is never rumbled by a shining head,
My singing birdling from its nest has flown—
The little boy I used to kiss—is dead!

—May Riley Smith.

THE BEAUTY OF THE CATHOLIC HOME.

If Catholic lands and Catholic homes to-day are beautiful in their simplicity of virtue, in their un-failing permanency, in their sweet memories and special benediction of Mary, the Mother of God. If the Christian mother is honored and is obtaining the obedience, love and devotion that her high and holy place entitles her to, it is because there are in the background high above the example and protection of Mary, the Mother of God. She has been "our human nature's solitary boast," and it is under her benign influence that woman has emerged from the slavery of paganism to the white light of virtue, progress and happiness that to-day marks her life.

Funny Sayings.

PLACING HIM.

"Papa," inquired little May, after Sunday school, "was George Washington an Israelite?"

Before her father could answer this somewhat unexpected question, May's six-year-old brother broke in.

"Why, May, I'm 'shamed of your ignorance! George Washington is in the New Testament, not the Old." Woman's Home Companion for February.

THE GIRL WAS FRANK.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was discussing jocularly our society leader's claim that too many statesmen appear to rely on their uncouthness on the absence of socks, etc.—for their fame.

"I would point out," said he, "that neither Caesar nor Alexander wore socks, and if I attacked New York society as frankly as this person has attacked public life I might—but, after all, perfect frankness is invariably a bad thing."

"You have heard, perhaps, of the young man who admired perfect frankness? Calling on a pretty girl he said:

"If there is one thing that I reverence is that thing, perfect frankness is that thing."
"Yes," said the girl. "Then I'll at once grasp the opportunity to urge you to shave off your mustache before you eat another soft-boiled egg."

A FAIR OFFER.

"No," snapped the sharp-faced woman at the door, "I ain't got no food for you, an' I ain't got no old clothes. Now, git!"

"Lady," replied Harvard Hasben, "I could repay you well. Give me a square meal and I'll give you a few lessons in grammar."—Catholic Standard and Times.

MORAL SUASION.

Old Gentleman—"Do you mean to say that your teacher never thrashes you?"

Little Boy—"Never! We have moral suasion at our school."

Old Gentleman—"What's that?"

Boy—"Oh, we get kept in, and stood up in corners, and locked out, and locked in, and made to write one word a thousand times, and scowled at, and jawed at, and that's all."

KEPT THE EVIDENCE HOT.

An Irish soldier on sentry duty had orders to allow no one to smoke near his post. An officer with a lighted cigar approached, whereupon Pat boldly challenged him and ordered him to put it out at once.

The officer, with a gesture of disgust, threw away his cigar, but no sooner was his back turned that Pat picked it up and quickly retired to the sentry box.

The officer, happening to look around, observed a beautiful cloud of smoke issuing from the box. He at once challenged Pat for smoking on duty.

"Smoking is it, sir? Bedad, and I'm only keeping it lit to show to the corporal when he comes, as evidence agin you."

PERFECTLY EQUIPPED.

When the large and healthy looking individual who had asked at the door for "a little something to eat" was told that he might have it if he would work at the woodpile, he shook his head mournfully.

TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY OF Padua.

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

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

I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a Mean Upper-Room.

Yet such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the county of Norfolk measuring 35 by 20 miles.

And to add to my many anxieties, I have no Diocesan Grant. No Endowment (except Hope)

We must have outside help for the present, or haul down the flag.

The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand towards the cost of building, but the Bishop will not allow us to go into debt.

I am most grateful to those who have helped us and trust they will continue their charity.

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

Address—

Father Gray, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, England.

P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation and send with my acknowledgments a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

Letter from Our New Bishop.

Dear Father Gray.—You have duly accounted for the 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, and 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.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY enumerated section of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NORTHERN Assurance Co'y

OF LONDON, Eng.
"Strong as the Strongest."

INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908

Capital and Accumulated Funds.....\$47,410,000

Annual Revenue.....\$8,805,000

Deposited with Dominion Government for security of policy holders.....\$398,580

Head Office—London and Aberdeen
Branch Office for Canada & 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

MONTREAL CITY AGENTS

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
ARTHUR BROWNING, 22 Board of Trade, Tel. Main 1743.
WILLIAM CAIRNS, 31 St. Nicholas St. Tel. Main 899.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT
CHAR. A. BURNIE, 88 Notre Dame St. W. Tel. Main 1539.
JOHN MACLEAN, 88 Notre Dame St. W. Tel. Main 1539.

One of the commonest complaints of infants is worms, and the most effective application for them is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.



2420

LADIES' DRESSING SACK.

Paris Pattern No. 2420.

All Seams Allowed.

Flowered dimity or one of the new dot embroidered Swiss materials is pretty and cool looking and make up into delightful little dressing sacks. The fullness of the front of the one illustrated is caught into narrow tucks, stitched to nearly the bust line; those in the back being stitched to the waist line and forming a box-pleat. The belt, trimming band and cuffs are of a contrasting material and shade, and the sack may be developed with good effect in any material from lawn to silk. The pattern is in four sizes—32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. For 36 bust the dressing sack requires 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide or 2 yards 42 inches wide; as illustrated, 1 yard of contrasting material 20 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

LOVERS
T. ANTHONY
of Padua.

Be patient with me
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Catholic Mission,
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our New Bishop.

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KEATING,
hop of Northampton.

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D REGULATIONS

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W. CORY,
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FUNDS, 1906

\$47,410,000
\$8,805,000
\$398,580

on and Aberdeen
for Canada &
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Manager for Canada.
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most complaints
and the most
for them is
an Exterminator.

Irish News.

The bog slide in County Galway, which beginning after heavy rains on Sunday has already overwhelmed the village of Kilmore and threatens disaster to a whole countryside, is unfortunately not a new experience for the sister isle.

Owing to the low level of the interior and the excessive rainfalls, huge areas are merely peat bogs, and one such area, the bog of Allen, in Kings County and County Kildare, is over 200,000 acres in extent. The worst bog slide of recent years happened during boxing night, 1896, when the Knockagecha bog, in County Kerry, gave way and sweeping everything before it carried away a cottage and a family of eight persons, some of whose bodies were afterward found in the Lower Lake at Killarney.

Mr. Henry Musgrave, Drumglass House, Belfast, has been sworn in as High Sheriff, and Mr. J. H. McCay as Sub-Sheriff for the County Donegal. Mr. E. P. Keating, solicitor, Stephen's Green, Dublin, will act as returning officer.

The week's fishing in Northwest Donegal has finished quietly. Eleven crans of herring sold at 53s 6d, and three crans of mackerel at 36s.

Two old age pensioners have died in Gurteen, district, County Sligo, one of them, Owen Tansey, who was aged 84 years, living to draw two instalments of his pension. The other, Patrick Deignan, aged 73, died four days after he was informed that his claim for a pension had been passed.

An aged woman named Catherine Higgins, of Knocknasken, near Gurteen, County Sligo, was found dead yesterday morning in a boren pinned beneath a donkey cart, the side-board of which rested across her throat. It is presumed the cart was overturned by a rut at a sharp turn.

At a meeting of the Belfast District Committee Sir Robert Anderson, J.P., Lord Mayor, presiding, it was stated that since November 12 employment had been found for 1510 men. It was hoped that another £100 would be received from the L. G. B. in a few days.

The Belfast linen trade this week was good all over, and manufacturers are now strong enough to hold out for better terms. On export account there is also a cheerful feeling the trade with the States, Cuba and Canada showing a better tone. Yarns were featureless, but prices unchanged.

Portlaoigh was a prosperous little town in the palmy days of the Malcomson family, who afforded to its inhabitants plenty of employment. The most of the comfortable little houses which were then erected for their employes are now vacant and fast decaying. In fact the whole place presents a despiriting and deserted appearance. Now, however, Lord Waterford is having a brick factory built which it is expected will give a considerable amount of employment, the want of which is so keenly felt all round.

Miss B. Weir, Ballyclung, a tenant on the Jackson estate, Carramore, near Ballina, has been restored by the Land Commission to her holding after her eviction nineteen years ago.

The Marquis of Sligo has petitioned against the proposal to acquire compulsorily part of the lands—of Knockroosky, near Westport, for a sum of £3414. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Meccredy), for the owner complained that the offer was inadequate, and that since 1893 the place had been tenanted continuously as a grazing farm. Mr. Commissioner Finnice said the Marquis offered the lands himself and they took it for granted the tenants arranged to surrender they could not proceed with the offer. The case was adjourned to next sittings.

Two bridges have been completed at Munhin and Glencastle, in Erris district, which will be a great advantage to the people. Mr. Peter Monaghan, Glencastle, had the supervision of the work, which had been carried out in the best manner. In the bridge at Munhin a tablet is inserted to commemorate the services of Mr. Phelim Scanlan, Chairman of Bellmullet Guardians. Both bridges have been inspected by Mr.

McCabe, local Government inspector, who received a reception from the people on the occasion.

Widespread regret has been occasioned in Gurteen (Sligo) district, by the death of Rev. W. J. Haire, B.A., Rector of Gurteen, which occurred on the 17th inst. The deceased gentleman was extremely popular with the people of his native place, which was testified to by the large and representative concourse of people who followed the remains to their last resting place at Gurteen.

On Tuesday, while the 4.50 passenger train from Limerick to Tuam was travelling between the latter station and Ballyglunin (County Galway), a large stone was hurled from one of the bridges. It struck the spectacles of the engine, smashing the glass. The fireman and engine driver escaped, but Mr. Mannix who was on the footplate, narrowly missed injury from the flying glass. The police are making inquiries.

Sir James O'Donohue, in an address at Galway Urban Council, returned thanks for the assistance given him during the past seven years as chairman, and he dispelled the rumor that he would not go forward again. Mr. Lyon stated that the men from his side of the town intended putting forward a candidate. Mr. W. MacDonough, Co. C., will, it is stated, contest the position with Sir James O'Donohue.

On a recent morning some workmen engaged in repairing the old Portumna bridge were started to find a man clinging to a pile which projected about five feet out of the water. The night had been intensely cold, and his clothes were actually frozen to the post. How he got into the Shannon is a mystery, which he appeared reluctant to clear up himself, but it is presumed that in the darkness he stumbled in, and swam with the stream till he struck the post.

The Superior of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork, has forwarded the proceeds of a performance given some time ago, to Mr. Roche, M.P., on behalf of the Distress Fund, also notifying that if necessary the boys will repeat the performance for the same object.

As an expression of their esteem his late parishioners at Killalee presented the Rev. Canon Stanstreet with a handsome brass standard lamp and silver plated dining room lamp on the occasion of his transference to Kilsnooleage Parish.

An esteemed resident of Kiltrush has passed away in the person of Mr. M. O'Sullivan, an ex-member of the Urban Council, and son-in-law of Mr. J. C. Mahony, J.P.

At a private meeting of the Cork Municipal Association to select a candidate for the Lord Mayoralty, three names were submitted—Sir Abraham Sutton, Mr. Thos. Callahan, and the outgoing Lord Mayor. No decision was come to, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Justice Wylie reserved judgment in an appeal in the matter of the estate of Lord Ormathwaite, situate in the County Kerry, against the price, amounting to £1518, at which it was proposed to acquire the property compulsorily, certain evicted holdings on the estate. Mr. R. Fitzgerald, agent, and Major Crossdale, valuer for the owner, were examined.

Carlow Urban Council, on the suggestion of the chairman, Mr. M. Milloy, J.P., decided to consider the proposal at next meeting to provide houses for the working classes, under the new act. The chairman stated that the reduction of the rate of interest and the extension of the period of repayment was a great advantage, and would afford a considerable saving.

Much regret is felt in Carlow at the death of Mr. John Sillis, who was school teacher at the Union for the past twenty-one years, and had filled the office with much credit. He was also a practical supporter of the Gaelic League movement. The Carlow Guardians adjourned their meeting as a mark of respect to his memory and of sympathy with his family, and the funeral was very largely attended.

There being no criminal business for disposal at Carlow Quarter Sessions, Judge Brereton Barry was presented with white gloves by the high sheriff.

It was reported at a meeting of subscribers to St. Vincent Confraternity for providing pensions for boys who have no other source of obtaining admission to the orphanage, Glasnevin, that twenty-three boys are being maintained out of the Confraternity fund, and, in addition, twenty-two other boys have been sent to business from the orphanage. The expenditure during the year was £50 in excess of the receipts. The president, Mr. M. J. Irvine, made an appeal for further support. After the meeting a comic operetta was given at the orphanage and was splendidly staged by the juveniles.

At the last meeting of the Coiste Gnatha of the Gaelic League it was resolved that in future no delegate be admitted to the Ard-Fheis except from branches which have made a collection for Language week during the preceding year and forwarded two-thirds of the amount to the League's treasurer. Branches of the League were advised against identifying the organization with particular candidates at municipal elections. If, however, candidates express views favorable to the Language movement, it may be desirable to give expression to the branches' satisfaction thereat.

A well known character has just been admitted to the Navan Union in the person of Tom Smith, locally known as "The Buddha." Tom, who is 83, though illiterate, is a poet. Admittedly, his phrasing is not always graceful, but it is free from vulgarity and witty. He was debarred from receiving the old age pension by reason of having received outdoor relief.

There is very general regret in South Meath at the death of Mr. Christopher Barry, Larch Hill, Killocock, and Ellesmere terrace, Dublin. The deceased, who belonged to a well known family, was brother of Rev. Robert Barry, P.P., Oldcastle, and a sister of his is a nun in Loretta Convent, Navan. There was an extremely large attendance at the funeral.

Scenes occurred in Roscrea in connection with the eviction of a Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick from premises which she has occupied for about forty years. When it became generally known that the eviction had taken

place, the fife and drum band, accompanied by torch-bearers and a very considerable crowd, paraded the town. Stones were thrown in the direction of the landlords' residence and several panes of glass broken, and the house from which Mrs. Fitzpatrick was evicted was wrecked. The Town Tenants' Association it is stated, had endeavored to effect a settlement in the case of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, but failed to do so.

The formation of an Irish Section at the forthcoming Imperial International Exhibition in London was discussed yesterday at the City Hall, Belfast. Mr. A. M. O'Brien, the organizing secretary pro tem, having explained the question of guarantees, it was agreed, on the suggestion of the Lord Mayor, that Mr. O'Brien should communicate with the administration of the exhibition with a view to securing definite terms and allocation of a building; in the meantime personal representations to be made to the principal firms in Belfast, and the proposals fully explained to them.

Joseph Callaghan, a young leader in the anti-ranching agitation in Co. Longford, has been ordered by Mr. Kilkelly, R. M., on a charge of riotous assembly at Sunnyside on New Year's Day, to find bail or go to jail for three months. Prisoner refused to give bail and was taken to Sligo jail.

At a public meeting in Ballymahon, at which the Rev. F. Cahill, Adm., presided, a resolution was passed condemning in the strongest manner the action of the Government in imprisoning Mr. J. P. Farrell, M. P., and assuring him of the deep sympathy and support in the cause for which he is suffering. The Grand branch of the U. I. L. has adopted a similar resolution.

It was pointed out at Wicklow Co. Council by the Chairman, Mr. E. P. O'Kelly, J.P., that the cost of the upkeep of the roads leading to the Curragh and the military camp at Glen Inaal would cost £200 a year additional, which would be levied off the Ballyinglass districts. The secretary stated that the Council had asked that the War Office should pay the extra expenditure, but though correspondence had been going on for some years, a settlement was no nearer. The War Office had suggested to pay half the cost, and recommended that work should be done to the hills and steeper roads, and the Council directed the secretary to again lay the details of the increased expenditure before the War Office.

Health Talks.

Public to Learn How to Chew.

On New York's east side is about to be founded a school in which the "art of chewing" is to be taught. The man who has taken upon himself the task of revolutionizing the method by which the greater number of the people eat is Mr. Horace Fletcher. The following interesting account of the man and the work he is about to do is taken from an American exchange and will prove an interesting reading. Mr. Fletcher is a white-haired gentleman who has safely survived his three-score years. He is small of stature and ruddy of cheek. He moves with a quietness which eliminates all suggestion of nervous haste, and speaks in a voice which betrays kindness and culture.

His views on eating are very simple and altogether lacking in the aggressiveness which ought to be his stock in trade. He isn't even a vegetarian. He doesn't proscribe the pies of one's grandmother. He offers no elaborate theories on the chemistry of food. He refuses to make out a table of weights and measures. Eat whatever you please, says Mr. Fletcher, only eat it right, and don't overwork your system. What is more, while he firmly believes that a perfect set of beings will be the corollary of Fletcherism, he doesn't find everything all wrong under the present system. Even when he talks most enthusiastically about his work he offers the proof before the theory.

He tells you that ten years ago, when he was low in health, he discovered that by eating very slowly and chewing minutely, he didn't need nearly as much food, he improved in health, and he made enormous gains in physical strength. He goes on to explain how he investigated this discovery and found that man had

drifted into his present habit of eating by accident. It is a far cry from the meagre fare of the cave to the 20-course dinner. Once man ate because his appetite commanded him. Now it is a habit to seek a well-laden board three times a day, which is almost as binding as the ten commandments.

What is more, eating has become a useful device for killing time and spending money. Food is abundant and cheap, and people eat it in quantities, not because they are hungry, but because it is the thing to do. As a consequence, the organs are overworked, and the unassimilated food forms poisons instead of nutriment. When Fletcher announced his discovery no one believed him. When he offered proof men of science took him by the hand, but the world at large turned him over to the funny papers. Ten years have passed now, and gradually a body of 200,000 converts, who have tested the theory and found it good, have changed derision to serious interest.

It is at this point that Mr. Fletcher, who formerly spread his propaganda merely by his pen, has come to New York to inaugurate a definite campaign. His beginning is small and tentative. He thinks it is much wiser to emulate the spirit of growth than it is to start the school on a grand scale. The school Mr. Fletcher intends to keep small, so that it will have a big future.

The immediate ends for which the kindergarten of vital economics is working are to spread the propaganda among teachers and social workers who come in contact with masses of the people, and to work directly with the people of the East side, who are most in need of the new gospel of nutrition. The school is not to be a charity. On the other hand, no set tuition will be charged.

JUST CURED HIM THAT WAS ALL

What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did for Thomas Moon.

Doctors Could Not Cure His Dropsy but Dodd's Kidney Pills Cleared it out Completely.

Maidstone, Sask., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—"Cured me completely. That's what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me." Such is the statement made by Thomas Moon, a well known resident of this place who for two

years suffered with Dropsical Swellings brought on by diseased Kidneys.

"I had pains in the small of my back," Mr. Moon continues, "and across the loins. The swelling commenced first in my legs and gradually got to my body. I tried different doctors but kept getting worse every day until I was swollen up to an awful size.

"One doctor sent me to the hospital where I got a little benefit, but the swelling soon all came back.

"Then I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and as I said before they cured me completely." Dropsical Swellings are caused by diseased Kidneys failing to take the surplus water out of the blood. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and the Dropsy naturally cures itself.

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.

WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR
it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.
The most skilful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using
PURITY FLOUR
can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.
If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.
THIS IS THE LABEL
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

TENDERS.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Timber for Sorel," will be received up to noon of the

FIFTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,

1909, for supplying fifty thousand cubic feet of round white pine timber, in accordance with the specifications of the Department, to be delivered at the Government Shipyard, at Sorel, P.Q., not later than the 20th of May next.

Specifications may be obtained from the Agencies of this Department at Montreal and Quebec, from the Director of the Government Shipyard at Sorel, P.Q., and from the Purchasing Agent of the Department here.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to 10 per cent. of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to deliver the timber at the tender prices.

Papers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Acting Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, 19th January, 1909.

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

They act directly on the kidneys and make them strong and healthy, thereby causing pure blood to circulate throughout the whole system.

Mrs. Frank Pous, Woodside, N.B., writes:—"I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and now I do not feel any pain whatever, and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Childs Play Wash-day
Surprise Soap
cleanses so easily that wash day is like child's play.
There is nothing in it but pure Soap
It cannot injure the clothes and gives the sweetest cleanest results. To wash the Surprise way
Read the directions on the wrapper.
You can get Surprise in any

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NOTICE.
 When a change of address is desired the
 subscriber should give both the OLD and
 the NEW address.
 SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued
 until order to stop is received and all ar-
 rars paid up.
 Remittances by P. O. order or
 M. T. W. L. L.—Matter intended for
 publication should reach us NOT
 later than 5 o'clock Wednesday after-
 noon.

Correspondence intended for publica-
 tion must have name of writer enclosed,
 not necessarily for publication but as a
 mark of good faith, otherwise it will not
 be published.
 ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOL-
 ICITED.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage
 this excellent work.

PAUL,
 Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1909.

A CONFUSION OF TERMS.

In an article on "The Marriage
 Laws of the Church" in last week's
 paper, we made the statement that
 the Archbishop of Montreal alone
 could grant a dispensation for the
 marriage of two young people who
 were married at Plattsburg some
 days ago. His Grace points out that
 this is not quite correct. The young
 gentleman is a Catholic and a resi-
 dent of New York, while the young
 lady, a resident of Montreal, is a
 Protestant. Neither are therefore un-
 der the jurisdiction of the Archbish-
 op of Montreal. His Grace Arch-
 bishop Farley, of New York, is there-
 fore the only competent authority
 who could grant a dispensation. This
 he did. It remained, however, for
 the Archbishop of Montreal to grant
 permission for a priest of this dioc-
 ese to serve as a witness to the
 marriage. As dispensations for mixed
 marriages are not granted, for the
 present at least in Montreal, His
 Grace Archbishop Bruchesi did not
 feel justified in granting such per-
 mission to a party from another dioc-
 ese when he would have to refuse
 one of his own subjects. With
 this slight exception, His Grace en-
 tirely approves the article published
 in last week's issue, and we gladly,
 at his suggestion give the above ex-
 planation.

WHERE WRONG IS RIGHT.

While the proposition that wrong
 is right is one that will be denied on
 all sides, there is one exception that
 proves the rule. Prof. —, of Toronto
 in an address before the Canadian
 Women's Historical Club of that city
 recently made some statements with
 which we all heartily agree. Said
 the learned professor:

"In a period of over 300 years
 there has hardly been a single scan-
 dal caused by the conduct of the Ro-
 man Catholic clergy of the province
 of Quebec. I doubt if any communi-
 ty, outside of Quebec, can show such
 a record."

"The French-Canadian clergy show
 a record of devotion to their cause
 purity of spirit and pureness of pur-
 pose," he went on to say. "The clergy
 have devoted themselves with
 amazing self-sacrifice. The Cure
 works hard and takes his duties se-
 riously. He is the friend of his peo-
 ple and the people trust him. Their
 relations are cordial. Any aloofness
 is due to his sense of the solemnity
 of his position."

"The habitant is profoundly and
 sincerely religious."

Speaking further of the state of
 mind of the farmers of this province,
 Prof. Wrong continued:

When a man is injured a habitant
 will call a priest before he calls a
 doctor. It was exceedingly rare for
 a priest to die and leave any for-

tune. Each priest has a parish of
 from 400 to 500 people. They get
 their stipend from tithes on cereal
 products only. A man can raise on-
 ly stock on his farm and not of ne-
 cessity pay a tithe. When a man
 raises cereals only one twenty-sixth
 of it goes to the priest.

It was saying a lot for the priests
 when it was said that some have
 encouraged farmers to go into rais-
 ing stock.

Surely such a pronouncement from
 a man who declares that he has been
 studying the social forces of French
 Canadian villages life for twenty
 five years justifies us in stating em-
 phatically that in this case "Wrong
 is right." We heartily echo the wish
 expressed by the lecturer that a bet-
 ter understanding should be brought
 about between the French speaking
 and the English speaking people of
 this country.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

A gathering of landowners in Ire-
 land, held in Dublin last week de-
 nounced the state of lawlessness ex-
 isting in Ireland. While there has
 been for many centuries a reign of
 lawlessness in the unfortunate coun-
 try of our fathers, the offences
 against the moral law have not been
 committed, in the main, against
 those who are accused by the group
 of absentee landlords who held forth
 under the shadow of the castle. The
 criminal evictions that have desolat-
 ed that country, and reduced her
 population have been caused by these
 same absentees who with their rack
 rents and other methods of procedure
 supported by the laws made by those
 who did not know much, and cared
 less, of the feelings of the people for
 they legislated, have at times, in-
 deed provoked reprisals that we
 must regret but which were to be
 expected, for, after all the Irish are
 very human, and it is divine to stand
 everything without striking back.

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The landowners, in convention as-
 sembled, have been singularly unfor-
 tunate in their choice of a time for
 making their calumnious declaration
 against the alleged lawlessness in Ire-
 land. Only a few days ago on the
 opening of the Clare assizes, Judge
 Bodkin, at Clare, was presented with
 a pair of white gloves to mark the
 fact that there were no cases of
 crime to be tried. The same thing
 happened at Drogheda and at Lime-
 rick. In all the districts where the
 land purchase bill has been put into
 even partial operation, agrarian
 crime, the only kind of lawlessness
 that exists to any extent in Ireland,
 has disappeared.

We prefer to the declaration of the
 absentee landowners the statements
 of Hon. Herbert Gladstone, the Eng-
 lish Home Secretary: "I wish the
 calendars of crime in England were
 as light as they are in Ireland," the
 statement of Judge Bodkin, at the
 opening of the Clare assizes: "So far
 as ordinary crime is concerned, Clare
 —and I believe the same remark ap-
 plies to all Ireland—compares favor-
 ably with any country in the world."
 These declarations from men who
 are not identified to any extent
 with the Irish national movement,
 and are surely worth the vapourings
 of the absentee landlords and of
 Sir Edward Carson, since those who
 spoke thus have access to the sta-
 tistics of the courts of Ireland. Mr.
 John E. Redmond, the Irish National
 leader, whose sincerity and up-
 rightness no man dares question,
 goes further and declares: "By com-
 parison with England and Scotland,
 Ireland is in a state of perfect im-
 munity from crime. There is practi-
 cally no crime in Ireland. The jails
 all over Ireland are being closed up."

Any sane person may take his
 choice of the above statements and
 there is not much doubt as to the
 conclusion which will be reached.

SPREADING CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

While we are far from claiming
 that our paper is the only means
 for upholding the Catholic spirit in
 our population, we do claim to be
 doing our share towards this end.
 Those who encourage our work are
 also doing their part. There are still
 a great many, however, who should
 be engaged in this good work, but
 who, for one reason or another, have
 not given their adhesion to the work.
 We would ask our subscribers to
 call the attention of such as these to
 the following paragraph from the
 pen of a great Irishman and a good
 Catholic:

A few days since a friend told us
 of a parish which fifteen years ago
 had four hundred and fifty members;
 now it has barely three hundred,
 the clergyman in charge toiled night
 and day at his post, but his people,
 with few exceptions, took no Cath-
 olic journals. As the young peo-
 ple grew up they followed the secu-
 lar spirit, and little by little fell
 away from the Church. Were these
 fathers and mothers without blame?
 Very truly has Leo XIII. asserted:

"A good Catholic journal is a per-
 petual mission in a parish." As the
 years go by this will be more widely
 recognized.—Charles J. O'Malley.

**THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVEN-
 TION.**

Last week witnessed one of the
 most remarkable meetings ever seen
 in Ireland in recent years. Fully two
 thousand delegates representing all
 shades of opinion in the dear old
 land gathered together to deliberate
 on the best means of securing the
 happiness and prosperity of the be-
 loved island which is so dear to all
 her sons and daughters. The press
 agencies have endeavored to throw
 as much cold water as possible on
 the proceedings by exaggerating dif-
 ferences which arose in the con-
 vention. Such differences, how-
 ever, were only such as might be ex-
 pected in such a large body of men
 of differing views. All, however,
 were agreed on the main issue, the
 need of a measure to grant Home
 Rule for Ireland. They were also
 agreed that the problem of
 land purchase must be solved as a
 preliminary of the settling of the
 larger question.

A difference of opinion exists, it is
 true, as to the best means to be
 adopted for the solution of this prob-
 lem, but the main fact remains that
 all want it solved in the same direc-
 tion, the only question being
 which is the best way to
 bring it about. The
 vast majority, however, accepted the
 views of Mr. John E. Redmond, the
 Irish Nationalist leader, and his
 views triumphed all along the line.
 The opposition was so slight that
 when the question was put to the
 vote, only two votes were registered
 against it.

In the face of this result, all the
 talk of the Irish disagreeing must
 fall flat. True, the convention as
 a body voted against the stand
 taken on the Irish language as a
 compulsory subject in the National
 University. This, however, for the
 time being, is only a subsidiary ques-
 tion and the divergence in opinions
 is not so great that it cannot be
 settled by mutual concessions which
 will, in all likelihood, be brought
 about with slight delay. Taken as
 a whole the great convention was a
 striking success and demonstrates
 that the Irish people stand as a
 unit behind the parliamentary party
 which speaks for them with a man-
 date that admits of no doubt.

A FRIEND OF TOLERANCE.

Mr. F. X. Dupuis, one of the Re-
 corders of the city of Montreal, has
 once more demonstrated his unfit-
 ness for the high position which he oc-
 cupies as a dispenser of justice in the
 city court. His remarks upon the
 statements of his colleague, Mr. R.
 S. Weir, besides being in bad taste,
 were also in opposition to the laws
 of the country, as well as calculated
 to weaken the moral tone of the
 city.

When a warrant is issued for a
 thief or any other criminal, the of-
 ficer charged with that warrant im-
 mediately proceeds to arrest the ac-
 cused with all due diligence. Why
 should any exception be made for
 those guilty of the most degrading
 crime in the calendar? When Mr.
 Dupuis declared that the ends of jus-
 tice are well served by the practice
 of sending a warning to the keepers
 of disorderly houses that they must
 come before the court to answer the
 charge, he is guilty of legal heresy.
 The warrant covers not only the in-
 mates of the house, but the frequen-
 ters as well, and how can the fre-
 quenters be brought before the court
 when they are warned that the place
 which they frequent is placed under
 the ban and that those who frequent
 it are liable to the penalties of the
 law? We prefer the view of Sir
 Henri T. Taschereau, Chief Justice
 of the Court of King's Bench, upon
 the legality of the question at issue,
 while as to the moral issues involved
 we feel on safer ground with such
 men as His Grace Archbishop Bru-
 chesi, His Lordship Bishop Racicot,
 Rev. Dr. Farthing, the Anglican Bis-
 hop, Rev. Arthur French, and the
 members of the Anglican Synod,
 both clerical and lay, than we would
 in following the views of Recorder
 Dupuis, Dr. Dagenais, Mr. Godfroi
 Langlois, M.L.A., and the other
 friends of "tolerance" in such mat-
 ters.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Who will give the first thousand
 towards the new palace for the
 Archbishop? Don't all speak at
 once.

Those who came to Montreal to
 try our winter climate got the Cana-
 dian winter with a vengeance.

The Canadian Extension Society
 has received funds for two chapels
 as a memorial to the son of the
 donor, Mr. A. A. Hirst, of Philadel-
 phia.

Let it be our happiness this day to
 add to the happiness of those around
 us, to comfort some sorrow, to re-
 lieve some want, to add some
 strength to our neighbors' virtue.

The sixth annual meeting of the
 Catholic Educational Association
 will be held in Boston the second
 week of next July. The invitation
 to hold the convention in Boston
 was extended to the Association by
 Archbishop O'Connell at the con-
 vention in Cincinnati last July.

A notable feature of the University
 of Virginia's elaborate celebration in
 honor of the Edgar Allan Poe cen-
 tenary was the bestowal of medals
 on seventy-five persons who have
 aided materially in furthering Poe's
 reputation as a man of letters.
 Among those to whom these memo-
 rials were awarded was Father
 John B. Tabb, of St. Charles' Col-
 lege, Ellicott City, Md., widely
 known as the poet-priest.

Half a million lives are wasted an-
 nually through the use of opium. The
 use of the drug is the ruin of the
 Asiatic race and has unfortunately
 extended to America. President
 Roosevelt has interested himself in
 the opium evil at the suggestion of
 Archbishop Harty of Manila, and
 delegates have been appointed by
 China, Japan, Siam, Persia, Rus-
 sia, Germany, France, Great Bri-
 tain, Holland and the United States
 to attend a universal conference to
 remedy the opium habit.

Those persons who are afraid that
 American institutions would perish
 and liberty be unknown if a Cath-
 olic were elected President of this
 republic, should look at Canada
 which is happy and prosperous un-
 der a Catholic Premier, Sir Wilfrid
 Laurier, now in his third term of
 office. He has not invited the Pope
 to move to Quebec, nor requested the
 College of Cardinals to direct him in
 politics. He has in his cabinet 4
 Catholics, 4 Episcopalians, 2 Metho-
 dists, 2 Presbyterians, and 1 Inde-
 pendent.—Catholic Columbian.

Recently in Salem, Ore., the Rev.
 Father Chiappa, S.J., read a paper
 before the Ministerial Association
 convening in that city. The learned
 Jesuit's subject was "The Authority
 of the Catholic Church: Its Origin,
 Nature and Extent," and a discus-
 sion followed in which nearly all
 the Ministers present took part. Af-
 ter the discussion Father Chiappa was
 permitted to answer the objections.
 Throughout a most friendly spirit
 prevailed, and, though dissenting,
 his audience fully appreciated the
 paper. It was the first appearance
 of a Catholic priest before the asso-
 ciation in that city.

**The Catholic View of
 Darwinism.**

The present year, 1909, is also
 the centennial of Darwin's birth. He
 was born Feb. 12, 1809. Father
 Gerard, the eminent English Jesuit,
 has an article in the February issue
 of the Messenger, from which we se-
 lect these paragraphs.

It was on the 1st of July, 1858,
 at a meeting of the Linnean so-
 ciety, that the essential principles of
 the Darwinian system were publicly
 exhibited, in an essay jointly con-
 tributed by Mr. Darwin and Mr. A.
 R. Wallace, who had arrived inde-
 pendently at similar conclusions.

Phrases used by the authors to ex-
 hibit their more essential principles
 in summary form have become classi-
 cal. Darwin spoke of "Natural
 Selection" as the agent to which or-
 ganic developments are to be at-
 tributed. Wallace of "The Struggle
 for Existence." As will be seen,
 both phrases mean practically the
 same, and combined by Herbert
 Spencer as "Survival of the Fit-
 test" they compendiously describe
 the root idea which underlies the
 whole Darwinian scheme.

THE OLD THEORY.

It was to be expected that many
 of the older school of Naturalists
 would be set against a doctrine
 which contradicted beliefs that had
 long held sacred, and threatened to
 sweep away all landmarks in the
 field they had spent their lives in
 exploring. There was, in particular,
 an obstinate belief in the absolute
 fixity of species, the paramount im-
 portance attached to which, in the
 eyes of all parties, is now not easy
 to comprehend. For a century no
 one has questioned the authority of
 Linnaeus, who deified a species as
 the posterity of one ancestral pair
 originally created in the type trans-
 mitted to their descendants.

But while both in England and
 on the continent, especially in
 France, some leaders of scientific
 opinion showed themselves hostile,
 or at least unconvinced, the theory
 of evolution coupled with Darwin's
 name, soon gained general accept-
 ance, although many of its warmest
 partisans were lukewarm in the ad-
 vocation of Natural Selection as the
 ruling factor in its operation—and
 thus were not characteristically Dar-
 winian. A signal instance was that
 of Professor Huxley, who, while he

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Application to Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an ap-
 plication will be made to the Par-
 liament of Canada at its next ses-
 sion by the Cedars Rapids Manu-
 facturing and Power Company for an
 Act extending the time granted by
 its charter Chapter 65 of the Sta-
 tutes of 1904, (Section 12) for the
 expropriation of lands; and for
 other purposes.

C. DESSAULLES,
 Solicitor for Applicant.
 Dated at Montreal this eighteenth
 day of January, 1909.

did more than any other man to
 promote the spread of Darwinism,
 always exhibited a marked reserve
 in regard to this, its most essential
 element.

**PRESENT STATUS OF THE
 THEORY.**

As to the subsequent progress of
 Darwinism and its present standing
 in the scientific world, it is by no
 means easy to speak with assurance
 on account of the almost universal
 lack of precision with which the
 term is employed. In the large
 classes of the general public who
 talk of science and call themselves
 Darwinians, the great majority have
 evidently never read the works of
 Darwin himself, or his authorized
 exponents, and have most vague and
 erroneous ideas about his doctrine.
 Amongst those who are really men
 of science, whilst a profession of loy-
 alty to Darwin's teachings is consid-
 ered imperative, it is hard to dis-
 cover any who are genuine Darwin-
 ians. In evolution the vast majority
 implicitly believe, but round the
 controversies which it has been wrought
 out of, they have never raged and
 show no symptom of ceasing to do
 so; while as to Natural Selection,
 though it is constantly invoked in
 general terms as potent to solve all
 problems, we usually hear different
 language when crucial points are dis-
 cussed.

THE CATHOLIC VIEW.

The Darwinian hypothesis cannot
 possibly come into contact or con-
 flict with any fundamental truth
 either of religion or philosophy, for,
 as already observed, it makes no pre-
 tence to explain the origin of any-
 thing, and leaves the problem of ori-
 ginal causation exactly where it has
 ever been. Secondly, from what we
 have seen it will in any case be time
 enough to enquire how to reconcile
 other beliefs with the doctrine of
 Darwinism or Evolution when we
 shall have clear and certain knowl-
 edge as to what it is with which
 they are to be reconciled.

As to the theory of Evolution it-
 self, there can be no grounds for sup-
 posing that it is atheistic or mate-
 rialistic, provided always that we
 acknowledge, as common sense obliges
 us, that it is the effect of a power
 and wisdom transmitting all the
 forces which we discover operating
 in nature. As St. Augustine said, in
 creating the seed God creates the
 plant, no less than if He created it
 in its mature development; and, si-
 milarly, the same doctor held, God
 created the world by a single act or
 word, and all the animals and plants
 which it contains, not separately as
 they now exist, but potentialiter at
 que causaliter, in the force destined

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To the Editor, T-
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To the Editor
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Correspondence.

Universal Irish Peasant Proprietorship.

To the Editor, True Witness:
Dear Sir,—Kindly insert in your influential journal the enclosed letter of mine which has been published in the Irish News of to-day. We require (complete or) Universal Irish peasant proprietorship. It will take a terrible effort to induce or rather compel the Irish landlord and the English government to consent to it and nothing short of this will give Ireland a basis on which to build Irish prosperity. Meantime we should surrender nothing which our representatives and the Irish people have hard fighting obtained from an unwilling Parliament in the past. Thanking you for past favors and in anticipation for one now requested.

Yours very sincerely,
EUGENE CANON M'KENNA, P.P.
Shantouagh, January 30, 1909.

To the Editor, Irish News:
Dear Sir,—Having proved clearly and convincingly that the higher rate of annuity is better for purchasing tenants than the lower rate, and vice versa—and I must say it is surprising that any proof is required—I am rejoiced to find that some of the most prominent advocates of the opinion that lower rate is better for the purchasing tenants than a higher rate of annuity now admit that the higher rate is better, but say it is a pity it was ever given up for the low annuity rate, and that now it is impolitic to change it back again.

Thus they say that even now, after the landlords, in council assembled, demanded at their convention held in Kildare Street, Dublin, on the 3rd and 4th of last December—again only a few days ago—a similar demand was made—that the rate of interest should be raised on the purchasing tenant from 2-3-4 to 3 per cent., or perhaps higher—they say even after the landlords have repudiated the financial clauses of the Act of 1903, still the tenants should continue to pay some five years' purchase above the price that was actually made—that the landlords, the tenants, and the Government officials to be fair and just price.

This pronouncement clears the air. Surely no body of Irishmen assembled in convention to advise regarding Land Purchase—other than Irish landlords and their advocates—would dream of any lower scale of annuity rate than 4 per cent., considering the landlords' repudiations of the financial clauses of the Act of 1903, considering their demand that an increased rate of interest should be charged to by the purchasing tenants and, above all, considering the present unjust Land Purchase prices under the 3-1-4 annuity rate scale.

Before the annuity rate was changed in 1903 from 4 to 3-1-4 per cent., the average land purchase price in 1901 and 1902 was 17-3-4 years' purchase, but since 1903 the average price has been 22-6 years' purchase. The following are the results:—The purchase price of a rental of £100 during 1901 and 1902 averaged £1775, and the purchasing price of the same rental since 1903 averaged £2260. These figures are taken from the statistics given by the Irish Land Commission. Thus, £100 rental at 17-3-4 years' purchase and at 4 per cent. scale of annuity rate gives £71 to be paid annually for 42-1-2 years, when all would be paid. Total amount to be paid during all these years is £3017 10s; and the £100 rental at 22-6 years' purchase amounts to £2260, and at 3-1-4 per cent. annuity rate gives an annuity of £73 9s to be paid for 68-1-2 years. Total amount during those years £5031 9s.

MORE THAN £2000, AND HIGHER AMOUNT

than when the rate of annuity was 4 per cent. What a glaring increase on a rental of £100!
Ireland is the only agricultural country among the enlightened nations of Christendom where the peasantry are not universally the proprietors of their holdings. Ireland is the only country in the Christian world where the population has dwindled away by half within the last three score years. Yet Ireland is naturally fertile as well as beautiful, and considering its latitude it enjoys a mild and healthy and delightful climate, and is inhabited by a race second to no other in noble qualities, which is manifest wherever the dispersed race find a home. And yet our people are impoverished and our country depopulated by unjust land laws still on in the twentieth century.

It is not properly known in America that millions and millions of our Irish people for a few hundreds of years, unfeeling, and unjust landlords? The treatment that our people have received and are still receiving throughout the greater part of Ireland is a crime against humanity. The Irish can be prosperous in America, in Canada, and in the United States, in Australia, and in South Africa, wherever they enjoy fair and free government.

It is not properly known in America, Australia, South Africa, and other civilized lands how, for the sake of propping up Irish landlordism, so ruinous to our people and our country, the best, most order-loving, most upright, and tender-hearted of the Irish people—including our representatives—gentlemen who in any other civilized and Christian country would be looked upon as the most upright of citizens, the very ornament and props of society, are dragged to the King's prisons, where they are detained from their

families, imprisoned year after year, even at the joyous season of Christmas festivities, that in other lands bring such cheer and gladness to the Christian heart, Ireland alone being excepted.

Your readers may ask what can be the cause of this, and how it can happen? As has been said, it is done in the interest of Irish landlordism, that has ruined and is still ruining our people and our country. I But some one may say, how can such administration of civil law exist here in the midst of enlightened nations now in the twentieth century?

There was once an English monarch named Edward the Third. He ruled his kingdom with a rod of iron centuries before Cromwell and Elizabeth, and almost centuries before Henry the Eighth followed so faithfully in his footsteps. To paint his character it is merely requisite to say that after he found it necessary to raise the disastrous siege of Tournay, which he had so determinedly besieged with his numerous forces, supported by three auxiliary contingents, one of which numbered forty thousand troops, his temper got the better of him to such an extent that he hastened home to England, where he suddenly, without warning, dismissed his Chancellor, Treasurer and Master of the Rolls, and ordered the arrest of three of his judges and of many of the revenue collectors. And then he ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president of the Council, to answer before the Court of Exchequer, certain charges. It is sufficient to say that the Archbishop refused, and at once appealed to Magna Charta. At the next meeting of Parliament.

THE LORDS SUSTAINED HIS APPEAL.

The King whined, saying such action weakened his prerogative, but the poor King, if he were now living, might rejoice, as our Irish civil courts don't weaken his prerogative—to be brief, now in the twentieth century in Ireland, to prop up Irish landlordism, that is so disastrous to our country and our people, the Ministers of Edward the Seventh, so to speak, call up from the grave Edward the Third, whom I have just described, and by his authority fill our prisons with our best citizens, and all in the interest of the cruel effort of Irish landlordism? Civilized peoples of the world, who hear this story, you may be asked could effrontery go farther than this cruel effrontery of Irish landlordism?

UNIVERSAL PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

secured at fair prices. Besides, the future tenants should be at once protected, and so should all others who are similarly or almost similarly circumstanced. The zone land purchase system, with its want of inspection, requires to be completely abolished. There should be no guarantee given by the Irish ratepayers unless, perhaps, in the case of some person or persons who would clearly neglect their business, as such a guarantee leads to exorbitant prices. The Irish peasant occupiers are willing, and proclaim themselves willing, to give a fair price, determined by fair and competent authority. And the scale of annuity rate should not be higher than 4 per cent. for several just reasons; and an inquiry be made in the other of Christendom, it will be found that such a rate is considered fair. In every civilized country laws for the public welfare have been, and will continue to be, made till the end of time, compelling, if we desire to use the expression, all to observe those laws. Railways must be built, laborers' cottages be erected, vehicles must be lighted. But who designates those laws by the term compulsory? They are enacted for the public good, and that suffices. Universal peasant proprietorship will benefit Ireland more than all the other laws enacted for the last half century.

A sympathizer suggests that I should give the name of the latest victim of landlord oppression in this district, who were left on the roadside and driven from their homes during the last few weeks—during the Christmas season, that should bring joy and gladness to family circles in every Christian land.

At his suggestion, I give the names of those poor people. They are Mr. Peter Daly, of Tullyglass, Shantouagh, County Monaghan, with his heartbroken wife and four helpless children, the youngest being only two years of age.

When will the English people in their strong sympathy and in their strength, supported by the upright people of America, Australia, and, indeed, of the civilized world, stop to these cruelties? The Irish peasantry ask merely for fair play. They are willing to give a fair price, fixed by fair and competent authority, to the landlords. They wish a stop put to those harrowing scenes. The peasantry here have no factories. They want protection and security in their homes. They ask for the sake of fair play for the sake of justice, to obtain universal peasant proprietorship, at fair prices.

With best thanks for your great kindness, I am, yours sincerely,
EUGENE CANON M'KENNA, P.P.
Shantouagh, Jan. 28, 1904.

Corns are caused by the pressure of tight boots, but no one need be troubled with them long when a simple remedy as Holloway's Corn Cure is available.

Coming to the Academy.

Most theatre goers are familiar with the plays written by Clyde Fitch. One of this prolific playwright's best and most worthy successes, "The Straight Road," which had a long run at the Astor Theatre in New York, comes to the Academy all next week with the same special scenery and most of the original cast except Miss Victorson, who plays the role formerly taken by Miss Blanche Walsh.

The plot tells of the struggles and the triumphant rise of a girl of the slums from the crooked path of the transgressor towards the heights of "the straight road." There is a compelling dramatic situation at the end of the third act. To save her benefactress from becoming the victim of a scoundrel, she invites the man to visit her in her room, and secures a promise from the lady who has rescued her from the slums, to come to the room later. The scoundrel wants to marry the young lady but he makes love, with evil purpose, to the girl from the Bowery. The benefactress has been told of this, and, womanlike, she has refused to believe a word of it. The poor wraith's plans go awry. The young man comes, the young lady comes later, but ahead of her comes Molly's own sweetheart, whose rage is boundless. But for the entrance of the others there would be murder. All her friends, including her sweetheart, cut her off and leave her kneeling in despair at the door that has been closed in her face. Finally the revulsion comes. She feels that her efforts to be good have ended in deep injustice. She renounces everyone. The young man brought with him a bottle of whiskey and left it standing on the table. She sees it and grasps it eagerly, pouring out a bumper for herself. She lifts the glass to her lips. At that moment the limelight plays upon a picture of the Virgin which faces her on the wall. The girl catches her breath, drops the glass, and falls on her knees.

Miss Minnie Victorson, who takes the part of the Bowery girl, plays the part "with a fine sense of discrimination and technic," says the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer, "and the play is the best seen at the Lyceum this season."

Picturesque Westport.

An old-world picturesque town is Westport, nestling in the shelter of a valley beside the deepest retreat of Clew Bay, says the Dublin Leader. It does not, unlike Galway, Castlebar, or Sligo, occupy a space, glorious or inglorious, in history's pages. When other towns were disturbed by war's alarms, tranquility still brooded over Westport, but still it has not taken advantage of its immunity from strife to forward the arts of peace; for, looking back through the centuries, we observe that changes, both far-reaching and important, have taken place—changes which are, unfortunately, very much for the worse.

The principal thoroughfare in the town is the Mall, through which the Westport river flows, falling over a number of cascades on the way. Its banks are lined with trees, which afford a cool shade in the summer months to the tired wayfarer, as well as to the citizens, when they come out to enjoy the open air, and gaze at the moving waters, and listen to the noise of the cascades. The hotels, the banks, the post-office and places of divine worship are all situated in this street. Two other streets run at right angles from it, and these are bounded by another street, which runs parallel to the Mall. The streets are generally low-sized, with the floors, in most cases, lower than the footpath. In the centre of one of the squares, at the junction of two streets, is a lofty Doric column, resting on a massive pedestal, and surmounted by a statue of O'Connell? No. Of Davis? No. Of Parnell? No, but of George Glendinning. Of the man who is thus enthroned in Westport, the inscription only tells that he was born towards the end of the eighteenth century, and died towards the middle of the nineteenth.

Tradition also adds that he was a land and house agent, and a J. P., who played at being a despot in the district, and to whom it was the very breath of life to strike terror into the mere Irish. For the smallest offence he invariably sentenced the culprit to be confined in the pillory, and he always strode around in the evening to see that the sentence had been carried out. After his departure from his labors in this world, the landlords came to the conclusion that there could be no greater symbol of their power than to have him enthroned in the Market place. His effigy still soars aloft, but the power of those whom he served so well is fast slipping from their hands.

The railway station is about a quarter of a mile from the town, and there intervenes a very steep hill, which renders it laborious to cart goods from the town to the station. The quay is about a mile and a half from the town, and on this road, too, there is another hill, but steeper even than the railway hill, but light vehicles and passengers have the privilege of going to the quay through the Marquis of Sligo's demesne over a level road. The demesne lies between the quay and the town, and the principal entrance to it is from the Mall. It is surrounded by a high wall, inside of which are contained several hundred acres. A thickly planted wood runs the whole way around the de-

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mesne, while the interior is also scattered with trees, with shrubberies scattered here and there. The river runs through the demesne, where it also forms several cascades, and, before reaching the castle, it divides into two streams, which enclose the castle and immediate grounds, and form a large pond at the rear. The castle is a plain, modern building of cut stone, with a double roof, and the entrance is ornamented with a large porch, which is approached by a flight of steps.

The Marquis of Sligo is one of the great territorial magnates of Connaught. He owns the town of Westport, and has a rent-roll of about sixteen thousand pounds per year. He possesses over a hundred thousand acres in the neighborhood of the town. In his estate is included Croagh Patrick and the Erriff mountains, and many another mountain, too. None of the property has been sold to the tenants, as he was only willing to sell the mountains, but not the plains, when approached by a deputation on the subject, and this arrangement the tenants would not agree to.

After passing through the demesne the road skirts the shore of Clew Bay, as far as the village of Louisbourg, some twelve miles distant. Of all the magnificent indentations on the western coast, Clew Bay is one of the finest, and it resembles Galway Bay in that its entrance is protected by Clare Island, as the latter is by the Islands of Aran. Along this shore road are situated some very beautiful villas, which command charming views of the bay, and the mountains, and it is generally with a thrill of pleasure that the traveller notices, on the entrance of one of them, the name "Mallow Cottage."

About five miles from the town is Murrisk Abbey, from which a path-way, about two miles in extent, leads to the summit of the most venerated mountain in Ireland—Croagh Patrick. Its conical-shaped summit, standing out in bold outline against the sky, and towering above all the other mountains in which this region abounds, must have attracted the attention of St. Patrick when within ten or fifteen miles of it, and have there and then given rise to the idea that on that mountain was the place, of all other places, most suitable for him to retire to, and, away from the haunts of men, with the silence only broken by the cries of the plover and the curlew, and the lowing of the

sheep and cattle in the distance, to lead, during the coming season of Lent, an undisturbed communion with his Creator.

From the summit of Croagh Patrick a scene unfolds itself before the spectator, which is not to be equalled in any other part of the country.

"Islands that empurpled bright Floating amid the liquid light, And mountains that like giants stand To sentinel enchanted land."

From the base of the mountain extends the wide expanse of Clew Bay, dotted with numerous islands at its eastern extremity; while at the entrance tower aloft the mountains of Clare Island—the island that is so largely associated with the wonderful career of the "Queen of Men." To the northwest are the mountainous cliffs of Achill, and away northwards rise the peaks of Cusackmarragh, Nephin Beg, and Slieve Carr, that stand sentinel over the wild and dreary, yet, withal, interesting, region of Erris and Tyrarlow. To the northeast can be seen the silvery waters of Lough Conn, with the Solitary Nephin mountain rising in stately grandeur beside it. Looking southwards, the most remarkable feature of the prospect is the noble Erriff mountain, conical-shaped, too, like Croagh Patrick, though not so clearly defined. Along its base can be seen here and there glimpses of Erriff river, which flows through a lovely valley, bounded on one side by Maumtrasna and the Partry mountains, and on the other by Bengorm and the Cummin hills. To the southwest rises the peak of Benbulbin, beside the waters of Lough Dhu, and behind it towers aloft the peaks of Mullree on the shore of Killery Bay, and away beyond Mullree can be seen looming faintly in the distance the peaks of the Twelve Bens. Directly south are the Leenan mountains, and behind them the Maamturk mountains, and the numerous peaks that rise from the Joyce's country.

Anyone who had visited Croagh Patrick some years ago would now see on the summit, when within five or six miles of it, an object that he had not previously observed. This is the chapel built of concrete, and capable of containing a few hundred persons, and in it service is held on Pilgrimage day. The mountain presents an interesting sight on the day of the Pilgrimage, as up-

wards of ten thousand persons take part in it, and from early morning till mid-day, continuous files of people can be seen wending their way along the pathway that leads to the summit.

Books Received.

HANDBOOK OF INTERIOR DECORATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY, GUELPH, has just come to hand. It is a complete description of the interior of the magnificent Church of Our Lady, Guelph. It gives in detail the history of the church from its humble beginning, 1844, as a small wooden building down to the present one, styled the Colonne of Canada, designed by Joseph Connolly, an eminent architect, who had worked upon Armagh Cathedral, and had travelled extensively through Europe, studying specially Gothic buildings, thus making himself an authority. He was assisted in his design by the Rev. Father Hamel.

To give a rapid description and brief explanation of the interior of the church—decorations, paintings, windows and emblems—the present Handbook has been arranged and brought out by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, S.J., in the hope too that visitors will thus gain some insight into the decorative scheme and its meaning, and be able to carry away with him a souvenir of the building which all the arts combine to render a monument of rare beauty. This handbook can be obtained by addressing J. J. Connolly, S.J., Church of Our Lady, Guelph; Price, 25 cents.

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ck's Hall, 92 St.
every 2nd and
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business, at 8
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BOYS and GIRLS

THE BOY THAT LAUGHS.

I know a funny little boy—
The happiest ever born!
His face is like a beam of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.
He struck his funny bone?

I saw him tumble on his nose,
And waited for a groan—
But how he laughed! Do you sup-
pose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he
speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
His ripples overrun his cheeks
Like waves on snowy sand.

He smiles the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The schoolroom for a joke he takes—
His lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know;
Who pout and moan and sigh.

WHERE TOM FOUND HIS MAN-
NERS.

Tom's father was a rich man, and
Tom lived in a large house in the
country. He had a pony and many
other pets, and wore fine clothes.
Tom was very proud of all the fine
things his father's money bought.

One day when Tom was playing in
the yard he saw a boy standing at
the gate. He was ragged and dirty
with his hat torn, and his feet were
bare. But he had a pleasant face.

"Please give me a drink," said
the boy. "If you are rich you can
spare me a dipper of water."
"We can't spare you anything,"
said Tom. "If you don't go away I
will set the dogs on you."

The boy laughed and walked away,
swinging the tin pail in his hand.
"I think I will get some black-
berries, too," said Tom to himself.
He went out to a meadow where there
were plenty of berries.

Tom saw some fine large ones
growing just over the ditch. He
thought he could leap over it very
easily. He gave a run and a very
big jump. The ditch was wider than
he thought, and instead of going
over it, he came down in the mid-
dle of it.

The mud was very thick and soft,
and Tom sank down in it to his
waist. He was very much frighten-
ed, and screamed for help. But he
had not much hope that help would
come, for he was a long way from
any house.

He screamed until he was tired,
He began to think he would have
to spend the night in the ditch, when
he heard steps on the grass. Looking
up he saw the ragged boy he had
driven from the gate.

"Please help me out," said Tom,
crying. "I will give you a dollar."
"I don't want the dollar," said
the boy, lying down flat on the
grass. He held out both hands to
Tom and drew him out of the ditch.

Tom was covered with mud, his
hat was gone, and one shoe was
lost in the ditch. He looked very
miserable.

"Who is dirty now?" asked the
boy.
"I am," said poor Tom; "but I
thank you very much for helping me
out of the mire. And I am sorry
I sent you away from the gate."
"The next time I come perhaps
you will treat me better," said the
boy. "I am not rich, but I am
stronger than you are, and I think
I have better manners."

"I think so, too," said Tom.
The next day when Tom saw the
boy going by the gate he called him
in, showed him his rabbits, doves
and little ducks, and gave him a
ride on his pony.
"You have good manners now,"
said the boy.
"Yes," said Tom. "I found them
in the ditch."—Florence B. Hall-
well.

THE GIRL WHO STARED.

"There she is, staring at me
again! It's positively uncomfor-
table. I wonder what she can want?"
Gladys made a little movement of
impatience. For several weeks now
as she climbed into the street car
which was to take her to school,
she had been aware that a plainly
dressed, heavy featured girl had
looked up eagerly. As Gladys chat-
ted with the schoolmates who joined
her block by block, the sensation
that she was subject to close scrutiny
was uncomfortably present. Occa-
sionally she turned her head quick-
ly enough to catch the eye of the
girl behind her, and on such occa-
sions the watchful eyes were at once
lowered. But as a rule it was not
more than a minute before she felt
herself again the object of observa-
tion.

"I really feel as if her eyes were
gimlets and were boring holes in my
back," Gladys complained in an ex-
aggerated, schoolgirl fashion. "I
never knew anything so impertinent
and horrid. Some day I'll give her
a lesson. You see if I don't!"
And the time came when she car-
ried out her threat. She was feeling
unusually snappish that morning
for she had sat up late writing a
composition, and the results were
not such as to satisfy herself. Her
head ached and her nerves were un-
usually sensitive.

To add to her other irrita-
tions the girl who stared at her di-
rectly behind her, and Gladys re-
alized more fully than ever the gim-
let-like quality in her gaze of which
she had before complained.

All at once her patience left her,
and she turned sharply. "I beg your
pardon," she said, "but is there
anything I can do for you?" She
had meant the question to be crush-
ing. She was rather surprised when
the girl lifted a pair of mild, un-
abashed eyes.

"I guess you noticed I was looking
at you," said the girl. "I don't
wonder, for it is the living truth
that I can't keep my eyes off you.
The fact is," she paused, catching
her breath sharply, "you're just the
image of my sister that died."
"Oh," exclaimed Gladys. Those
who knew her well would have de-
tected an apologetic dismay in the
monosyllable. But the other girl
did not seem to notice the hauteur
of Gladys's opening question.

"You wouldn't suppose it to look
at me, but she was as pretty as a
picture. Her hair curled up on her
neck just the way yours does, and
her lashes were curly, too. It's been
just a treat for me to watch you
morning after morning. I hated to
leave Saturday come because I mis-
sed you so. And there was one day
—it was two weeks ago Wednesday—
when you didn't take my car."

"I was sick," Gladys stammered.
The color had mounted to the roots
of her hair. She was ashamed to
meet the other's eyes.

"I thought you were, you looked
so pale the next day," Susie was
like that. Some days she had so
much color, just as you have to-
day, and then again she would be
pale, like a little white lily. But I
guess folks who look like her can't
help being sweet."

Gladys gasped. She could not re-
sist the thought that some of her
friends could enlighten her new ac-
quaintance on this particular point.
"I've told mother about you," the
other girl continued. "She always
asks about you when I get home at
night. She likes to know what you
wear and all that. Some day she
wants to come down on the car with
me to see if you really look so
much like Susie as I say. She'd have
come before, only I'm afraid it'll
make her cry when she sees you. I
used to cry myself at first, just be-
cause I wanted you to look around
and smile."

"Next time," Gladys promised, in
a voice far from steady. "I will look
around and smile." Then she sig-
naled the conductor and left the
car. She had not carried out her
original intention and taught a les-
son to the girl who stared but she
herself had learned something she
was not likely to forget.

A teacher had told the class of
the wonderful voyage of Columbus,
and how he insisted on continuing
the voyage after the other men were
clamoring to return. Then she asked,
"Who was Columbus?" with a
view of hearing how well they had
followed her talk.

One little hand went up.
"Well, Johnny, who was he?" asked
the teacher.
"Columbus was the gem of the
ocean," was the answer.

Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better
known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has
used
**MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER
PILLS**

He has also used them for his patients
when nursing them, and it is a well-known
fact that small-pox sufferers must keep the
bowels well regulated.

Read what he says:—"I have been
afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and
have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no
avail until about four years ago I tried
your Laxa-Liver Pills, and got instant relief.
Since then I have nursed different patients
afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I
have used your valuable pills.

My wishes are that all persons suffering
with stomach or liver troubles will try Mil-
burn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise
them whenever and wherever I have an
opportunity and I hope that if at any time
I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate
enough to get the formula."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents
per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers
or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn
Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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"Columbus was the gem of the
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THE TRUE CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM

Caused by Uric Acid in Blood and
Can Only Be Cured Through
the Blood.

Not many years ago doctors
thought rheumatism was only a
local pain caused by exposure to
cold or wet. Now they know that
rheumatism is caused by the blood
becoming tainted with uric acid.
This acid contracts the muscles, stiff-
ens the joints, and irritates the
nerves. Then the cold and wet make
the joints and muscles groan with
aching rheumatism. You blame the
weather but the real cause is acid
in the blood. If not promptly treat-
ed the stiffness spreads and the
pain grows worse each year until
you are a helpless cripple, tortured
day and night. If the disease touch-
es the heart it means sudden
death. You can't cure rheumatism
with liniments, plasters or hot
cloths. You must go to the root
of the trouble in the blood. The one
sure, scientific way to cure rheuma-
tism is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, be-
cause they actually make new blood.

They sweep out the poisonous acids
loosen the joints and muscles, and
bring ease and freedom where be-
fore had been pain and misery.
Mrs. Fred. Sebau, Canada Creek,
N. S., says: "Three years ago I
was taken with a severe pain in my
right hip. It grew gradually worse
until it finally settled in both my
hips and legs. The pain was really
almost unbearable. At first I tried
foot drafts and liniments, but this
gave me only the most temporary re-
lief, and I felt as if I was to go
through the rest of my life as a
suffering cripple. A neighbor whose
daughter had been cured of rheuma-
tism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ad-
vised me to try this medicine, and I
purchased three boxes. Before they
were all gone I was able to get my
foot up on my knee and untie my
shoe, something I had not been able
to do for two years, and I began to
feel that I had at last found a me-
dicine to cure the trouble. I kept on
taking the Pills until I had used, I
think, a dozen boxes, when I was
completely cured and I am as well
and strong to-day as ever I was in
my life. I want every sufferer to
know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
is a sure cure for rheumatism, and
that if they will give this medicine
a fair trial, their pains and aches
will disappear as mine did."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or
by mail at 50 cents a box or six
boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Wil-
liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MADE IN CANADA.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

SOLD and USED EVERYWHERE in the Dominion.

Makes Baking Easy, Dependable and Economical,
All Canadian Dealers Have It. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Impressions of a Convert.

Father Robert Hugh Benson Visits
Lourdes. Religious Atmosphere
of the World-Famous Shrine
Touches Him.

"The Whole Place is Alive With Mary
and the Love of God."

A very strong and impressive piece
of writing, reasonable, penetrating,
yet the fervent expression of intense
feeling and conviction, is the sum-
ming up of his impression of Lourdes
with which Father Robert Hugh
Benson concludes his remarkable
chapters on that famous shrine in a
late number of the Ave Maria. He
describes the end of this three days'
visit, the strange sadness with which
he left the shrine. "I felt," he says,
"that it was such a home of the
soul as I never visited before—of
course it is a home, for it is the Mo-
ther that makes of the actual pres-
ence of the Mother of God as
Father Benson's strongest feeling at
Lourdes.

"Judging by the intensity of faith
and love and resignation that is evi-
dent at Lourdes, and indeed by the
numbers of those present," he writes,
"it would seem as if Mary, driven
from the towns with her Divine
Son, has chosen Lourdes, the very
farthest point from Paris—as her
earthly home, and draws her chil-
dren after her. I do not think this
is fanciful. That which is beyond
time and space must communicate
with us in those terms, and we can
only speak to these things in the
same terms. Huysmans expresses the
same thing in other words. Even if
Bernadette were deceived, he says,
at any rate these pilgrims are not;
even if Mary had not come in 1858
to the banks of the Gave, she has
certainly come there since, drawn by
the thousands of souls that have
gone to seek her there.

"This, then, is the last thing I can
say about Lourdes. It is quite use-
less as evidence—indeed it would be
almost impertinent to dare to offer
further evidence at all—yet I may as
well hand it in as my contribution.
It is thus, that Lourdes is soaked,
saturated and kindled by the all
pain and giving what is asked.
There comes upon one instead the
sense of a tremendous personal-
"Regina Coeli" as well as "Consolat-
rix Afflictorum"—and one who says
'No' as well as 'Yes,' and with the
same serenity; yet with the 'No'
gives strength to receive it. I have
heard it said that the greatest mir-
acle of all at Lourdes is the peace
and resignation, even the happiness,
of those who, after expectation has
been wrought to the highest, go
disappointed away, as sick as they
came. Certainly this is an amazing
fact. The tears of the young man
in the piscine were the only tears I
saw at Lourdes.

"Mary, then, has appeared to
me in a new light since I visited
Lourdes. I shall in future not only
hate to offend her, but fear it also.
It is a fearful thing to fall into the
hands of that Mother who allows the
broken sufferer to crawl across
France to her feet, and to crawl
back again. She is one of the Ma-
ries of Chartres, that reveals her-
self here, dark, mighty, dominant,
and all but inexorable; not the
Mary of an ecclesiastical shop, who
dwells amid tinsel and tuberoses.
She is 'Sedes Sapientiae,' 'Turris Eb-
urnea,' 'Virgo Paritura,' strong and
tall and glorious, pierced by seven
swords, yet serene as she looks to
her Son.

"Yet, at the same time, the ten-
derness of her great heart shows it-
self at Lourdes almost beyond
bearing. She is so great and so
loving! It affects those to whom
one speaks—the quiet doctors, even
those who, through some confusion
of mind or some sin, find it hard to
believe; the strong brandardiers, who
carry their quivering burdens with
such infinite care; the very sick

St. Joseph's Home Fund

The actual date of Father Holland's birth-
day has passed and we had hoped that a goodly
sum would have been realized to present to him
on Sept. 10th; but so many have been out of
the city during the summer—that our appeal
failed to reach them and consequently nothing
like the necessary amount came in. However,
every day is a birthday—somebody's—so if each
one contributed, his number of years either
in dollars or cents, quite a comfortable sum in
a little while would be realized. We thank
those who answered our appeal and trust that
those who have not already done so will send in
their mite to help a worthy cause—To pay off
the debt on the St. Joseph's Home for Working
Boys. A cent will be as welcome as a dollar
and will be acknowledged in issue following
receipt.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON.

FOR
ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FUND.

Name.....
Address.....
Amount.....

combs, and in the whole history of
Christendom, true lovers of her Son
have always seen her—a Mother of
God and man, tender, authoritative,
silent and effective.

"Yet, strangely enough, it is not
all the ordinary and conventional
character of a merely tender mother
that reveals itself at Lourdes—one
who is simply desirous of relieving
pain and giving what is asked.
There comes upon one instead the
sense of a tremendous personal-
"Regina Coeli" as well as "Consolat-
rix Afflictorum"—and one who says
'No' as well as 'Yes,' and with the
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back again. She is one of the Ma-
ries of Chartres, that reveals her-
self here, dark, mighty, dominant,
and all but inexorable; not the
Mary of an ecclesiastical shop, who
dwells amid tinsel and tuberoses.
She is 'Sedes Sapientiae,' 'Turris Eb-
urnea,' 'Virgo Paritura,' strong and
tall and glorious, pierced by seven
swords, yet serene as she looks to
her Son.

"Yet, at the same time, the ten-
derness of her great heart shows it-
self at Lourdes almost beyond
bearing. She is so great and so
loving! It affects those to whom
one speaks—the quiet doctors, even
those who, through some confusion
of mind or some sin, find it hard to
believe; the strong brandardiers, who
carry their quivering burdens with
such infinite care; the very sick

themselves, coming back from the
piscines in agony, yet with the faces
of those who come down from the
altar after Holy Communion. The
whole place is alive with Mary and
the love of God—from the inade-
quate statue at the grotto to the
brzen garlands in the square, even
as far as the illuminated castle and
the rockets that burst and bang
against the steady stars. If I were
sick of some deadly disease, and it
were revealed to me that I must
die; yet none the less I should go to
Lourdes; for if I should not be heal-
ed by Mary, I could at least learn
how to suffer as a Christian ought.
God has chosen this place—He only
knows why, as He, too, alone
chooses which man shall suffer and
which be glad—He has chosen this
place to show His power; and there-
fore has sent His Mother there, that
we may look through her to Him.

"Is this, then, all subjectivity and
romantic dreaming? Well, but there
are the miracles!"

Mr. H. T. Barrie, M.P., speaking
at the dinner of the Coleraine
Ploughing Society, said he was hope-
ful of Ireland's progress in agricul-
ture and commerce. The latest re-
turns had a very important bearing
on the welfare of Ireland. Their im-
ports and exports, which almost
balanced each other, totalled £121,-
000,000, which worked out at about
£31 per head of the population. The
figures show that Ireland occupied
a position unequalled by England.
Ireland's imports and exports com-
bined represented £4 per head bet-
ter than England, and were

Parish News of the Week

Subscriptions to the Father Noel Birthday Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Father Noel Birthday Fund, including entries like 'Previously acknowledged \$514.00' and 'Chas. McCarthy, Henryville, P.Q. 5.00'.

ST. GABRIEL YOUNG MEN'S ANNUAL EUCHRE.

On Shrove Tuesday next St. Gabriel's Young Men's Society will hold their annual euchre and musical, which in the past has always proved a very successful and enjoyable affair.

OBITUARY.

One of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Montreal, and one who gave a brilliant son to the public life of Canada, passed away last night in the person of Mr. Michael Quinn, at the advanced age of 95 years and 4 months.

DEATH OF MISS ELLEN GORMAN

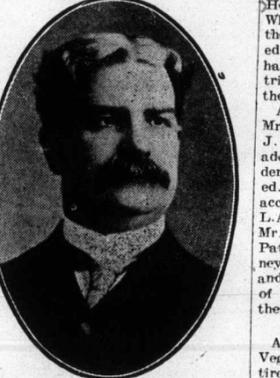
Death came suddenly on Sunday evening to Miss Ellen Gorman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Gorman, and sister of ex-Mayor Gorman, of Outremont. The deceased was ailing but a short time and the news of her death came as a severe shock to her many friends.

Patrick R. Heagerty, John McCrory, T. J. Finn, Malcolm McKenzie, D. M. Quinn, Patrick Connors, Thomas McCracken. The True Witness extends sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement.

Hon. C. R. Devlin's Address.

A large audience gathered in the Young Irishmen's hall, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., at the weekly meeting, to hear an address by Hon. Charles R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization and Mines, and former M.P. for Galway, on "A Trip to Ireland."

A choice musical programme was rendered by the Misses Tillie Harney, Hennessy, Eva Palmer, Messrs. J. T. Costigan and E. Benoit, all in songs, Mr. T. O'Hara in selections on the flute, and Master O'Kane in a song and dance, while Prof. J. I. McCaffrey presided at the piano.



HON. CHARLES R. DEVLIN.

United under the leadership of Mr. John E. Redmond, but they had behind them a united people, whose hope and aspirations were for a free government of Ireland for a free Ireland. More than that, not only the people of Ireland, but the people of Irish blood in England and Scotland and Wales, in Canada and Australia, and all over the world were a unit in the support of the parliamentary representatives of their race.

Not only did the Irish people have to suffer from the oppression of the landlords, but they were saddled with crimes which the parties themselves who complained had caused to be committed. Such a case was that of James G. Clarke, whose sorry plight was related by the London Times and cabled to America. He had reason to believe that like others Mr. Clarke had either done the damage to his house himself or got some of his dependents to do it, in order to dispel the attention of the world from his cruel treatment of his tenants.

Of course they were told that Ireland had representation to-day. The deceased continued strong and robust up to a short time before his death, and was more than ordinarily free from the weakness and illness generally regarded as the attendant of extreme old age. His end was peaceful. May he rest in peace.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the medicine's benefits for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for Vapo-Cresolene, a medicine for coughs, croup, and asthma, with a small illustration of a person.

government of Ireland had been handed over to a purchased crowd who had not represented the people, for the very good reason that the vast majority of the people being Catholics were disfranchised. To-day they have about a hundred representatives out of 670 members in the British House. They have a separate government in Ireland, but while the present Lord Lieutenant is a friend of Ireland he is powerless to carry out his good intentions.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. T. J. Murphy, seconded by Mr. J. T. Doherty, and enthusiastically adopted. Mr. P. J. Golden, president of the Young Irishmen, presided. Hon. Charles R. Devlin was accompanied by Mr. M. J. Walsh, M.L.A., while among those present were Mr. W. J. Kearney, President of St. Patrick's Society, and Mrs. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Curran, and a large number of the members of the society with the ladies of their families.

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained an eminent position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Power of Catholic Church. Due to Severe Training of Her Priests.

In an article in "The Outlook," on "Professional Education—Why the Public Should Enforce High Standards," by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, appear these significant paragraphs: "Much has been said in recent years of the decay of churches, and the weakening of church ties, particularly among Protestants. Many explanations have been given of this tendency. No doubt many factors have a share in the result which we see. Among these one of the most evident is the inefficiency of the ministry, due in the main to low standards of admission. In the Protestant churches, where the power of authority has largely passed by, the work of the Church depends on the quality of the religious leadership of its preachers. The efficiency of leadership is low.

"The old Mother Church has pursued a more far-sighted policy in this matter than the majority of her daughters. She requires of all her priests a long and severe training. However one may criticize the kind of education they receive, or the large factor of loyalty to the ecclesiastical organization which forms part of it, the wisdom of the requirement is unquestionable. To it is due in very large measure the enormous moral power of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world, particularly among the great masses of working people in the cities, where Protestantism has been so markedly ineffective.

Advertisement for CREOSOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS, used for sore throats and coughs, with a small illustration of a person.

Advertisement for GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, listing Montreal-Toronto, Montreal-Ottawa, and Montreal-New York train services.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PACIFIC OTTAWA SLEEPER, listing Ottawa Windsor and Ottawa Place Viger train services.

Advertisement for INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, listing Bonaventure Union Depot and Maritime Express train services.

Advertisement for Saturday Only train service, listing St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, and other destinations.

Death of Eminent Nobleman. The death of Count Alfred vob Hompesch (January 21) marks the passing of the last survivor of that noble phalanx of intrepid champions of truth, liberty and justice, who dared to "beard the lion in his den, Bismarck in his hall," and to knock off the chains with which he had fettered the Spouse of Christ.

responsible office for the space of fifteen years. It was during this period that the Centre Party obtained the ascendancy in the Reichstag and achieved some of its greatest triumphs. Many patent medicines have come and gone, but Bieckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup still continues to occupy a foremost place among remedies for coughs and colds, and as a preventive of decay of the lungs.

NOTICE. We do hereby give notice, on behalf of Messrs Charles Chaput, Farquhar Robertson, S. D. Vallières and Victor Morin, all citizens of Montreal, that they will present a bill at the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to ask that the charter of the City of Montreal shall be amended: 1st. To reduce the number of aldermen from two to one for each ward.

Advertisement for EARLY CLOSING SATURDAYS, listing store hours and dates.

Advertisement for THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED, listing address and services.

Advertisement for AN ENJOYABLE HALF-DAY FOOD FAIR, listing free cooking lessons and food products.

Advertisement for FREE COOKING LESSON IN FRENCH, listing a free lesson and subject.

Advertisement for COME! THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED, listing various food items.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil, listing uses for lumbago and sciatica.

Advertisement for C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, listing services and contact information.

Advertisement for PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED, listing services for patenting inventions.

Advertisement for NOTICE, listing legal services and contact information.

Advertisement for NOTICE, listing legal services and contact information.