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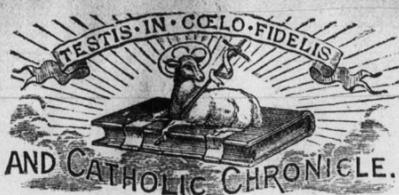
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DD'S MONEY PILLS

THE PR...

The Globe

Commons R. R. Dec. 1909



Witness

Vol. LVIII., No. 50,

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

POPE'S WARNING IN ENCYCLICAL.

WRITTEN ON ST. ANSELM'S DAY Prays Relief From Heretical Assaults and Seeks Conversion of Erring.

From the circulating portion of the latest encyclical of His Holiness, Pope Pius X. that on St. Anselm, the following excerpt is taken: "Anselm laid the foundations of the true principles of philosophical and theological studies which other most learned men, the princes of scholasticism, and chief among them the Doctor of Aquino, developed, illustrated and followed, developed, illustrated and perfected to the great honour and protection of the Church. If we have insisted so willingly on this distinction, it is in order to have a new and much-desired occasion, venerable brethren, to inculcate upon you to see to it that you bring up the youth, especially among the clergy, to the most wholesome springs of Christian wisdom, first opened by the Doctor of Aosta and abundantly enriched by Aquinas. On this head remember always the instructions of Our Predecessor Leo XIII. of happy memory (Encyclical "Aeterni Patris," diei 4 Augusti, an. 1879), and those we have given more than once, and again in the above mentioned Encyclical "Pascei dominici gregis."

LOSS BY NEGLECT.

Bitter experience only too clearly proves every day the loss and the ruin ensuing from the neglect of these studies, or from the pursuit of them without a clear and sure method; while many, before being fitted or prepared, presume to discuss the deepest questions of the faith ("Be fide Trinitatis," cap 2). Deplored this evil with Anselm. We repeat the strong recommendations made by him. Let no one rashly plunge into the intricate questions of divine things until he has first acquired, with conduct and of wisdom, lest while discussing with incautious levity amid the manifold twistings of sophistry he fall into the toils of some tenacious error" (Ibid.). And this same incautious levity, when heated, as so often is the case; at the fire of the passions, proves the total ruin of serious studies and of the integrity of doctrine. Because, puffed up with that foolish pride, lamented by Anselm in the heretical dialecticians of this time, they despise the sacred authorities of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Fathers and Doctors, concerning which a more modest genius would be glad to use instead the respectful words of Anselm: "Neither in our own time nor in the future do we ever hope to see their like in the contemplation of the truth" ("De fide Trinitatis," Praefatio).

POOR WANDERERS.

Nor do they hold in greater account the authority of the Church and of the Supreme Pontiff whenever efforts are made to bring them to a better sense, although at times as far as words go they are lavish of promises of submission as long as they can hope to hide themselves behind these and gain credit and protection. This contempt almost bars the way of all well-founded hope of the conversion of the erring; while they refuse obedience to him "to whom Divine Providence as to the Lord and Father of the whole Church in its pilgrimage on earth... has entrusted the custody of the Christian life and faith and the government of His Church; wherever when anything arises in the Church against the Catholic faith to do as he is rightly referred for correction, and to no other with such certainty as to him has it been shown what answer is to be made to error in order that it may be examined by his prudence" (Ibid., cap 2). And would to God that these poor wanderers on whose lips one so often hears the fair words of sincerity, conscience, religious experience, the faith that is felt and lived, and so on, learned their lessons from Anselm, understand his holy teachings, imitate his glorious example, and above all, took deeply to heart those words of his: "First the heart is to be purified by faith, and first the eyes are to be illuminated by the observance of the precepts of the Lord... and first with humble obedience to the commandments are removed is the mind hounded from according to the intelligence of higher truths, but often enough the intelligence that has been given is taken away and faith is overthrown, when right conscience is neglected" ("De fide Trinitatis," cap. 2).

WATCH THE FLOCK.

But if the erring continue obstinately to scatter the seeds of dissension and error, to waste the patrimony of the sacred doctrine of the Church, to attack discipline, to heap contempt on venerated customs, "to

PEACE NOW REIGNS IN CRIMEAN FIELDS.

SEBASTOPOL A PRETTY TOWN. Catholic Church Now Ready For First Time Since the Terrible War of '54.

(From our Correspondent.) Sebastopol, the Crimea, May 1.—Save some fine monuments and peaceful cemeteries on distant hillsides, this charming little city gives no hint of that awful carnage of half a century ago, while Europe watched with white face the bloody war of the Far East. When the allies—France, England and Turkey—entered the Crimea they found Sebastopol a town of pretty white houses nestling among gardens and vineyards and built upon a site that "is one of Nature's best bits of handiwork." Nine months later the place was a ruin, bare and desolate. But though war mars, it cannot destroy natural attractions and facilities which cause certain parts of a country to be chosen as favorable situations for rearing village, town or city. Phoenix-like a city of homes and shops has risen above the lovely Bay of Sebastopol; once more children play, women sing, and the sun shines cheerily as before the siege of 1854-5.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A new Catholic church, the first erected in Sebastopol since the war, is being built and will be ready for dedication in the autumn. Until now mass was celebrated in the rented room of a private house, because there was no money to build a church. The Catholics of Sebastopol are Polish soldiers and their families. The salary of the pastor, Rev. Francis Koslowski, consists of his small pay as army chaplain and what he receives from the Society of the Propagation of the Faith. For sixteen years he has been laboring to collect sufficient funds to build a church. "I have built it with my own hands," he told me. "I met him as he was entering the church basement, which is finished, to celebrate mass. It was the first of May and Our Lady was honored by having the candles tied with her colors. After mass, without delaying to drink his coffee, Father Koslowski showed me his church. It is Gothic, and while not large is most pleasing. When finished it will cost about 70,000 roubles, two-thirds of which is paid. Then we went outside to obtain an exterior view, and Father Koslowski showed me where he hoped to build a school and house. At present he occupies a few humble rooms nearby. Because his congregation is so poor he cannot afford to have an assistant, and his parish being both extensive and scattered, his work is almost herculean. The man looks as if he had faced difficulties, and by sheer strength of will and a steady nerve overcame them. His parishioners are poor and illiterate; the Russian Greek Church is doubly hostile because he is a Latin priest and a Pole; yet he goes on saving souls and building a church to help hold what he saves. Seeing his great work and realizing his daily handicaps, I appreciated as never before the noble organization of the Propagation of the Faith which aids just such men as good Father Koslowski.

ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

destroy which is a species of heresy" in the phrase of St. Anselm, and to destroy the constitution of the Church in its very foundations, then all the more strictly must we watch, venerable brethren, and keep away from our flock, and especially from youth which is the most tender part of it, so deadly a pest. This grace we implore of God with incessant prayers, interposing the most powerful patronage of the august Mother of God and the intercession of the blessed citizens of the Church triumphant, St. Anselm especially, shining light of Christian wisdom, incorrupt guardian and valiant defender of all the sacred rights of the Church, to whom we would here, in conclusion, address the same words that Our Holy Predecessor, Gregory VII., wrote to him during his lifetime: "Since the sweet odour of your good words has reached us, We return due thanks for them to God, and We embrace you heartily in the love of Christ, holding it for certain that by your example the Church of God has been greatly benefited, and that by your prayers and those of men like you she may even be liberated from the dangers that hang over her, with the mercy of Christ to succour us" (S. Anselm, "De nutritis consanguineorum," cap I). "Hence We beg your fraternity to implore God assiduously to relieve the Church and us who govern it, albeit unworthily, from the pressing assaults of the heretics, and lead these from their errors to the way of truth" (In lib. II. Epist. S. Anselmi, ep. 81).

What is the Catholic Church?

Dr. Symonds Offers an Explanation and is Taken to Task by a Sharp Critic.

Rev. Dr. Herbert Symonds, of the Anglican Cathedral, preached a sermon on the last Sunday of May purporting to explain what is meant by the "Holy Catholic Church," with a "k" to it, and which the Standard published in full. In his exordium, he tells us his "subject is a difficult one," and we believe he found it such. We wonder how clear an idea of the "Holy Catholic Church" his hearers have as a result! The Standard, which is, in some respects, a good Sunday number of the Daily Witness, or the calamitous Star, its first cousin, ought to open a column or three for opinions from High Church, thirty-three above zero, to Broad Church and Agnosticism of the Anglican brand, ninety-four below it.

First of all, Rev. Dr. Symonds does not seem to know that the only church Catholic is the Catholic Church, or the Roman Church, if you wish. Does he mean to tell us, or have us understand, that if we ask any intelligent man to show us, where a Catholic Church is in Montreal, that that man would bring us to a Baptist, Methodist, Christian Science, Hornerite, Spiritist, or Presbyterian meeting-house, to a Salvation Army barracks, or even to Christ Church Cathedral, St. Catherine street? Dr. Symonds will say we mean to joke, but for Heaven's sake, is not the opinion of all civilized mankind, with the exception of himself, to be reckoned with? He says he cannot find the word Catholic in the New Testament? Can he find "Anglican," "Presbyterian," "Atheist," "Methodist," etc., etc.? He can find "Roman" though, with a letter written to the Romans by Paul. But, then, a preacher must be hard up for argument, when he has recourse to children's and school boys' logic. That Anglicans and others may use the name "Catholic," and call themselves such, is not surprising. According to their own admission, some of the Anglicans are "Catholics"; while more—and especially is this true of the Episcopalian wing—want the world to know them as Protestants, although that would be a strange word to hunt for in the New Testament.

Dr. Symonds has "sincere respect for the great Church of Rome," as he tells us, and as we are willing to believe; for as he is a student and fairly good scholar, he could not refuse our Church, the only Church, his tribute of respect, without, at one and the same time, laughing all history into scorn. He does not agree with the High Anglican view, with its mock Historic Episcopate and foolish Branch Theory, nor do we. We have nothing in common with heretics of either the High Anglican Church or the Low Baptist, outside of our title of citizenship and our common belief in the divinity of Our Savior Jesus Christ, which, on its part, recognizes our claim to the name Catholic, simply rejecting all other communions, all sects of whatever school, as man-made churches, with bishops, priests, ministers or preachers who are, in their eyes as in ours, simply laymen with no true mission to preach or proselytize. The Greek Church, notwithstanding the greasy beards of its underclergy, has the true, real sacraments of Jesus Christ. They are not in communion with the Central See of Christendom; they are schismatics (even heretically so), but they are not without their valid (if illicit) Orders and Hierarchy. Anglicans know where they stand with the Holy Synod; Rev. Algernon Crapsey, the partisan of the infidel tendencies of the Rochester, N.Y., was one of the illustrations in the hands of the American Greek Bishop. Tradition, as far as Church ordinance, polity, rite, or ceremony is concerned seems to be a dead letter for the doctor, although he depends, for his "Good Book" with its contents, and for his text from Paul to the Ephesians, whether he likes to say so or not, on the tradition of the venerable Church of Rome. Who could have kept the Bible for him and the Baptists, if the old monks of the middle ages and the Church had not preserved copies of it? Of course, we know Latin divines like himself find the Creed of St. Athanasius a stone of offence, but has he not more than one half of the ministers of the Anglican sect against him and his views? Is it not also true that from very "Low Church" as the average Montreal Church of England clergyman was twelve years ago. Choral Communion, Holy Eucharist, Evensong, Matins, Croziers, Mitres, Altars, etc., are now the boast of the average man who has taken his place? We understand that Dr. Symonds would embrace all sects in his concept of "The Holy Catholic Church," from the Baptists up. Doctrinal questions are as naught, so much chaff! He refuses the Church

its due, because she excludes all such; and thus fails to remember that it was (and is) just because he found the Church refusing communion to heretics in all the centuries of her life, that Newman (a far greater man than Dr. Symonds) became a Catholic that is, left Canterbury for Rome. When Newman and Manning and Faber and Benson, with ten thousand others, wanted the Church of Christ they came to us. When other Anglicans wanted more peace, they repudiated the notions Dr. Symonds holds; but when any backguard wished to soil both his cloth and name, trample upon his vows and sacred pledges, he went forth from within the pale of God's Church, and held riot, disorder, and perversion in the bawling-tubs of some one of the sects. Whither did Luther go? Whither did the paltrons who preferred obedience to a beastly king rather than fidelity to God and His Church? Whither did the salacious Chiniquy betake himself? Whither, according to Dean Swift, did many a faithless rascal go to get a chance to howl infamy, detraction, calumny, after he had been shown the street beyond the doorstep of Mother Church? We are not going to question the integrity of the decent Montreal Protestant ministers, like Dr. Symonds, but we want it plainly understood that when ex-priests become ministers in any sect, they know full well even they, that they leave the Catholic Church when they do so, and that that is testimony from within, if you please.

Ask the Jews, the Rationalists, the infidels, the Mahomedans, the Buddhists, the Fakirs, the Turks, the Shintoists of Japan and the followers of Confucius, what Church is the Catholic Church, the old Church founded by Christ. Ten thousand sermons from Dr. Symonds could not change existing notions on the point. Ask independent scholars where the Ancient Church is. Ask the Protestant against what Church he protests. Ask the Lutheran, Anglican, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian why they unite against the Pope and his Church, and remain divided on essential articles of the creed. Why did the Jews, Romans, Pagans of all descriptions unite against Christ Jesus? The Church shall endure, however, "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her," she shall go on till the end of time, in spite of one thousand false Canterburys, Genevas and Wittenbergs. And, indeed, what is the use of warring against common sense and the rudimentary data of history? What do sermons avail that aim at destroying the primordial notions of logic and the criterions of a civilized mankind, at least, of its united portion? These are hard truths, but it is necessary at times to depart from the tenor of one's way. Dr. Symonds plays with the word "Catholic"; yet it is strange what a charm even there is in the name, for those who retain the Christian tone and temper of mind, and unite with it that philosophical enlargement of the understanding to which a narrow sectarianism is so repugnant. "What new Jerusalem Comes forth from the desert depths in floods of light, And bears upon her brow th' immortal sign!" Racine felt all the grandeur there is in a Christian poet's soul for the Church of Ages. From the trend of his reasoning we should be led to believe that Dr. Symonds is not inclined to believe in thorough organic unity, nor does he commend unity on the basis of belief. His is, indeed, a strange idea of a Catholic Church of Christ. Why did our Savior take the trouble of founding a Church at all? Did He not pray for unity? Could He preach one thing, and approve the opposite? Is it not sheer material blasphemy, at least, to think and say that Jesus can approve of each of the creeds of a thousand warring sects? Granted the most of them, with the majority of their adepts, admit the Divinity of Christ, is that a sufficient guarantee? If the Church of Christ was instituted for all time, and if the Spirit of God is to dwell with her forever, can she contradict herself in a hundred ways and after a thousand fashions? Humbug!

Dr. Symonds will please permit us to say that, logically speaking, he has no right to call himself an Anglican, so far as the Book of Common Prayer is placed in a parallel with many of his utterances since he came to Montreal. We know, for a fact, that not two Church of England people on eight share his views. He ought to go down a step or two and declare himself a Presbyterian, but then there is place for him, since there has always been, place for even

DEATH CAME QUICK TO MGR. DUHAMEL.

WAS STRICKEN AT CASSELMAN Archbishop of Ottawa Was Eruptive Churchman.

Faithful of the diocese of Ottawa and with them Catholics throughout Canada, to-day mourn the loss of Mgr. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, whose sudden death at Casselman on Saturday night sent a painful shock throughout the neighboring provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The supreme rights of the Church were to-day, Thursday, solemnized over the mortal remains of the late Archbishop: His Excellency the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Sbarretti, officiated at the ceremonies in the Basilica. Archbishop Bruchesi and Archbishop McEvay delivered appreciations of the life of the deceased prelate.

NATIVE OF CONTRECOEUR.

The Archbishop, who was born at Contrecoeur, Que., November 6, 1841, was a son of the late Francois Duhamel. His mother was Marie Joseph Audet Lapointe. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to the city of Ottawa, where the future prelate was educated at St. Joseph's College. He followed his theological studies at the same institution and in 1863 was ordained to the priesthood. The first charge of the young priest was at Buckingham, and he was afterwards curate at St. Eugene, county of Prescott, Ont.

The young priest accompanied the late Bishop Guiges to Rome on the occasion of the Ecumenical Council. Shortly after, in 1873, he accompanied that prelate as a theologian to the meeting of the Council of Bishops at Quebec. On the death of Bishop Guiges he was appointed to succeed him as the second Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Ottawa. His consecration took place October 28, 1877, when there was a great gathering of church dignitaries at the capital.

APPOINTED METROPOLITAN.

From the date of his appointment the new bishop conducted the affairs with marked ability. Twelve years later, in 1886, he was raised to the dignity of Archbishop and one year later was made Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical province of Ottawa. The great fire which, on December 2, 1903, destroyed the University of Ottawa, as well as the Grand Seminary, was a hard blow to His Grace, but he set to work with characteristic energy to repair the damage done.

AGNOSTICS, WITHIN THE SANCTUARY OF AN ANGLICAN PRAYER-HOUSE.

He has not much use, evidently, for what the Fathers of the Church thought and believed; he is the modern prophet, and the twentieth century sun for those who sit in the shadow of death. Does he think the Communion of Saints is brought out in relief by four different Protestant meeting-houses in a town that can show but eighty non-Catholic families? But then the Reformers did away with the Church-Suffering, changed the conditions of the Church Triumphant, and is it to be wondered at that even the Church Militant should be affected? In the name of common sense, what does impartial history say about the feelings and utterances of one Reformer for his fellows, one for the other? Did not the Anglican Church brand all dissidents? Does not sect ever communicate its offsprings to-day? Could there ever be a union even of the big sects that would embrace all the members of each and every one? Would not the union only prove another big sect, with enough left of each as they had been beforehand to continue the old shop along the old lines?

The Catholic Church is not a forger on any continent or island of this globe. She alone can vindicate the true marks of authority and divinity. She alone is One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic; nor does it matter whether you call her the Roman, the Papist, the Romish, or the True Church. Anglicanism is a state institution, Methodism a fad; Presbyterianism a huge joke, and the Baptist sect a folly. Not that we question the individual's sincerity either. We know of many a pure-souled Protestant minister. It is the systems that are wrong.

Bigotry is roaring its last; for truth is spreading, faith is reviving, the spiritual interests of the Church were never better cared for, and are flourishing in every land.

Let the Standard go on with its silly proselytism: let the Methodists denounce the Governor-General; let Orangemen upbraid the King; let Baptists, Hornerites, "Holy Pollers" jump and screech, the Church Catholic will and shall ever be the Catholic Church, the Church of Jesus Christ. PADRAIG.

DISABILITIES BILL DECENTLY SHELVED.

PRIME MINISTER RAN AWAY. Mr. Asquith Spoke Favorably of Principle of Bill and Failed to Vote For Measure.

English Catholic opinion of the Disabilities Bill is given by The Tablet, which congratulates Mr. Redmond upon his stand in presenting the measure. In analyzing the vote The Tablet presents the following facts: "Sixty-six Nationalists supported the measure. If for the moment we leave these aside and consider the attitude of the other political parties towards the bill, we find that the Liberals were hostile in the proportion of 76 to 44; the Unionists were also hostile, and in proportion of 43 to 11, while the Labor party supported the bill by 12 to 4. Mr. Asquith, while paying eloquent homage to the principle of the bill, failed to vote for it. The only Ministers who supported the measure were Mr. Haldane and Lloyd-George. The Unionist front bench gave no support to the bill either by voice or vote, and the chief Unionist whip, Sir A. Acland Hood, voted against the bill.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Prime Minister was everything we could desire—only he ended by running away from his own conclusions. He admits that the wrong ought to be redressed, and does not redress it. The question is referred to a Committee of the whole House, and so is decently shelved. Last December Lord Crewe, speaking on behalf of the Government, told us that they hoped to deal with this question in the near future. But another session is here, and the Government has done nothing, and has no mind to do anything. The alleged difficulty is the impossibility of inventing a formula which shall be at once effective and inoffensive. Then let the King say simply that he is a Protestant. That would be effective and hurt nobody. It is said in the debate that no one quite knows what Protestantism is. But why should anybody know? The suggested formula would, at any rate, be sufficient to exclude a Catholic from the Throne, and, admittedly, that is all that is required."

Missionary Congress.

Five Hundred Delegates Present at Washington Meeting.

The Congress of Missionaries is being held in Washington on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the present week. It is expected there will be five hundred delegates, and the purpose of the gathering will be "to discover the best means of making America dominantly Catholic." This will be along the same line as the mission congress held at Chicago in the fall. Representatives will be present from the orders of Passionist, Dominican, Franciscan, Sulpician, Benedictine, Jesuit and Paulist, together with parish priests from many sections. Cardinal Gibbons will preside at the sessions, and many prelates will attend. Father Hanly, a Paulist, who for the last two months has been touring the backwoods places of Mississippi and Louisiana in the Catholic Mission Chapel Car, will tell of his experiences. Other missionary priests will describe visits to parts of the South where no Catholic priest has ever been before.

Some of the questions to be discussed will be "The Field Ajar and its Demands," "A Central Missionary College," "The Diocesan Bands and Their Special Work," "The Italians in America," "Literature at Church Doors," "Church Extension and Mission Work," "Convert Making—Instruction and their Perseverance," "The Leakage—Its Cause and Remedy," "Some Avenues of Missionary Activity," "Lecture Platform Chauvaquas," "Evangelizing the Negro," "Vocations to the Life of the Missions," "Missions Among Children," "Pushing Papish Machinery to its Highest Efficiency," "Every Diocese to have its own Mission Band," "The Catholic Young Man at the Secular Universities," and "Gospel Problems in the South."

BOYLE O'REILLY'S SISTER.

Mrs. Merry, sister of John Boyle O'Reilly, is now lying dangerously ill in Liverpool, where she has resided for the last quarter of a century. All hope of her recovery has been abandoned. Like her talented brother, Mrs. Merry was a brilliant contributor to the Irish press of thirty years ago. She was also the reviser of several of her brother's prose works, the last—his own life—causing such a strain that a breakdown ultimately followed, from which she practically never recovered.

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HORTENSE



One mother of manly boys was asked how she made them so. "By the rule of three," she said smilingly. "From their babyhood I demanded just three things—truthfulness, obedience, unselfishness. Accompanied by that trio, a boy or girl cannot go astray."

THE BENEFIT OF WALKING.

Notwithstanding the attention we are giving to diet, sanitation, etc., we can scarcely deny the fact that we are not as robust as were our ancestors, and some one has said, with truth, that we must swing back to the old-time precedent and walk, walk, walk, if we would have old-time health, strength, and powers of endurance and shake off the listless, lethargic condition that sooner or later overtakes one who does not make a practice of taking a daily walk.

In this day of steam, motor cars, automobiles, etc., when riding is made so cheap and easy, we are almost forgetting the art of walking, and it is doubtful if any other form of physical exercise can quite take the place of it. If the tired, fretful, nervous woman, who does not believe in the benefit of walking, will get out and try it for half an hour a day, she will soon be converted, and if she will persevere in it for a few months she will find that her step has grown quicker and more elastic, her appetite keener, her eyes less hollow and that she has a firmer grasp on life. An old woman used to say that whenever she felt inclined to be cross and disagreeable, she would put on her bonnet and go out in the woods for a walk, and that the smell of the fresh earth always soothed her and put her in a happier frame of mind.

Few of us are free to stay out in the fresh air as much as we would like, but if we are engaged in some sedentary occupation, there is all the more reason why we should not miss an opportunity to walk. The business woman who is in walking distance of her work will find that she has greater energy and that she will escape many a headache if she will give herself ample time and walk leisurely instead of rushing to catch a car.

If you are a poor walker, commence and walk a little every day, and you will be surprised to find how easy it will become and how rich the gain will be in health and good spirits.

THE SILENT PARTNER.

A novel kitchen shower for the bride-to-be is contained in Woman's Home Companion for June: "The invitations were obliged to be verbal, as they suggested contributions for the necessary articles required for the Silent Partner, whose needs must be definitely considered. The result proves no end of fun. "The skeleton of the Silent Partner was found to be a new broom. The head, made of paper, was tied to the top of the handle, with a natural-looking face drawn upon it with pen and ink. Below the head in the place where the shoulders are expected to appear, a piece of lath about one and a half feet long had been nailed to the broom handle.

"Then with newspapers and twine a fairly well-shaped body was made. To each shoulder was fastened a pancake shovel and fire shovel, tin spoons for arms, and these were covered with tea towels pinned on in the form of bell sleeves. The Silent Partner wore a long gingham apron made with a bib, and upon her head was a sweeping cap. A cheese cloth duster covered her shoulders as a fichu, and fastened in front with a cookie cutter for a 'sunburst.'

"Tea and coffee strainers were hung from each side of the head and earrings. The dusting bag hung from one arm, while in the pocket of the apron was a bar of soap and a dishcloth. The apron strings were brought around in front and tied, while on the ends were fastened an egg beater, paring knife and nutmeg grater.

"Above her head and pinned to the wall was a card bearing her name. No article for kitchen use was forgotten, all those not in sight being cunningly bestowed on the person of the Silent Partner."

If shelled nuts are bought, it is wiser to scald them than to eat them as they are. It is said that some of the work of shelling nuts is done in tenements by children. Whether this is true or not, the possibility of it remains, therefore pouring boiling water over them and then draining, will make them far more tempting to the average appetite.

A HOT WEATHER DESSERT.

For a Manhattan pudding sprinkle a quart of raspberries with a cup of sugar, cover, and let stand two hours. Mash, squeeze through cheese cloth, and add one cupful of cold water, and lemon juice to taste. Turn the mixture into a brick mold. Whip one pint of heavy cream, using a Dover egg-beater, and add one-half cupful of powdered sugar, one-half

tablespoonful of vanilla, a few grains of salt and two-thirds of a cupful of walnut meats cut in small pieces. Pour the cream mixture over the fruit mixture to overflow the mold. Cover with buttered paper, buttered side up, fit on the cover, pack in finely crushed ice and rock salt, and let stand three and one-half hours.—Woman's Home Companion for June.

COLOGNE FOR TIRED FEET.

The girl who suffers with her feet as soon as summer comes will often find relief by bathing them frequently with cologne or alcohol. Do not begrudge the time spent in removing shoes and stockings to bathe the feet whenever especially tired. To suffer with the feet is a greater strain on the nervous system than to mention one's temper, than most women realize, nothing should be counted too much trouble that will give even temporary relief.

Besides cologne rubbing the woman of sensitive feet should be particular about her shoes and stockings. Counting cost with footgear is the greatest mistake she can make. Probably she can find moderate-priced ready-made shoes that will fit her but if she cannot, hunt someone who can combine comfort with style, and have shoes made if they are three times as expensive as she is accustomed to pay.

If darts hurt her feet it is not economy to darn. Buy cheaper stockings and throw them away as soon as holes appear or turn them over to some member of the family who knows not the meaning of sensitive feet.

A clever little gingle: "What shall I do with last year's sleeves?" tells of some of the troubles which beset women this year. It is not all hats. For the elaborate sleeves with their insets and frills, which were so bewitching last year, are all of the past now. Now the close sleeve of tucked net or plain material like the gown or of lace like the gaiter is the staple which tells whether that garment is a left-over or not. Valiant work has to be done this year, but if there is a will there is a way and the puffed top can be cut down and a cuff joined on under a tuck which will fool anybody but a woman experienced in left-overs.

TO PRESERVE SILK STOCKINGS.

The durable cotton or lisle soles which are now placed in many of the fine thread silk stockings keep the feet from wearing out, but most women find that the chief trouble is with the tops—where broken threads cause the hose to unravel in unsightly "run-aways" all the way down the side. This is especially provoking in the case of silk stockings to be worn with bathing suits. To prevent this breaking of the silk threads, the garters should be attached, not to the top of the stocking, but to short tape loops sewed to the edge. Black tape half an inch wide should be used and the garter may be hooked through the loop.

FATAL VACILLATION.

Cultivate firmness of purpose. Without it, though your talents are high and your opportunities wide, your life record will be "nothing done." Who is the one among your friends who has succeeded? Is it the show-girl of school-days, the girl who could do many things well, but rarely knew what she wanted to do? The successful one is the girl of whom you can remember nothing save her pertinacity.

No girl succeeds who does not set her mind along a certain line and stick to it, though difficulties mount and temptations to turn aside are strong.

The one who vacillates burdens herself and is the torment of those who must live with her. What is more maddening than to go shopping with one who does not know her own mind? Hours are wasted, clerks tried to the breaking point, and in the end the buyer is never satisfied.

How many girls have vacillated in choosing a livelihood until they have earned an unsavory reputation for instability and have missed opportunities that will not return?

Determination of purpose can be cultivated. It will not be easy, but it will be worth while. Make up your mind what you can do—then do it. If you are fighting vacillation of will do not stop to reason whether something else will be better.

Do not decide too hastily, but, having decided, stand by your point, though you know yourself to be wrong. Better be thought stubborn than know yourself weak-willed. When through effort your will-of-the-wisp mind has gained antlike pertinacity, you can then afford to back water on decisions; while vacillation is still a habit, determine on a certain course and stick to it, though every friend you have calls you pie-headed.

What is Worn in Paris.

Bolero Jacket Again in Favor. Collarless Bodice and Knockabout Shirt Waist Useful Additions to Wardrobe.

Speaking of feather hat trimmings one comes naturally to the fad for immense plumed chapeaux. These picture hats, fairly drooping under their weight of expensive willow feathers and "lobster" plumes, make one speculate whether some of the otherwise inadequately dressed wearers have not sacrificed everything to purchase them.

The collarless bodices are not becoming to everybody, but we are all, in spite of double chins, collar-bones and wrinkles under the ears, yielding to the temptation of the cool, picturesque and comfortable low collar. Very young girls dispense with even the collar and wear their white blouses cut out in shallow squares or in rounded Dutch style, the little lace or embroidered collar being placed outside the coat to soften the otherwise harsh lines of dark fabric against the skin. Older women, however, are reserving the very low collar for house and mid-summer wear, sticking to the neat and dignified stock for street and dressy occasions.

A serviceable and useful addition to a girl's summer wardrobe is a knockabout shirtwaist well cut and simply made. Such a shirtwaist was made of white linen, with perfectly plain fronts—cut to give the necessary fullness at the waist. The back was also plain, and had a slightly pointed yoke. The sleeves were long and narrow, and were put in at the shoulders with very little fullness. They were finished with three inch open cuffs. The blouse fastened down the front under a wide plait, double stitched on the edges, with flat pearl buttons that buttoned through. There was a smart little pocket at the left front just above the bust, with a pointed flap that buttoned over. Either a standing or turn-down collar may be worn with this shirtwaist, with a four-in-hand or a bow tie.

Any material that is more or less heavy and that launders well may be selected for such a shirtwaist, linen, wash, percale, and madras being particularly good. If preferred, the yoke at the back may be omitted, or it may be continued in one piece over the shoulders to form a corresponding yoke in front. The shirtwaist is filled into a band at the waist with fitted pieces over the hips to avoid bunching.

A shirtwaist made after this pattern of unglazed linen in pongee color, with front plait, cuffs and pocket piped with red or green linen, would be exceedingly good looking worn with a scarlet or vivid green bow tie.

A practical and new coat wrap in black satin had a wide facing of a contrasting colored satin, in this case a rich cerise shade, and the wide sleeves are so arranged as to be either long or short. Unbuttoned, they are deep cape sleeves just giving a glimpse of the color lining, and near the top of the sleeve is a series of four or five handsome black passementerie buttons. In the deep border at the bottom of the sleeves are buttonholes to correspond, outlined with soutache braid in black, so that the effect is of soutache loops. When this cape part is turned back and buttoned over the sleeves are half length, showing a fancy cuff of gorgeous satin, the upper parts being left as they were.

The neck is finished kimono fashion but a piece of the satin is cerise, set on an outlying square yoke, and the facing extends down the front, the latter closing with three buttons. The body is a regular kimono shape and is unlined, a deep facing, say ten inches deep, of red satin being its only trimming.

Such a coat done in fine serge, say a deep red, and faced with black satin, would make a serviceable wrap for country wear in the evening.

Among the new models for cloth street suits there is a development of the bolero jacket. It is quite skillfully worked out. The jacket is not a separate garment; it is merely a rever run around the figure in such a way as to give the lines of a bolero, which has always been a popular garment for slender women. One of the best gowns that shows it is of all-brown serge with a heringbone stripe. It is in one piece and fastens down the left side toward front of figure. The front is cut in two pieces with seam down the middle, there are seams down the sides, and one down the back. The back of the gown extends to the shoulders, but the front is cut off four inches above the waist.

Around the neck is a three-inch flat collar well outstarched, which extends into revers that outline separate fronts, which form the bolero idea. These little fronts are put in

at the shoulder seam and armhole, and are curved over the side seams of the skirt. The edges are rounded at the bottom and trimmed with buttons.

There is an oblong chemisette of tucked muslin with high stock and jabot of lace. The sleeves are long, rather small, and are trimmed with soutache down the back seam. This model would serve in shanting, in striped flannel, and in French linen. It makes a one-piece tailor suit which is quite effective.

Very new in belts is a casing of white linen with a conventional border worked in colored mercerized cottons the same tone as a heavy ribbon belting which is run through it.

The casing is cut about an inch wider than the belting, and has an irregular viney edge and different shaped medallions embroidered on each edge, with vertical designs running through them. The edges of the casing and medallions are worked in narrow buttonhole stitch and then cut out. The latter thus make slides which come over the belting. The flowers are worked in satin stitch.

A clover design worked in green is effective for wearing with a green belt, white with a brown one a conventionalized motif of chestnuts and leaves should be embroidered and buttonholed in browns. The edges of the oval, oblong or square medallion slides are finished in straight buttonhole stitch about a sixteenth of an inch deep or less.

Some light wrap for evening wear will be absolutely essential, and this may be in the form of a military sash, falling to the knees or clear to the skirt hem, and made of chiffon weight broadcloth of some pretty shade or of satin. New reversible satin capes may be worn at both day and evening functions, for one side of the satin is black or in some pale rose, golden yellow or a tint according with the darker shade. These reversible satins are rather high priced, but the capes made from them are so convenient that one does not hesitate at the extra cost. Of course, such a cape is made very simply, with a collarless neck finished with stitching and a fastening of buttons and the darker color is turned up on the lighter side.

Advertisement for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, featuring the name 'Hortense' and the text 'INDIGESTION CURED EVIDENCE IN PLENTY Your Neighbors Can Tell You of Cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

Every case of indigestion, no matter how bad, can be cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Not only cured, but cured for good. That's a sweeping statement and you are quite right in demanding evidence to back it. And it is backed by evidence among your own neighbors, no matter in what part of Canada you live. Ask your neighbors and they will tell you of people in your own district who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of dizziness, palpitation, sour stomach, sick headaches, and the internal pains of indigestion. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure because they strike straight at the root of all stomach troubles. They make new, rich blood, and new blood is just what the stomach needs to set it right and give it strength for its work. Mrs. Geo. E. Whitteart, Hatfield Point, N.B., says: "I am glad to have an opportunity to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they deserve all the praise that can be given them. I was a great sufferer from indigestion, which was often accompanied by nausea, sick headache and backache. As a result my complexion was very bad and I had black rings under my eyes. I took a great deal of doctor's medicine, but it never did more than give me the most temporary relief. About a year ago I was advised to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. Before I had taken a couple of boxes I found relief, and by the time I had used a half-dozen boxes I found myself feeling like a new woman, with a good appetite, good digestion, and a clear complexion. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this trouble and advise similar sufferers to lose no time in taking them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the troubles which have their origin in bad blood. That is why they cure anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, eczema, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the many ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or two boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

G. I. R. Opens Palatial Offices.

The Grand Trunk Railway System with their new organization in Europe have opened a fine suite of offices at 17-19 Cockspur street, London, one of the best locations in the city. It is just opposite Pall Mall and the majority of the traffic from Westminster and the west end of London passes through this thoroughfare to Piccadilly, Oxford street and the commercial sections of the Metropolis. Canadians who visit London will find these offices com-

POET'S CORNER

"LOVEST THOU ME?"

"Lovest thou me?" "Ah, master, yes; Thou knowest that I love to do Thy will." "Then why hast thou No offering to give me to-day; No soul which thou Hast won for me from out the ways of death? Why hast thou not Surrendered thy whole self to do my will, Instead of following with the merry crowd Of pleasure seekers? Art thou quite sure Thou lovest me?"

"Lovest thou me?" "Ah, Master, Thou knowest that I love to think of Thee." "Then why hast thou Not also thought of those I left, that thou Shouldst help them upward in the way of life? Why hast thou not, When thou hast had such pleasant thoughts of me, Been mindful of the lonely hearts Which need the helpful greetings of a friend? O selfish one! Art thou quite sure Thou lovest me?"

"Lovest thou me?" "Ah, master, yes; Thou knowest I should love to dwell with Thee."

"Then why has thou Not dwelt in love and sympathy with those Whom thou hast seen To live beside thee in the busy way? Why has thine heart Been hard and harsh to those who needed love, When thou instead, if thou hadst cared, Mightest have helped them, by a word, a smile, To know my love? Art thou quite sure Thou lovest me?" —Exchange.

New Litany of St. Joseph.

Pope Pius X., on recommendation of the Congregation of Sacred Rites and at the urgency of the Abbot General of the Reformed Cistercians, has cordially approved a new Litany of St. Joseph, has granted that it be inserted in the liturgical books after the other approved litanies and has enriched it with an indulgence of 300 days. Lord, have mercy on us. Christ, have mercy on us. Lord, have mercy on us. Christ, graciously hear us. God the Father of heaven, have mercy on us. God the Son, Redeemer of the world, have mercy on us. God the Holy Ghost, have mercy on us. Holy Trinity, One God, have mercy on us. Holy Mary. Illustrious scion of David. Light of Patriarchs. Spouse of the Mother of God. Chaste Guardian of the Virgin Mary. Foster Father of the Son of God. Watchful defender of Christ. Head of the Holy Family. St. Joseph, most just, St. Joseph, most chaste, St. Joseph, most prudent, St. Joseph, most valiant, St. Joseph, most obedient, St. Joseph, most faithful, Mirror of patience, Lover of poverty, Model of workmen, Glory of the domestic life, Guardian of virgins, Protector of families, Consolation of the poor, Hope of the sick, Patron of the dying, Terror of demons, Protector of the Holy Church, Pray for us.

Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, hear us, O Lord. Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, graciously hear us, O Lord. Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us, O Lord. V. He made him lord over his household.

R. And the ruler of all his possessions. Let us pray: O God, who by Thine unspeakable providence didst vouchsafe to choose Blessed Joseph to be the Spouse of Thy most Holy Mother, mercifully grant that, as we venerate him for our Protector on earth, may be found worthy to be aided by his intercession in heaven. Who livest and reignest forever and ever. Amen.

The only litanies heretofore approved by the Church and permitted to be said in public devotions were the Litany of the Saints, the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, the Litany of the Sacred Heart and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary. To these has now been added the Litany in honor of St. Joseph.

plete in every way, and the Company are desirous of having all visitors from the colonies make their headquarters in London their rendezvous, where they can have their mail addressed, make appointments and do their correspondence. This is an innovation of the transport lines of the Colonies, and no doubt will be taken advantage of by many overseas visitors to the Mother Country.

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, Altondale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She coughed 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 the 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 some 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 lines from the trade mark, no, be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "New York Syrup."

Inspection of Convents.

Captain Craig's Attempt to Introduce Bill Was Defeated.

Captain Craig, an Ulster Conservative member of the House of Commons, was the central figure in a performance which he will scarcely look back upon with pleasure. By some curious process of reasoning this anti-Catholic member formed the conclusion that the second reading of Mr. W. Redmond's Bill a few days previously was a defeat for the opponents of the Catholic Church which he could reverse by introducing a bill for the inspection of monastic institutions. He openly avowed his object, which Mr. Corbett, another Ulster member, whose absence he regretted, was also, he said, desirous of attaining.

Both Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. McVeigh wished to know whether the hon. member was in order in discussing the Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill.

The Speaker, however, interpreted the Captain's purpose as an intention not to reverse that Bill, but to make provision against it by another. Captain Craig was therefore allowed to prefer his request to be allowed to introduce his bill.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor thereupon delivered a slashing speech, in which he urged the House to deal with this proposal of the Ulster member as it had been dealt with on previous occasions. Was the case brought forward stronger to-day than it was twenty or thirty years ago in the days of Mr. Newdigate and Mr. Horner? He had never in his whole experience known of a single instance of authenticated unfairness, or bad conduct, or wrong-doing, within the walls of convents, and he thought it was audacious for the hon. and gallant member to say in the presence of seventy or eighty Catholics in that House that they lent their countenance to those institutions as places of evil living. The nun were an example to the whole world of abnegation and unselfishness. They were the real Christian Communists and Socialists. He called upon the House not to be dragged at the tail of the bigoted Orange party (cheers).

On the motion that leave be given to bring in the Bill the House divided with the following result: For the motion, 90; against, 175. Majority 85.

The announcement of the figures was received with loud Nationalist cheers.

Advertisement for Burdock Blood Bitters, featuring the text 'HEADACHE. Burdock BLOOD BITTERS' and 'What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with Burdock Blood Bitters.'

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new patent, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK. Miss Maria Wright, Misses, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have been a Miss in my mouth. I was unable to do any house work for several weeks before my eyes and pain in my head could not be removed. I was advised to use Burdock Blood Bitters and I did so. I am now well and able to do my usual work. I can strongly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to all who are afflicted with Headache and other ailments."

Advertisement for Morrison & Hart, Advocates, Barristers, 5th Floor, Banque du Peuple, 97 St. James Street, Toronto.

Advertisement for Kavanagh, Solicitor, 7 PLACE D'ARCADE, K.C., 100 St. James Street, Toronto.

Advertisement for Mullin & Macdonald, Advocates, Barristers, 150 St. James St., Toronto.

Advertisement for Gouin, Lemieux, & Berard, Barristers, Solicitors, 150 St. James St., Toronto.

Advertisement for Brossard, Cholet, Advocates, Barristers, 150 St. James St., Toronto.

Advertisement for Codere & Co., Advocates, 150 St. James St., Toronto.

Advertisement for Conroy, Practical Plumbers, Gas Fitters, 150 St. James St., Toronto.

Advertisement for Lawrence Plaster, Successor to John Riley, 15 Paris Street, Toronto.

Advertisement for D. H. Welsch, Caterers and Confectioners, 10-12 HERMINE STREET, Toronto.

Advertisement for St. Patrick's Society, 15 Paris Street, Toronto.

Advertisement for Synopsi of Canadian Homestead Records.

ANY even numbered section Land in Manitoba, Ontario and Alberta, except not reserved, may be had by any person who is the family, or any male over 21 years of age, or any person who has a claim of 160 acres, more or less, in the land. Entry must be made in the local land office in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions, father, mother, son, or other or sister of an inhabitant.

The homestead entry is made on the conditions of law with under one of two plans: (1) At least six months upon and cultivation each year for three years. (2) If the father is deceased the steader resides upon a vicinity of the land and requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person with the father or mother. If the settler is absent residence upon the homestead the requirements may be satisfied upon said land. Six months' notice should be given the Dominion Lands at Ottawa to apply for.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario.

The cheapness of Worm Extirminator the reach of all, and at any drugstore.

Read a FREE Book. PEDLAR People.

Y, JUNE 10, 1909.
NCHITIS
generally the result of a cold
posure to wet and inclement
is a very dangerous inflam-
on of the bronchial tubes.
toms are tightness across
rp pains and a difficulty in
a secretion of thick phlegm,
but later of a greenish or
N. Neglected Bronchitis is one
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Norway
Pine
SYRUP
Miller, Alandale, Ont.,
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Pine Syrup for my little
Bronchitis. She wheezed and
had her from one room to
it was not long until we
effect your medicine had her
last winter when we lived in
had cold this winter, but
another bottle of Dr.
Pine Syrup. It tried a bottle
which I got from a neighbor
her cold lasted about twice
as long as usual. My
unhappy highly praises Dr.
Pine Syrup. I will see that a bottle
kept in the house."
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine
Syrup is put up in
appet, three pine trees, the
be sure and accept none of
imitates of the original "Nor-
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a Bill the House dis-
following result: For
0; against, 175. Ma-
ment of the figures
with loud Nationalist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.
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Estimates Given.
Jobbing Promptly Attended To
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Successor to John Riley. Established in 1850.
Paint and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of
all kinds promptly attended to.
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D. H. WELSH & CO
Caterers and Confectioners
10-12 HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL
Manufacturers of the Famous D. H. W.
Brand Caramels and Everton Toffee.
Banquets, Wedding Suppers, etc. Personal
attention. PHONE MAIN 5301
SOCIETY DIRECTORY.
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-
lished March 6th, 1856; incorpo-
rated 1863; Meets in St. Patrick's
Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first
Monday of the month. Committee
meets last Wednesday. Officers:
Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald Mc-
Shane, P. P.; President, Mr. H. J.
Kavanagh, K. C.; 1st Vice-Pre-
sident, Mr. J. C. Walsh; 2nd Vice-
President, W. G. Kennedy; J.
Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Cor-
responding Secretary, Mr. T. C. Ber-
mingham; Recording Secretary, Mr.
T. P. Tansey; Asst.-Recording Sec-
retary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; Mar-
shal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Mar-
shal, Mr. P. Conolly.
Synops of Canadian North-West
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS
ANY even-numbered section of Domi-
nion 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 sec-
tion of 160 acres, more or less.
Entry must be made personally at
the local land office for the district
in which the land is situated.
Entry by proxy may, however, be
made on certain conditions by the
father, mother, son, daughter, bro-
ther or sister of an intending home-
steader.
The homesteader is required to per-
form the conditions connected there-
with under one of the following
plans:
(1) At least six months residence
upon and cultivation of the land in
each year for three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if
the father is deceased) of the home-
steader 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 perma-
nent residence upon farming lands
owned by him in the vicinity of his
homestead the requirements as to
residence may be satisfied by resi-
dence upon said land.
Six months' notice in writing
should be given the Commissioner of
Dominion Lands at Ottawa of in-
tention to apply for patent.
W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid for.

News From Catholic England.
Success of Franciscan Priest as a Painter of Ec-
clesiastical Portraits.
(From our Correspondent.)
London, May 27.—Saturday next
will witness the opening of the
annual convention of the United Irish
League in Manchester, and a very
large attendance of delegates from
various parts of the kingdom are ex-
pected. Several interesting propo-
sals are on the agenda, and a de-
sire for more binding conditions of
membership, which should be im-
posed upon all who hold office under
the League, this being dictated by
the experience of the past year which
has shown some disaffection in
the ranks. Another suggestion,
which will command attention, com-
ing as it does from the Irish Par-
liamentary branch in London, is that
a newspaper, which shall be the of-
ficial organ of the Irish Nationalist
cause, should be established, to give
information and guidance upon pa-
triotic matters to the Irish in Brit-
tain.
FUNDS ARE LOW.
This is certainly a want in these
days of the power of the press, and
if funds allow should be attended to.
But during the year the funds of the
U. I. L. have suffered and there are
many other suggestions seeking con-
sideration which deal with the cut-
ting down of expenditure in organi-
zation, while making that branch of
the work more efficient, if possible.
The wearing of a badge is suggested
whereby all Leaguers may know each
other, and a request for an annual
visit from one of the Wigan Branch
mittee comes, does not make very en-
couraging reading. One hundred and
fifteen branches in the North which
contributed some £1200 last year,
only send £500 this year, while 43
branches have lapsed altogether. The
Council consider paid organizers in
each centre are badly needed, and
some effort will be made to remedy
this defect. Scotland finds much sa-
tisfaction in the news that the next
convention will probably take place
in Glasgow, a flourishing centre of
the U. I. L.
THE PENAL LAWS.
A noted member of the Irish Par-
liamentary Party and one who suf-
fered for his country while still a
child is the Protestant Irishman who
seconded the Catholic Disabilities
Bill, Mr. Kavanagh. Under the Pen-
al Laws in force during his child-
hood, his father, a Catholic Land-
lord, dying while his child was still
in infancy was refused the right to
nominate a Catholic guardian or
even to leave his wife in the prop-
erty. His children became the prop-
erty of the State who selected a Pro-
testant guardian for them, who
pledged himself to bring them up in
the Protestant religion as by law
established.
FATHER VAUGHAN'S FUNERAL.
The Rev. Kenelm Vaughan was
buried this week in the quiet God's
Acre at St. Alban's, the service at
the graveside and the Requiem Mass
being said by his brother, Father
Bernard Vaughan, the distinguished
Jesuit. The dead Priest had all the
ardour and enthusiasm which charac-
terized the splendid family of which
he was a member. It was to his
efforts we owe the magnificent
chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in
Westminster Cathedral for which he
spent years collecting in Spain and
Southern America. The chapel which
is now complete is entirely lined
with exquisite marbles and mosaics,
and the great golden gates which en-
ter it are decorated with the Pellic-
an, a symbol of the Blessed Sacra-
ment, while its silver sanctuary
lamps have something semi-eastern
about their beautiful design, very
reminiscent of the Alhambra, that
gracious palace of the past.
FATHER GRAY'S CHAPEL.
The appeal of the Rev. Father Gray
of Fakenham, Norfolk, has reached
even as far as Canada, to the writ-
er's knowledge, so it will be of in-
terest to Canadians to hear that
this indefatigable priest's efforts,
coupled with the generosity of the
faithful, have at length succeeded in
raising a church, albeit at present
small, where the ever growing Ca-
tholic population of the district can
assist at the Divine Sacrifice in
something like suitable surroundings.
The church was opened last week
by the Bishop of Northampton.
PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.
That the watchword of the Ca-
tholic Church in England is ever
"onward" is well exemplified by the
numerous institutions and works of
charity which spring up daily, yet

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
Progress in Ireland.
Eggs, Butter and Bacon Trades
-Show Considerable Increases.
It will be of interest to Canadians
to learn of the progress of the but-
ter and egg trade in Ireland. These
trades are of great importance in
Canada and in one of them Canadian
exporters must enter into competi-
tion with the Irish product. The
Irish egg trade is a large one, in-
deed Ireland supplies a considera-
ble proportion of the English mar-
ket, seizing the opportunity when
there was an insufficiency of conti-
nental eggs to supply the demand.
The latest returns show that the
total exports of Irish eggs amounted
to £2,920,539, approximating £14,
000,000. Packing methods used by
Irish shippers appear to be thor-
oughly up-to-date. By one method the
shells are disinfected and the eggs
then immersed in a vessel of hot
paraffin wax in a vacuum. The air
in the shell is thus extracted, and by
putting the vessel under atmospheric
pressure the hot wax is forced into
the pores of the shell and hermeti-
cally seals them. Eggs are quite easi-
ly kept perfectly fresh for six months
in this process. The Department
of agriculture guarantees by a system
of close inspection that Irish cream-
ery butter is made from clean milk
in clean places, and under such con-
ditions it is practically impossible
to make bad butter. Improvements
have also been effected in the pack-
ing of Irish butter, and the Depart-
ment requested traders to let them
know if they ever got from Ireland
butter that was badly packed or 'off'
in flavor. The winter output of
the Irish creameries is yearly in-
creasing, and the Department is do-
ing all it can to encourage the win-
ter production of butter.
United States and Canada are
large exporters of bacon to England,
so, too, is Denmark, but none of
these countries equals in quality the
home product, the Irish bacon being
of excellent flavor and capable of
holding its own, as it does, in com-
petition in America. In recent years
efforts have been made in Ireland to
secure uniformity in quality and that
these efforts have been successful is
the assertion of Mr. Loudon M.
Douglas, lecturer in the meat indus-
try in the Edinburgh and East of
Scotland College of Agriculture, and
Mr. Douglas mentions that at New
Ross, in county Wexford, a pork cur-
ing factory has been carried on for
two hundred years. The develop-
ment of newer lines, however, dates
back only to the middle of the last
century, when factories began to be
established, particularly in the pro-
vince of Munster, where there are
nine.
Firm Spirit of Faith.
People of Messina Pass Guards to
Hear Blessings on Dead.
A correspondent of the Paris Temps
draws a vivid picture of present
conditions at devastated Messina. Life
runs its common course among the
ruins. In wooden barracks, in tents,
in the patched-up cellars of what
were once houses, some twenty thou-
sand men, women, and children sleep
and traffic. They eat in the open
air. Beneath the ruins lie the bodies
of forty or fifty thousand. The
miserable city has its market, its
newspapers, its places of public
meeting, and its dives. The spirit of
faith is far from dead. As the day
draws to a close, a religious process-
ion forms and advances towards
the ruins. The sacred images, rude-
cut, with scarlet banner and olive
branches and much gold tinsel, are
borne on the shoulders of eight stout
men. The Capuchin monk who leads
the procession is stopped by one of
the soldiers on guard among the
ruins. The rules are against enter-
ing the danger zone. "But the crowd
will not be reasoned with. We will
pass into our city! The Saviour
must bless our dead! The soldier
throws up his hands in surrender.
Into the chaos of the dead city the
confused procession moves on in a
tumult of chanting, weeping, out-
cries, collisions, and supplications.
The monk's harsh voice rises again
and again. Resurrexit! Sic ut dixit!
And the crowd chants in unison,
Resurrexit! Resurrexit! ...
The worshippers swarm about the
archbishop and threaten to cover-
whelm him. But one giant of a fellow,
mounted on a bull, makes his
way to the centre of the crowd. With
a sweeping gesture he draws atten-
tion to the prelate, the Christ im-
age, the ruined city, and then, as he
raises his hands, a mighty chorus
swells up again. Resurrexit! Res-
urrexit! ...
A Worthy Bishop.
The Right Rev. Aeneas Chisholm
LL.D., the venerated Bishop of
Aberdeen, Scotland, attained on the
15th inst. the golden jubilee of his
priesthood. Being on that day in
the Eternal City, his Lordship cele-
brated his Mass of Thanksgiving in
the Lateran Basilica, where fifty
years ago he said his first Mass af-
ter ordination. Next June his Lord-
ship will attain, on the 26th, his sev-
enty-third year. After his ordina-
tion at Perth he returned to Scot-
land in 1840, and served at Elgin,
Perth, Brechin, Aberdeen, Glen-
gow, Banff. He succeeded the Ve-
nerable Dr. Grant as rector of St.
Mary's Ecclesiastical College, Banff.
Here he labored with marked fruit-
fulness until 1899, when he was
elected Bishop of Aberdeen by the
Holy See, having in the previous
year been raised to the dignity of a
Prelate of the Pontifical Household.

The Poet and the Press.
Laconics From Shakespeare Which
Bear on Good Journals.
Shakespeare seemed to have the
whole modern world in mind when he
wrote his marvellous plays. Even
the weekly religious publication did
not escape his prophetic soul. From
the Catholic Herald, of India, are
taken the following references,
which, to believe the subscription
manager, may well be applied to a
certain publication in Montreal.
"You are looked for, and called
for, asked for, and sought for"—I-
tomeo and Juliet—Act I, Sc. V.
"I will subscribe for thee"—All's
Well that ends Well—Act 4, Sc. V.
"I must read this paper"—Henry
VIII, Act 3, Sc. 11.
"God in everything: I would not
change it"—As you like it—Act 2,
Sc. 1.
"Deliver me this paper"—All's
Well that ends Well—Act 5, Sc. 11.
"Good old Chronicle"—Troilus and
Cressida—Act 4, Sc. V.
"Crammed with excellencies"—
Twelfth Night.
"You are very welcome to our
house"—Merchant of Venice—Act 3,
Sc. 1.
"This in request I can tell you."
Winter's Tale—Act 4, Sc. IV.
"You are welcome—take your
place"—Merchant of Venice—Act 4,
Sc. 1.
"We will read it—I swear"—Love's
Labour Lost—Act 4, Sc. 1.
"Excellent! I'll go and buy!"—
Merry Wives of Windsor—Act 4, Sc.
IV.
"It is excellently well penned, I
have taken great pains to con it."
Twelfth Night—Act 4, Sc. V.
"Tis passing good, I prithee let
me have it."—Taming of the Shrew
—Act 4, Sc. 111.
Site of Massacre.
Monument Will Mark Where Priest and
Soldiers Fell at Lake of the Woods.
To mark the site of old Fort St.
Charles on an island in the north-
west angle of the Lake of the Woods,
the United States government has
decided to erect a stately monument,
and reserve forty acres as a national
park, says the Central Catholic, Win-
nipeg.
This now-historic spot is about
45 miles southwest from Kenora,
through the Lake of the Woods, and
is located on what is known as
Northwest Angle Bay. To reach the
point, one travels along the regular
channel from Kenora to Rainy Lake
for about two-thirds of the distance,
the route to the site of the old fort
then swinging off to the southeast,
while the public route continues in a
southeasterly direction, the point of
divergence being known as Bishop's
Point, where Bishop Tache stopped
en route to the West in the pioneer
days.
This action on the part of the
American Government is the result
of a lengthy correspondence. Rev.
Father Paquin, prefect of studies at
St. Boniface, has now proceeded to
the site of the old fort to assist in
the location of the building and to
place where the bodies of the mur-
dered missionaries were found. The
Washington authorities have dis-
patched the chief engineer of North
Dakota to scientifically indicate the
exact position and dimensions of the
ancient fortification. It is under-
stood that a number of the Fathers
who took part in the successful
search last year will later go down,
accompanied by Engineer Blair, of
the city of St. Boniface.
Old Fort St. Charles was built in
1732 by Sieur de la Verandrye, an
explorer of the northwest angle of
the Lake of the Woods. It was the
great explorer to penetrate into
that part of the American continent.
Four years later, the great tragedy
occurred. On June 8, 1736, Jean
Baptiste de la Verandrye, the 20-
year-old son of Sieur de la Verandrye,
Father Aubert, a Jesuit mis-
sionary, and a party of nineteen
French-Canadian voyageurs, were
murdered by Sioux Indians.
The work of the discoveries was
Backache.
Kidney Pain
Pains in the small of the back.
There's no mistaking this sign of
kidney trouble.
Other indications are frequent urina-
tion, pain or smarting when pass-
ing water, deposits in the urine,
headache and loss of sleep.
Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills overcome kidney derangements
more promptly and thoroughly than
any treatment you can obtain, be-
cause of their combined and direct
action on the liver and kidneys.
This letter proves our claim.
Mr. Rob. P. Miller, farmer, St.
Mary's, Ont., writes: "I was trou-
bled with severe pains in the abdo-
men, chills in the back, too fre-
quent urination and general weak-
ness and tired feelings. There were
brick dust deposits in my urine as
well as other symptoms of kidney
disease. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills relieved these symptoms al-
most immediately, and with the use
of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, my
health was restored completely."
25 cents a box, at all dealers, or
Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Dr. A. W. Chase's
Kidney-
Liver Pills

Another Lie Nailed.
Mr. Birrell Says No Wholesale Fraud
Prevailed in Ireland.
The "Times" calls the Irish mem-
bers' criticism of the Government's
action in Ireland with regard to Old
Age Pensions "a stage attack." It
certainly was devoid of bitterness
and there was no disposition to im-
pute anything worse than a desire
on the part of the Treasury, carried,
perhaps, rather too far, to keep
down expenditure. The debate cer-
tainly served a useful purpose. It
dissipated impressions which had
been caused by people who for party
or other reasons give a place in their
minds to prejudice against the
Irish people. Reports were circulated
by the press to the effect that in
Ireland Old Age Pensions were grant-
ed to multitudes who were not en-
titled to them, and that in many
parts of the country the examination
of claims was little better than a
farce. The Government appears to
have given some credence to the false
reports. A band of officials have
made what may be termed extra en-
quiries in Ireland, and have acted
according to rules which, in some
cases at least, excluded applicants
whose claims were just. But the
general outcome of their investiga-
tions has been, as Mr. Birrell put
it, to nail to the counter for ever the
lie that the Old Age Pension scheme
was taken advantage of in a whole-
sale manner for the purposes of
fraud.
TRIM THEIR VOTES
TO SUIT THEIR HATS.
Mr. DOOLEY ON THE SUFFRAGE.
Country Needs More Voters Who Know
Something About Housekeeping.
Citizen Dooley is usually to the
fore with spicy comments on some
topic of the moment. In the June
American he considers woman's suf-
frage and points out that
"Women take a selfish view of life.
But what can be expected from a
potted toy in man's whim that has
spent most of her life trying to get
four dollars worth of merchandise for
two dollars and a half? The foolish,
impractical little fluffies! It
would be a shame to let them
hurl themselves into the coarse battles
of politics. How can you explain
to women these idealists why we
have the Philippines and the Sand-
wich Islands, and why we keep a
navy to protect Denver, Colorado."
"We don't hear much about suf-
frage up our way in As-rechy road
and the ladies that have got out
their noblest hats in behalf of the
cause complain that they can't stir
up any excitement among the more
numerous ladies that prefer to wear
a shawl on their heads. Maybe the
reason is that these fair dreamers
haven't been able to figure out that
a vote is going to do them any
good. Praps if ye asked yer wife
about it she'd say:
THE FREEMAN'S BALLOT.
"Well, ye've had yer vote for
forty years. Er forty years ye've
governed this country by a free-
man's ballot an' yer salary an' per-
quisites at the mills still amounts to
a dollar an' eighty-five cents a day.
If a vote hasn't done ye any good
good thin that I don't think I can
spare time for me domestic joys to
see what I will continue to look
after the family, which is the only
capital a poor man can accumulate
to protect him from poverty in his
old age. I'll stay at home an' see
that the boys an' girls are saved up
until they are old enough to wurruk
for us. An' if ye want to amuse
yerself be votin' go on an' do it.
Ye need recreation wanst in a while,
an' yer vote don't do anny wan
no harm."
"I wudden't talk to me wife about
votin' anny more thin she'd talk to
me about thrimmin' a hat," said
Mr. Hennessy.
"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if she
gets a vote maybe she'll trim it to
please ye. Anyhow it won't be a
bad thing. What this country needs
is voters that knows something
housekeeping."
carried on largely through the efforts
of Archbishop Langevin, and with
the generous assistance of Archbish-
op Ireland.
Snails in Burgundy.
Burgundy is agitated. A year ago
its good people began to form
leagues and its Deputies to harass
the Minister of Agriculture, beseech-
ing the Government to take mea-
sures of defense—not for their vines,
but for the worst enemy of vines,
namely, the snail.
It appears that the damage done
by this mollusk's ravages of vine-
yards is less than the profit accruing
from its sale as a comestible. Every
year the citizens of Paris consume
80,000,000. This represents a trade
of 12,000,000. Burgundians are
troubled about this source of in-
come, and fear that it will be cut
off by the extinction of the species.
They are afraid it will meet the fate
of its second cousin, the terrapin.
They demand the prohibition of the
catching and sale of the creature be-
tween April 15 and July 15, in or-
der that the little creature may fol-
fill the Divine command to multiply.

The True Witness

is published every Thursday by The True Witness P. & P. Co. 512 LaSalle Street, West, Montreal P. O. BOX 1138

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE Canada (City Excepted) and Newfoundland... \$1.00 City, United States and Foreign... \$1.50

NOTICE. When a change of address is desired the subscriber should give both the OLD and the NEW address.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1909.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL.

By the death of Archbishop Duhamel the archdiocese of Ottawa suffers and immediate loss, while the Church in Canada mourns. His Grace was a man of extraordinary ability; it is said of him that not only was he an erudite churchman, but that he could have won signal success in statesmanship or in the more prosaic following of commercial life.

THE MAYORALTY.

That the next Mayor of Montreal should be chosen from the ranks of the Irish Catholic citizens is a suggestion which will receive encouragement in circles other than that immediately interested. In view of the fact that the Eucharistic Congress will be held in Montreal next summer, it would be a graceful act to place an Irish citizen at the head of the corporation.

WESTMOUNT THE GOOD.

So Montreal may shelter the good works of the Salvation Army. Westmount will have none of them. It reminds us that a certain personage said of some estimable persons that "they'd rather be genteelly damned than saved in vulgar company."

A DANGER AVERTED.

Many Catholic young men go to McGill these days, so that we are concerned in the welfare of that University. It is therefore with pleasure that we note a change of plan, and, consequently, that the Sherbrooke hotel project will seek elsewhere than on the Joseph property.

building erected on the McTavish street corner. It would have dwarfed the pile of educational buildings. Morally it would have been unfortunate to have added a temptation to the students. Now that this property has been secured to round off the University holdings, it is likely that it will be used for an extension of the campus and to furnish a site for a modern gymnasium, of which latter there is a great need.

PROCESSION SUNDAY.

The feast of Corpus Christi, or, as it is known in French Canada, Fete Dieu, will be observed in Montreal on Sunday. It is an occasion when every Catholic should perform a duty by making a public profession of faith, not by acting as a mere spectator, but by joining in the procession. That is an honorable privilege which should be taken full advantage of.

ROME, THE TERROR.

Curious things are done in the name of religion and the Presbyterian General Assembly furnished a quota of the odd happenings during Monday's proceedings at Hamilton. We are told that one reverend gentleman—discussing church union, too, if you please—informed another reverend gentleman that the latter was teaching the audience something he did not teach his public. Number two arose to protest, but he was asked to sit down, being yelled at by the spectators. He sat down shaking his fist in a threatening manner. Then another reverend gentleman said that they were attempting to build up an ecclesiastical machine, such as is now underpinning Rome.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

There were some striking points raised at the general assembly of the Presbyterians held in Hamilton, all of which have an interest for us. We find a Montreal clergyman protesting against the vagueness in present methods of teaching religion and suggesting that there should be more definiteness; losses were reported by defections between Sunday School and adult age; home missions were conducted at a deficit; while, and this is the final point, there is a "deplorable need" of more missionaries for the western field.

Of these points, we have a keen interest in the last one, and we find, too, that, with the exception of the discussion which arose over the connection of the body with Queen's University, it appears to have been one of the most important topics discussed at Hamilton. After reporting a deficit in the Home Missions, Rev. E. D. MacLaren is reported to have said that a series of deficits like that of last year's would end only in disaster. He added that the Presbyterian body was not only stopping its progress in regard to home missions, but was actually sounding a retreat. This critic wanted more interest because of their work in the west. It is, we take it, a hopeful sign that collections for these "Home Missions" are falling off. Were these missions intended to preach Christianity in districts where the Word of God was unknown one could sympathize but when it is known that the purpose of such missions is largely to invade sections where the population is Christian in character and largely of the Catholic faith, one cannot express any sympathy. The Presbyterians have made strenuous efforts to proselytize the Catholic immigrants of the west, turning hopefully to this field after their failure in Quebec. Success for them in that mission would be a severe blow to us, and it is our belief that their initial success would be followed by such complete loss of faith that their efforts would result only in the greatest harm. There is a considerable section of the Presbyterian body in Quebec which is opposed to these missions to Catholic people—and to all Christian peoples—and the decrease in contributions seems to indicate how strong is this opposition.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

In watching the development in Montreal and its neighborhood of the Young Men's Christian Association a question is prompted. Are we Catholics carefully providing for our young men? Naturally there is full provision in spiritual matters, but there has not been sufficient care paid to matters of worldly interest. Take up the work of the Y.M.C.A. in Montreal. From a comparatively small establishment in Victoria square—a structure which is soon to be added to considerably. Then in Point St. Charles there is a branch devoted to railway men; in Sherbrooke street west there is a building for students at McGill University; then, too, there is a building in St. Louis, while it is now the intention to erect a building in Westmount. The Y.M.C.A. does good work and fulfils the purposes of its establishment clearly and creditably. It is a common sense organization, designed to carry out its principles upon proper business basis. There are Catholic members of the Y.M.C.A.—doubtless, many estimable persons will be horrified at this statement, but it is true, and no amount of horrified expressions will change the fact. Why are these Catholic young men members of such an organization, an organization of non-Catholics? The answer will be found largely in the fact that in this organization they find things which they seek and which is provided for them by Catholic organizations only in a very limited measure. In the Y.M.C.A. there are gymnastics, swimming pools, libraries, reading rooms, devices for entertainment, schools of instruction, halls for amusement, while in summertime there are various camps pleasantly situated. Why cannot we have similar organizations? Are we less progressive, less energetic than the persons who are behind the Y.M.C.A.? Surely not. Why, then, cannot we proceed forward upon even better lines and provide our young men with suitable establishments where they may develop the bodies and increase the intellectual faculties, while, at the same time, secure wholesome entertainment under the best Catholic auspices. There have been some attempts to do something, but the movement has been of a desultory character. One way to keep the young man off the streets and out of unclean places is to provide for him a cheerful resort where he may spend his leisure hours pleasantly and profitably.

EDITORIAL NOTES. An Irish Mayor for 1910 is the slogan. The Russian Duma has decreed that a man may change his religion, but it must be a positive one and has declared that the profession of atheism will not be allowed. Now that the Tobacco King has been again the friend of McGill, one is tempted to ask how well the workers share in the wealth they have aided in accumulating. If the King can do no wrong, why should the Methodist Conference bother the Governor-General because he attended a race meet. Why not cable his Majesty about that little affair on Epsom Downs? Tim Healy has not lost the cunning of his tongue. In a recent debate in the House of Commons on the Budget, he declared that Ireland was being taxed an additional two millions to go up in smoke through the funnels of British cruisers. One of the pleasing incidents of the Methodist Conference at Pembroke was the attitude of congratulation taken in relation to the temperance movement in Quebec. It was said that the action of the Catholic Church had been a powerful accession of strength. The men of Short Hills, N.J., are practical Catholics. To expedite work on the new church, they surrendered a holiday and spent the day in excavating for the foundation. From early morning until sunset they worked at their task, and when they quit work the lot was ready for the masons to begin their share of the building. Aim to be sincere, but not to be impartial. The man, who is always right is apt to bore his friend. A word out of season may mar the course of a whole life. Faith is the silken garment of the soul; disbelief the rag and tatters. Let none search books or the heavens for God who sees Him not in man. Whatever you may choose to give away always be sure to keep your ember.

Current Topics.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

The Dublin University Commissioners have accomplished a portion of their task and have issued the plan of the Statutes for the government of the Irish National University and its constituent Colleges. Thus in addition to the older groupings of studies there are faculties of Celtic studies of Philosophy and Sociology, and of Commerce, while Architecture is given its rank in the Faculty which used to be known as the Faculty of Engineering. So with the Degrees. To the old institution are added the Degrees of Master and Doctor of Celtic Studies, Bachelor and Master of Commerce. The elevation of the Celtic and the Commercial Departments of the University to the rank of Faculties will be heartily approved by the Irish public. It gives these subjects the importance due to their position in an Irish University, and will impress upon the student mind the value that attaches to the studies in the economy of the national life.

TO COLONIZE THE ITALIANS.

Italians have come to America, both to the United States, and to Canada, in large numbers. They have settled largely in large cities, usually associating with their fellow countrymen, and frequently living in congested districts. The results of this system have been unsatisfactory, both to Italians and to the people of their adopted countries. Efforts are now being made to relieve the situation. This is to be done by establishing colonies in Texas. We are told that an Italian syndicate of the State, two agricultural colonies, each composed of one hundred families, or about one thousand persons in all, brought directly from the agricultural districts of Northern Italy.

The splendid possibilities of the Southern States for those taking up land soon attracted the attention of Northern Italian capitalists, who interested Senator De Martino, president of the Colonial Institution of Rome. He said he was willing to lend his support to the enterprise provided the syndicate would accept a certain control on the part of the Colonial Institute.

The result was that a commission of three members was formed and sent to inspect land. The commission arrived in New York in January, and after a brief stop in Washington went directly to Texas, where it remained for a month making a thorough survey of the land from the point of view of practical farming. Before leaving Texas, the commission confirmed an option on 62,000 acres of land, 25,000 of which is near Keechie and the other 37,000 on the Trinity River, near Palestine.

According to the expert of the commission the syndicate is to furnish each colonist with a house of three rooms, a cow and a mule. They will also receive free transportation for themselves and their families, and all they need for the first year. The land and the house will be sold to the colonists at cost price, with interest at six per cent, and if all payments are made during ten years the colonist will then be entirely independent.

WAS NEAR QUEEN OF HENRY VIII.

Despite the furors caused by the sale of the historic Holbein's "Duchess Christina of Denmark" there are very few persons who know any thing of the lady whose valuable portrait the Duke of Norfolk disposed of. When such a comparatively small number of Englishmen possess the knowledge, it is quite likely that a proportionally smaller number of Canadians know of the lady's history. For that reason some facts contributed to the Tablet by a correspondent will be of interest. We are informed that "When 15, she married the Duke of Milan, Francesco Sforza, who died in 1535, leaving her at 16 a widow, tall and handsome. She might be well pleased that her picture should be left with us here, for she was once ready to become Queen of England—had only 'she possessed two heads,' as she replied to Henry VIII's Ambassador. As niece of the Emperor Charles V. she was a personage. Thomas Cromwell urged her as a successor to Jane Seymour, for should the Emperor Charles V give his consent she would condone before the eyes of the world Henry's divorce from Catharine. Holbein was dispatched by Henry to Brussels to paint this portrait, for which the Duchess sat unwillingly. It went to adorn Henry's Cabinet and increased his desire for the success of the negotiations. Meanwhile a rumour got abroad and reached the ears of Sir Thomas Wriotesley, who was then resident at Brussels, that the Duchess had said the English need not trouble themselves to make the marriage, 'they would lose their labours for she minded not to fix her heart that way.' He thought it worth while to ask her whether these words had really been used by her. 'M. Ambassador,' she replied, 'I thank God he has given me a better opinion of myself than to be of so light sort.' Wriotesley took courage upon this answer, and asked her what was her real inclination in the matter. At this she blushed exceedingly. 'As for my inclination,' quoth she, 'what should I say? You know I am at the Emperor's commandments.' 'Yes, Madam,' quoth Wriotesley, 'but the matter is of such nature that there must be a concurrence between his commandment and your consent, or else you may perchance repent it when it shall be too late. Your answer is such as may serve both for your necessity and for my satisfaction, and

STYLISH TOGS for the OUTING MAN

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BRENNANS'

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yet if it were a little plainer I could be better contented.' With that she smiled and again said: 'You know I am the Emperor's poor servant, and must follow his pleasure.' 'Marry,' quoth Wriotesley, 'then I may hope to be amongst the Englishmen with my new mistress, for the Emperor hath instantly desired it.' After this he broke into extravagant praise of Henry, at which she smiled, and he thought would laugh outright had not her gravity forbidden it. The dispensation required could not be obtained, and Henry was forced to cast his royal eyes elsewhere—this time on poor ugly Anne of Cleves. Christina was given in marriage by the Emperor in 1540 to the Earl of Lorraine, and by reason of her second widowhood became Regent of the Duchy of Lorraine.

Random Thoughts.

Sponge. Who's a sponger? You're a sponger. That's the way it sounds here. Sir Hugh was very frank about the Canadians.

Following that The Star built a little navy of its own. Which worried a competitor for not thinking of it first.

Oh, what is so rare as a day in June? asked the poet, and we obligingly answer: the other twenty-nine.

Toronto wants to have a sea wall. The next thing you will hear of is that the Queen City will have secured a marine reptilian.

Ald. Giroux says that the Montreal Road Department's system is not what it ought to be. The chairman must have been listening with his ear to the ground.

Three contemporaries in crediting matter to this paper have called it "The Witness." It is hardly probable that either journal cares to be mistaken for the other.

A Limerick paper tells us that forty-two automobiles in Limerick their reliability spin arrived in Limerick from Galway, and that "after refreshments at Cruises' Royal Hotel they left en route for Killynery." A hotel that can serve refreshments to forty odd buzz waggons is no mean hostelry.

Our Victoria square contemporary became so excited over the paper navy of its further east contemporary that it burst into visible heat. At least that is the explanation offered for inviting the fire brigade in parade in St. James street on Monday afternoon.

Some person ought to brush up the geography taught in Ireland. One Irish exchange comes to this office labelled "Montreal, North America." That, however, is a shade better than another which insists in coming to our humble quarters addressed "Montreal, United States."

A California chemist avers he has discovered "drinks" whiskey. Now we may expect to hear of stinging snakes. Then, perhaps, there will be some truth in that ad of a certain Scotch commodity which declares that there isn't a headache in a barrelful. SEUMAS.

Blessing of a Bell

For Oratory of St. Joseph, Cote-des-Neiges.

Two thousand people gathered at the Oratory of St. Joseph (situated on the slope of Mount Royal, directly facing Notre Dame College), on Sunday for the blessing of a very valuable bell of one thousand pounds which was made in France and paid for by the faithful who go daily up the mountain side, in all seasons, to pray to St. Joseph in a little chapel all his own. The ceremony opened, while the officiating clergy were vesting, with a beautiful hymn to St. Joseph, sung by Fathers and Brothers of the Holy

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THE BEST FLOUR BRODIE'S Self Raising Flour Save the Bags for Premiums.

Cross, Bro. Darian, C.S.C., presiding at the organ. Then followed the sermon preached by Rev. Father Martin, chaplain of the Sisters of Mercy, who dwelt at length on the life, prerogatives and virtues of St. Joseph. At a point in his oration, the distinguished speaker, who is a master of French, recalled the intention of those who founded this city, of De Maisonneuve, of de la Danversiere, and of the admirable Société de Notre-Dame, to the effect that St. Joseph should be paid the honors of the colony together with the most blessed Virgin. Then he paid a deserving compliment to the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who direct the work and chapel. In fact, the chapel with all its appurtenances, is primarily the work of the good and humble lay brother, Andrew, by name, of the Congregation. And, as the preacher remarked, the Congregation of the Holy Cross is now fulfilling the ardent wish and longing of the men of old Ville-Marie. Referring in his sermon to the crutches and other tokens of suffering left by pilgrims in the sanctuary, Father Martin saw therein a proof of St. Joseph's love and heavenly appreciation. The blessing was performed by Rev. Canon Roy, of the Cathedral, who was given the royal welcome he always deserves. Upon the bell the names of the Pope, the Archbishop, and Bishop Racicot, the General and the local Provincial of Holy Cross Mr. Paquet, the donor, and last but not least, that of Rev. Brother Andrew.

Among the clergy present were Very Rev. G. A. Dion, C.S.C., Provincial of Holy Cross, Rev. F. F. Geoffrion, C.S.C., and the Cure of Cote des Neiges, respectively deacon and sub-deacon, Barré, C.S.C., Lafond, C.S.C., Meahan, C.S.C., McKinnon, C.S.C., Renaud, C.S.C., etc., with Brothers of the Holy Cross, of the Sacred Heart, Franciscans, etc., Rev. Father Fitz-Henry, C.S.C. leading the choir. Among the laymen present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Paquet, the donors, Hon. Judge Robidoux, Mr. and Mrs. McGarr, Ald. and Mrs. Prud'homme, Mr. A. Gaboury, ex-Ald. Lemay, Mr. L. A. St. Louis, Dr. and Mrs. Charette, Mr. D. Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and Dr. Jacques.

The St. Laurent College Band and that of the Cote des Neiges citizens discoursed splendid music, the former being under the efficient leadership of Rev. A. Clement, C.S.C.

Ab Effer-vescent In a Eugene one we r is wort my wish that it myself.

Of all the won none is more im mighty ocean; in its appeal. C dragged from n forms; summer s for the happ those who know "The Sermen of" written by Fath J., and published Longmans, Green lings the copy.

Father Kane ex that the writings studies in the ser the outcome of a The thought was by Nature, and t borrowing from h his studies Fath readers suggesti upon some religio whole trend is rel is well worth a of the studies are duce profitable th

From a chapter of Music, the fo "Music is a heart. Now the teaching. Further meaning is for the eye, and as it ap to the brain, but message is a bre influence. The w arts is dead; Musi Painting, sculptu with their kindred form, realize thei dist's mind in dead stone, and c lifeless images tea manifest their em its twin art of e pting expressio the living u ing message."

By Mac and O' y True Irishmen, t But if they lack th No Irishmen are So ran the old disputed in these d Irishmen's names lack these p are many Irish na prefix is not astor understood what g made to stamp on the racial character tives. It is showi law was passed en Irishmen that dv amongst Englishm into him an English town, as Eusses, Skeeye, Coke, Kins white, black, brow science, as smit o office as cook, but

George McAleer, ter, Mass., is th Study in the Orig tion of The Surman contribution to Mc a volume now un Dr. McAleer traces chapter his efforts of the family research failing he nealogists and anti

Miles McAleer, f actor, was born in 1811. He married in 1829 and emi in 1834 and settled bec. The chapters career of the McAle Eastern Townships 'resting and will who admire honest character.

In Mordeth's wr not a great deal in termed the Catholic one example, at lea be known to all matter how they r author. In Novem Meredith addressed sonnet to Cardinal I, wakeful for the s men. Or straining for th Rebelled am I by h sight. When I behold o through our fan Goes hourly where hear again A tongue that loat not afraid. From speaking to forthright What things our cr from ken. This is the doing of way He went on earth, gulle

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

THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

Of all the wonders of this earth none is more impressive than the mighty ocean; none more resistless in its appeal. Cruel waters have dragged from me some cherished forms, summer seas played symphonies for the happiest days of life. To those who know the deep waters "The Sormon of the Sea" will appeal. This is a volume of studies, written by Father Robert Kane, S. J., and published in London by Longmans, Green & Co., at five shillings the copy.

From a chapter on The Philosophy of Music the following is offered: "Music is a language of the heart. Now the heart needs no teaching. Furthermore, as Music's meaning is for the ear, not for the eye, and as it appeals directly, not to the brain, but to the heart, its message is a breathing, throbbing influence. The work of the other arts is dead; Music's work is living. Painting, sculpture, architecture, with their kindred arts of outward form, realize the ideal of the artist's mind in dumb color, or in dead stone, and only through these lifeless images teach their lesson or manifest their emotion. Music, like its twin art of eloquence, is a palpitating expression of actual emotion, the living utterance of a living message."

By Mac and O' you'll always know True Irishmen they say; But if they lack the O' or Mac, No Irishmen are they. So ran the old saying. It will be disputed in these days, witness how many fine Irishmen there are whose names lack these prefixes. That there are many Irish names lacking the prefix is not astonishing when it is understood that great efforts were made to stamp out from Irish soil the racial characteristics of the natives. It is shown that in 1465 a law was passed enacting that "every Irishman that dwell betwixt or amongst Englishmen... shall take unto him an English surname of one town, as Eusses, Chester, Tynn, Skive, Coke, Kinsdale, or color as white, black, brown, or arts or science, as smith or carpenter; or office as cook, butler."

George McAleer, M.D., of Worcester, Mass., is the author of "A Study in the Origin and Signification of the Surname McAleer, and a contribution to McAleer Genealogy," a volume now under consideration. Dr. McAleer traces in an interesting chapter his efforts to establish the origin of the family name. Historical research failing he appealed to genealogists and antiquarians.

Miles McAleer, father of the author, was born in County Tipperary, 1811. He married Jane O'Connell, in 1829 and emigrated to Canada in 1834 and settled at Bedford, Quebec. The chapters dealing with the career of the McAleer family in the Eastern Townships are deeply interesting and will appeal to those who admire honest industry and firm character.

what they are (Cosmology); the soul or principle of life in man (Psychology); and lastly Natural and Moral Theology. In regard to these questions many theories have been expounded, embodied in the philosophies of such men as Aristotle, St. Thomas, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Hegel, etc. In the small compass of 91 pages, we are given a brief outline of all these, and some excellent paragraphs of Mysticism, Pragmatism, Modernism and Agnosticism. Prominence (not undue) is given to Scholasticism which takes the view on these matters "which naturally commends itself to the great mass of mankind." "Materialism and Idealism both try to look through a back wall. They observe much in so doing that a less earnest, scrutiny would leave unnoticed. But the wall remains impervious. Scholasticism expounds less effort and obtains a more satisfactory result by simply looking over the top."

It is the writers' aim, however, "to harmonize rather than accentuate" difficulties and to show the good rather than the bad in each view. After recent controversies that have related primarily to great philosophical questions, this little sketch of the whole, will prove invaluable to many. Father Avoling's former work is perhaps known to citizens of Montreal; in the present book he and his collaborator are at their best. The gift of expounding philosophy in simple language is not given to all.

This is the age of cheap reprints; and happily so, for it brings within the range of all classes, works that hitherto because of their cost, found circulation among a limited number. We refer here in particular to the publication by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. and their reproduction of the standard works of Catholic authors in very good sixpenny editions. Among these are Father Gerard's "Old Riddle and the Newest Answer," of which 10,000 copies have been sold in the last year, (it is a reply to Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe"). The Key to the "World's Progress," to which we referred a week ago, Newman's "Apologia," which has been an apologeta for hundreds besides; and Fould's "Christ, the Son of God," described by Cardinal de Bonnechose as uniting "the consolations of piety with the explanations of true science on the text of Scripture." Cardinal Manning said of this book: "The history of Abbe Fould unites the sacred narrative of the three and thirty years of our Saviour's earthly life with the living consciousness of faith in which the mutual personal relation and the mutual personal love of the Divine Master and His disciples are as living and sustaining as this day as they were when He ascended into Heaven."

The feminine movement is a feature of our age. Concurrent with the just demand for the suppression of social and legal abuses and disadvantages, it has been said from certain quarters "that the position of woman so brilliant in pagan times has been lowered by Christianity and woefully debased by the triumph of Christian doctrines and customs." People should not make such reckless statements, especially when all evidence points the other way. "What Christianity has done for Woman" (price 3d. Catholic Truth Society), by Gabriel d'Azambuja, should give a lasting quietus to these ignoramus. When we turn to history, especially in regard to family relationship; when we compare nation with nation, Christian and non-Christian, we get nearer the truth and are in a position to make a statement. A candid examination of the facts leads to the conclusion that "woman outside Christianity is more often than not a beast of burden or a fetish; more often a beast of burden than a fetish; and scarcely happier as a fetish than as a beast of burden."

"How comes it, then," one may feel disposed to ask, "that even in Christian communities, woman still labors under such social disabilities?" Firstly, from the very nature of woman—from peculiarities which render her practically different from the division of human duties a certain number of functions quite apart; among these the function of direction which is more suited to the masculine character and temperament, is not to be found; secondly, the immediate and essential aim of Christianity is the sanctification of the individual, the amelioration of social institutions being considered of secondary importance. Christianity, and the Catholic Church in particular, has been in reality a most important factor in the betterment of the condition of woman,—witness its high ideals of marriage, its admiration of virginity and its tender solicitude for widowhood. Look again at the Biblical types of women, graceful and dignified. And turn to Mary, the greatest of God's creatures, ever an example to Christian mothers, and par excellence, "Our" Lady.

This booklet should be in the hands of all in sympathy with the Christian feminist movement; for we must distinguish from that ultra-feminist section that advocates "a complete social upheaval in favour of woman and the abolition of every social distinction between the two sexes." That reform is necessary, that woman have been refused rights whether in the social or economic order, every right minded man can see, but—"festina lente!"

A. B. PURDIE. Meadow Grange near Canterbury, England. All books mentioned in these columns may be ordered through Mills' Book Store, 241 St. Catherine street west.

Lots For Sale Verdun The Greater Montreal Land Co. having acquired the "Brault Farm" at Verdun, has subdivided it into building lots which are offered to the public at easy terms. Situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence River, where it is free from any encumbrances whatever, that property offers the double advantage of availing of the street cars and at the same time enjoying a country life, canoeing, bathing and cool breeze. The Town of Verdun is progressing rapidly; every day shows progress. A new college has been built, a City Hall, the pride of the town, is almost completed. A new pump station has been erected to supply the population with filtered water. This place will, in the near future, be one of the most attractive localities in the province of Quebec. The price of the lots and of the houses being so low. In the interest of the settlers on our property, the proprietors have determined not to allow any other building than brick or stone. We wish you to pay us a visit. It is very easy, Wellington street cars being at hand and going through our property. Apply to Engene Guimet, Cleophas Roussin, Gen. Agent, Sub-Agent, Bell Tel. Main Bell Tel. Main 6211 5730-5791. Ring 5.

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n. C.S.C., presid- Then followed the By Rev. Father the Sisters of the length on the d virtues of St. in his oration, baker, who is a recalled the in- founded this uneuve, of de la the admirable me, to the effect ould be paid the y together with rgin. Deserving compli- ation of the direct of the work fices, the chapel nances, is prim- good and hum- drew, by name. And, as the the Congregation s now fulfilling longing of the ie. mermon to the tokens of suffer- in the sanctua- a therein a love and hea- performed by the Cathedral, royal welcome he on the bell the the Archbishop, the General and of Holy Cross ator, and last Rev. Brother present were l, C.S.C., Pro- Rev. E. F. of the Cure of actively deacon y, C.S.C., La- C.S.C., Me- d, C.S.C., etc., of the Holy Heart, Fran- Father Fitz- the choir. present were Paquet, the the Robidoux, Aid. and Mrs. Abourby, ex- A. St. Louis, Mr. D. Don- larlow and Dr. ege Band and neigos citizens isic, the for- cident maste- , C.S.C.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



A FAIRY REQUIEM.

Where the crimson columbine
Sways its horn-tipped bell,
If your ear you close incline
You may hear the knell
Which the mourning fairies ring;
"Ding, ding! Ding, ding!"
For the fading of the Spring;
"Ding, ding!"

And where tufted mosses spread
Greenly, through the shade,
For her lovely drooping head
Elves a place have made.
How they weep to lay her low!
"Woe, woe! Woe, woe!"
All her beauty vanished so!
"Woe, woe!"

By the rippling of the burn
Brownies, in their grief,
Softly swing the dappled fern
And from every leaf.
Whispers fluttering creep:
"Sleep, sleep! Sleep, sleep!"
Soothing her to slumbers deep:
"Sleep, sleep!"
—Rhoda Hero Dunn, in Appleton's.



FORMING REGULAR HABITS.

One of the most interesting secrets of success in life is the forming and keeping of good and regular habits. Any boy who wants to grow into a successful man, no matter what vocation or profession he may decide upon, should begin early to form good habits that he must allow to become a regular part of his daily life.

A boy should get up early in the morning, and go out in the pure fresh air, where he can see the works of his all-wise Father in heaven. The morning is the time to invigorate the lungs by inhaling the fresh atmosphere. It is the time to harden the muscles and toughen the nerves by a vigorous exercise. It is the hour to establish a good healthy boyish appetite, which will soon make a bright, rosy complexion. It is the time to study the birds and the flowers. The birds are the happiest, and sing the sweetest in the early morning. The flowers are the most beautiful, and the dewy perfume is the most delicate in the morning hours. The sun has the most influence over a sickly or weakened constitution in the morning, and if we rise early and allow nature to assist, we can gain strength of body and mind.

Our morals will improve also, for we will see the wisdom of the Lord in providing all the many blessings for our benefit. The boy who determines to make a useful man of himself will find much to assist him if he will only get out early in the morning and look for it. He will establish habits that will remain with him all through life, and which will assist him in many ways which are invisible to the boy.

THE DOSE IN TIME THAT SAVED NINE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Dan McGee's Backache.

He used the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy and found a speedy and complete cure for his trouble.

James River, Antigonish Co., N. S., June 7.—(Special)—It has again been proven in the case of Mr. Dan McGee, a well known farmer living near here, that backache is only a symptom of kidney trouble, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure it quickly and completely. "I suffered from Backache for two months," Mr. McGee states, "It started from a strain and grew steadily worse. I also had occasional attacks of Lumbago. Disease always tired and at times my eyes were puffed and swollen. In the mornings I had a bitter taste in my mouth. "Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and the result is that today I am a well man. I advise all persons suffering from Backache or Lumbago to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. McGee caught his Kidney Disease in its early stages, and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it almost at once. Neglected Kidney Disease develops into Rheumatism, Dropsy, Bright's Disease or Heart Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any and all of these.

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WHERE TOM FOUND HIS MANNERS.

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. He began to think that being rich was better than being good. He grew very rude, and was cross to the servants. Once he kicked Fowler, but the dog growled and Tom was afraid to kick him again.

One day when Tom was playing in the yard he saw a boy standing at the gate. He was ragged and dirty, his hat was torn, and his feet were bare. But he had a pleasant face. In one hand he carried a pail half full of blackberries.

"Go away from here," said Tom, running to the gate. "We are rich and we don't want ragged boys around."

"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 blackberries, too," said Tom to himself. He went out the gate into a lane leading to a meadow where there were plenty of berries.

Tom saw some fine large ones growing just over a 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 middle of it.

The mud was very thick and soft, and Tom sank down in it to his waist. He was very much frightened, 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 fat 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."

"Then 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."

Occasionally one reads of charges against the priesthood of South America. In that connection the following letter of Valparaiso date, published in The Catholic Times, London, should prove of interest:

Sir,—In your issue of February 26 and others previous, certain letters appear relating to the morals of the clergy of South America. They took their rise from a wicked and absurd statement made by a correspondent in the Church Times. I fear this letter may reach you long after the discussion has come to a close, but you may value the testimony, late though it be, of one in close contact with the persons maligning. I can speak only of the clergy of Chile, but as that country is peopled by the descendants of Spanish colonists, and contains a population of more than three and a half millions, I suppose it may be taken as fairly representative of South America, especially as it embraces all conditions of life, from that of the sub-tropics to that of the almost Antarctic Tierra del Fuego.

As a professor in an ecclesiastical seminary, and a member of the clergy of the archdiocese of Santiago, I have had during the past year remarkable opportunities of meeting and of reaching some intimacy with the clergy of this country; not only my fellow-professors, but also the regular clergy, holders of city livings in the great towns of Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile, country curates, chaplains, and students of all sorts. The fruits of my daily observation is this, that the Chilean clergy will bear comparison with any clergy in Europe. They are pious and learned gentlemen, working actively for the glory of God and the good of their people. Their

THE TREE THAT WAS SPARED.

They were cutting trees back of the cottage where Sally lived. All day she could hear the tapping of the woodmen's axes, and, at intervals, the crashing as a tree fell. As the sounds came nearer the cottage, Sally's heart grew heavier.

At noon one day the wood-chopper came to the kitchen door and looked in. "I've a can of coffee with me," he said, "and if it wouldn't put you out, I'd like to heat it on your stove. Cold coffee isn't much of a drink," said the wood-chopper.

Sally agreed with him. And, after the coffee was bubbling, she took an apple pie from the oven and cut a big triangle. The wood-chopper smacked his lips. "Thank you, miss," he said, "When I can do you a favor don't be afraid to mention it."

Sally had the favor on her tongue's end, but in spite of the wood-chopper's polite assurance, she could not bring herself to mention it. After a few days, however, when he had heated his coffee on her stove half a dozen times, she rallied her courage.

"Are you going to cut down every single tree, Mr. Wood-chopper?" she asked, timidly.

"Why, I guess there's no reason to leave any up," said the wood-chopper, with his mouth full.

Sally's sigh was so explosive that he stared at her. "What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't you like to have them come down?"

Then Sally explained. "There's a pair of the dearest birds you ever saw, that come back to the same tree to have their nest every year. I hate to have them go when it gets to be fall, and when the warm weather comes in the spring, I look for their home, poor little things!"

The wood-chopper took a long drink of hot coffee. "Suppose you show me the tree," he suggested. "Maybe it wouldn't do no great harm to leave it out."

And when the wood-lot back of Sally's home was cleared and only the unsightly stumps remained of the green trees that had stood shoulder to shoulder the long summer through, one poplar tree stood alone among the ruins. And on one of its tossing branches, showing clearly now that the leaves had fallen, was the little nest for whose sake it had been spared.

private and public demeanor is essentially what that of a priest should be. Such things as those mentioned in the Church Times would be absolutely impossible in this country. Very rarely a priest has been known to betray his trust, but the greatness and durability of the resulting scandal are themselves proofs of its rarity. After inquiry I have obtained particulars of only three cases within the last thirty years.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
CLERIGO DEL ARZOBISPADO DE SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

Life of Cardinal McCloskey.

Archbishop Farley, of New York, despite his exacting duties as a prelate, has undertaken a biography of Cardinal McCloskey, who was the first American priest to receive the dignity of the red hat. The Archbishop was secretary to the Cardinal for twelve years.

He has been collecting letters and documents relating to the career of the Cardinal from all parts of this and other countries and has prepared a brief summary of the work for the United States Catholic Historical Society of New York.

The work will comprehend the whole life of Cardinal McCloskey, from his birth in 1810 until his death in 1885, and should prove valuable not only as a commentary on Catholic affairs, but as a part of the history of the country.

From a Bishop in Japan.

A letter dated Osaka, Japan, contains the thanks of Bishop Chatron for a small donation sent him. The bishop's letters are peculiar to himself.

"When your letter came I was busy with the Holy Oils, and I did think that they would be used on me the first. My vicar had an attack of grippe and rheumatism; my chancellor, a Japanese priest, for the past month was moaning in bed, and your foolish servant had a fever of

Diffusion of Ideas.

Why Extension Work Should Appeal to Catholics.

Probably nothing is more interesting at the present time that the pairs and labour and expense to which people with certain religious or quasi-religious ideas go, in order to bring about the diffusion of those ideas to others. We all know very well how much has been spent on the Bible societies and the various church extension societies in this country, and in recent years how much has been done by wealthy devotees for the propaganda of such notions as those of Spiritualism, New Thought, Buddhism, Theosophy, and the other fads that attract the attention of the leisure classes, who must have something to occupy their minds different from ordinary people, in order to satisfy the feeling that they are not made of quite the same common clay as the majority of mankind. Indeed, probably the most surprising feature of this interesting propaganda of ideas of all kinds, is the fact that the truth seems almost to receive less ardent support from its devotees than these curious half-truths and perversions of truth that gain such a large clientele because of the inevitable irresistible tendency of man to believe in something higher and better than this life and different in this world.

Of course it is easy to understand that truth is a pervasiveness of its own which makes it to a great extent independent of human means and methods. There is no doubt at all, however, that the plan of the Divine Founder of Christianity was that not alone should his ideas win mankind, but that they should be diffused through the agency of men. Nothing is more surprising than the realization that when the Savior died he had done practically nothing for the organization of Christianity, but left that all to be done by the poor fisherman whom he had selected as the apostles. Divine inspiration, the work was to be all human. It is this that makes it clear that every Christian is bound to help in the great cause of the diffusion of Faith. That is what gave Christianity its wonderful power to spread in the early ages. Every Christian was ready to do anything that in him lay to bring and extend the Church to those who were not yet under its benign influence. Just inasmuch as the modern Christian accomplishes that, he is doing something that stamps him as different from those around him because of his thought for others, and love for others is the basis of all Christianity.

Those who console themselves with the idea that because truth is bound to win, therefore there is no need for them to devote themselves in any way to its diffusion, must understand that instead of showing, as it were, their confidence in the Almighty and His power in this matter, they are going entirely counter to the great scheme of Christianity, which was that men should do the work after the great truths were once brought to them as a message of good tidings. For this reason Church Extension should appeal to all Catholics and prompt them to make sacrifices for the cause.—Extension, Chicago.

The next stunt, called "bulldog," should conclusively prove who has the stronger neck. Two fellows get on their hands and knees, facing one another. A stout strap or rope is then placed over their heads, as we see in the photograph. At the signal each begins to pull with all his might. The object is to pull the other fellow's head down so that the strap will slip off.

The last contest which we shall suggest is the "two-high boxing match." It will prove one of the most interesting of all, especially from the standpoint of the spectator. One can easily see what the contest consists of, from the photograph. The top boys wear ordinary boxing-gloves and box in the ordinary way. No attempt should be made to strike an under man. The pair which keeps their position the longer wins; thus, it is not only a contest between boxers, but also between carriers.

A Pill for Brain Workers—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fag begets irregularities of the stomach and liver and the best remedy that can be used is Parnee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

The Right Rev. Patrick Fenton, Bishop of Amylea, and Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Westminster, has been nominated by the Pope, at the request of His Grace Archbishop Bourne, to the dignity of Provost of the Chapter. He succeeds Bishop Johnson, who held the honor from 1903 to his lamented death this

KEEPING CHILDREN WELL.

Every mother should be able to recognize and cure the minor ills that attack her little ones. Prompt action may prevent serious illness—perhaps save a little life. A simple, safe remedy in the home is therefore a necessity, and for this purpose there is nothing else so good as Baby's Own Tablets. They promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds, make teething easy, and keep children healthy and cheerful. Mrs. Jos. Levesque, Castlemain, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and have always found them satisfactory. My child has grown splendidly and is always good natured since I began using this medicine." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

104. Thanks be the Lord, I am better, but still weak. After Easter a number of my missionaries came here on a visit. It does them good to see one another. Six months passed in a pagan atmosphere takes all the snap out of a man, and these friendly chats give new life. They are glad to come for another reason, namely to pump the boss, and they are very skilful in getting my few dollars. They need all they can get poor men.

Before Easter, I was delighted to meet here Fathers McGories and Gibney, both from Brooklyn. They are to pass round the hall by way of Hongkong. I am sorry that I cannot go with them to act as interpreter. It would be such a pleasure to do this in return for their goodness to me when I was in America, a few years ago. Both were in excellent health, and it was like going again to old New York to meet them.—(Catholic News).

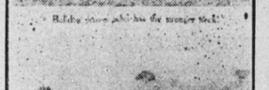
No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

Combative Sports For Boys.

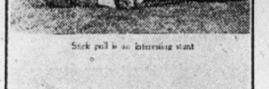
Here are some new stunts for boys. They are good fun, good exercise—and incidentally show who are the best men. Simplest of these is the "hand wrestle." Two boys grasp each other's hand. At the word



Hand wrestle is an interesting sport.



Stick pull is an interesting stunt.



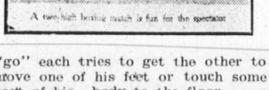
The hand wrestle is the simplest sport.



A two-high boxing match is fun for the spectator.



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"go" each tries to get the other to move one of his feet or touch some part of his body to the floor.

The "stick pull" is an interesting stunt. Two boys sitting on the ground with feet to feet grasp a stick, and, at a given signal, each begins to pull, the object being to raise the other from the ground. This is also a test of one's grip, for should a fellow let loose he is declared loser.

The next stunt, called "bulldog," should conclusively prove who has the stronger neck. Two fellows get on their hands and knees, facing one another. A stout strap or rope is then placed over their heads, as we see in the photograph. At the signal each begins to pull with all his might. The object is to pull the other fellow's head down so that the strap will slip off.

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Provost of Chapter.

Bishop Fenton Raised to Important Post in London.

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It Cleanses.

all kinds of clothes—injures none. Flannels washed with Surprise Soap never shrink. Laces washed with it are preserved as beautiful as new. It makes child's play of washday. Keep in mind: Surprise is a pure, hard Soap.



Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devat, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Boy," 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 Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that 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.

year. By fulfilling the office of Provost, Bishop Fenton completes the whole round of dignities in connection with the Church of Westminster short of being its Archbishop. He was born in London of Irish parents in 1837, and after studying at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, was ordained priest in 1866. As curate he served the churches at Ogle street, Warwick-street, and St. Mary's, Moorfields, being there with Monsignor Gilbert, a late Vicar-General. He was missionary rector of St. Thomas', Fulham, and of Holy Trinity, Hammersmith. In 1878 he became chaplain to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and in 1882 President of St. Edmund's College. Pope Leo XIII named him Domestic Prelate in 1885, and in 1895 he became Canon of the Westminster Chapter. When the building of the Cathedral was begun Cardinal Vaughan appointed him vice-chairman of the Building Fund Committee, and in quest of help for the Cathedral, Monsignor Fenton went abroad, and finally in Rome secured the most distinguished among the founders of the Cathedral in the person of Leo XIII. When the Cathedral was opened Monsignor Fenton was appointed its Administrator, and from being Vicar-General he was raised to Episcopal rank, being consecrated Bishop Auxiliary of the Diocese by Archbishop Bourne in 1904.

The Beauty of a Clear Skin.—The condition of the liver regulates the condition of the blood and these show themselves in blemishes on the skin. Parnee's Vegetable Pills in acting upon the liver act upon the blood and a clear, healthy skin will follow intelligent use of this standard medicine. Ladies who will fully appreciate this prime quality of these pills, can use them with the certainty that the effect will be most gratifying.

The "Independent" twits Rhode Island Protestants on the inroads of Catholics; our sister State after this fashion: "Here is a pretty condition which shows the revenges of time. Roger Williams wrote to John Winthrop in 1644 his apprehension from the advent of Canadian priests 'that Prelacy and Papacy, too will in this wilderness predominate.' He had some reason for it, for he wrote in 1670 to Major Mason: 'The French and Romish Jesuits, the firebrands of the world, for their god belly sake, are kindling at our back in this country, especially with the Mohawks and Mohegans, against us, of which I know and have daily information.' This foreboding seems to have been prophetic, for Rhode Island itself has now a French Canadian and a Catholic for Governor in the person of A. J. Pothier."

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Cardinal

(From Dublin Mail) Catholic Young men in organizing next Eucharistic Congress our readers held at Cologne which have from all parts of the world it is clear that thoroughly of Ireland, pilgrims were at accommodations at Cologne, and the number kept to this

A DOM... A most r... of clergy an... assembled a... Dominick S... the consecr... J. P. Dowli... Port-of-Spa... ceremony w... Grace the... Archbishop... sisted by th... Bishop of E... Dr. Dowli... Archbishop... is a native... ny. He ent... Dominick... Dublin in th... subsequently... where he ha... was ordain... light and... there for s... again went... City he bec... Sam Cleme... Prior. Abot... transferred... was appoin... mian Ord... Rev. Dr. F... diocese, ow... ling was ch... lar.

The life of... bishop of D... profoundly f... rest, The M... Walsh, D.D... 1841, and a... O'Toole's S... the Univ... St. Patrick... Maynooth h... Dogmatic a... 1867. Vie... in 1878 an... membership... Royal Uni... for two ye... becoming V... Commission... and Bequest... sioner of N... land. The l... signed in 1... years then... tive and Tech... land, whil... recalled th... Commission... Instruction... Ireland.

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LEGEND... Under the... Literary Sc... O'Neill, S... lecture in... Legends of...

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LOCAL AND DIOCESAN.

THE LOCAL CALENDAR:— Sat. June 12. St. John of San Fagondex Sun. " 13. St. Anthony of Padua. Mon. " 14. St. Basil. Tues. " 15. Sts. Vitus and Modestus. Wed. " 16. St. John Francis Regis. Thurs. " 17. Octave of Corpus Christi. Fri. " 18. Feast of Sacred Heart.

FORTY HOURS.—Tuesday, Contrecoeur; Thursday, St. James Church; Saturday, Hotel Dieu.

WORK OF THE TABERNACLES.—Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will mark the closing reunion of the work of the Tabernacles, and will take place on Monday next, the 14th inst., at 3.30 o'clock in the Chapel of Our Lady of Pity.

ORDINATION SERVICE.—His Grace Archbishop Bruchési held an ordination service in St. James' Cathedral on Saturday last, when one hundred and twenty-five candidates were raised to different orders, five being for the priesthood.

RENEWAL OF VOWS.—As customary upon the feast of the Holy Trinity, the congregations of the different parishes at the close of High Mass on Sunday last solemnly renewed their baptismal promises.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS' CONVENTION.—A deputation of about two hundred members and ladies left the city by special train on Sunday for Moncton, N.B., to attend the ninth biennial convention of the Order of Foresters which opened there on Tuesday and closes to-morrow, Friday. The international convention will be held in this city in August.

LECTURE AT SAILORS' CLUB.—Rev. Father Vincent Naish, S.J., delivered a lecture on India before an audience which completely filled the hall of the Catholic Sailors' Club on Tuesday night. The reverend lecturer is thoroughly qualified to discuss the subject, having spent some years in that portion of the Empire. Father Naish's rendition was comprehensive, and interested his audience for a period of two hours. The lecture was amply illustrated by limelight views. During an intermission Mrs. Bennett and her daughter, Mrs. Bennett-Gibbons, contributed some charming music.

AN ACROSTIC. Corpus Christi ever there On our altars day and night Rend'ring answers to our prayer Poured by us with conscience right, Unto Thee, Who's ev'rywhere, Still not seen by human sight, "Come to Me all you who toil," Hear we from Your lips most blest; "Raise your hearts to Me awhile, In My service you'll find rest." Surely great the mystery That doth give my God to me, In the Host that's thrice hallowed. —TYRONE.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.—The usual weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club took place on Wednesday evening. A well-filled hall greeted Dominion Council of the Knights of Columbus, the first to open the series of society concerts of this year. The chair was occupied by Mr. Doyle. The programme was a very select one and was carried out most successfully. Those who took part were Misses Mahoney, Halligan and Kennedy, and Messrs. Jones, Cross, Mahoney, Graves, Phelan, Wright and Davis. It was announced that next week's entertainment would be in the hands of a circle of friends who, although they had become hearty co-workers in behalf of the sailors in other ways, yet were preparing for their first effort in the shape of a concert, the ladies of the Loyola Club. The sympathy of the Club and its numerous friends was extended to two very ardent workers of the institution, Mrs. Boud, and Mrs. Maher, in this, their hour of bereavement.

OBITUARY. MV. DAVID BOUD. The death occurred on Monday last after a long illness of Mr. David Boud, at his home, 337 Bieury street. The funeral took place this morning to St. Patrick's Church.

MRS. THOMAS JOHNSON. There passed to its eternal reward at Grenville, Que., on May 28th, the soul of Flora Cameron, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Johnson, in her lifetime of Calumet, in the 75th year of her age.

Decceased was a daughter of the late Mr. Allan Cameron, pilot on the Ottawa River, who emigrated from Scotland in the year 1805 with his parents, who settled in Stonefield, Que. Mrs. Johnson had been in failing health for a year previous to her death, but was always cheerful and resigned to the holy will of God in her sufferings, receiving frequently the Bread of Angels to strengthen her for her journey from time to eternity.

The funeral took place from her late residence to the Church of the Seven Dolours, Grenville, Que., where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Gascon, P.P., assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. A large concourse of friends and neighbors followed the remains to Calumet Cemetery, where they lie beside that of her lamented husband, who predeceased her fifteen years.

THE LOVE-SONGS OF IRELAND. BREATHE A GENTLE STORY.

They Hold Supreme Place in Irish Hearts.

In this twentieth century music indicates the highest culture of nations and races. It is doubtful if there has ever been an age in which devotion to the various forms of the art has been so intense. Germany is famous because of its Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and many other mighty composers. Italy is famous because of its Palestrina, Paganini, Verdi, Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Puccini, etc., and Russia is better known for its great statesmen, even Poland, bound in chains, is made imperishable because of the genius of its Czaryns, Chopins, Paderewskis, and others. From all over the world comes up a cry that no longer is the poet appreciated, that the age is ignoring its great painters and sculptors; yet never has there been an age in which the great musical genius has been in such demand or so munificently rewarded, as at present.

If we of to-day accept music as the highest standard of a nation's culture, what must we think of the singularly advanced culture of Ireland in the ancient days? We know from McFerbis' Book of Genealogies of the three great musicians of Tuatha Danaan, Ceol, Bind, and Terbind, and from the "Dinn Seanchuis," compiled by MacAmalgaid in A. D. 544, we learn that in the time of Geide, monarch of Ireland in the year of the world 3,143, "the people deemed each others' voices sweeter than the sound of a harp."

Diodorus asserts, five hundred years before the birth of Christ: "The Kelts of Ireland sing songs in praise of the God of the Sun and play melodiously on the harps." Keating tells us in his history that Carmac MacArt, High King of Ireland from A. D. 254 to 277, had in his court "a bard of music to soften his pillow and soothe him in times of relaxation." It is a fact known to every student of Irish history that in ancient Ireland the systems of law and medicine were first put into verse by carefully trained poets, and afterwards set to music by carefully trained musicians. Nothing is more certain, moreover, than that the ancient Irish had the diatonic scale as we have it to-day. Father Beveridge, professor of music in Maynooth College, Ireland, frankly stated in an article contributed in the New Ireland Review for March 1900, that "the Irish melodies belong to a stage of musical development very much anterior to Gregorian chant. They reach back to a period altogether previous to the dawn of musical history."

THE VERY REMNANTS OF ANCIENT IRISH literature prove that music and poetry were highly developed among the Kelts of old. Not only were the Brehon Laws, four hundred years before the birth of Christ, put in verse and sung to music—we find a similar condition true with regard to that other notable relic, "The Book of Rights," Moore, in his "Song of Fionnuala," has drawn the attention of the English-speaking world to "Lir's lonely daughter." More than a thousand years before Moore wrote, however, one who in ago, awaiting the glorious trumpet of the resurrection. All her children were present at her dying bed-side and funeral, including Sister Carmelita of the Grey Nuns, Ottawa, now stationed at Lowell, Mass. Deceased was noted for her kind and sympathetic nature, also for her unostentatious charities. She was a lifelong subscriber to the True Witness. R. I. P. Grenville, June 5, 1909.

REV. JOHN J. CHISHOLM. On the last day of May, the Rev. John J. Chisholm passed away at Antigonish, N.S. Although not too robust for years, it was only a little over two weeks ago that he went into St. Martha's Hospital. Deceased was born at Heatherton, on the first day of April, 1840. He received his early school training first in his native district, and then at the famous Grammar School at St. Andrew's. In 1858 he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, where he studied for four years. In 1862 he took up his theological studies at the Grand Seminary, this city. It was in the chapel of the latter institution he was ordained on December 17, 1865. His first charge was the parish of Broad Cove, to which he was appointed in May, 1866. After one month, however, he was transferred to Margaree, where he labored for over nine years. He was removed to Heatherton towards the end of the year 1875, and he worked there, with his usual zeal and charity, until the fall of 1892, when he went to Picton. The parish of Picton was his last. Failing health compelled him to resign it in November, 1908. He spent the following winter at the Hotel Dieu, this city, and the one after that again in Boston. His health, however, was not much improved, and so he retired to live a quiet life at Judique with his brother, Father Archibald Chisholm. Father Chisholm was one of the most affable and gentle of men and was held in the highest esteem by everyone, irrespective of race or creed. His service took place at Heatherton, N.S., the remains being afterwards laid at rest there.

the text describes himself as "a young man of good family, one of the occupants of the land, whose name was Aibhris, arranged in order and narrated all the adventures of the deathless swan, made famous in the seventh-century tale entitled "The Fate of the Children of Lir." It is best known as one of the "three sorrowful tales of Erin," the other two being "The Exile of the Children of Uisnach" and "The Fate of the Children of Tuireann." In Dr. Sigerson's "Bards of the Gael and Gail" may be found a translation of one of the oldest Irish lyrics, "The Blackbird's Song," written in Irish by an Irish monk at St. Gall's famous monastery in Switzerland, about the year 855. The name of that St. Gall became head-master of the music-school at St. Gall's in 870, and we also know that he was a poet as well as a musician. There was another Irish monk at the great monastery, however, and he, too, was not only a poet and a musician, but an orator, painter, architect and sculptor—Tuathal, whose name was latinized Tutillo. Within recent years a German priest, Father Schubiger, published several of his compositions, which are yet found in St. Gall; but it is furthermore true that the famous abbey holds the works of Irish monks of this period.

It is a rather daring undertaking to attempt to do justice to the songs of Ireland; yet never were love-songs so simple, and never were any so delicious. They have a twist of easy humor very surprising when we consider their antiquity; and their romance is invariably of the piercingly human quality. They are original—definitely, poignantly, vitally original. A nation is known by its lovers; and one striking characteristic of all Irish love-songs, whether ancient or modern, is that they are pure. Ardent they may be, and full of a deep tenderness, yet base passion is ever absent. The purity of the Irish race is manifest in its songs.

FAVORITE LOVE-SONGS.

The oldest Irish love-song extant is probably "Eiblin-a-Ruin," and while there is record of many of its kind in the centuries before it, as it stands, words and music in it, is probably the oldest love-song in the world. The most reliable authorities put the date of its composition about A.D. 1380. All the musical world has heard of "Eileen-a-Roon"—the one simple air which Handel so highly praised. The circumstances which gave it birth have endeared it to all lovers. As stated, it was written in 1380, and Eileen Kavanagh, of Polmonty Castle in the County Wexford, was the loved one, the lover being Carrol O'Daly, called by the "Four Masters" the chief composer of Ireland at the time, and Ollave of the country of Concomroel. Although so distinguished, Minstrel O'Daly was not liked by the parents of Eileen, who forbade him to enter Polmonty Castle or have a word with her. They even engaged her to wed another; but on the wedding day, when all was ready, suddenly an aged harper entered and craved the privilege of singing a song he had composed in honor of the bride soon to be. This was granted, and the disguised minstrel, lightly touching the harp-strings, at once began:

"O, how may I gain thee, Eileen Aroon? Shall feasting entertain thee, Eileen Aroon? I will feast the great world wide, With my love alone to guide, So win thee for my sweet bride, Eileen Aroon."

"Then wilt thou come away, Eileen Aroon? O, wilt thou come to stay, Eileen Aroon? Yes, yes, my own, with thee I will wander far and free, And thy only love will be Eileen Aroon."

"A hundred thousand welcomes, love, Eileen Aroon. A hundred thousand welcomes, sweet Eileen Aroon. Welcome for evermore, With rich welcomes yet in store, Till my life and love are o'er, Eileen Aroon."

No wonder she listened to this tender appeal—no wonder she recognized the voice of her young lover! Feigning an excuse to speak to the minstrel outside the door, she stole away with him, and later the two were married. The song is remarkable for having first used the famous Irish phrase, "Caed Mile failithe," and the incident is notable in having furnished Sir Walter Scott the base, at least, of his now celebrated poem, "Lochinvar." The translation which I use in this article is stated by Hardiman to be a literal one of the song really sung by O'Daly. There are many imitations, and the Scotch, later, used the air for "Robin Adair."

BARDS IMPRISONED.

In 1409 "Blooming Dairdre," the music of which is now lost, was written, and it long remained a famous love-song in Ireland. Henry VI. gave orders that all Irish poets and musicians should be imprisoned, and this cruel order remained in force (said) for nearly two centuries. There was much of conflict during this time between the English and Irish, and if love-songs were written, very few survived. "The Coolun," written in 1462, is at once a love song and a satiric ballad. Another famous Irish love-song was "Caillin Og A-Stor," written by Bryan MacCormac O'Keenan in 1526. The music of this survives, but the original words are lost. That Queen Elizabeth made war

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS.

Table listing various destinations and fares for Grand Trunk Railway System week-end trips. Destinations include Abenakis Springs, Beloit, Brockville, Burlington, Cornwall, etc. Fares range from \$1.00 to \$3.75.

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upon the bards and harpers of Ireland is merely a matter of history. It is true that she, or her satrap, pardoned a few, but others were hanged without mercy. The bards and harpers resented her hatred, of course, and whenever an opportunity presented itself made their resentment evident. On February 8, 1603, the Queen, more implacable than ever ordered Lord Barrymore to "hang all harpers wherever found, and destroy their instruments." Love-songs, of course, were few under such conditions; but under King James, Rory Dall O'Gahan, in 1603, wrote in Irish, "O Give Me Your Hand," which still survives. About the same time some bard who must, like Carrol O'Daly, have been also a lover, composed another love song which has come down to us through centuries of flame and sword and bitter persecution—"Ceann Dubh Dilis," which for sweetness, intensity and tenderness of expression is scarcely equalled in any language. Translated, "Ceann Dubh Dilis" means "Dear Black Head," or "Black-haired Darling," and again shows the Kelt as a pure, if passionate, lover. Two famous Irish love-songs date

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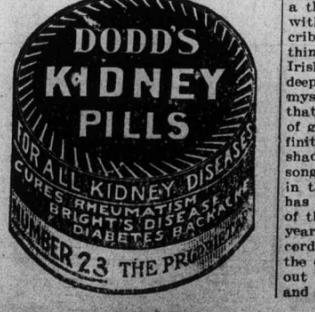
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greater Ireland, those who have "yearned beyond the sky-line where the strange roads go down," will also, we may be sure, love and be faithful and true, and sing newer and perhaps sweeter songs of the ancient race that was old when Rome was founded, and mayhap looked on with curious eyes when Egyptian peasants toiled in the labor of laying the foundations of Ghizeh—Marguerite Donegan, in The Irish Magazine.

If you have daughters teach them to knit and spin and to keep family accounts. A devout thought, a pious desire, a holy purpose is better than a great state or an earthly kingdom.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published at 816 LaGauchetiere street west, Montreal, Can., by G. Plunkett Magann.



Vol. LVIII., RELIGIOUS OUT OF SO SAYS PRESID Important Statem Mission Meeting "It was an imp many practical qu sidered and discus suit, the missiona ceived a further in Father Martin Notre Dame pari again after attend annual Mission Cong place last week in 'ther Callaghan ha appear before the a paper. He accep holi's invitation a paper is given he Callaghan was t various mission fi States were repres from the various c mission work. Father Callaghan return and in an representative of the con the foregoing. "President Taft one of the meetin Callaghan. "He w called by Father I ed him as the gr and who thanked vices to the Churc Islands. The President ex miration for the C priests and membe whom he had met the settlement of t ters. He was wor the late pope, Leo Mr. Taft made a which was loudly meeting. "There gion in politics" lition out of polit to it that the bes posts, irrespectiv liet. Father Martin C Montreal, was one the Congress. He ditions that prevail in discussing the n of this city, said: "Through my h thousand non-Cat red and sixty of v be Celestians. I mightly God ordain nese of this contin der the special pr Virgin Mother of a version started eig Ville Marie. Gooch chief auxiliary. H ty-second year. I trust him. He was ency and loyalty, gent, affable, activ He spoke English t his acquaintance th and devout Irishm Patrick Walsh, who ask me if I would eslighten. He di promised I would why the father did baptize himself. "He will not objec will have him, too. THE CHINESE I appointed the d gentleman called a with his son and w employees. He ple and gesture for h complained that th and abandoned. M great many were l brace Christianity puzzled as to the s take. He could ter were alive to the priest who would pr and guide. "We vi know your religio, tell us anything. T us. Many many C come Catholics." After due instru him along with the whom he was accord he who introduced n of all those who received into the Ch emigrated from th ton and were work I had them instru whom I directed, an I supplied them wit technicians, hymnals a in their own langua their gatherings, my lin and a priest at t an impromptu mu which they relished get. I keep a recor and ages written w betical signs. It w papal delegate and on a trip from Chin A GREAT C these has not only al to dread any appea lest they might be p ed. At present, the ly ostracized or dep truth, they are i other class of foreig they were monopo tats. Now they mi