

Collars,
to match,
\$13.25
ire shape
\$12.80
ils. Sale
.15 and \$13.15
\$26.15
50 and \$29.60
\$17.10
with tails
.50 and \$24.30
of neck-
\$26.10,
\$44.10
\$54.95
\$16.35
ripples.
\$43.25
price for
\$53.05
th satin,
his. Sale
\$52.30
ale price \$32.70
ale price \$7.20
\$ 8.64
ork and
and tails;
set. \$118.35

ot your
RIST
Want to Be I
STORES
theatre Bld'g,
Up 1461

bers.

o.

MONTREAL,

months

ose \$.....

edia

Press

ERATIONS

Material

been issued ;
low the sec-
ceding volu-
ork permits.

Publication

ered to those
arked ad-
who defer
ent of these

ublishers,
h St., New York.

ost to me, your
describing the
with full parti-

The True Witness

Gardien de la Salle
de Lecture
Feb 19 1908
Assemblée Législative



Vol. LVII., No. 29

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Charging For Masses.

1. Why do priests charge for Masses they say for the repose of the souls of the dead?
2. Is the practice of charging a fee for such service sanctioned by the Church?
3. Why are priests permitted to charge a fee of one dollar for each Mass they say for the repose of a soul when no fee is allowed for the remission of sins of the living?
4. Where, on November 2, each year the priest secures from a number of the members of his congregation a list of deceased members of the family and one dollar with each list, are the Masses which he afterwards says for the dead offered only for the repose of the souls of the persons whose names are on his lists?
5. Why are Masses sometimes said for the repose of the soul of some particular person, instead of having each Mass said for the repose of every soul in Purgatory?
6. If a Mass is said for the repose of the soul of John Jones, and his spirit has already gone to heaven or to hell, is the benefit of the Mass lost so far as the souls in Purgatory are concerned?

Answer 1.—It is scarcely proper to say, and Catholics do not say it, that priests "charge" for Masses. An offering is made to the priest by the party who wishes to engage his services in saying Masses for the departed. That offering puts upon him the onus and obligation in justice of setting apart one or more of his morning Masses for that intention and offering up to God the Mass or Masses so intended. The Mass is offered up to God for the dead as well as for the living. It is of faith to be believed by all Catholics that the souls in Purgatory are helped by our prayers, and especially by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The offering thus received by the priest goes to himself for his material service and time and trouble, and helps to feed and clothe him.

Answer 2.—The practice of offering and accepting a fee for such service is sanctioned and has always been sanctioned and regulated by the Church. It is a very laudable custom, which the Church encourages in various ways, to have Masses said for departed ones. This is a part of the priestly duty, and when one wishes his services in that line he is expected to receive something for his time and special ministerial work. The universal custom of the Church is proof enough of its sanction. An offering is not an alms, either—it is something given for something done, for labor, special attention, time and talent. It is not a price paid for the Mass; that is spiritual, and cannot be exchanged for money.

The pill the doctor gives you is not worth the two dollars you give him for his professional "call," his labor and his medical talent. You pay for your meal at the cafe, but if you want special attention and good results you must tip the waiter also. Protestants when they require their ministers to do special work for them, at baptisms, marriages and deaths, etc., contribute something generously, sanctioned by legal custom. With Catholics these offerings are freely made as gifts for love of their religion, to provide for the proper maintenance of the men who have dedicated themselves and their whole services to God and religion and souls, and because the people wish to participate in the Mass by having their intentions specialized and by asking God to have its merits applied to themselves or their friends, alive or dead.

Answer 3.—No special offering is made or accepted for the remission of sins of the living. But an offering is made and accepted for Mass said for a soul departed. And the reason is that Mass and some other offices or ministrations are the customary occasion of special offerings, while others are not such an occasion. We have only to go back in history for the reason of this. In early days the offerings of the Mass, the articles necessary for its celebration, such as wine, bread, wax, oil, and also those things not necessarily connected with the sacrifice such as corn, honey, wool, clothing, fruit, milk, fowl, etc., were brought by the people, and those

who furnished them participated in a certain special manner in the Mass and obtained of its fruits in greater abundance. This custom is still maintained in some corners of the earth. But the practically universal custom now good in all countries taking the place of the old custom since the twelfth century is the offering of a certain stipulated sum of money.

This sum in the United States is regulated by Church law at one dollar. A priest must take no less, though he may not accept anything and say the Mass for charity. He may receive more, though he cannot demand it, but from the generosity of the offerers. The regulated stipend, as this offering is called, varies in various countries according to the cost of living and the value of money.

Answer 4.—As regards question 4, the custom is not common to the Church, and is practised in only a very limited number of parishes and each, I believe, varies in method from others. Hence you will have to refer to some priest whom you know to have this custom and find out his method and his reasons for doing so.

Answer 5.—Mass is sometimes said for the repose of the soul of some particular person for just about the same reason that Christmas presents are now being given to some particular persons, and not scattered promiscuously on all. That is, because some friend wishes to have it thus offered and as some friend wishes to bestow a present. But if Mass is sometimes said for a particular soul, there is a beautiful prayer in every Mass said, whether for the living or for the dead, for the repose of all the souls in Purgatory. It is found in the canon of the Mass, and consequently is unchangeable and must always be said. It is as follows: "To these, O Lord, and to all who rest in Christ, grant, we beseech Thee, a place of refreshment, light and peace. Through the same Christ our Lord. Amen."

There is a Mass in the missal called the daily Mass for all souls, and priests say it very often. About one-fourth of all the Masses I or any other priest says are for "the poor souls," for the souls in Purgatory as per intention of the offerers. And often this intention is made so as to include the "most abandoned and who have no one to pray for them." So, just as various individuals who are charitable and have the means, and various societies, provide Christmas presents and Christmas dinners for the poor and the waifs and the abandoned, so Masses are said not only for particular souls in Purgatory, but for all; and as the State officials order prisons and reformatories (and they are good types of Purgatory) provide good things for their wards, so does holy Church and her officials provide for the general alleviation of all her children who are imprisoned and being purified in Purgatory.

Answer 6.—The benefit of a Mass said for the repose of the soul of John Jones, whose spirit has already gone to heaven or hell, is no more lost than a check sent to the same John Jones on earth. The check is returned to the sender. If possible, if not, it is sent to the common treasury and used for purposes specially designed by the Government. So if his soul is either saved and gone to heaven, he does not need the benefit; or is gone to hell, it is of no use to him, it goes to the treasury of the Church, and is passed out to those whom it will benefit. God is the superintendent of this treasury, and He knows how to dispense its treasures. The Pope, as His vice-president, sometimes calls on it for indulgences for those who have done a service with the intention of gaining indulgences.

It is true of all Masses that they are offered first to Almighty God, but particularly of Masses said for the departed, which are offered by way of suffrage to God to apply them to this or these souls mentioned, or as He sees fit.

These questions came not through the mission question box, as usually, but by letter, and we are pleased because they give us a chance to bring out interesting things on this subject.—From the Apostolate.

thony's parish, and the event was celebrated with much enthusiasm. In the afternoon, the large hall in the basement of the church was taxed to its utmost capacity with the school children of the district, and their little friends.

The evening's programme consisted of orchestral numbers, recitations, songs, choruses, exercises in physical culture and two dramas, entitled respectively, *The Secretary* and *Roderick Dhu*. Fully five hundred of the parents were in attendance.

The entertainment was carried out in a manner indicative of earnest purpose and the efforts of an organization such as this deserves the greatest encouragement.

A short statement of parish affairs will prove interesting. The following are the figures as taken from a statement of the parish for the year 1907 just ended: Births, 212, of which boys 108, girls 104. Marriages during the year, 61, 10 of which were mixed marriages. The ordinary revenue of the church for the year amounted to the handsome sum of \$11,544.25.

ST. GABRIEL.

The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Society took place on Sunday, the 13th inst. This being the first meeting of the year, one of the orders of the day was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. B. A. Conroy; vice-president, Mr. Charles Thompson; Rec. Sec., Mr. J. Marnell. Some fifteen or eighteen presented themselves for admission into the society. It is expected during the season that there will be a number of social events, eueches, snow-shoe tramps and literary nights.

The new convent which was opened in the parish in September last, is achieving success even beyond the expectations of its warmest friends and most earnest supporters. Built with a view of coping with the demands of the district, for at least the present generation, it seems probable that it will be taxed to almost its entire capacity. A portion of the new building was laid out with the intention of accommodating boarders. Already there are quite a few names upon the roll, not only from the city but also from California and North and South Dakota. Under whose able direction the house has been placed, we wish that success which is the just reward of their untiring zeal.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

The members of St. Michael's parish held a eueche on Wednesday evening of last week, in their new school hall, the object in view being to obtain funds for the maintenance of the parish school, which has proved such a boon. The entertainment was in the hands of the promoters of the Sacred Heart League, and nothing was left undone to make the event all that could be expected. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the entire evening justified the brightest expectations of the promoters of the good work. Numerous valuable prizes were donated.

Rev. Father Kiernan, while looking with gratitude and pleasure upon all the good work already done, hopes to again meet his many friends and well-wishers, both in the parish and elsewhere, during the last week in February, with this motto always in the foreground: "Do better the next time." "Nothing too good for our guests."

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY.

On last Sunday, the Feast of the Holy Name was celebrated in the various churches of the city. At the Franciscan Monastery, the monthly gathering of the English-speaking men's fraternity presented a most edifying spectacle. At the appointed hour, quite a large number was present, and after the recitation of the office, Rev. Father Ethelbert, O.F.M., having made the usual announcements, preached a powerful and eloquent sermon wherein he referred to the feast of the day and also to the immense love and veneration of the Seraphic Father, St. Francis, for the sacred Name. Then followed the admission of several members into the different degrees of the Order; and all was brought to a close by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; thus adding another link to the bright chain of consolations so keenly felt by those who have the happiness of enjoying the blessings of a membership in the Third Order.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

As will be noticed elsewhere in our issue, the above society will hold a grand illustrated Lecture in St. Ann's Hall on February 11 next. The above lecture has for its object the furtherance of the Temperance cause and the providing of funds wherewith to maintain the Union. There will also be a programme of vocal and instrumental music in keeping with the occasion.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

The Christmas gifts to the Home were not so numerous this year, owing to the removal from the old quarters on Wellington street. However, the good matron is not complaining, as the St. Gabriel's Juvenile Temperance Society have tickets printed for an entertainment to be given by them early next month for this most charitable cause. The gifts during the last two months were: a turkey, two bags of oranges and a bag of candies from Mrs. Bumbray; seven lbs. of flour, five lbs. of sugar, two dozen oranges, one dozen bananas and one pound raisins from the bank. Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Duggan, Quebec; Mr. McCarthy, Henryville, and Mr. Hughes added each five dollars to the homestead fund. Mr. Jackson contributed four dollars, Mr. A. Woods two dollars and Mrs. Shanahan, Mrs. J. Gallagher, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Craig, one dollar each. May God reward all for their kindness. A letter received last week from Quebec has the following very interesting news: "Some three months ago you gave me a small box of your salve. It worked charmingly on a man here who had become a severe sufferer from piles. It seemed that nothing could relieve him but an operation. I thought of your salve and how you recommended it. I gave it to the party to use or not use, just as he pleased. He used it, and was perfectly cured on the third application of the salve. Now, there is another man here who has been the victim of what seems to be an incurable form of eczema. May I ask you to come to the aid of this poor man? When I gave the salve in the first case, I confess that I believed it would do no good. May I not do good in the second case? I hope so, if you will be so good as to send some of it." Of course the salve was sent, the same as it will be sent to any sufferer who will send his address to No. 26 Overdale avenue, Montreal.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 19th January, 1908: Irish, 169; French, 42; English, 29; other nationalities, 28.—Total, 268.

CARD OF THANKS.

The young ladies of St. Ann's parish beg to thank the many friends who donated prizes and refreshments for their eueche in aid of the library.

CORRECTION.

In the list of prizes and prize donors appearing in our columns last week Mr. Ryan's donation was a handsome bottle of perfume, Golf Queen, won by Mr. Duffy, and Miss Guineau should have been Miss Guineau.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

The meetings of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union are being largely and enthusiastically attended, and many questions relative to temperance discussed. The principal one now under consideration are: The early closing by-law, Sunday liquor selling, grocers retailing liquor by the glass. The result of the deliberations on the above questions will be reported at a later date.

Feast of the Apparition of Our Lady of Lourdes.

By a recent decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, the feast of the Apparition of Our Lady of Lourdes, which falls on the 11th of February, is extended to the whole Church. Hitherto the celebration of this feast has been restricted to particular dioceses and religious communities. The extension of the privilege is due to the Holy Father's personal devotion to Our Lady conceived without sin, whose intercession he constantly invokes for the peace and prosperity of the Church. This year is the golden jubilee of the apparition at Lourdes, the truth of which has been confirmed by some of the most extraordinary miracles on record in modern times.

A Requisite for the Rancher.—On the cattle ranges of the West where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is kept on hand by the innkeeper as a ready made medicine. It is a horse and cattle medicine, and of anything like Pain relief, it is not only for many human ailments, but for the relief of the horse and the rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.

Bustling Business

If you haven't attended our sale, don't delay. We have special bargains in men's furnishing every day this month.

20% discount is taken off every sale, but we are giving 25% and 30% on some lines. On sale now—Natural all wool underwear, regularly sold for 90c. Sale price 66c.

Clergymen—Roman Collars in all sizes.

BRENNAN'S
2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West
7 " " " East

Remember Our New Address.

The True Witness has removed to its new premises, 316 Lagachetiere Street West, where we are equipped for all kinds of Job work, from a visiting card to a poster.

GIVE US A CALL.
The True Witness,
316 LAGAUCHETIERE ST. W.
BELL TEL. MAIN 5072.

Concerning the Papal States.

In the course of the present crisis in France, Catholics have noted more than once the readiness with which the French Government enters into any course of action which will enable it to play before the world the role of ignoring the right of the Papacy to anything like diplomatic treatment, on the ground, presumably, that the Church is but a spiritual power which through aggression and intrigue, won for itself early in its history the possessions which were wrested from it nearly forty years ago. An article published in the *Etudes Franciscaines* (Paris), treating of the beginnings of the temporal power of the Popes, throws an interesting light on the nature of a sovereignty which had never been contested for at least ten centuries, and which is virtually acknowledged at the present day by every State in the world with the exception of France. The article is from the pen of Father d'Alencon, a Franciscan. The reverend author proposes to do away with the myth that the Pontifical States were the fruits of usurpation on the part of successive Popes. It is, says Father d'Alencon, beyond question that a time was when the Papal States did not exist. Nay, more, it is also certain that the Pope was at first one of the subjects of the Roman Empire, subsequently of the royal Goths of Ravenna and ultimately of the emperors of Constantinople. History demonstrates very clearly that the territory of the sovereign pontiffs came to them gradually and in the course of the simple evolution of events.

With the growth of the ecclesiastical body and the diffusion of great wealth, princely estates were being daily added to the papal territories, some of them belonging to the religious orders, others to the prelates of the Church, but all coming by degrees under the rule of the Pope. The latter was no longer the functionary of a foreign power and no sovereign entered his domains without first paying him homage. When international law came to decide the customs and usages to be observed between nations, ambassadors were appointed from all civilized countries to the papal court, which in its own turn appointed nuncios to the courts of the various sovereigns. The date of the founding of the temporal power of the Popes may be placed at 800. That its political influence was enormous, some seventy-five years later, is evident from the fact that at the death of Louis the Second of France, of the two competitors (Carloman and Charles the Bald) for the crown, Pope John VIII. accepted Charles the Bald to govern the country of the Franks. No one requires to be told what the papal influence amounted to in the reign of Henry II. of England, what role it played in Europe during the 13th century, how it fought the Lutheran schism of the 16th century, what its influence meant in wars of the succession, how its action in the Catholic courts of Europe helped to bring about the fall of Napoleonism. A cursory study of lay history demonstrates clearly the power which the Popes have ever exercised on the history of the human race; while a study of the periodical literature of the past twenty-five years shows what part the sovereign Pontiffs still plays in the councils of men. Without the Popes, says Father d'Alencon, Rome might long ago have undergone the fate of Carthage or Babylon. It is an added glory to the Papacy that it saved for all time ancient Rome.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

There was a clatter of hoofs, and the lady from the city thought with alarm that the horse was running away, and wondered helplessly what to do.

But before she had time to decide upon a plan of action, the girl rider had drawn rein, and slipped from the saddle to the ground as lightly as a bird.

"It's a nice morning, isn't it?" she said. "I've been over to a sick neighbor's to see if there was anything we can do for them."

"Neighbors!" cried the other. She cast a bewildered look about her. "I didn't know that you had any neighbors. Where do they hide themselves?"

"About six miles up the road," said the girl. "There's quite a stretch of woods between us and them. You get pretty near the house before you see it at all."

But the visitor was laughing. "You call that a neighbor!" she exclaimed, "and six miles away!"

The girl looked at her gravely. "It isn't the nearness that makes neighbors, is it?" she said. "Folks tell me that there's a place where people live side by side without so much as speaking. Our nearest neighbor is six miles off, but when he hurt his leg clearing the timber land, some of 'em was here every day. Six miles ain't too far for kind thoughts to go back and forth, and helpfulness, too. I think I'm better off for neighbors, with everybody for twenty miles around ready to do me a favor, than if folks were as thick as huckleberries, and nobody knew or cared about me."

The laugh had died on the other's lips. The mountain home had seemed to her lonely, almost desolate, but the girl's words had changed all that. "Yes," she said, softly, "you are right."

"I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world go right, but only to discover and to do with cheerful heart the work that God appoints."

WHAT GIRLS SHOULD'NT DO.

Place reliance on the drawing qualities of a graceful pose. Talk about the extent of their wardrobe in public places. Speak to men with an air of authority that produces irritation. Carry their jealousy so conspicuously as to be generally noticed. Show a desire for an extravagant display at a social assemblage.

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS.

A cellar, a shed, a stall in a stable, or any unused outbuilding will do in which to make the beds, according to the space at command. You can utilize space by making shelves or bunks like sleeping apartments in the hold of a ship.

Take equal parts of fresh soil and rotted leaf-mould or manure; mix well; make the beds eight inches deep; smooth the earth, and water well with warm—not boiling—water; cover to keep damp for two or three days before spawning.

Buy mushroom spawn from the most reliable seedsmen in your locality, allowing one pound to every thirty square feet of bed. Break dry spawn into bits about the size of a small hickory nut and after removing the cover from the beds plant spawn about two inches deep and two inches apart all over the beds; sprinkle again and cover. Leave the cover on for one week; by that time the beds will be well spawned and ready for growing. Keep the top of the beds moist, but be sure to avoid the baking, stiffening of the soil by too much water.

If your beds are favorably located and well made, you may expect a fine crop of mushrooms in about four weeks. This is a crop that grows winter and summer alike, if the beds are kept from freezing, and always bring a high price in the market.

The cost of making the beds is very little, and soil once set in spawn is good for years of growth; besides, if one has to move, the beds can be shovelled into boxes or barrels and moved with the rest of the outside belongings and spread out again at the new home.

To gather the mushrooms cut them close to the earth with a sharp knife, leaving all the root, which will grow four or five—sometimes eight or ten—from the same old root.

This growing of mushrooms is easy and fascinating work for women. Almost any one who is able to get about at all can see after one or a dozen mushroom beds and not miss the time that is given to them.

RECIPE FOR BATH-BAGS.

The use of bran or cornmeal bags

in the bath is excellent for the skin. Thin cloth is used for the bags, which may be made any size you prefer. They are filled two-thirds with bran, cornmeal or oatmeal, bits of toilet soap, and a little powdered orris-root. The bag should never be used more than twice, for it soon sours.

OPUFFINESS UNDER THE EYES is often largely caused by the drinking of too little water. Two and a half pints of liquid should be taken every day by an adult, and of this a large proportion should be pure water.

HOW TO CLEAN WINDOW SHADES

When window shades are merely dust soiled the surface can be freshened by the application of hot cornmeal. The shade should first be spread out flat on a large table and the meal rubbed in with a circular motion of the palm. Then if rubbed gently with a soft, dry cloth, the meal and the dust it has absorbed will be removed without leaving any trace of either.

THE MEMORY OF A CATHOLIC MOTHER.

An unworthy son may prove recreant to his mother's love and to the early teaching of the fireside. But some day the memory of that mother will rise before him, and stand there until tears come to his eyes and prayers to his lips. At such a time he would give all that he has gained through disobedience to be just like her. There is no faith like the faith of a Catholic mother, and there are few influences that will arrest the waywardness of men like the remembrance of her.

HOW TO MAKE TEETH GLISTEN.

To make the teeth glisten, besides making them white, brush them every morning with warm water, a fairly stiff brush and a good dentifrice, says the Cleveland Leader. A good dentifrice is an absolute necessity to keep the teeth pure. After they have been thoroughly cleaned go over them with a solution of peroxide, and the teeth will glisten beautifully unless they are in an unhealthy condition. Cleanliness cannot be accomplished with an old water-soaked tooth brush nor one which is used constantly. Have two brushes, and when one has been used for a couple of days wash it in carbohic water and lay it in the air and sun for two days. Carbohic water is made by putting two drops of carbohic acid in a pint of boiling water. When the brush becomes discolored on the back throw it away. If your teeth are close together use dental floss. In the East Indies, where fine teeth are the rule, the charcoal of the betel nut is used as a tooth powder. It is smooth and alkaline.

CULTIVATING FERNS.

Ferns are among the most graceful and beautiful of foliage plants. For a shady nook in the yard during summer, for a shaded window or for hall decorations in winter the ferns will be found desirable plants, says Garden Magazine. They like a cool atmosphere than most plants grown for the window, and for this reason a cool room or hall suits them best. A temperature of from 50 to 65 degrees is warm enough for most of the greenhouse species. Keep in a light, moist, shady place and as soon as the young plants are large enough pick them out and pot in three inch pots, placing half a dozen in each pot. As they become larger they may be potted singly.

When the ferns once are established in pots do not report them more than once a year and that invariably when the plants are in a dormant state. Under no circumstances should the roots be disturbed while growing. As the plants become larger the soil should be more lumpy and coarse and should consist of one-sixth part of charcoal or broken crockery, which will keep the soil porous and sweet.

It is a mistake to use large pots for ferns. They will thrive with less room than the majority of cultivated plants, and it is not unusual for florists to allow the plants to remain in the same spot for more than one year. In this event, however, the soil is enriched during the growing season by liberal applications of liquid manure. Great care should be taken that the plants do not suffer from dryness at the roots. This will stunt them and seriously injure their vitality.

Ferns are not attacked often by insects. The young fronds sometimes are troubled by green fly, but this pest can be effectually destroyed by syringing and washing with tobacco water. The scale insect is the worst foe and is difficult to dislodge. Repeated washing with cam-

phor water or diluted alcohol when the plants are at rest will be found effectual.

APPLYING LACE.

There is a most delightful and very little known stitch by which lace is applied to a fine fabric, such as a handkerchief.

It is known as incrustation and may be used for both insertions and edges. It is made as follows: Lay the lace over the fabric on the edge to the depth of half an inch or so. Baste it straight to a thread a little distance from the edge of the lace and take a stitch backward in the fabric.

Draw the thread tight and put the needle in the fabric in the same hole in which it was first inserted and bring it out through the fabric and the extreme edge of the lace.

Draw the thread through the entire length. Take a back stitch through the lace edge and the fabric and bring it out in the hole which was pierced by the previous stitch. Repeat this until the lace is fastened to the fabric.

On the back it will appear like a herringbone stitch. Drawing the thread tight in this way and making practically a stitch and a half each time, the lace is finished with a pretty open edge which looks like hemstitching.

Now cut away the linen from under the lace to within an eighth of an inch from the edge. This raw edge does not make the work weak, and it launders beautifully.

Frenchwomen are not in the least bit afraid of a raw edge on the wrong side, and very often they avoid in this way what might be called sewing a thing to death—sewing which takes away much grace.

FUNNY SAYINGS.

UP AGAINST IT. Diogenes uttered a horrid imprecation. Yet the philosopher was not greatly to be blamed.

He had been out all morning with his lantern looking for an honest man and in his absence someone had stolen his tub.

WHERE THE DIFFICULTY LAY. A Brooklyn man has a little girl named Ethel, who not long since gave a birthday party, at which there was some slight delay in providing seats for her small friends.

Said Ethel: "You see, it isn't that I have asked too much company."

CIRCUMLOCATION.

"Grandpa, if you were a little boy, and your mamma had promised you a penny if you got your lesson right, what would you think was the best way to spell cat?"

DID THE SHOE FIT? A lonely bachelor, at the age of seventy-two, married a young wife. A Sunday or two after the wedding a window asked the minister who had officiated at the wedding ceremony of the bachelor to pray for him, as his own wife had just died.

The minister, in his prayer, therefore, did not fail to remember "our aged and grieving brother, upon whom the heavy hand of sore affliction had so lately fallen."

At these words the old bridegroom, red and smorting with rage, rose from beside his girl wife.

"It may be a sore affliction," he growled audibly, as he left the church, "but I'll be hanged if any man's going to pray for me in public that way."

CONSTIPATION.

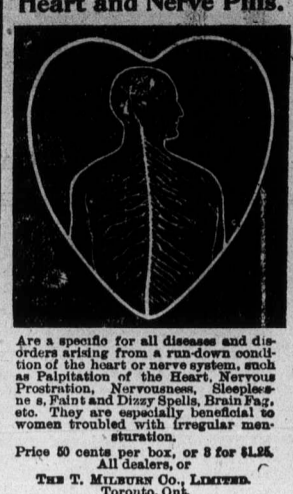
Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles. Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely. Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Pain and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fag, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

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

A NEW NAME FOR THEM.

One rainy afternoon Aunt Sue was explaining the meaning of various words to her young nephew. "Now, an heirloom, my dear, means something that has been handed down from father to son," she said.

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "that's a queer name for my pants."

TERSE.

Reverend Doctor Newman Smyth, of New Haven, was asked by the representative of one of the worst of modern newspapers for "a bright, terse interview about hell" for its Sunday edition. Dr. Smyth very kindly complied with the request. His article was as follows: "Hell, in my opinion, is the place where the Sunday edition of your paper should be published and circulated."

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

A lady whose cook had suddenly

Then Sorrow came. Each fine chord of his nature

Quivered with keenest pain; Each nerve was torn, each tender spot bled freely.

He solace sought in vain. But in his agony his soul expanded, Pain did by gifts atone.

And when his every hope was blighted, He lived for God alone.

His pure heart bowed before his guardian spirit,—

He would not break his plight, But pleaded still for the long-sought permission—

"O Angel, let me write."

Unto the Cross the angel led the poet,

Whose songs were all unsung, The Crucified looked down with utmost yearning,

His heart with anguish wrung. A God asked alms,—and there were few to give them.

In answer to His call: The poet had one worthy gift to offer.

A perfect gift—his all.

SUCH A PLEASANT ROOM.

"It ain't ev'rybody I'd put to sleep in this room," said old Mrs. Jinks to the fastidious and extremely nervous young minister who was spending a night at her house.

"This here room is full of sacred associations to me," she went on, as she bustled around opening shutters and arranging the curtains. "My first husband died in that bed with his head on these very pillows, and poor Mr. Jinks did settin' right in that corner. Sometimes when I come into the room in the dark I think I see him settin' there still."

"My own father died layin' right on that lounge under the window. Poor pa! He was a Spiritualist, and he allus said he'd appear in this room after he died, and sometimes I'm foolish enough to look for him. If you should see anything of him to-night you'd better not tell me; for it'd be a sign to me that there was something in Spiritualism, and I'd hate to think that."

"My son by my first man fell dead of heart disease right where you stand. He was a doctor, and there's two whole skeletons in that closet that belonged to him, and half a dozen skulls in that lower drawer."

"There, I guess things'll do now—Well, good-night, and pleasant dreams."

HARD PRAYING.

An old colored man stole a pig, and after getting home with the animal knelt to pray before retiring.

His wife heard him praying to the Lord to forgive him for stealing the pig. She went to sleep with Uncle Eph. still praying. Later in the night she woke up and saw her husband still kneeling in prayer. At daybreak his supplications had not ceased. "Eph, why don't you come to bed?" asked his wife. "Let me home, 'Biah, de mo' I tries to 'splain to de Lord how I come to steal dat pig de wusser I wuz mixed."

AND THAT SETTLED IT.

"If ye please, mum," said the ancient hero, in an appealing voice, as he stood at the back door of the cottage on washday, "I've lost my leg

WITH THE POETS

A BROKEN PEN.

Unto a child a glorious gift was given;—

He felt he could prolong The echoes of the angel choirs of heaven.

In wondrous earthly song, But, when his facile pen would fain interpret,

That all might understand The heavenly mystery hinted in his music,

An angel stayed his hand; The guardian spirit who was ever shielding

His life from vain regret, Caressed the child, but firmly checked his ardor,

And gently said, "Not yet."

The boy delved in the lore of all the ancients,

The myths of Greece and Rome; Familiar grew with history and traditions,

And legends of his home. He found a meaning in each deed of valor,

Unknown to common ken, He thrilled with longing to retell each story,

To kindle man in men. Again his hand was stayed; again he heeded,

And stifled all regret, With prompt obedience to that angel spirit,

Who firmly bade, "Not yet."

When life maturer had a richer meaning,

A fuller depth of tone, Celestial trills now ran through all his music,

With beauty all their own. His heart responded to the wind-harp's whispers,

He heard and understood The heart-communion of all God's creatures,

Of vale, or hill, or wood, His soul grew sweeter, tenderer, stronger,—feeling

That heaven and earth had met; He seized his pen, again the angel stayed him,

Again he bade, "Not yet."

Then Sorrow came. Each fine chord of his nature

Quivered with keenest pain; Each nerve was torn, each tender spot bled freely.

He solace sought in vain. But in his agony his soul expanded, Pain did by gifts atone.

And when his every hope was blighted, He lived for God alone.

His pure heart bowed before his guardian spirit,—

He would not break his plight, But pleaded still for the long-sought permission—

"O Angel, let me write."

Unto the Cross the angel led the poet,

Whose songs were all unsung, The Crucified looked down with utmost yearning,

His heart with anguish wrung. A God asked alms,—and there were few to give them.

In answer to His call: The poet had one worthy gift to offer.

A perfect gift—his all.

WE TWO.

I cannot do it alone;

The waves run fast and high, And fogs close chill around,

And light goes out in the sky, But I know that we two shall win,—

In the end;—

—Jesus and I!

I cannot row it myself—

My boat on the raging sea; But beside me sit another,

Who pulls or steers,—with me; And I know that we two shall come safe into port;—

—His child and He—

Coward, and wayward, and weak, I change with the changing sky:—

To-day, so eager and brave; To-morrow, not caring to try; But He never gives in,—so we two shall win:—

—Jesus and I.—

Strong, and tender, and true, Crucified once for me! Never will He change, I know, Whatever I may be; But all He says, I must do, Ever from Him to keep free, We shall finish our course, and reach Home at last!

—His child and He—

SLEEPING.

While children sleep

They know not that their father toils;

They know not that their mother prays—

Bending in blessing o'er their beds, Imploring grace for afterdays.

While children sleep

They never dream that others work

That they may have their daily bread;

When morning comes they rise and eat,

And never ask how they are fed.

While children sleep

They do not see the shining sun—

They do not know the gracious dew,

In daily miracle of love, Is ever making all things new.

Do we not sleep?

And know not that our Father works

With watchful care about our way; He bends in blessing from above—

His love broods o'er us day by day.

Do we not sleep?

And never dream that others work,

Reaping the sheaves that might be ours;

We see not how the shadows fall,

Which mark the swift departing hours.

Ah! still we sleep,

Our drowsy eyes see not the Light,

See not the hands stretched out to bless,

See not that waiting for us stands God's kingdom and His righteousness.

A Great Doctor Speaks of a Great Remedy

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Strongly Endorsed by one of the World's Greatest Doctors—Hope for the Sick.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the only advertised medicine in the world that has had the public endorsement of a doctor of world-wide reputation. Such an endorsement stamps this medicine as being worthy of the confidence of every person who is sick or ailing.

A great doctor would not risk his reputation unless he was absolutely confident, through a personal knowledge, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would do what is claimed for them.

Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, one of the greatest physicians of modern times, for years the trusted medical adviser of the Pope, writes the following strong letter in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills:

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like."

(Signed) DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI, Via dei Gracchi 332, Rome.

The "simple anemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperiled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases in which anemia and other diseases of the blood, as well as nervous diseases, have been cured by these pills, which, it need hardly be mentioned, owe their efficacy to their power of making new blood, and thus acting directly upon the digestive and nervous system. In all cases of anemia, decline, indigestion, and all affections of the nerves, as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, they are commended to the public with all the greater confidence because they have the strong endorsement of this great physician.

MAN'S LOGIC.

The mathematics professor was on his favorite hobby. "Woman is not logical. She may be intuitive, but she lacks man's instinctive exactness."

"Perhaps so," conceded one woman with suspicious meekness. "Now, would you say 'seven and five is eleven' or 'seven and five are eleven'?"

The mathematician smiled his superiority. "I should say, 'the sum of seven and five is eleven.'"

"But," returned the lady, "you see it's twelve."

Christ understood; it was enough, That strife unguessed by men,—

And they who threw the Lord unvalued treasures

Smiled at a broken pen. —M. I. J., in Irish Monthly.

WE TWO.

I cannot do it alone;

The waves run fast and high, And fogs close chill around,

And light goes out in the sky, But I know that we two shall win,—

In the end;—

—Jesus and I!

I cannot row it myself—

My boat on the raging sea; But beside me sit another,

Who pulls or steers,—with me; And I know that we two shall come safe into port;—

—His child and He—

Coward, and wayward, and weak, I change with the changing sky:—

To-day, so eager and brave; To-morrow, not caring to try; But He never gives in,—so we two shall win:—

—Jesus and I.—

Strong, and tender, and true, Crucified once for me! Never will He change, I know, Whatever I may be; But all He says, I must do, Ever from Him to keep free, We shall finish our course, and reach Home at last!

—His child and He—

SLEEPING.

While children sleep

They know not that their father toils;

BOYS AND GIRLS

a Pause in the Day's Occupation.

DADDY O' DREAMS.

"Laddie, let us go 'pretending'—it's the greatest fun there is. Shall we sink into the bottom of the sea?"

"Well, maybe... but just now we'd better see what we have here."

"Do you hear that mamma birdie saying cheep?"

"Then listen, Laddy, listen... to the crickets' violins."

"Oh, Daddy, whenabouts?—pretty soon?"

"Well, maybe... nothing more Laddie? Come and snuggle down."

"Do you hear that mamma birdie saying cheep?"

"Then listen, Laddy, listen... to the crickets' violins."

"Oh, Daddy, whenabouts?—pretty soon?"

"Well, maybe... nothing more Laddie? Come and snuggle down."

Dear Aunt Becky: This is my first letter to you. I am eleven years old, I go to school. I learn grammar, History of Canada, Sacred History, geography. We have a very nice teacher. I have four brothers and two sisters. We live about three miles from the church.

Your niece, AMANDA LECLERC. West Frampton, P.Q.

Dear Aunt Becky: I am a small little girl just eight years old, so I hope you will not mind if I do not write well. I am going to school. I have a little baby brother. His name is Martin.

Your niece, NORA BARRY.

RUTH'S LESSON. A girl, sunny of face, crossed the foot-bridge over the winding river and walked briskly down the narrow country lane toward the long, white road.

BETTY'S TALENT. "And Betty is the only one of you girls who isn't a wage-earner," said Mrs. Devon to her eldest niece, Katharine Lowe.

JACK'S LESSON. Jack was cross; nothing pleased him. His mother gave him the choicest morsels for his breakfast and the nicest toys, but he did nothing but complain.

Ruth watched her, friend with admiring eyes. How sweet and earnest she was! And how bravely she had decided when it came to the point of pleasing herself, or putting aside her own pleasure to help others!

"Oh, no, I can't stay!" Ruth protested, in answer to her friend's urgent entreaty to remain over night and nurse the aching ankle.

"I think it's very generous of you girls," returned Mrs. Devon, who had just come from a long distance to visit her widowed sister and daughters for the first time in many years.

"Do you know, Katharine," she said, the evening before her departure. "I think we have both been mistaken about Betty. When I first came, you said she had no talent, and while I didn't say so, I feared that she was being spoiled."

"Why, auntie, why do you say that?"

"Yes, and she likes to mark arithmetic papers, too. I suppose, for I often see her correcting and marking the ones that Grace brings home from her school every day."

"From the number of buttonholes she has made in the blouses the dressmaker left unfinished I'm led to suspect that she has quite a fancy for sewing; and she must like ironing, for I notice that she presses Nan's office skirt two or three times a week."

"Oh, auntie, what a realistic picture you draw of the family! You see things clearer than we do, and it's time our eyes were opened. I always thought Betty had no talent, but she really seems to be the one of us sisters to whom were given the ten talents."

"Can't I turn them right?" "Yes, you may, if you will try to speak what is pleasant and to do what is pleasant. You must do with your temper and manners as I prefer to do with your clothes—wear them right side out. Do not be so foolish any more, little man, as to persist in turning things wrong side out."

The Bridge at Athlone. (Continued from Page 6.) A good view of the Devil's Bit mountain is had from the lake near Scariff bay. The mountain is so called from a curious notch in its outline, the tradition being that it was the devil, who bit a piece of the mountain, but finding the morsel too hard for his digestion is said to have dropped it at Cashel in Tipperary, where it is called the Rock of Cashel.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL. A good view of the Devil's Bit mountain is had from the lake near Scariff bay. The mountain is so called from a curious notch in its outline, the tradition being that it was the devil, who bit a piece of the mountain, but finding the morsel too hard for his digestion is said to have dropped it at Cashel in Tipperary, where it is called the Rock of Cashel.

THE RUINS OF THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF CLONMACNOISE. Thirteen miles above Portlanna is Banagher, and midway between the two places is passed the dividing line between the provinces of Munster and Leinster, while the County Galway on the west bank of the river forms part of the province of Connaught.

HELP! HELP! HELP! The Love of the Sacred Heart and in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, DO PLEASE send a mite for the Blessed Sacrament. True, the out-post at Fakenham is only a GARRET but it is an out-post, it is the SOLE SIGN of the vitality of the Catholic Church in 35 x 20 miles of the County of Norfolk.

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

99.90% Pure That's what makes St. George's Baking Powder so satisfactory. It is the purest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder that Science can make.

THE NEW MISSION IS DEDICATED TO ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. Constant prayers and every blessing for Benefactor.

Frank E. Donovan REAL ESTATE BROKER Office: Alliance Building 107 St. James St., Room 42. Montreal. Telephone Main 2791-3836.

Canada Coal Company Wood & Coal Dealers. 1912 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, ST. HENRY. Prompt delivery of coal or wood in all parts of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Hotel Marlborough Broadway, 36th and 37th Sts., Herald Square, New York. Most Centrally Located Hotel on Broadway. Only ten minutes walk to 25 leading theatres. Completely renovated and transformed in every department. Up-to-date in all respects. Telephone in each room. Four Beautiful Dining Rooms with Capacity of 1200. The Famous German Restaurant Broadway's chief attraction for Special Food Dishes and Popular Music. European Plan. 400 Rooms. 200 Baths. Rates for Rooms \$1.50 and upward, \$2.00 and upward with bath. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$3.00 and upward. \$1.00 extra where two persons occupy a single room. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. SWEENEY-TIERNEY HOTEL COMPANY E. M. TIERNEY, Manager

Truly a Struggling Mission New Postal Regulations BETWEEN CANADA & UNITED STATES At a conference recently held at Washington between postal representatives of the United States and Canada, the postage on newspapers passing from Canada to the States was not only increased to sixteen times the former rate, but it was decided to make Canadian publishers affix stamps to the papers instead of paying on bulk weight as formerly. This necessitates an increase in the subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS to subscribers in the United States to \$1.50 instead of \$1.00 per year, as formerly. Our friends in the United States will kindly take notice when sending subscriptions and renewals.

Fooled the Doctors and Got Well GIN PILLS CURE RHEUMATISM They certainly were a surprised lot of doctors out Tyndesside way. They had been treating Mrs. Harris for years. Gave her about everything that was ever heard of for Rheumatism—and then told her the disease was chronic. A friend told Mrs. Harris about GIN PILLS. Just to oblige her friend, Mrs. Harris took a box. When that was gone, she dismissed the doctors and bought another box of GIN PILLS. By the time these were gone, she was so much better that she bought the third box and laughed every time she saw a doctor. Tyndesside P. O., Aug. 6, 1906. I received your sample box of Gin Pills but as there was only enough for a trial I got a box from our druggist, and now I am taking the third box. The pain across my back and kidneys has almost entirely gone, and I am better than I have been for years. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but it has all left me. MRS. T. HARRIS. The doctors can't explain it. They don't try to. They said Mrs. Harris could not be cured. GIN PILLS cured her. Proof bears explanation all to pieces. Do YOU want proof? Write, mentioning this paper, for a free sample of Gin Pills and try them yourself. Then you will see what Gin Pills will do for YOU. Write now to the Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, for a free sample. Sold by dealers everywhere. 50c a box - 6 for \$2.50.

Only a Tea Kettle of Hot Water is needed with Surprise Soap. Don't boil or scald the clothes. It isn't necessary. The clothes come out of the wash clear white, perfectly washed. The dirt drops out, is not rubbed in. Child's Play of Wash Day. Use Surprise the ordinary way if you wish but we recommend a trial the Surprise way. Read the directions on the wrapper. Surprise is a pure hard Soap.

99.90% Pure That's what makes St. George's Baking Powder so satisfactory. It is the purest Cream of Tartar Baking Powder that Science can make. Send for our free Cook-Book—full of choice new recipes. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Remedy of the World's... Parasthenia and... PE LAPPONI, 332, Rome. Aemia of develop- by Dr. Lapponi is a languid condition, slow develop- is tardy, and of the period of that often imperiled. value of Dr. Wil- that time is of ic authority, and y published cases all as nervous dis- by these pills, lity be mentioned, to their power of and thus acting digestive and nerv- cases of anaemia and all affec- es, as St. Vitus' d locomotor at- mended to the greater confidence the strong endor- physician.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
Published every Thursday by
The True Witness P. & P. Co.

25 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q.
P. O. BOX 1138
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada (City Excepted), United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00
City and Foreign, \$1.50

NOTICE
When a change of address is desired the subscriber should give both the OLD and the NEW address.
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued until order to stop is received and all arrears paid up.

NOTE WELL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us not later than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908.

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.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal

THE VICAR OF CHRIST

The Lamp, an Anglo-Roman monthly, self-defined, and whose sole reason for being is to promote church unity, opens its December number with this tribute to the Papacy and to our present Pope:

At the council of Ephesus, Philip, presiding as the Papal legate, said, "It is doubtful to no one, but rather known to all ages, that holy and blessed Peter, Prince and Head of the Apostles."

"To lift up the beggar from the dunghill" or to wash the leper's sores while we neglect to reverence and love the Vicar of Christ is to expose ourselves to the judgment our Lord meted out to the Pharisees who tithed mint and anise and cummin, but neglected the weightier matters of the law.

When we think of the Holy Father of the entire family or Christ on earth, we should recall the first commandment with promise—"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

When it is taken into account that all the Christian world confesses that our Holy Father Pope Pius is a saint, it ought to prove no difficult matter to love so holy a man, and the easier to acknowledge and reverence him as the Vicar of Christ.

There is a special reason why this Christmas we should remember with loving hearts and strive to do honor to the Pope. It is the year of his jubilee as a priest of the living God.

For many months the Catholic world has been looking forward to celebrating this jubilee with great pomp and rejoicing, but owing to the outbreak of satanic hatred and wickedness unspeakable at Rome the anticipated festivity and joy has been largely turned into mourning and grave anxiety by reason of the foul indignities and insults to which the Holy Father, the cardinals, the bishops, the priests and even the friars and nuns have been subjected by the anti-clerical socialists, who now control the municipal government.

The public journals have reeked with the vilest scandals, destined to make the name of the Catholic priesthood and the religious communities infamous, which scandals have been exposed again and again as slanders having no foundation save in the depraved imaginations which have given them currency.

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

can be given." In fact a very plague of unbridled mendacity and diabolism has broken out all over Italy, and only the four walls of the Vatican shield the Holy Father from bodily assault and the violence of these enemies of all righteousness.

It seems to us that the present day conditions of religion in the countries which for centuries have maintained their ascendancy in Catholic Christendom offers to the Anglican Communion and the English speaking nations the chance of a millennium to take front rank in the forces which the Vicar of Christ is leading to oppose the swiftly uniting bands of unbelief and misbelief.

Send remittances by Money Order, P. O. order or registered letter.

NOTE WELL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us not later than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon

CORRESPONDENCE and items of local Catholic interest solicited.

THE SUNDAY PAPER.

In a splendidly written article on "The American Sunday Newspaper" in the Nineteenth Century, Frank Foxcroft says, among other things:

The latest development of Sunday journalism is the colored "comic section," which flaunts itself on the outside of most of the larger Sunday papers.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

Who are the men who think them even faintly funny. These gaudy atrocities have now had a run of several years. There are cheerful optimists who look for a reaction against them.

lay, and was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the young couple. The bride wore her travelling costume and was given away by her father.

OBITUARY. MR. P. P. COSTELLO. The death of Mr. Peter P. Costello occurred at his late residence, 102 Elgin street, this city, on January 7th, at the age of 78 years and six months.

The French are naturally a frugal, prudent and industrious people. This is one of the lessons they learn from the altar steps of the village church as well as from the throne of the cathedral.

From the publication of this work the movement became an established fact and the spirit which animates it is well illustrated by the remark of Abbe Pellissier, now a clockmaker:

"I ignore this season of persecution. I repair clocks, sewing machines, watches, locks and keys. I respect me and patronize me. I charge no more than others in order to prove that the priest is a good man."

Anglicans Give Peter's Pence. "The Lamp," the New York Anglo Roman monthly, and it describes itself, appears in its December issue a Christmas gift of Peter's Pence to send to the Pope in honor of his sacerdotal jubilee.

French Catholics Using Posters. Besides strengthening their press, the French Catholics utilize posters placarded all over a town, and placing before all, in a language which appeals to all, some feature or other of French politics.

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

Why not give us a chance to quote your prices on your commercial printing?

James Cuddy & Co. Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Samples of Whitewear, 33% discount. Lace Curtains, 25% dis. Linen Table Cloths and Napkins to match, 20% dis.

James Cuddy & Co. 533 & 535 Notre Dame St. E.

The "True Witness" can be had at the following Stands:

J. Tucker, 41 McCord street. Miss McLean, 182 Centre st., Pt. St. Charles.

amongst us, he would become a journalist. We think, it adds, he would start a "Committee of Propaganda through the Poster."

Why the Oxford Movement Declined. An English journal, the "Nation," has lately been discussing the cause of the decline of the Oxford movement.

Holy Land, Rome, Lourdes, and Loretto. A Pilgrimage to the above, together with a grand tour of Egypt and the south of Europe is offered by McGrane's Catholic Tours, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City to leave New York, Jan. 16, 1908.

Newman's Loyalty. Owing to the reverence that is felt for Cardinal Newman's name and the affectionate regard in which his character is held, too much care can not be taken to remove even the slightest danger of misunderstanding as to his sentiments respecting the authority of the Holy Father.

H. BOURGIE, Undertaker and Funeral Director. 1314 NOTRE DAME WEST. Coffins in wood and metal of all descriptions.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

James Cuddy & Co. Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Samples of Whitewear, 33% discount. Lace Curtains, 25% dis. Linen Table Cloths and Napkins to match, 20% dis.

James Cuddy & Co. 533 & 535 Notre Dame St. E.

The "True Witness" can be had at the following Stands:

J. Tucker, 41 McCord street. Miss McLean, 182 Centre st., Pt. St. Charles.

amongst us, he would become a journalist. We think, it adds, he would start a "Committee of Propaganda through the Poster."

Why the Oxford Movement Declined. An English journal, the "Nation," has lately been discussing the cause of the decline of the Oxford movement.

Holy Land, Rome, Lourdes, and Loretto. A Pilgrimage to the above, together with a grand tour of Egypt and the south of Europe is offered by McGrane's Catholic Tours, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City to leave New York, Jan. 16, 1908.

Newman's Loyalty. Owing to the reverence that is felt for Cardinal Newman's name and the affectionate regard in which his character is held, too much care can not be taken to remove even the slightest danger of misunderstanding as to his sentiments respecting the authority of the Holy Father.

H. BOURGIE, Undertaker and Funeral Director. 1314 NOTRE DAME WEST. Coffins in wood and metal of all descriptions.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

"STERLING" The Trade Mark. Found on all Products of this Company. The Guarantee of Quality. Canadian and American Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Prepared Paints, White Lead, Colors, Painters' Supplies, Varnishes.

Canadian Oil Co. LIMITED. TORONTO. Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.

Penmanship. Dominion Edition of Payson, Bunton and Scribner's System of Penmanship.

D. & J. SAILER & CO. 13 Notre Dame St. West. MONTREAL.

J. J. GARLAND. GRAVEL ROOFING and all kinds of Galvanized Iron Work.

Damp Proof Flooring a Specialty. Also Portland Cement Work. 27 & 29 St. James St. Montreal.

Holy Land, Rome, Lourdes, and Loretto. A Pilgrimage to the above, together with a grand tour of Egypt and the south of Europe is offered by McGrane's Catholic Tours, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City to leave New York, Jan. 16, 1908.

H. BOURGIE, Undertaker and Funeral Director. 1314 NOTRE DAME WEST. Coffins in wood and metal of all descriptions.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT. Corner McGill and RECULLET. A. E. Helyar, Proprietor.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

Phillips Square

Great Clearing Sale!

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Hardware Department

AT HALF PRICE.
 One only Dust-proof Ash Sifter.
 Best quality White Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea Kettles, Stove Pots, Saucepans, Knife Baskets (lined), Knife Baskets (japaned), Oval Trays, Oblong Trays (nickel-plated), Oval Meat Dishes, Brass Wire Sink Baskets, Water Carriers in brass, Block Tin and Nickel Dish Covers.
 Special 5c, 10c 15c, 25c Tables, with useful articles.
 Discounts on Refrigerators, Oil Heaters, Bread Makers, Silver Polish and Coffee Machines.

MEN'S HAT DEPARTMENT

Twoed Hats, \$1.50 and \$1.75, for 75c.
 Twoed Caps, \$1.00 and \$1.50 for 50c.
 Persian Lamb Caps, new shapes, Regular \$16 and \$15 for \$11.75.
 1 dozen only Persian Lamb Caps, Regular \$8.00 for \$5.00.
 Raccoon Collars, finest quality. Regular price \$7.50 for \$6.00.
 3 dozen only Silk Umbrellas, silver mountings. Regular \$5.00 and \$6.00 for \$3.75.
 2 dozen fine quality Silk and Wool Umbrellas. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.50 for \$1.75.
 Black Felt Derby Hats, all new, shapes, less 20 per cent.

Men's Furnishing Department

20 doz. Men's Silk Mocha Gloves, (English), knitted lining. Regular \$2.50 for \$1.25.
 5 dozen Fine Silk Braces. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.50, for 50c.
 10 doz. French and Century Braces. Special price 38c-2 for 75c.
 50 dozen fancy colored Lisle Thread Half Hose. Regular 25c and 50c. 2 pairs for 25c.
 20 dozen only fine English and Scotch Wool Underwear. Former prices \$2.25 to \$3.25 each, for \$1.00 each.
 Fine quality Sweater Wescuts, large range of colors, fine pearl wool. Regular \$3.50 for \$2.50.
 Men's Cardigan Jackets, best English make, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 Our entire stock of Scotch Zephyr Shirts, all new designs. Special \$1.
 Our entire stock of English Percal Shirts, fast colors. Special, 75c.
 30 dozen Knitted Mufflers, something new. Regular 50c and 75c, for 25c and 38c.

Baskets, Work Baskets and Baby Carriages

Special Table of Paper Baskets and Work Baskets, less 50 per cent.
 A large assortment of Paper Baskets of Stands, and Tea Stands, less 10 per cent.
 4 only reclining Go-Carts. Regular \$25 for \$15.
 4 only Baby Sleighs, \$7.50 to \$12, less 20 per cent.
 Balance of Baby Carriages, less 20 per cent.

SILK DEPARTMENT

2500 yards Silk to be sold under cost before stock-taking—in Chiffon Taffeta, Black and White Shepherds' Check, and Fancy Hair Line Check in grey, navy, Nile, pink and mauve effects. Price, 75c, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 1500 yards Navy and White Silk, Louise Silk, in three sizes of checks, for Shirt Waist Suits. Regular 75c, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 1000 yards Striped Taneline in red and white, reseda and white, sky and white. Regular price, 60c; special price, 39c.

Mantle Department

An extensive line of Ladies' Coats in many different styles; prices from \$18.50 to \$96.00, less 33 1-3 per cent.

Dressing Gowns, less 50 per cent.

Special table of Silk Moirette Underskirts; values from \$3 50 to \$5, special \$2.00.

Ladies' Costumes.

40 Misses' Costumes, size 38 inches to 42 in.; values \$30 to \$65, for \$15.00.

Smallwares Dept.

Feather Dusters, less 20 per cent.
 Carpet Beaters, less 20 per cent.
 Cushion Cords, less 20 per cent.
 Cords and Tassels, less 20 per cent.
 Dress Shields, less 10 per cent.
 Hose Supporters, less 10 per cent.
 Special line of Hose Supporters, regular 50c and 75c., for 25c.

RIBBONS.

Colored Satin and Faille Ribbon, 1/4 and 1/2, at 5c and 8c all silk, less 50 p. c.
 Colored Liberty Satin Ribbon, all widths, less 50 per cent.
 Fancy Ribbons, less 50 per cent.
 Fancy Ribbons, less 20 per cent.
 Belting, less 20 per cent.

Linen Department.

We are offering special inducements in this department.

One lot of very fine Table Cloths and Napkins, less 20 per cent.

Table Linens, Sideboard and Bureau Covers, fringed Towels, etc., less 20 per cent.

A lot of Remnants in Toweling, etc., less 20 per cent.

Rug Department

Special lot of Persian, Turkish and Indian Rugs, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 Balance of Persian, Turkish and Indian Rugs, less 20 per cent.
 50 made-up Squares, in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 Balance of Made-up Squares, less 25 per cent.
 20 Axminster Rugs, woven in one piece, less 20 per cent.
 75 All-wool and Union Squares, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 100 Wool Squares, Liberty style, less 20 per cent.
 Balance of Fiber Rugs, less 50 per cent.
 15 pieces Wilton and Axminster no border, less 25 per cent.
 20 pieces Brussels, with border to match, less 20 per cent.
 Wilton and Axminster Carpets, less 10 to 20 per cent.
 Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, less 10 to 20 per cent.
 Wool Carpets in all grades, less 20 per cent.
 Japanese, Chinese and Fibre Matting, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 Linoleum and Oil Cloth less 10 to 25 per cent.
 Remnants of Carpets, less 50 per cent.
 Remnants of Cocoa Matting, less 75 per cent.
 Remnants of Linoleum and Oil-cloth, less 50 per cent.

Stationery Department

A BARGAIN IN NOTE PAPER.
 Azure Parchment. Regular 15c a quire. A box containing 5 quires for 25c.
 A box of envelopes. Regular 75c for 25c. 125 Envelopes to the box.
A VERY SPECIAL OFFER IN NOTE PAPER.
 Any customer buying five quires of Note Paper can have it stamped for 35c—regular price for stamping, 60c—besides a discount of 15 per cent. off the paper.

Book Sale

Special discount of 20 per cent off all books.
 Bibles at Half Price.
BOOKS AT 5c EACH.
 A line of English Sixpenny Novels. Regular 15c for 5c.
BOOKS AT 10c EACH.
 Special Books, ranging from 50c to 25c, for 10c.

50 PER CENT DISCOUNT OFF
 Ink Stands, Ink Wells and other articles suitable for the Desk, at 50 per cent. discount.
 25 per cent. off. Leather Goods in this department.

Laces

White and Black Chantilly Lace and Insertion, less 50 per cent.
 Maline Laces and Insertions, assorted widths, less 50 per cent.
 White Tucked Nets and Embroidered Chiffon, less 33 1-3 per cent.
 Black, Paris, and Ivory All Over Laces, less 20 per cent. 18 inches wide.
 White Lace Dresses and Black Sequin Robes, less 25 per cent.
 White Silver and Opalescent Sequin Gowns, less 25 per cent.
 French Veilings, in all the newest shades, less 20 per cent.

BLACK SILKS

Black Chiffon Taffeta, prices 65c, 75c, and 90c, less 20 per cent.
 Black Taffeta Radium (oil boiled), prices, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, less 20 per cent.
 White Liberty Satin, special for Evening Dresses. Price, 85c per yard, less 20 per cent.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

Henry Morgan & Co, Ltd., Montreal

"LING"
 Trade Mark
 Products of this company
 Standard of Quality
 American Illuminating and Lubricating Paints, Colors, Paints, Varnishes.
 Oil Co.
 Montreal
 Halifax.
 Edition of
 System of
 Partnership
 Features.
 Practical in plan,
 of letters according
 Uniformity
 of Capital letters
 the formation of each
 on the covers, and
 by diagrams. Absen-
 and superior se-
 Perfect and pro-
 Thorough drill in
 review practice. Clear
 Graceful and mar-
 ible materials used
 manufacture.
 to School use, being
 purpose by practical
 employed in teaching the
 by
OLIER & CO.,
 St. West
 Montreal.
 Main 3861.
ARLAND
 ROOFING
 and of Gal-
 Iron Work.
 Working a Specially
 Cement Work.
 St. Montreal.
 and, Rome,
 les, and
 retto.
 Image to the
 ether with a
 of Egypt and
 Europe is off-
 Grane's Cath-
 87 Broadway,
 to leave New
 16, 1908.
 particulars.
 17.
BURGIE,
 ortaker
 ral Director.
 and metal of all
 es for funerals and
 the funeral society
 for the family.
 ne in the City.
RESTAURANT
 and RECOLLET
 sou. Proprietor.
 good hot Dinner and not
 2c meal in the City. Give

The Bridge at Athlone.

The Conflict at the Historic Bridge Stands Out in Irish History Side by Side With the Roman Incident Which Has made the Name of Horatius Immortal.

Athlone, the central town in Ireland, stands in the midst of a district especially endowed by nature and rich in historic and patriotic associations in the annals of the Irish struggle. The fight for the Bridge of Athlone in the days of the Williamite war stands out in Irish history side by side with the Roman incident which has made the name of Horatius immortal. Embellished in song and story, the brave stand of the Irish army retreating after the disastrous battle of the Boyne will live forever in Irish annals.

THE BATTLE OF AUGHRIM BROUGHT ABOUT BY ST. RUTH'S FOOLHARDINESS.

The bloody battle of Aughrim, which immediately followed, was the result of foolhardiness at the battle of Athlone on the part of the rash and impetuous but brave French officer, St. Ruth. His flippancy and love of pleasure wrought disaster to the Irish forces on the day of the fight at Athlone and led to his own untimely death a short time later at Aughrim.

In still later times the neighborhood of Athlone has become associated with the immortal Oliver Goldsmith, the scene of whose beautiful poem, the "Deserted Village," is believed to be Lissosy or "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," some eight or ten miles outside of Athlone. In still more modern history Athlone has figured in an unenviable light as the constituency which returned William Keogh of the "Brass band" to Parliament in the early '50s, but the recollection of that fact is easily wiped out by the fact that a few years earlier Athlone had given birth to one of the most brilliant representatives of the Irish race to-day, the versatile, eloquent and fearless journalist and patriot, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.

SITUATED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SHANNON.

Athlone is situated at the southern end of Lough Ree, one of the three great extensions of the river Shannon. It forms a junction of the great Southern and Western and the Midland Great Western railroads and has for centuries been regarded as the gateway between Leinster and Connaught. The city is situated on both sides of the Shannon, one part in the County of Westmeath and the other in Roscommon. A splendid bridge across the river unites the two counties, indeed, the two provinces. In early ages it was known by the name of Ath-Luain, "The Ford of the Moon," and, according to others, Ath-Luan, the "Ford of the Rapids."

INScribed FOREVER IN IRELAND'S ANNALS.

Athlone was closely besieged by the Connaught men for twenty-two weeks during the insurrection of 1641, until the garrison, which had been greatly reduced by famine and disease, was forced to give in. The town was taken by the Parliamentary army under Coote. But it was the great historic fight for the Bridge of Athlone between the Williamites and the Irish armies in 1691 that has inscribed forever the name of Athlone in Ireland's historic annals. After the disastrous battle of the Boyne the Irish army was in full retreat toward Limerick, while the triumphant Williamite army followed in close pursuit.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIEGE.

Macaulay describes the Williamite army as one with "the ranks one blaze of scarlet, and the artillery such as had never before been seen in Ireland." They were delayed ten days, besieging Ballymore Castle, an Irish outpost, defended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ultek Burke and a force of twelve thousand men against Ginckle's thirteen thousand, with the artillery which aroused the enthusiasm of Macaulay. Being joined by the Duke of Wurttemberg, the Prince of Hesse and the Count of Nassau with seven thousand foreign mercenaries, Ginckle appeared before Athlone in June 19, and demanded its surrender. When the town had previously been besieged by Douglas,

the governor, Col. Grace, relinquished the Leinster or British side of the town as untenable, and made his stand successfully from the Connaught or Irish side, as it was known.

Col. Fitzgerald, who was governor when Ginckle made his attack, resolved to defend both the British and Irish sides of the town, acting mainly on the advice of St. Ruth, who promised to reach him speedily with the bulk of the Irish army from Limerick. Fitzgerald had only a garrison of three hundred and fifty men, but knowing how much depended on holding out until St. Ruth arrived, he sallied out with his small force and disputed the approaches to the town with the Williamite army, holding them back for five or six hours.

FITZGERALD'S BRAVE BAND.

But when Ginckle's artillery was brought to play on the town, whose walls on that side were very weak, the whole of the bastion at the Dublin Gate, on the north side near the river was levelled and four thousand men headed by three hundred grenadiers under Mackay burst into the town. In the fearful breach when the Williamites entered two hundred of the brave little band under Fitzgerald perished. The little remnant fell back steadily toward the bridge, fighting every inch of the ground and pressed by more than four thousand foes.

The Williamites raised the shout—"The bridge! the bridge!" knowing that it was the key to the situation, and made a furious rush to get across before the retreating Irish could do so. Had they succeeded of course the town would have been in their hands. But Fitzgerald with his brave handful of one hundred and fifty knew what was at stake in the possession of the bridge, and turning at bay when they reached it stood like a solid wall against the mass of the enemy.

THE IRISH AXEMEN BROKE DOWN THE BRIDGE IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY.

Above the din of the battle and the shouts of the combatants were heard the sounds of the Irish axemen breaking down the arches of the bridge, while their comrades fought in front of it. Mackay's trained ear needed no explanation of what was happening, and he shouted, "They are destroying the bridge! Save the bridge—the bridge!" and in hundreds his army flung themselves on the few intrepid Irishmen who were still holding the disputed ground. A desperate fight took place, man to man, between the two forces, but one man was enabled to keep five at bay, while a few paces behind, wielding pick and spade, and crowbar, were the engineers of the Irish garrison, attempting to break down the bridge.

After a short interval a rumbling noise and then a crash was heard, while a shout of triumph broke from the Irish side, and a yell of rage from that of their assailants. Two arches of the bridge had fallen into the stream, but it was still possible to cross it. Mackay's voice rose higher as he shouted: "On! on! Now for the bridge!" But still there stood the decimated ranks of its defenders, resolved to die rather than yield. Suddenly a cry, "Back, back, men, for your lives!" was heard from the rear of the Irish fighting force, and as the little band turned in the effort to recross the bridge, the half-broken arches behind them were tottering.

THE DARING UNDERTAKING OF THE BRAVE DEFENDERS.

Most of them rushed across the falling mass, but the last company, which even then had wheeled round to face and hold back the enemy, were too late. They rushed for the passable, but the mass of masonry tumbled over with a roar into the boiling surges of the Shannon, leaving the devoted band on the brink, and in the midst of their foes. There was a moment's pause, and a wall from the Irish side on the Connaught side, and as the Williamites rushed on the little force, who seemed already doomed, they drew back a pace or two from the edge of the chasm, flung away their arms, and plunged into the stream.

There was a volley from one thousand guns on the Leinster shore. There was a moment's suspense on each side, and then a cheer rang out of defiance and exultation as the brave fellows reached the Connaught shore and were pulled to land by the welcoming hands of their own comrades. St. Ruth, who was on his way from Limerick, had reached Ballinaloe when he heard that the eastern portion of Athlone had fallen, and set out at once at the head of fifteen hundred horse and foot, leaving the main army to follow. He encamped two miles outside Athlone and appointed Lieutenant-General D'Usson governor instead of the brave Fitzgerald.

THE BRITISH SUCCEEDED IN PARTLY REBUILDING THE BRIDGE.

For seven days the Williamite army with the heavy siege guns and mortars of seven batteries, poured hot shot against the Irish section of the town, reducing it to such a mass of ruins that it is said two men could not walk there abreast. On

June 27, one hundred wagons with ammunition for the siege guns reached the Williamite camp from Dublin, and that night the Irish breastworks at the bridge was set on fire and the British force succeeded in flinging some beams over the bridge and partly raised the bridge with planks. On Sunday, June 28, the Irish were amazed to see that a few more planks would complete the bridge, but their cannon were almost buried in the ruins, while the enemy had battery on battery trained on the narrow spot, until it was certain death to show at all in the line of the nearly finished causeway.

The blood is thrilled even after the lapse of two centuries on reading how a dragoon sergeant named Custume stepped out from the ranks of Maxwell's regiment, and asked, "Are there ten men here who will die with me for Ireland?" Not one but one hundred eager voices shouted "Aye" in response. "Then," said Custume, "we will save Athlone. The bridge must go down."

PERISHED IN THE GLORIOUS ATTEMPT.

Grasping axes and crowbars, the devoted band rushed on behind the breastworks and dashed forward upon the recently laid beams. A fusillade swept the space with grape-shot and bullets. When the smoke cleared away the bodies of the brave Custume and his ten equally heroic companions lay on the ground riddled with bullets. They had torn away some of the beams, but every man of the eleven had perished. Quickly from the ranks of the Irish regiments a shout arose, "There are eleven men more who will die for Ireland," and again the same heroic band rushed on behind the breastworks and dashed forward upon the recently laid beams. There were two survivors, but the last beam had gone down into the river and Athlone again was saved. Ginckle, twice foiled in his attempt to cross by the bridge, determined to resort to strategy and started to erect a "close gallery" as well as to attempt to cross by a bridge of boats thrown across the river some distance below the bridge. A third expedient, that of attempting to ford the river above the bridge was likewise resorted to, and this hazardous idea was what really led to the capture of Athlone by the British.

THE FORDING OF THE RIVER.

Three Danish soldiers under sentence of death for some crime were offered their freedom if they would try to ford the river. They consented, being in desperate straits already, put on armor and entered at three different points. The British were ordered to fire, as it were, upon the escaping Williamites, but were only to fire over their heads. The Irish concluded that the men were deserters from the Williamite army and did not fire at them, and when the three desperadoes, finding that the river was passable, started to return to their camp the artillery obliged the Irish forces to remain under cover, so that the two escaped.

It was then decided that an assault should be made by the "close gallery," the bridge of boats and the ford next morning. A deserter swam the river during the night and told St. Ruth that an attack was to be made next morning at sunrise. The Williamites were dismayed to find that the Irish army was deployed at the critical point on the Connaught shore to meet them. A desperate fight followed, in the course of which the Irish set fire to a portion of the British breastworks and after several hours' conflict the assault upon Athlone had failed for a third time.

OVERCONFIDENCE OF ST. RUTH.

The Irish were, of course, exultant, and after the last of the Williamites had gone to the rear St. Ruth with drew his army to the Irish camp three miles distant. But, vain and over-confident, he invited the officers of his army and the gentry of the neighborhood to a ball that evening in his camp, declaring that the siege was as good as raised. Ginckle, as a matter of fact, had decided to raise the siege, but after a council with his generals the proposition was made to try and rush across the ford that very evening, when it was believed the Irish would be off their guard.

Ginckle, desperate at his failure, and impending disgrace, was ready to try any expedient, and an attempt to cross was again resolved on. The Irish officers on guard notified St. Ruth that there was some mysterious movement on in the Williamite camp, but St. Ruth curtly dismissed the officer with the remark that he was frightened by fancy. The officer sent a second message, to which St. Ruth retorted that if the officer was afraid of such attacks he might turn his command over to another.

THE FRENCH GENERAL HEADED NOT THE ADVICE OF SARSFIELD.

Sarsfield, who overheard the remark, implored St. Ruth not to treat so lightly a report by an officer of undoubted bravery. St. Ruth and Sarsfield exchanged angry words the Frenchman hinting that Sarsfield should know his place, and while the dispute was proceeding an aide-de-camp galloped breathlessly from the town announcing that the British were across the river and in the defenses of Athlone. St. Ruth's self-confidence still stood by him, and he declared: "Then let us drive them back again." He hurried forth for the purpose, but it was too late. The British were even then in the Irish defenses and nothing but a siege could dispossess the new occupants.

Approaching Athlone from the south by steamer on the Shannon, there is no more beautiful trip to be had in Ireland than that from Limerick to the central town in Ireland.

THE Providence

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
52 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
Subscription Required by Law: **\$200,000.00**
Reduced Rates. Losses paid Promptly.

We insure specially: Churches, Convents, Colleges, Stock, and Farm and Household Property.
AGENTS WANTED. Apply to E. A. PICARD, Manager, 52 St. James Street, Montreal.

Agents Wanted

We want agents. We want to push our circulation. It will make you popular to work for a paper everywhere popular and well liked. We will pay high commission. Write us today. Young men, collegians on their vacation, young women, teachers, old gentlemen of leisure and others, can do the work we want done. Write us today

Address The True Witness, 316 Lagache Street, Montreal.

The Shannon is not navigable between Limerick and Killaloe on account of the rapids and shallows. A canal, however, between the two places permits of navigation. Although the Shannon, from where it rises in Leitrim to its mouth below Limerick is two hundred miles in length, of its total fall of one-third, or ninety-seven feet, occur in the seventeen miles between Killaloe and Limerick. The pretty little town of Castleconnell, with its romantic falls and rapids, and Doonas, close beside make travelers declare that there is nothing of the kind to equal it in Europe.

THE CASTLE OF THE O'BRIENS.

The old castle of the O'Brien stands near the little village of Castleconnell. There it was that the treacherous Prince Thomond, while visiting his chief, a descendant of Brian Boru, caused the eyes of his unfortunate host to be put out, and later had him murdered. It was one of the earliest places of which the British became possessed, and was granted in 1199 by King John to William de Burgo. Ireton strongly garrisoned the fortress on his march to Limerick, and in 1619 it was held by the troops of James II. who were compelled to surrender to Stewart. The following year, however, it was recaptured by the Irish, who in turn were compelled to surrender it to the Prince of Hesse, until finally Ginckle on his march to Limerick ordered it to be blown up.

Killaloe is situated at the southern end of Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon, and there, too, another series of rapids make a fall of twenty-one feet in the river in the course of a mile. Killaloe stands on the Clare shore, and is connected with the Tipperary bank on the opposite side by a bridge of nineteen arches. Its ancient cathedral, whose building is attributed to Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1160, occupies the site of one founded in the sixth century by St. Lua or Molua, from which it derives its name, Kil-da-Lua, church of St. Lua.

BRIAN BORU'S PALACE.

Kil-da-Lua was repeatedly besieged and restored, being burned successively in 1061, 1080, 1116, 1154, and 1155. A mound or fort called Bal-Boromhe, close by, is pointed out as the site of Kincora, the palace of Brian Boru. The place is rendered imperishable by that beautiful poem of Moore's "Remember the Glories of Brian, the Brave."

Remember the glories of Brian the Brave,
Though the days of the hero are o'er,
Though lost to Mononia and cold in the grave,
He returns to Kincora no more!

That star of the field, which so often has poured
Its beam on the battle, is set;
But enough of its glory remains on each sword
To light us to victory yet!

Mononia! when nature embellished the tint
Of thy fields and thy mountains so fair,
Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print
The footsteps of slavery there?

No, Freedom! whose smile we shall never resign,
God, tell our invaders, the Danes,
That 'tis sweeter to bleed for an age
Than to sleep but a moment in chains!

Nothing now remains of the palace and fortress of Kincora, except a huge mound planted with trees and strongly entrenched. The place was destroyed in the time of Murtagh, grandson of Brian Boru by Donmall MacArghill.

Passing through Lough Derg one of the expansions of the Shannon twenty-three miles long, and in some places thirteen miles wide, into Ceeltra, the "island" burying ground," Holy Island, is seen. St. Camin founded the church there in the seventh century.

(Continued on Page 3)

Synopsis of Canada North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

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

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land.

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

W. W. COLEY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. J. Morrison, J. Hatchett,
MORRISON & HATCHETT
Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors,
5th Floor, Banque du Peuple Chambers,
97 ST. JAMES STREET.
Phone Main 3114.

Hon. Sir Alexandre Lacoste, K.C. M.A.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, ETC.
7 PLACE D'ARMES
H. J. KAVANAGH, K.C. PAUL LACOSTE, LL.B.
H. GRIFFIN-LAJOIE, K.C. JULES MATHIEU, LL.B.

Bell Telephone Main 433.
JOHN. P. WHELAN
M. A., B. C. L.
Advocate and Solicitor.
93 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
MONTREAL.

Tel. Main 2279.
MULLIN & MATHIEU
Advocates
Room 6, City and District Savings Bank Chambers, 180 St. James st., Montreal.

C. A. BARNARD, CASIMIR DESSAULLES
BARNARD & DESSAULLES,
Advocates,
Savings Bank Building, 180 St. James Bell, Telephone Main 1678.

HENRY N. CHAUVIN [GEO. HAROLD BAKER
Chauvin & Baker
Advocates.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING
179 St. James St. Montreal.
TEL. MAIN 2194

Atwater & Duclos,
ADVOCATES
Guardian Building, 180 St. James St.
A. W. Atwater, K. C., C. A. Duclos, K. C., J. E. Coulin.

GOVIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD,
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Hon. Lomer Gouin, K.C. Hon. R. Lemieux, K.C.
D. R. Murphy, K.C. L. P. Berard, K.C.
J. O. Drouin, K.C. E. Brassard, LL.B.
New York Life Building.

T. Brosseau, K.C. H. A. Cholette, LL.B.
Thomas M. Tansey, B.C.L.
Brossard, Cholette & Tansey
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors.
Phone Main 1495 160 ST. JAMES ST.
Guardian Bldg.

Tel. Bell Main 2784.
CODERRE & CEDRAS
Advocates
8 Place d'Armes Hill
Montreal Street Railway Bldg.
EVENING OFFICES:
399 Notre Dame Street West,
85 Church Street, Verdun.

Church of the Holy Bells
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1866; incorporated 1893; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Gallagher, P.F. President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. R. Toney.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kiloran; President, M. J. O'Donnell; Rec. Sec., J. J. Tynan, 222 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26—Organized 18th November, 1888. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month for the transaction of business, at 8 o'clock. Officers—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. A. Hodgson; President, Thos. R. Stevens; 1st Vice-President, James Cahill; 2nd Vice-President, M. J. Gahan; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Avenue; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 504 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, F. J. Sears; Marshall, G. I. Nichols; Guard, James Callahan. Trustees—W. F. Wall, T. R. Stevens, John Walsh, W. P. Doyle and J. T. J. Harrison. Medical Officers—Dr. H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Connor, Dr. Merrils, Dr. W. A. L. Styles and Dr. John Curran.

BelTel. Main 352. Night & day service

CONROY BROS.
193 Centre Street
Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

Established 1864,
G. O'BRIEN,
House, Sign and Decorative Painter
PLAIS AND ORNAMENTAL
PAPER-HANGER
Whitewashing and Tinting. Orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate.
Residence, 75 A. P. LAMAR STREET, Office, 647 Dorchester street, east of Bleury street, Montreal.
Bell Telephone, Up 205.

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER.
Successor to John Riley. Established in 1866. Plaster and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Postal orders attended to.
15 Paris St., Point St. Charles.

McMAHON,
Real Estate Agent
Properties Bought and Sold,
Rents Collected, Loans and Mortgages Negotiated.
Old and troublesome properties taken charge of at guaranteed payments.
JAMES M. McMAHON
Real Estate Agent,
20 St. James Street.

Frank E. McKenna
Notary Public.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING
Stuart, Cox & McKenna. Main 2874

Dr. G. H. DESJARDINS
OCULIST
600 St. Denis St., Montreal.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY
22, 24 & 26 RIVER ST., 177 BROADWAY, TROY, N.Y., NEW YORK.
Manufacture Superior CHURCH, CHIME, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS.

SELF-RAISING FLOUR. BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR
Is the Original and the Best. A PREMIUM given for the empty gas returned to an Office, 10 BLEURY ST., Montreal.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published by the True Witness Publishing Co., 67, Prince of Wales Street, Montreal.
Price 25 cts.

A Marriage
St. Laurence, Longworthy.
CHAPTER XXI
She wiped her eyes. After all, Uncle's would mean continually against her perhaps to make her uncle and aunt that to take up Mrs. Percival's, and uncle's house, would offend in his eyes. She strapped her for the porter, J. disappeared, the room; she was rough serge suit shoes, and a large add to the elegance. She threw Katharine's observance and anxious-ness. "So you are acting the fool, Kitty, in earnest in doing that!" Biddy Katharine's color restrained the corner of her lips. "Cervantes made very noble gentlemen," she said with things in life for "If the best riches and luxury."

ONLY Common
BUT IT BECOMES MATTER IF PNEUMONIA, ASTHMA, CATARRHUS, SUFFICIENT IS. Get rid of it at
Dr. W. Norway Pine S
Obstinate coughs, soothing action, and persistent cough, often protracted, it gives prompt relief. It is the best remedy, rendering natural, enabling the refreshing sleep, and of permanent cure.
We do not claim that it is the best taken in time it will take stage, and will go to the poor sufferer's malady.
Be careful when you get the genuine Pine Syrup. Put up three pine trees the Mr. Wm. O. Jenks, writes: "I have used on my lungs of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and it is only required one never met with any other." Price 25 cts.

Unparalleled Choice in Furs.



We have thousands of ready-made Fur Coats in stock, in all the latest styles and all kinds of Furs: Persian Lamb, Alaska Seal, Astrachan, Caracul, Squirrel, Muskrat, Grey Lamb, Electric Seal, etc., etc., trimmed or untrimmed, at all prices.

"Poney" Style Coats, latest novelty, length 27 inches and more from.....\$40.00 up according to length and quality.

Exceptional value: Astrachan or Caracul Automobile Coats, length 44 inches from.....\$60.00 up

Also everything else in Furs, Scarfs, Ties, Muffs, etc., etc.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS DURING JANUARY.

It is a mistake to say that Furs cost too much; our prices are really very moderate for the quality we offer.

We have a unique organization for buying our Furs direct in all parts of the world; this is how we are in a position to quote very liberal prices.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.

485 St. Catherine Street East (Corner St. Timothy)

A Marriage of Reason

By Maurice Francis Egan, Author of "The Land of St. Laurence," "Tales of Sexton Maginnis," "The Fate of John Longworthy," "Songs and Sonnets," "The Ghost in Hamlet," etc

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued. She wiped her eyes and felt comforted. After all, to say at her uncle's would mean to struggle continually against her aunt's will and perhaps to make a breach between her uncle and aunt, and she felt sure that to take up her residence at Mrs. Percival's, after leaving her uncle's house, would seem a great offence in his eyes. She strapped her trunk and rang for the porter. Just as the trunk disappeared, the Lady Alicia entered the room; she was attired in her rough serge suit and thick walking shoes, and a large blue veil did not add to the elegance of her appearance. She threw back her veil, and Katharine observed that she was pale and anxious-looking. "So you are actually going to play the fool, Kitty—you are really in earnest in doing this Donna Quixote act!" Biddy said, sharply. Katharine's color rose, but she restrained the words that rose to her lips. "Cervantes made Don Quixote a very noble gentleman, if I remember," she said with a smile. "And so you will give up the best things in life for a whim!" "If the best things in life are riches and luxury, I am willing to

give them up. If they are the best things in life, our Lord lived in a vat," Katharine said with spirit. "Is this the talk of a convent girl?" said the Lady Alicia, with sarcasm. "I don't know what your convent girls are taught, but here in America we are taught that the best things under Heaven are not money and luxuries. We are not taught that to marry for these things is the sole duty of women." Katharine's temper was rising. Biddy changed color; she had a temper, too. "Do you mean that for me, Kitty O'Conor?" "Perhaps I did mean it for you," said Katharine, hastily. "Biddy, I don't want to quarrel. You will never understand me, so what's the use of talking." The Lady Alicia went to the window and drummed on the pane with her fingers. Katharine held the door-knob in her hand; she was anxious to be gone. "Do you think Wirt Percival could decide me in any way? Do you think that there is any truth in that note?" Katharine turned in amazement. "You don't mean to say that you have such a doubt of the man you promised to marry. On, Biddy!" Lady Alicia raised her eyeglass, with an attempt at insolence. Kitty O'Conor was a nice girl, no doubt, but she might go too far. The eyeglass dropped; Katharine was not at all subdued. "I do distrust Mr. Percival," she said, after an uneasy pause. "You Americans have such lax ideas about marriage and divorce—and the man has no religion. He may be a Mormon for all I know—Americans are so queer." Katharine put her hand on the knob again; she was disgusted. "I might have known you wouldn't let such a prize escape you, if there wasn't something wrong about him." "Good-bye," said Katharine, opening the door. "Stop!" cried Lady Alicia. "I am wretched, Kitty—can't you see it? I am divorced or not—and they say in Dublin that half America is divorced—and I haven't any mother to do it. Don't you see how wretched I am? If he were a Catholic, I should be safe—but, as it is, I am not at all sure. At home everybody knows everybody, and one is pretty safe. But here—Oh, don't you see how wretched I am?" "Very wretched," said Katharine. "To think of marrying a man whom you distrust. I can't imagine anybody more wretched." The Lady Alicia rose angrily. "What am I to do? I can't marry at home unless I go down in the social scale. I haven't any money, and nobody at home in our set would marry me without a dot. You ought to know that. What am I to do?" Biddy intended this question to be pathetic. But Katharine did not understand it that way.

ONLY A Common Cold

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED. PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH OR CONSUMPTION IS THE RESULT.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

Obstinate coughs yield to its grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, and often effecting a permanent cure. We do not claim that it will cure Consumption in the advanced stages, but if taken in time it will prevent it reaching that stage, and will give the greatest relief to the poor sufferer from this terrible malady. Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark. Mr. Wm. O. Jenkins, Spring Lake, Alta., writes: "I had a very bad cold settled on my lungs. I bought two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup but it only required one to cure me. I have never met with any other medicine as good." Price 25 cts., at all dealers.

"Work," she said. "Work?" repeated Lady Alicia, sarcastically. "Work! Starve, be a pauper, live a pauper, die a pauper! What can I work at? One of your newspaper men offered me a lot of money for a series of articles on 'How They Act in English Society.' I shall do that, and help pay—for my trousseau. It won't last long, though, and I fancy that, when the man sees how I write, he'll be tired of his bargain. I can't even teach you American girls deportment—you've already more style than the Parisians! But don't let us quarrel, as you said. I must marry Percival." "It is worse than death. He does not believe in Christianity even; and for that reason I do not trust him. Biddy, I cannot understand you. For what our religion teaches us is like a mere passing breath, you are willing to sacrifice what is really best in life—Faith and Peace." Biddy went up to Katharine and

For Diseases of the Skin

There is no Treatment so certain to Relieve the Itching and Heal the Sores as

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The one common fault of nearly all skin diseases is itching, annoying and oftentimes almost unendurable itching. The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that by reason of its remarkable soothing qualities it relieves itching from the moment it is applied. But Dr. Chase's Ointment does more than this. It is composed of the greatest healing ingredients known to science, and its healing powers are often described as magical. Alaying the inflammation, relieving the itching and gradually and naturally healing the raw, flaming flesh, Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment for eczema and salt rheum that was ever discovered. There are many kinds of eczema, and nearly all itching skin diseases come under this head. In children it is known as teething eczema, and many a fond mother will tell you with heartfelt gratitude of how her little one was rescued from torturing, itching eczema by the use of this great ointment. Wherever there is itching skin or a sore that refuses to heal Dr. Chase's Ointment will positively prove effective as a relief and cure. Dr. Chase's Ointment has an unparalleled record for cures; 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto. A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parneelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be Parneelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

COWAN'S Cocoa & Chocolate

are a household word, known by everybody for purity and fine quality.

THE COWAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

put her arms about her. Katharine felt a tear fall on her hand. "I wish I had never met you!" she said, passionately. "Nobody ever talked that way to me before. Peopled say, 'Marry for love,' but nobody that I knew could afford to marry for love, and of course the sentimental novels are all nonsense; but we never thought of religion, and yet now I begin to see that religion ought to have something to do with marriage. One can't trust a man in this country, where even the best people seem to believe in divorce. It's Paganism! You Americans are utterly unscrupulous!" Katharine could not help smiling—she could not tell why. There was an artless worldliness in Lady Alicia's point of view which was amusing; instantly, however, Katharine saw again the miserable side of the affair. "Wirt Percival is no doubt a gentleman," she said. "I imagine that he would never break a promise he had made. But, Biddy, think of a life spent with a husband whose God is not your God—who will grow year by year more and more apart from you." "I'm not thinking of the sentimental side; but Kitty, I have only a short time to stay in the country. It must be Wirt Percival or nobody." "Let it be nobody, then." "That is impossible." Katharine drew away from her friend. "Good-bye," she said. "I am afraid I shall never see you again; but I will pray for you, Biddy." "Help me to find out what that note means." Katharine looked thoughtful. "I will—and I think I can. Mrs. Cayre is Jenny Mavrick's sister; she knows, Biddy," cried Katharine, as a new light flashed into her mind. "I have it now! Mrs. Cayre is not the wife of Wirt Percival, but of Ferdinand Carey—Cayre is Carey—don't you see?" Lady Alicia stared. Slowly she was made to understand what Katharine meant. "Thank you, Kitty," she said; "I believe you are right. The paragraphs—particularly the one that writes in that nasty New York paper—had you engaged to this Carey. Yes, you are right! I am awfully relieved!" "Good-bye," Katharine said. "I must go. If you have distrusted Wirt Percival once, what guarantee have you that you will not distrust him again?" Katharine hastily left the room. The Lady Alicia looked after her wistfully, and then went down stairs

slowly, with a thoughtful look on her face. CHAPTER XXV.—A Wrecked Life. Katharine felt that she had solved the mystery of the notes by a sudden flash of that intuition which is every sane woman's birthright. Jenny Mavrick's sister was Mrs. Carey, and Mrs. Carey and the woman whose child she had baptized were one. When she had time to think it all over in the car going down town she was amazed that both the Lady Alicia and herself had taken it so coolly. It seemed impossible—impossible that Ferdinand Carey could have married a woman like Jenny Mavrick's sister. He was fastidious—almost snobbish. He was fastidious in his regard for social standing. And yet there was a mystery about him; he had hinted of a sad past. Katharine recalled the face of Mrs. Cayre and her look of suffering. How could it have happened? Jenny Mavrick was a worker among the workers; and her sister was of the same class, while Ferdinand and Carey was of another class entirely. How wretched it was. Katharine thought. And then as she thought of Biddy and Wirt Percival, her heart went out to her friend, and she shuddered. Marriage without trust, marriage without the truest harmony in the most essential of all things—religion—meant to her unmitigated misery and regret. It was growing dark when she reached the little house down town. A cheerful light shone in the parlor, and Mrs. Cayre, looking less sad and spiritless than in the morning, received her warmly. She looked up in Katharine's face shyly and then kissed her. Katharine was surprised and pleased by this demonstration. "It is good to have you here—good to see you here. Ah, suppose baby had died without baptism!" The woman gently removed Katharine's wrap and hat, and kissed her again. She found that her room had been made warm and comfortable for her. She locked the door and enjoyed for a few moments the comfortable sensation of being alone. She was free at last. Mrs. Sherwood could not interrupt or insist on her going through any fashionable formalities now. She made her plan. She would rest a day or two, and then try to find pupils. And perhaps Herr Teufelbach might be induced to help her to a place as a concert singer. She had hope, and there was work before her. Providence seemed to have led her into this house—into the house of Ferdinand Carey's wife, and perhaps it might be her mission to reconcile those two whom God had joined, and who were parted, she felt sure, by the influence of man. The cars rattled past her windows, their jingling bells at first disturbing her meditations. But she became used to it after a time. The room was small, the green blinds on the window a little faded, but there was an air of neatness and severity about everything such as one finds only in Philadelphia, where even poverty has a distinction of its own, and is seldom the squalid thing found in other cities. Katharine wrote two long letters to the convent, and one of them was for her little friend, Maria Rodrigues, full of care maxims. In answer to them, there came a few days later, a letter from Mother Ursula full of gentle reproach. Could not Katharine have come back to the convent, if her aunt's house were intolerable. And might she not have endured that house until her uncle could have come home. After all, Mother Ursula said, "obedience was better than sacrifice." What unknown dangers might a young girl meet, venturing alone into a strange city? Mother Ursula counselled her in the end to see the parish priest at once, and to inquire particularly into the character of the people among whom she had fallen. The other message consisted of an orange skin which enclosed some guava jelly, from the little Maria, and a ship of paper on which was written in a large round hand, "I love you." This message somehow or other gave Katharine a good deal of consolation. For a few days she saw little of the people of the house, except at meals. They were quiet and soft-spoken, and eager to please. Katharine noticed that Mrs. Cayre still possessed great beauty, although a sad and troubled look never left her. When she was not busy arranging her belongings in the room, she wrote letters, and even composed a little song. The only response to a note sent to Mrs. Sherwood was a large trunk containing all her dresses and gloves, with a slip of paper pinned inside the lid, on which her aunt had written: "Your uncle will never see you again. You are as dead to him." It gave Katharine a passing pang. But, in a few moments, she regained her composure. She was sure that her uncle had not authorized those words. She called Mrs. Cayre up to her room to show her the fiery. The woman's eyes sparkled and she sighed, as Katharine displayed the soft silks and gauzes. Katharine was surprised. "I didn't think you had such an interest in these things." "Ah! it would have made such a difference!" she answered, half to herself. "He was fond of such things, and I had never acquired the graces which he liked. Perhaps if he had seen me once in a dress like that—for I was not always so worn and faded as I am now." "It," asked Katharine. "He! I fancy he could not have been much of a man, if he admired you for your looks and dress alone. For what there was more to him than that." Katharine remembered herself, saw Mrs. Cayre start. She took her hands. "I have guessed who he is. Ferdinand Carey is your husband!"

The woman dropped her eyes and then looked at Katharine in a startled way. "And you knew this, and yet—" "No," said Katharine. "I did not—I guessed it lately. Besides, you are mistaken—I know what you mean—Mr. Carey was never engaged to me—he is an honorable man. There was about it, but—" "Thank God!" said Mrs. Cayre, looking young and bright again. "You give me new life again; I feared, with his idea about divorce, that he might have sent me adrift. Oh, it can be done, you know—it can be done without a poor woman knowing anything about it—for he is rich, and the laws are all against marriage in this country." "And yet you married him, knowing that he held marriage as a trifle—was a thing of mere human law!" "No human being can help me," said Mrs. Cayre sadly. "The past is past. And—I love him still." "It must be helped!" said Katharine, with all the decisiveness of hopeful youth. "God works through human means, and He never intended that married people should be separated. Besides, there must be hope, since Ferdinand Carey himself is so unhappy." "I wish I could think that he was unhappy," said the woman, "and yet I would not cause him pain for all the world. If he were unhappy there would be hope for me. I hear that he is the gayest of the gay. I read of him among people who would despise me as the dirt beneath their feet. He has wealth, society, pleasure—while I have nothing but bitterness, and the memory of that death." "Neither wealth nor pleasure makes us happy. Father Mohon told me that you ought to be happy, because you are good." "Father Mohon is kind; if I try to be good, it is because he keeps me from despair." Father Mohon was the parish priest whom Katharine, following Mother Ursula's advice, had seen. "No," said Mrs. Cayre, burying her face in her hands. "It would be better for me to die. It would release him. I know I deserve all this—I brought it on myself. I know that I should never have married. But I can't help suffering; I can't forget him. He is my husband—and you say these stories were false!" "All false," said Katharine. "I love him," answered Mrs. Cayre, simply. Katharine did not answer at once; she stood, holding the soft gauze in her hand. "I cannot understand how you could have loved a man whom you did not respect—a man who could hold lightly that supreme principle upon which your whole happiness was to rest. I cannot understand it—I want to help you now. I know now why you were so anxious to warn me. I thought those warnings were pointed at Mr. Wirt Percival." "I am glad; he has forsaken me, but he is not as base as I thought. Jenny told me how kind you had been to her, and when rumor coupled your name and his together, I was almost tempted to kill myself. I can make them both happy." Katharine shuddered. "How horrible!" she exclaimed. "Some people would have called it heroic," said Mrs. Cayre. "Ferdinand Carey would, and I thought, 'he will weep over my grave and think kind thoughts of me.' But I hurried off to the church, and there, before the altar, all these sinful thoughts went away." Katharine put her arm about the woman's neck. "You are morbid," she said, then she had to stop and think—a case of this kind was beyond her experience. She was not sentimental, and Mrs. Cayre's proposed sacrifice appeared to her not only foolish, but criminal. The truth is, Katharine had not read the current novels. "I'll tell you what we'll do," she said cheerfully. "You stay here and I'll bring you some tea—Oh, yes, I will; you must let me wait on you this time; you must! Then we'll sit in this quiet room and have a lovely talk. And you'll let me call you Mrs. Carey—" "No," said the woman, with a frown. "I shall not be called by that name so long as he is ashamed of me. Call me Helen, if you will." "Well, Helen, wait!" Katharine enjoyed the excitement of running downstairs and making tea in the little kitchen; besides, it gave her time to think. Oh, if Mother Ursula were here! It was such a responsibility to have a human heart in her hands. When she returned with the tea, she found Helen Carey crying. This pleased her; for she believed that tea and tears were sovereign cures for the sorrows of her sex. To be continued.

Roof for the Years to Come
Just one roof is guaranteed in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of "OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES. Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and nails does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address: The PEDLAR People (Incl. Mail). Oshawa, Montreal, Toronto, London, Winnipeg.

History of the Church.

(Continued)

But the ocean, with its long arms, separates continents, hinders people from communing with one another? On the contrary: it is the ocean that makes communication easy, teaches peoples to know one another, and makes one family of all.

Who ever took it upon himself to go to the Cape of Good Hope from Berlin or Paris by land? Who would think of going from Montreal to Cape Horn by stage and trade with the people he might find on the way? Without the sea we would never have known the earth (Without the sea America might not yet have been discovered.) The ocean carries houses on its back, floating citadels which, opening their wings,—their sails—to the wind, travel much faster than the caravans in the desert. The stars guide those ships; and when they sail under strange skies where the stars best known are past the view,—when new seas are to be explored, a little needle will be found, which, steadily fixed on the poles of the earth, will teach the sailor where his route lies and guide him in foul weather as well as in a clear sky.

The weak little iron needle will discover to Europeans the Indies, China, Japan, America, Oceania, and numberless islands; it will show them by experiment that the world is round, pressing on every point to its centre, and suspended in space with no other support than the will of God. All the branches of the human family will know one another and have communication. Arts, sciences, religious traditions, will circulate from one end of the world to the other. We will see more and more that Catholicity is necessarily true and that truth is necessarily Catholic.

And when in order to facilitate the complete union of all peoples of the same faith, the same hope, the same charity, surer and more rapid means of communication become necessary, do not be troubled: God gives man wood, the paddle to cross water; to find his way on the great ocean, God gives him a little needle, the compass; to carry him with greater speed, God gives him the winds. But sometimes there is no wind, or if there is, it is a contrary one? Even so, did not God give you fire and water? The water reduced to vapor, the steam by the fire, will make the floating citadel travel on wheels even through the tempest. In spite of the wind your ship will roll along like a car; with the wind it will both run and fly.

Christians! every day in our holy canticles we invite fire and water, the winds and the seas, to bless the Lord. It is we ourselves that have the greatest need of this invitation! Since the time the Lord made them they have never ceased blessing Him in their own way, that is to say, by executing His orders. Behold the sea and the wind offering to take us to the most distant shores to make Him more loved and adored. They mean, the same as any other creature, when compelled to serve vanity, so often to carry objects of pride and ambition, to be means of bearing men who think of nothing but the undoing, the robbery, the killing of their fellow men; they with the rest of creation are waiting for the time when the children of God will have recovered their glorious liberty, so that they may be delivered also from the slavery of corruption. They mourn because there are so few apostolic navigators who, like St. Paul, seek nothing but the glory of God and the salvation of souls. They are waiting for us; they say also: Children of men, bless the Lord! you, His ministers, come and cause Him to be blessed by all nations!

We also chant a similar invitation to the earth: but the earth can teach

us a great lesson by giving the same answer. For the earth also ceases not to bless its Creator; at His bidding it comes from the bottom of the waters; it hollows out abysses in their bowels; and to preserve the harmony so disturbed, it raises islands, continents and mounts rains on them the same as it writes on them when nothing living existed. It preserves the remains of beings that came afterwards and that preceded man. Here and there we find huge rocks, such as granite which science acknowledges to have been at one time in a liquid state, and in which no trace is found of either plant or animal. Alongside of them in more recent formation we find rocks that contain the petrified remains of fishes and plants. In other places of still more recent formation there are found the remains of animals that once lived on land. Thus we read in the bowels of the earth the same as in the books of Moses, that is to say, that there was a time when there was neither on earth nor in the waters any living creature, that later on the plants and aquatic animals appeared, and that the land animals appeared last of all. Science also admits from the way in which the layers of rocks are torn apart, or standing or thrown down, that the earth has gone through terrible and certainly sudden revolutions. When we come to the deluge, we will see the hills and valleys, the rivers and the seas, the arts and the sciences, history and traditions, all in accord with Moses both as regard time and circumstances. The earth came from the bosom of the waters, naked and sterile. It is about twenty-five thousand miles round, and about eight thousand miles in diameter, so that one would have to go down about four thousand miles to find its center. The deepest mine is not over three-quarters of a mile under ground, so that we only know the thin outer skin of the earth. However, in what little we know of the naked, sterile earth, Divine Providence offers us wonders and blessings without number. The ancient rocks serve to build the houses in which we live, and the temples in which we together praise the greatness of Our Father who is in Heaven. Stones whitened by fire and mixed with sand, fasten those stones together. Pebbles are transformed into clear glass which lets in the light and keeps out the wind and rain. Clay gives us tiles and slates to make the roof. Lower down in the earth are found the metals, iron, silver, gold, precious stones to ornament them. Copper and tin will give us the wonderful metals, which suspended between heaven and earth, will invite us to breathe out to God our joys, our sorrows, our hopes, our fears. Tin and lead lengthen out into organ pipes to celebrate with us the Creator to whom the earth belongs and the fulness thereof. Who can count the numberless uses to which metal is put, the vases and implements that we owe to the minerals, from the ploughshare that turns the sod to the chalice which we use in the celebration of the greatest of mysteries?

However, the earth was yet naked and dry, nothing could be seen but a rough, dead matter. "No shrub existed as yet," says Moses. "No plant grew in the field, for the Lord God had not rained upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the earth. But a spring rose out of the earth, watering all the surface of the earth." Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth the green herb, and such as may seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind, which may have seed in itself upon the earth. And it was so done." The word of God is a seed.

(To be continued.)

OUR MONTHLY CALENDAR

1 January, 1908.

- W. 1 The Circumcision of Our Lord. Th. 2 St. Macarius, M. F. 3 St. Genevieve, V. S. 4 St. Titus, Disciple of St. Paul.

Octave of the Holy Innocents. S. 5 St. Telephorus, P. M. M. 6 St. Veronica, M. Th. 7 St. Lucian, M. W. 8 St. Severinus, A. C. Th. 9 St. Julian and Basilissa, M. M. F. 10 St. Agatha, P. M. S. 11 St. Hyginius, P. M.

Octave of the Epiphany. S. 12 St. Arcadius, M. M. 13 St. Veronica, M. Th. 14 St. Hilary, B. C. D. W. 15 St. Paul, First Hermit. Th. 16 St. Marcellus, P. M. F. 17 St. Anthony, A. S. S. 18 St. Prisca, V. M.

Second Sunday after the Epiphany. S. 19 Feast of the Holy Name. W. 20 St. Fabian and Sebastian, M. M. T. 21 St. Agnes, V. M. W. 22 St. Vincent and Anastasius, M. M. Th. 23 Espousals of the B. V. Mary. F. 24 St. Timothy, P. M. S. 25 Conversion of St. Paul.

Third Sunday after the Epiphany. S. 26 St. Polycarp, B. M. M. 27 St. John Chrysostom, B. D. F. 28 St. Margaret, V. M. W. 29 St. Francis of Sales, B. D. Th. 30 St. Martin, P. M. F. 31 St. Peter Nolasco, C.

NOTICE.

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

The object of the proposed company is to transact all kinds of insurance and reinsurance against fire and its consequences, plate-glass, steam boiler, live stock and to insure property rights and interests of all kinds, and to perform all matters and things connected with such objects and suitable to the accomplishment thereof.

Montreal, January 9th, 1908. Henri Wilfrid Cathcart. J. M. Robitaille. H. Landry. M. E. Bourcier. Pierre-Auguste Hubert.

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

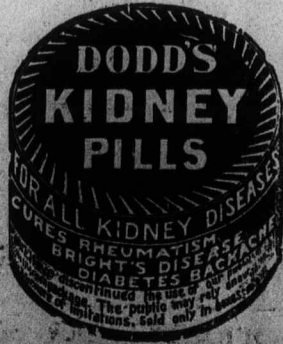
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for the incorporation of the "Third Order of Saint Francis, Immaculate Conception Sisterhood," as a religious and philanthropic corporation, with power to hold real estate, and for such other powers as may be necessary or incidental thereto. BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST. GERMAIN & GUERIN, Attorneys for Applicants. Montreal, 15 January, 1908.

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

For the interested parties. L. LYMAN, Attorney. Montreal, 17th December, 1907.

NOTICE.

The Fabrique of the Parish of Holy Angels, Lachine, have decided to enlarge the Catholic Church of this parish, and being duly authorized to this effect, give notice that they will apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next session, to obtain the passing of a law authorizing a special loan with assessments on part of the immovable property of Catholic landowners, to enable them to undertake the cost of the enlargement, and all the expenses proceeding therefrom, create a Syndic office, having all the powers, rights and obligations required and necessary for the purpose of enlargement, assessment and everything required in such cases. JOS. A. DESCARIES, Cressé & Descaries, Attorneys. Montreal, Jan. 7, 1908.



A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parolee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would be a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee of good that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

Golden Wedding at Corkery Ont.

On the 6th day of January, Mr. and Mrs. John Meehan, of the parish of St. Michael's, Corkery, Ont., celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Meehan is 79 years of age and his wife, Katharine O'Connell, is 74. They were married at Richmond half a century ago by the late Father O'Connell, who had the unique distinction of being 44 years pastor of St. Philip's parish, Richmond. Though a namesake and warm friend of Mrs. Meehan's family, he was no relative. Mr. Meehan was the eldest son of Mr. Michael Meehan, and came from County Cork Ireland and settled in this part about 35 years ago. Mrs. Meehan's father, Michael O'Connell, was from the same part of the Emerald Isle, and about the same time settled in the neighboring township of Goulbourn. This happy festival of the golden wedding, coinciding as it did with the feast of the Epiphany, made the family reunion that took place with it an unusually happy event. Their children all assembled and partook of the good cheer and offered their filial felicitations to their aged parents on this occasion. The family, consisting of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are married and doing well, succeeded in being present, and it is a blessing for which the aged couple expressed themselves grateful to God, that all their children were living and enjoying the blessings of health and a fair share of the world's goods. In the midst of the happy throng, and in accordance with the good old traditions of the Celtic race, was a toast to the golden wedding. In order to share in the

CANADIAN PACIFIC SNOWSHOE EXCURSIONS

Quebec and Return \$3.40 FROM MONTREAL

Good going on special train leaving Place Viger at 11.55 p.m., Friday Jan. 24th, and 8.55 a.m., Saturday, Jan. 25th. Good to return by all trains until Jan. 28th, 1908.

Central Canada Ice Races Ottawa and Return \$4.50 From Montreal

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

Central Canada Ice Races Ottawa and Return \$4.50

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

SNOWSHOE RACES, ETC. Quebec and Return \$3.40

Going by 8 a.m. train Jan. 25th. Return limit, Jan. 28th, 1908.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

TRAIN SERVICE

7.25 A.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Québec & intermediate stations.

12 NOON for Lévis, Québec, Rivier du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, through sleeping and dining cars.

EXCEPT SATURDAY.

3.50 P.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet, and intermediate stations.

Saturdays Only.

12 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Québec, Rivier du Loup, St. Flavie and intermediate stations.

CITY TICKET OFFICE. 141 St. James street. Tel. Main 615. GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & T. Agent. H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

NOTICE.

Notice is given by Philias Vannier, gentleman, Narcisse Laurier, gentleman, both of Montreal, that they will, with other proprietors, apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to amend the act of this Province, 3 Edward VII., chapter 62, section 52, subsection 15, paragraphs C and D, in order that the City of Montreal be forced to pay alone that part of the cost of expropriation, representing the amount of damages and the value of buildings erected on or beyond the homologated line of Saint Antoine street of said city, for the third and fourth section, in as much as the proprietors who have constructed in this manner, have done so because the said city gave them an erroneous line to erect their said buildings. Montreal, 22nd January, 1908. BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST. GERMAIN & GUERIN, Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Louis A. Lapointe, broker; Remi Gohier, real estate agent; Moses Heilig, manufacturer, all of the city and district of Montreal, Joseph Chevalier, trader, of Longue Pointe, and Charles Arthur Hogue, insurance inspector, of the said city and district of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of the province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act incorporating them and all others who may become shareholders, in a company under the name of "The Modern Fire Insurance Company," having its chief place of business in the city of Montreal, with power to make insurance contracts and re-insurance against fire, together with all the powers necessary and useful for carrying out the operations of said Company. M. G. LA ROCHELLE, Advocate for said applicants. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1908.

Time tries all things, and as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup has stood the test of years it now ranks as a leading specific in the treatment of all ailments of the throat and lungs. It will soften and subdue the most stubborn cough, by relieving the irritation, and restore the affected organs to healthy conditions. Use will show its value. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

1165 to 1183 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908.

An Unmatchable Bargain For Gentlemen

\$15 CUSTOM-MADE OVERCOATS FOR.....\$7.99 We shall show and offer for sale for the first time, Monday morning at 8 o'clock sharp:—

85 Men's Winter Overcoats, in a very fine quality of English Melton, colors dark Oxford Grey and Black. These Overcoats are cut on the latest accepted models of fashion, being semi-form or full back, with vents of reasonable length, handsome moulded collar of best black silk velvet, inside trimmings of shrunken Irish canvas and hair cloth, and lined throughout with the best quality farmer satin, making it a smart and up-to-date Gentlemen's Overcoat and which sells in the regular way at from \$15.00 to \$18.00. For sale on Monday, in all sizes from 32 to 48 inch, at.....\$7.99

Mantles less than Half Price. 15 only very smart Ladies Heavy Black Beaver Capes, beautifully trimmed with silk applique and braid, lined throughout, all sizes. Regular \$7.00 to \$9.00, January Sale.....\$2.99

Girls' Reefers, Cut to One Third. Ladies' very comfortable Coats made with heavy tweeds and beaver, 3-4 and 7-8 length, various pretty styles, all lined throughout, odd sizes. Regular \$9.00 to \$12.00. January Sale.....\$4.00

20 only, Girls Heavy Tweed and Beaver Winter Reefers, double breasted, full back, lined throughout, sizes 4 to 10 years. Regular \$5 to \$8.00. January Sale.....\$2.15

ALL CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS AND REEFERS REDUCED TO HALF PRICE.

Boys' Clothing Department.

Boys' Fancy Tweed Overcoats, heavy and medium weights, \$5.50 for.....\$3.50 Boys' Fancy Tweed Pants, good and servicable. Regular 65c for. 47c.

Boys' Sweaters in navy, cardinal, black and gold, grey, red and white, cardinal and navy. Regular 75c for.....47c.

Wrappers, 69c. Ladies' Wrappers, made of good quality flannelette, made in various styles and designs and trimmings finished with a belt. Skirt has deep gathered tuncce, also suitable for misses, only in sizes 32 and 34. Regular, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.90.

Ladies Vests and Hose. Ladies' Black Llama Wool Vests, high neck, long sleeves, also short sleeves, good shape. Regular \$2.70 To clear at.....\$1.00 Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, embroidery ankles, sizes 8 1-2 to 10 inches. Special.....27c

McKenna FLORIST If we are not your FLORIST We Want to Be! TWO STORES Cor. St. Catherine and Guy Streets and Bennett's Theatre Bldg. Phone Up 1197 Phone Up 1451

For New and Old Subscribers. Rates: City, U. S. and Foreign \$1.50. Newfoundland and Canada, \$1.00.

FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO THE TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, Please send me "The True Witness" for.....months from.....190...for which I enclose \$..... Name of Subscriber..... P. O. Address..... If you are a new subscriber, write "new" here.....

The Catholic Encyclopedia Volume II. Now Ready. Volume III. in Press 15 VOLUMES. 12,000 PAGES. 2,000 ILLUSTRATIONS Over 1,000 special Writers Engaged to Furnish the Material

The first volume of this great work has already been issued; 7,000 copies were required to fill advance orders. Now the second volume is ready for distribution, and the succeeding volumes will follow as rapidly as the magnitude of the work permits. Money Saved by Subscribing During Process of Publication Special discounts and inducements will be offered to those who subscribe during the period of publication; and marked advantages will be offered these subscribers over those who defer ordering until the last volume is issued. A statement of these advantages will be sent on application.

ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS FREE. ROBT. APPLETON CO., Publishers, 39 West 38th St., New York. Please send, without cost to me, your Illustrated Prospectus describing The Catholic Encyclopedia, with full particulars. Our new prospectus describes The Catholic Encyclopedia thoroughly—gives numerous specimens of pages, specimen illustrations, maps, list of editors and authors, etc. This book will be sent free to all who return the coupon. Name..... Address..... Robert Appleton Company, 39 West 38th St., New York.