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# The True Witness

Commons R. R.  
Dec. 1909



# Witness

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30 1909

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## ESTABLISHMENT OF CHORAL UNION.

### STEPS TAKEN TO ORGANIZE.

Excellent Opportunity For Our English Speaking Catholics.

The True Witness some time ago commented editorially upon the fact that no Irish Catholic Choral Union existed in Montreal and said it appeared strange, considering the amount of musical talent available, that no effort had been made to form one. Following up our remarks, Professor Shea was waited upon in order to interest him in the movement, but his duties being very onerous at the time, it was impossible for him to consider such an undertaking, and whilst he expressed himself as keenly alive to the object, and ever ambitious to see our people on an equal footing with the other nationalities which comprise our great city, he was obliged to leave it in abeyance for the moment.

Now, however, a long cherished hope appears about to be realized, judging from the steps taken a day or two ago, when several gentlemen again waited upon Professor P. J. Shea, with the object of discussing the possibility of forming a choral society.

A meeting was called for Sunday last with the hearty and enthusiastic approval of Rev. Gerald McShane, P.P., D.D., pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and judging from the large number of singers present a very promising and creditable choral union will be in existence in a few days, open to all English-speaking Catholics of the city, and confined to no particular section. A welcome is assured to all.

The object of the Union will be practically two-fold: first to encourage a love for Irish music, also the better class of music which is rarely heard on our concert platforms, and secondly, to promote social intercourse between our young Irish Catholic ladies and gentlemen. An amateur orchestra was also suggested in connection with the society, and already over a dozen applications have been sent in.

This will supply an urgent need and will assist in developing the musical talent of our young English-speaking men and women, for there is no less talent among them to-day than in a century long gone when the soulful, bardic strains roused feelings in the heart, gave light to the eye and rhythm to the dance in the wild Kerry hills or the peaceful wooing quietude of Killarney. To-day the same blood is flowing in the veins of a generation, proud of its ancestry, nor is it slower in its coursing, and for this reason we are not loathe to speak of immeasurable success for the choir itself and the utmost satisfaction for the director, Prof. Shea has had an extensive experience in voice culture, with what success it is quite unnecessary to dilate upon here; and it became possessed of this knowledge that we raise our voice in encouragement, and ask our people to think well of this venture, for it should receive the support of all lovers of good music.

Next week a meeting will be held to elect officers and frame a constitution for the working of the society on a business basis, and to decide upon a name. During the winter rehearsals will be held once a week preparatory to the presenting of three concerts, say in November, with a secular programme; another close to the solemn paschal time, with such works as Rossini's "Stabat Mater," or perhaps Dubois or Rheinberger's "Seven Last Words on the Cross," and yet again in March, commemorating the annual National festival.

We have any amount of talent, and it will only require a roll call to bring forth the very best the city affords. We feel sure our English-speaking clergy will look upon the movement as a very live issue and that they will encourage their parishioners to take advantage of a most exceptional opportunity.

Professor Shea is rather diffident about taking up this great work, but there is every reason to feel confident that he will duplicate his splendid work at St. Ann's, and the hope is freely expressed that he will be ably seconded by all those who have the advancement, both socially and musically, of our people at heart. All applications for membership can be sent to Professor Shea, 154 Fulford street, Phone Up 4514, or St. Patrick's Church.

On Sunday morning, Aug. 29, says the Irish Weekly, a magnificent church parade was held in Keady under the auspices of the Keady division of the A.O.H. Notwithstanding the fact that a heavy downpour of rain fell during the morning, the muster was an immense one, and the parade, which was excellently marshalled, proved a brilliant spectacle. The companies of Louth, Down, Monaghan, Tyrone and Armagh were represented in the imposing procession.

## PASTORAL LETTER AND CIRCULAR

### Of Most Rev. Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, on the Eucharistic Congress of 1910.

Paul Bruchesi, by the grace of God, and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreal.

To the secular and regular clergy, to the religious communities and to all the faithful of our Diocese, greetings, peace and blessing in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, God, who jealously guards His Church, never failed her in her hour of need. At every critical period, when impiety seemed bent upon her ruin, a countering force, sent from on high, arose to paralyze the malignant influence of her enemies. Society to-day reveals to an attentive observer the symptoms of a twofold malady, the pride of reason, on the one hand, rejecting authority and the holy teachings of faith; on the other hand, an unbridled materialism blinding souls to supernatural truths, and dragging them on to the satisfying of sensual cravings.

Directed against these two evils, we find a special providence in the revival of piety and, particularly, in an outburst of devotion towards the Holy Sacrament of our Altars, one of the principal developments of which has been the Eucharistic Congresses, or solemn gatherings of Bishops, Priests and faithful from all parts of the world, to offer in common their public homage to the Hidden God of the Sacred Host.

#### TWO-FOLD MISSION.

These Congresses are doubly significant and have a two-fold mission to fulfill. First of all, they glorify Jesus Christ dwelling among us, and counteract the arrogant pretentiousness of unbelievers, who would suppress all idea of God, or, at least, ignore Him utterly in social life.

By faith we know that God is present in the Consecrated Host. To give emphasis to this belief, the Congress brings to view the Sacred Species, bearing It in triumph amid the acclamations of the faithful. The most illustrious churchmen, the most honored members of society, men equally distinguished for knowledge and virtue, give their whole attention during the time of these Congresses, to the Holy Eucharist, that by their united efforts, they may devise and bring to a successful issue, every means of glorifying It and extending in every direction Its beneficent influence.

The magnificent display of faith crowning the work of each Congress makes a veritable era of spiritual conquest for Christ, announcing and preparing His reign who has received in heritage all the nations of the earth. Such is the first mission of the Congress, and thus far results, in this respect have far surpassed the hopes of the promoters.

#### SOCIETY REGENERATED.

Secondly, in pointing to the Eucharist as the source and fountain-head of all Christian life, they work out the regeneration of society, applying to the evils menacing it their sole antidote, the Eucharistic food. Herein, we see the divine inspiration and the opportuneness of these august assemblies.

A turning of souls towards the Tabernacle has been a marked feature of the last quarter of a century. The Eucharistic Sun has gradually dispelled the chilling mists of indifference and developed the germs of evangelical virtues. This luxuriant blossoming of Christian piety in these latter times is, doubtless, largely due to the discussing in these assemblies of the best means of bringing the nations into closer contact with the Eucharist.

The influence of this increase of devotion is felt in every rank of society for, with it, have steadily multiplied works of charity and zeal. It is for this reason that Leo XIII consecrated all the energies of his last glorious years to encourage these Congresses, and to stimulate the zeal of their promoters. In like manner, His Holiness Pius X., from the very beginning of his pontificate spared no pains to further these interests. Four years ago, he expressed his desire to have the Congress held in Rome, for the illustrious Pontiff saw in this institution a sure guarantee of the restoration of all things in Christ.

These solemn annual sessions have thus far taken place in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, England, and even Jerusalem.

#### TOOK POSSESSION OF HIS OWN.

It was our happiness last year to attend the magnificent Congress held in the capital of the British Empire. Never shall we forget that grand and touching sight, or the enthusiastic evidence of religious conviction called forth from the

devout multitude. When, from the balcony of Westminster Cathedral, Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal representative, elevated the Sacred Host over the great city of London, it seemed to us that Christ was again taking possession of the kingdom from which He had once been banished; that from His Heart abundant graces of light and faith were falling upon millions of souls; that there upon the ancient Isle of Saints, from the opened heavens, we seemed to hear re-echo the dictum once pronounced on Thabor: "This is my well beloved Son; hear ye Him." Yes, those were incomparable days for England, giving rise in the souls of the happy participants of those demonstrations, to the sweetest hopes for the God of the Eucharist.

Cologne followed London in receiving this august Congress, and although, in regard to it, the foreign despatches have kept a rigid silence, we know that it in no wise ceded to the others in the pomp of the sacred ceremonies, the eloquence of the orators, and the immense throngs of people attending, or in the piety manifested throughout its duration. In the marvellous Cathedral, a masterpiece of the thirteenth century, devout crowds approached the Holy Table to be fed with the Food of the Strong; theologians and pastors of souls sought with admirable zeal to devise means for still further increasing in the world devotion to the Eucharist, in the streets, decorated as on national gala days, walked in solemn procession princes of the church and numerous prelates all vested in their pontifical robes, thousands of priests, thousands upon thousands of men, women, and children accompanying in homage the Conquering God hidden in the Sacred Species.

#### CANADA TO BE HONORED.

Now, dearly beloved Brethren, these scenes which have been successively enacted on the banks of the Thames and of the Rhine shall be repeated in our own midst on the banks of the majestic St. Lawrence. So, then, next year, the twenty-first International Eucharistic Congress will be held in Montreal. This signal honor was offered us in London, and, for reasons enumerated below, we felt justified in accepting. We are aware that the idea of such a Congress in Canada had already received the attention of many persons.

Thanks be to God, in our country the public worship of the Holy Eucharist was always in honor, but, for some years past, there has been a noticeable and notable progress in this matter. The Perpetual Adoration practiced with so great solemnity in nearly all our dioceses; the Communion of Reparation; the first Friday of each month; the Holy Hour; the Confraternities of the Blessed Sacrament established in so many parishes; the ever increasing number of Communion—all go to prove that unfettered Canada is a land full of faith-ripe for a Eucharistic Congress.

Flourishing as may be among us these practices of devotion to the Blessed Eucharist, there remains, however, something yet to be accomplished. Has the decree in regard to frequent and daily Communion received that attention which it deserves? How many of the faithful turn a deaf ear to the urgent appeals of their pastors inviting them to the Holy Table! Let us hope that this Congress will disperse hearts more and more to correspond with the express desire of our beloved Pontiff, Pius X., the faithful interpreter of the intentions of Christ.

#### GREAT COUNTERACTING FORCE

Again, what more powerful check than such a Congress to the subtle seductions of impiety against the faith of our youth. Are not our own people menaced by the dire evils which afflict European society? What a force would the Congress prove to kill the poisonous germs and thus prevent the spread of the contagion. And might it not also be a revelation to souls who are not of the fold, among whom we have every reason to believe, are many seeking unity and authority in the things of God—many, yearning for a divine food of which they know not.

For these reasons, dearly beloved Brethren, we decided to welcome the Congress to our Archepiscopal city. Notwithstanding the heavy burdens and arduous labor it would entail, we felt that we could depend upon the zeal of the Canadian clergy and the piety of our people to assure for the undertaking a complete success. His Lordship, the distinguished Bishop of Vancouver, President of

the Permanent Council, wrote to us as follows: "The Permanent Committee of the Eucharistic Congresses was very desirous that an International Congress should be held in Canada. Thanks to your gracious acceptance, it will soon see its desire realized. Allow me, then, to express my heartfelt gratitude for the generosity with which Your Grace has granted my request, notwithstanding the difficulties attending such an undertaking. The Permanent Committee will do all in its power to aid you. It hopes that this congress will in no way be inferior to the others, but that like its predecessors, it will be a brilliant triumph for the God of the Eucharist."

#### WORLD WIDE SYMPATHY EVINCED.

The members of the Hierarchy of Canada, of the British Isles and of France have also offered us their encouragement and sympathy. Our venerable Colleagues of the United States as we have been assured by several among them—will be most happy to lend their aid, that this first Congress held on our Continent may be second to none in splendor. Thus, the youthful Church of America will proclaim to the world the vitality of its faith. Finally, the Sovereign Pontiff himself has designated to be represented there by a Cardinal Legate. We have, therefore, every reason to predict for this occasion a consoling success.

But, dearly beloved Brethren, we must above all look to God for this success. We must ask it in fervent prayer. Let us spare no effort to be present, more than ever before, at the offices of the Church in honor of the Holy Eucharist—the Holy Mass, the Adoration and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Let us increase the number of our visits to the Altar. Above all, let us approach the Holy Table more frequently, thus kindling in our souls a more ardent love for the divine Eucharist.

We are confident that all, clergy and laity, will give a helping hand when and how it may be called for, rivalling one another in zeal and initiative to prepare for our Divine Saviour a triumph worthy of His majesty.

#### CIRCULAR.

For these causes, the holy Name of God being invoked, and with the advice of the Canons of our Cathedral, we have ordained and we ordain the following:

1. Beginning with the first of January, and therefrom to the twelfth of September, 1910, priests will recite at the Mass the collect of the Blessed Sacrament, not omitting the collect for the Sovereign Pontiff.
2. We authorize the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament every Sunday in the Churches and Chapels of the diocese where it is kept.
3. We recommend to the religious communities of both men and women, to the students of our seminaries and colleges, to the pupils of our boarding schools and academies, and to all the faithful to receive Communion more frequently in accordance with the desire of our Holy Father, also to visit oftener the Blessed Sacrament, to be more instant in prayer and more abundant in works of charity, offering all, that none of the graces of the Congress may be lost.
4. We especially recommend that the prayer for the propagation of the pious custom of daily Communion, composed and indulgenced by His Holiness Pius X., be recited either at the beginning or at the close of parish catechetical instructions, as also at the daily Mass in religious communities.
- 5.—A triduum in honor of the Blessed Sacrament shall precede the Congress; the date will be announced in due time.
6. The Congress will open on the 7th September and close on the 11th by a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament.
7. The program of the labors and the ceremonies of the Congress will be issued later on.

Our present pastoral letter and circular shall be read at the parochial Mass in all churches and chapels wherein public service is held, and in the chapels of religious communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal, under our sign and seal and the counter-signature of our Chancellor, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nine.  
PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.  
By order of His Grace,  
EMILE ROY,  
Canon Chancellor.

## MR. KEARNEY SCORES TRIUMPH.

### A BRILLIANT YOUNG TENOR Is Greeted With the Plaudits of an Appreciative Audience.

It is always a pleasing duty to note the progress and success of our compatriots, than whom none is more deserving of congratulation than Mr. W. P. Kearney, LL.B., of the well-known law firm of Messrs. Trihey, Bercovitch & Kearney, who recently scored an immense success at Ogdensburg, N.Y., where he was heard to advantage at a grand concert which formed the closing item of the horse show week there. With such names on the programme as Alice Nielsen, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House, and who replaced Sembrich in New York this season, and Monsieur Victor Ocellier, for two years leading baritone at the Metropolitan Opera House, one must infer that the support should be equal to the principals, and in Mr. Kearney there was no disappointment. He possesses a marvellous tenor voice, and excelled himself in his various numbers. It was a severe test, perhaps,



MR. W. P. KEARNEY, LL.B.

for one practically making his debut to be heard with artists such as the above mentioned, but Mr. Kearney was equal to the comparison, and fairly carried the immense audience by storm. Mr. Kearney had been exhibiting his horses at the Ogdensburg show and it was at the request of the president, Mr. W. H. Daniels, that he assisted at the concert. From the first note to the last Mr. Kearney proved himself a favorite, and was obliged to re-sing again and again. The richness of his exceptional tenor voice, his purity of enunciation, his fine presence, called forth such enthusiastic applause as has seldom been witnessed. Mr. Kearney's numbers were "Spirito Gentil," from the Favorite of Donizetti; "Parais à la fenetre," Grehg; "I Think," Hardelot, each receiving its proper interpretation. Truly it was a conquest, for while there was in advance a doubt as to the reception of the young tenor, being heard, as was already said, after Nielsen and Ocellier, yet as his last notes died away and the rapturous applause subsided there was nothing else to be said but that he had outvalued these well known favorites. Mr. Kearney's success is most gratifying to his friends, and they are convinced that the warmth of his reception was no more hearty than was deserved.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea, speaking in Remistymon, on the land question, recently, said he heartily approved of the compulsion now before Parliament, and he was satisfied once a just tribunal was set up a speedy settlement would be secured. The more immediate hope lay in the improvement of agriculture and the towns would then prosper. He advocated a thorough system of agricultural education for all farmers, and he suggested the setting up of winter schools of agriculture by the County Committees.

## ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO ENVOYS.

### 50,000 CITIZENS GREET THEM. Dublin's Allegiance to the Irish Parliamentary Party is Solid.

To find a parallel for the scene of enthusiasm which attended the arrival of Captain Condon and Mr. O'Callaghan in Dublin, one has to go back to the early years of the Constitutional movement in Irish history, when the National spirit of the capital manifested itself in magnificent assemblages of the citizens. The demonstration, in point both of numbers, and the spirit which animated it was one of the finest and most memorable sights which Dublin has witnessed since the celebrations held in honor of the men of '98. In its representative character, and the remarkable unanimity of feeling which marked it, it was a testimony of the most cogent and irresistible kind that Nationalist Dublin is solid in its allegiance to the Irish Parliamentary Party. From the start of the procession at the Kingsbridge terminus, all along the line of route to the Central Offices of the United Irish League, the streets were not only packed with dense crowds, but windows in every house were filled with numerous groups of spectators, who cheered and waved flags as the carriage containing the visitors passed along.

#### SOCIETIES MAKE FINE SHOW.

For fully half an hour prior to the train's arrival from Cork streams of people converged towards the Kingsbridge. Weather conditions were disheartening, a thick misty rain falling. Every city Branch of the United Irish League furnished a strong contingent, and all the divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians were represented by their officers and a big turnout of members. The Irish National Forerunners were represented by a strong muster. The members of the Old Guard Union made a splendid show, and coming immediately after the Dublin Fire Brigade, which headed the procession, marched in advance of the Mayor's carriage, in which the envoys were seated. P. Gilsean acted as Chief Marshall of the procession. The large concourse not only occupied the approaches to the railway station, the entire width of Victoria quay for a distance of about three hundred yards from the station entrance, but filled the Kingsbridge over to its northern end as well as a large portion of Stevens' Lane.

#### THE MONSTER PROCESSION.

Immediately on the visitors being recognized, the huge gathering broke out into cheers, which were renewed again and again. The procession was soon in progress, headed by Carriages containing members of the Dublin Fire Brigade. Next came the men of the Old Guard Union, followed by the Mayor's carriage, in which were Captain Condon, Mr. O'Callaghan and Joseph Devlin. Beside them, and for a considerable distance behind, marched a numerous company of torch-bearers. A short distance behind came the carriage in which were the High Sheriff, accompanied by J. P. Nannetti, M. P.

#### ENTHUSIASM ALL-ALONG.

The route lay through Stevens lane, Thomas street, Cormarck, High street, Christchurch place, Lord Edward street, Dame street, College Green, Westmoreland street, and O'Connell street to the headquarters of the United Irish League. Along the entire line of march the demonstration was touching and inspiring. Nearly every house in Thomas street, James' street and High streets had their windows alive with groups of spectators, extending a cordial greeting to the visitors. The scene when the procession reached O'Connell street was one of almost unparalleled enthusiasm. Great as have been the Nationalist

(Continued on Page 8.)

### An Appreciation.

Dear Sir:

I have read in the last number of the "TRUE WITNESS" your article about the Civic Hospital. It was a great pleasure to me. Please receive my best thanks and congratulations.

Very truly yours,  
+ PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.



CONDUCTED BY HORTENSE

Mothers and fathers, remember that the minds of your children are like the plate of the camera. The objects you put before it, whether noble or paltry, will be imprinted on it. What kind of impressions do you want engraven there?

OLD IRISH PROVERBS.

The rare jewel is the most prized. A blind man is no judge of colors. When the cat is out the mice dance. Even a fool has luck. A mouth of ivy, a heart of holly. The historian's food is truth. There is often anger in a laugh. A good dress often hides a deceit.

THE UPLIFT OF SUNSHINE.

Sunshiny persons and places are a reflection of heaven. One of the new Canadian provinces goes familiarly by the name of Sunny Alberta. Immigration promoters make use of this charming epithet to attract new settlers, and to it they attribute much of their success.

HOW TO CLEAN MATTING.

One way is to sweep it twice, first with the grain of the texture and then across the grain, the second time using a soft broom dipped in warm water with a little borax. If there are any grease spots on the matting cover them with chalk moistened with turpentine.

MAGNESIA.

For cleaning laces and delicate fabrics magnesia is perhaps the most reliable substance. It may be bought either in powder or in lumps.

The magnesia absorbs the dust or grease, which is thus shaken out of the garment.

If it is not all removed before wearing, the powder left will go on absorbing dust from the air with which it comes in contact, leaving a dirtier spot than before.

It is a good plan to put the magnesia on party dresses and other light frocks that have become partly soiled when putting them away whether they need to be cleaned or not. Then when they are taken out and shaken they are as fresh and dainty as when they were new.

Value of Newspapers in the Home.

Aside from covering pantry shelves and wrapping up garments in the spring, as a prevention from moths, writes Miss Martha, Frances Rankin in the New York Observer, I have seen in the secret of the almost inestimable find very few housewives who know value of the every day newspaper in the home.

When strolling through the rural districts during the canning season, at its height, I learned that screen doors, important as they are as a aid for keeping out flies from the kitchen, are not infallible. The little pests find their entrance in spite of care and caution every time the door is opened.

FINE FILLING FOR CRACKS.

Newspapers soaked to a pulp are fine for filling up cracks in floors or apertures from old nail heads. While wet fill the crevices, and when the pulp is dry go over it with a floor varnish.

Nothing protects ice from melting too rapidly in refrigerators more than wrapping it in newspapers. One must see that the paper does not get into the drain pipe, but with ordinary care this will not happen.

Ladies who prefer thin shoes to heavy soles keep their feet protected from the damp and frost by placing paper soles inside their shoes during the coldest months of winter.

Kitchen stoves may be kept in good condition and creditably well blackened, if, after the first polish on clean-up day, it is well wiped with newspaper each following day through the week.

Ice cream may be kept firm and solid for hours if, after freezing and ready for packing, newspapers are torn into medium sized pieces and stuffed firmly around the ice. This is not only a great saving when ice is high, but a convenience when the lady who makes her own creams and finds a shortage of ice for the all-important packing and freezing.

Good housewives lay newspapers on the floors under matting and carpets for cleanliness. In the warm weather it is most desirable to wrap all kitchen refuse in newspapers before placing it into the garbage pail.

I know a good housekeeper who always sees that a newspaper is placed on the floor in front of the kitchen stove door when roasting meat or fowls to prevent drippings of grease upon the floor. She also keeps newspapers on the kitchen table for the same purpose.

Damp newspaper is fine in polishing windows, as it removes all lint that remains after washing with cotton cloth or flannel. Many prefer the paper to chamois skin.

A GEM IN THE COOK BOX.

But the crowning delight of the newspaper is its service in the "cooking box." Straw, which was first recommended for the box was found disagreeable on account of its permeating odor, while the newspaper commends itself for lack of odor and also for the fact that it is always at hand and may be

frequently changed for cleanliness. This is very important, to prevent sourness from accidents from spilling. Therefore, the newspaper substitute for straw has proved equally practicable and more desirable.

Any clever woman may provide herself with one of these boxes at small cost. A common dry goods box will answer. It should be at least thirty-six inches long and twenty inches deep, and the same in width. It should be provided with a cover, which may be attached to the box by means of leather hinges. The best home made one that I have seen is lined throughout with asbestos paper, having been padded well beforehand with old paper. The asbestos is secured with brass nail-heads. The box on the outside was covered with denim, but this, to my mind, is not desirable, as many spots are liable to occur.

DON'T DESTROY NEWSPAPERS.

To the house-mother who does her own work the "cooking-box" is a delight, if not a thing of beauty. She may start her dinner on the fire and when partly cooked may transfer it to the box, cover securely, and then pack newspapers snugly and generously around the dish, or pot, and put down the box cover. Her dinner is safe from burning, while she may turn her mind to other home duties or even go out shopping with impunity.

A lady who has had considerable experience with the cooking-box confided to me her way of preparing chicken. After drawing and cleaning it she cuts it into pieces and browns it in frying pan with the chicken fat; as each piece is browned she puts it in a kettle with a little boiling water, when all is browned she adds enough hot water to cover, and let all boil twenty minutes, removes from the fire and places in box, well covered and well wrapped with paper, and then packs paper and newspaper around it, and on top leaving it till chicken is tender. Here it may remain till dinner time, and be served hot. Vegetables may be treated the same way.

Don't destroy your newspapers.

ADVICE TO CATHOLIC WOMEN.

Dr. Turner, of the Catholic University thus advised Catholic women in an address given at Trinity College:

"You can dominate in the best sense the society in which you live, and bring the Catholic name into that honor which is its due. But you will need courage, moral courage. Other ideals will be supported by prestige, by the influence of great names, by the traditional veneration of great colleges and universities. The forces at play will be subtle, intangible; but they are such forces as you, educated Catholic women, are competent to deal with in the most tactful manner. Do not take second place to any one. The pre-eminence of ideals, as well as of ideas, is yours, if only you have the courage not to decline it. The first place is yours by all the sacred traditions of the Christian name, by all the prestige and all the grandeur and all the noble services to humanity of the Church which has civilized, educated and uplifted the human race for two thousand years. Compared with the venerable authority of the Church, what is the power of a college, a university, a school of thought? You have had all the advantages that others have had, and in addition you have had the singular advantage of a Catholic training. Therefore, I do not hesitate to say to you, do not yield first place to any one. Whatever misgivings you may have, whatever fear may assail you, set it down as a fear unworthy of you, as a fear imposed upon you by the tactics of those who have not had a training such as yours."

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE

Those lovelier wild flowers, which we call weeds; yellow jannaped buttercups and star-disked dandelions, lying in the grass, like sparks that have leaped from the kindling sun of summer; the profuse daisy-like flower which whitens the fields, to the great disgust of liberal shepherds yet seems fair to loving eyes, with its button-like mound of gold set round with milk-white rays; the tall-stemmed succory, setting its pale blue flowers aflame one after another; the red and white clovers; the broad, flat leaves of the plantain—"the white man's foot," as the Indians called it—these common growths which fling themselves to be crushed under our feet and our wheels, making themselves so cheap in this perpetual martyrdom that we forget, each of them is a ray of the divine beauty.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE FRUIT CURE.

According to a health expert, blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food, and the man who wishes to keep up his brain power will do well to include them in his daily bill-of-fare. Juicy fruits give nerve or brain food, and are eaten by those whose living depends on their clear-headedness. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes are said to afford proof against nervousness, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver. But it has been proven that fruits do not have the same effect upon everybody. Some men cannot eat apples without suffering from acute dyspepsia. "Fruit cure" is a form of treatment which is quite the rage in continental Europe now with persons suffering from real or imaginary maladies. The New York Times says: "In the tenth century, many medical authorities became enthusiastic in their writings over the remarkable curative virtues of grapes; while a certain Van Sweeten, of a more modern date, is said to have recommended in special cases the eating of twenty pounds of strawberries a day. The same gentleman also reports a case of pthisis healed by strawberries, and cites cases in which mahiachs have gained their reason by the excessive use of cherries. These instances savor of the ridiculous, but there is no doubt that the so-called grape cure for indigestion and other evils is carried on in many places on the continent, and that people take themselves to Merar, Vevey, Bingen or to Italy and the south of France with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished the feat of consuming from three to eight pounds of grapes daily. Grapes are said to exercise a salutary action on the nervous system and to favor the formation of fat—that is to say, when fruit of good quality is employed; if the grapes are not sufficiently ripe and are watery and sour, the patient may lose rather than gain weight. The valuable results obtained by a fruit diet in cases of dyspepsia are due to the fact that the noxious germs habitually present in the alimentary canal do not thrive in fruit juices. That fruit is a most valuable article of food cannot be denied, and that many diseases may be greatly benefited by a diet largely composed of fruit is true enough. It is a fact, too, that the majority of people eat more meat than they require. Meat eaten once a day is sufficient for a person not engaged in manual labor or who does not take much strong outdoor exercise. A large number of the complaints contracted owe their origin to the consumption of food which entails a greater drain on the gastric juices than the system is able to withstand. The cures attributed to the grape occur for the most part with those who are accustomed to high living, and are really owing to the fact that the organs of digestion are given a much-needed rest. Semi-starvation would answer the purpose just as well. For the person whose work lies chiefly indoors, a mixed and varied diet is most conducive to good health.—Medical Record.

What is Worn in Paris.

Soft Leather Suited For Inner Binding on Skirts. Proper Garments for General Outdoor Sports.

Petticoats are best reserved for evening wear; satin knickerbockers will be found far more comfortable and convenient in every way. It is also well to tell one's tailor to put a deep border of soft leather inside the hem of one's skirts, which can be easily sponged and is far more easily kept clean than an ordinary hem of tweed. The leather also gives a better hang and swing to a short skirt, so it has everything to recommend it.

The chief thing to remember as regards day wear in the Highlands is that it should be absolutely simple and workmanlike. In many of the smaller shooting lodges simplicity also reigns as regards evening wear, and two or three tea-gowns and bridge coats will be amply sufficient especially with a couple of ball gowns in reserve, should any "meetings" be within reach. On the other hand, there are many shooting parties in the highlands where the dressing for tea and dinner is on every bit as sumptuous a scale as in London during the season; and this means trunks galore, and transference what should be a restful time of freedom and early hours into a repetition of what we have already had a surfeit. But whether simplicity or sumptuousness prevails at night, there is no question of the absolute triumph of the former by day. Short skirts, plain coats, neat low-heeled shoes or laced boots, lawn shirts whose only ornament is a kilted hem-stitched frill down the front, without any sign of embroidery or lace, and only such necessary jewellery as a set of simple shirt studs and cuff links (if desired) and a tiny watch are the rule. Even suede or kid gloves should be eschewed in favor of loose Saxo or Biarritz or dogskin, added to which the gloves should be loose-fitting and easy to pull off or on. A neat en-bout-cas with a quaint handle should take the place of fluffy sunshades, and even the handkerchief should be guileless of much embroidery or lace, the only concession as regards the latter being the tiny border of kilted net, which

Advertisement for Surprise Soap. Includes text: 'Satisfaction follows the surprise of every housewife who uses Surprise Soap' and an illustration of a woman washing clothes.

is one of the neatest little novelties as regards handkerchiefs created in the Rue de la Paix. As regards hats, the same rule prevails; flowers are anathema on a Scottish moor, and only wings (not ostrich feathers) and ribbon bows are permissible on shapes of straw or felt, soft leather or stitched cloth. Another thing which the fashionable woman is recommended to abstain from if she is going out in the company of sportsmen, and that is strong perfume. Many women are drench their garments with mixtures which may be tolerable if faintly guessed at, but are absolutely offensive when used in such quantities that one could "run a drag" after such sinners with as much ease as if they had a red herring in the heel of their boots or a rabbit-skin soaked in aniseed in their pockets. It makes any true sportsman utter curses not loud but deep when he finds the exquisite pure air blowing up the corrie from the loch or coming honey-laden with sweetness over the moor, tainted and spoilt by the emanations of mis-named productions of chemical laboratories which surround like an aura the lady who has elected to share his butt and admire his shooting. The abuse of perfumes is as great a proof of vulgarity and bad taste as the abuse of diamonds by day; and on a Highland moor or deer forest it simply becomes a crime.

POET'S CORNER

THE FUTURE—HOW WILL IT BE? If the Future could open its peerly gates, And reveal to my eyes all its shadow and light, Would I see stretched before me a passage of glory, All strewn with the laurels of honor and might?

If the Future could fling back its curtains so dark, And show to my vision the picture of life, Would I rest in the golden frame of joy, Undimmed by the dust of toil and strife?

Or would the setting be one of sorrow, A sombre black frame of pain and grief, All dulled by the tears of ceaseless anguish, And the pangs of a heart that could find no relief?

If the Future could lift the mists that hang And show me its days in Truth's clear light, Would life be waiting to crown me with years Made glad by sweet acts of virtue and right?

Or would Death's grim angel be waiting to lead My soul through that mystic valley of night, Where the shadows grow dimmer and fade away, 'Neath the silvery rays from the summit of light?

But why do I speak of that Future unknown? Its portals forever are closed to me, And its curtains are drawn, and thick hang its mists, Since such is the Master's unchanging decree.

For God, Who is Infinite Wisdom and Love, Has hidden from men His plans so just, We, who tread the narrow paths, May perfect in Him our faith and trust.

So unto His tender and watchful care, I commit my life with its days, And I fear not the Future, for Who is Truth, Will guide my steps and abide me. —Anna Hoelcher.

TO-MORROW. To-morrow never comes? Yet hold it dear— The try again and further chase of men, The flame of hope that lights the bit'rest tear, Setting the task, and dancing on again.

To-morrow never comes? E't as it may; Yet dreaming still of its elusive charm, May nerve us through reality's To-day; And if it comes not ever—where's the harm?

To-morrow never comes? Aye, come to stay; When at the last, Time ceases for each one; And at its edge, who so life-tired as to say, Without regret: "This old To-day is done?"

So let us plan our fair To-morrow schemes, And build our palaces of Love and Fame, And if To-morrow laughs at all our dreams, Our toil to-day shall turn to laugh to shame! —Stephen Chalmers, in New York Times.

Advertisement for Dr. Hoelcher's Palpitation of the Heart. Includes text: 'One of the first danger signals that announce something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or again, there may be a most violent beating, with flushings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. The person may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief that no one need suffer.'

Mrs. Arthur Mason, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have been troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies but got none to answer my case like your pills did. I can recommend them highly to all with heart or nerve trouble."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Estimates Given.  
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**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**—Estab-  
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meets last Wednesday. Officers:  
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Shane, P.P.; President, Mr. H. J.  
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shal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Mar-  
shal, Mr. P. Conroy.

**Synopsis of Canadian North-West**

**HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**  
ANY even-numbered section of Domi-  
nion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan  
and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26,  
not reserved, may be homesteaded by  
any person who is the sole head of a  
family, or any male over 18 years of  
age, to the extent of one-quarter sec-  
tion of 160 acres, more or less.  
Entry must be made personally at  
the local land office for the district  
in which the land is situated.  
Entry by proxy may, however, be  
made on certain conditions by the  
father, mother, son, daughter, brother  
or sister of an intending homestead-  
er.  
The homesteader is required to perform  
the conditions connected there-  
with under one of the following  
plans:  
(1) At least six months' residence  
upon and cultivation of the land in  
each year for three years.  
(2) If the father (or mother, if  
the father is deceased) of the homestead-  
er resides upon a farm in the  
vicinity of the land entered for, the  
requirements as to residence may be  
satisfied by such person residing  
with the father or mother.  
(3) If the settler has his permanent  
residence upon farming lands  
owned by him in the vicinity of his  
homestead the requirements as to  
residence may be satisfied by resi-  
dence upon said land.  
Six months' notice in writing  
could be given the Commissioner of  
Dominion Lands at Ottawa of in-  
tention to apply for patent.  
W. W. COBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid  
for.

**HEADACHE.**

In all cases of headache the first thing  
to do is to unload the bowels and thus  
relieve the afflicted organs or the over-  
full blood vessels of the brain; and at  
the same time to restore tone to the  
system, re-establish the appetite, pro-  
mote digestion and invigorate the entire  
body.



will remove the cause of the trouble and  
restore the system to healthy action and  
buoyant vigor.  
Mrs. J. Priest, Aspdin, Ont., writes—  
"I was troubled with headache for several  
years and tried almost everything with-  
out results, until a friend advised me to  
try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got two  
bottles, but before I had finished one I  
was completely cured. I can never say  
too much for B.B.B."  
For sale at all druggists. Manufactured  
only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited,  
Toronto, Ont.

**News From Catholic England.**

**First Royal Wedding in Scotland Since the Stuarts--London Irishmen Entertain Captain Meagher and John O'Callaghan--An Unhealthy Play Staged.**

London, Sept. 16.—The social event of the week has undoubtedly been the marriage of Dom Miguel of Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart, the American heiress, which was celebrated yesterday at Dingwall, in the Highlands, not far from picturesque Strathpeffer of Spa fame. The Venerable Bishop Chisholm—who has so lately been the recipient of many congratulations and beautiful gifts on the attainment of his fiftieth year of priestly life—officiated at the marriage, which was solemnized at noon, the actual ceremony only taking some twenty minutes, for the bride is not a Catholic, though she is shortly to be received into the Church. It the early morning the bridegroom and his parents, the Duke and Duchess of Braganza, together with their suite, attended high Mass at the tiny Catholic Church of Dingwall, under the shadow of Tulloch Castle, which had been transformed into a veritable bower of blossoms for the occasion. The walls and roof were hidden beneath long green streamers of smilax which served as a ground work for a graceful tapestry of exquisite blooms in which the Braganza colors of crimson and blue were interwoven and relieved by masses of white lilies. At the solemn Mass all the Catholic visitors to the Castle communicated, after the bridegroom, who wore a brilliant uniform and many decorations. The roadway from the castle to the chapel was crowded a few hours later to see the bridal party.

**BRILLIANT INTERNATIONAL WEDDING.**

Miss Stewart, who inherits a million in her own right, and has a dowry of a quarter of a million more, is a tall, fair girl who looked very charming in a wonderful Paris creation of white embroidered chiffon, amongst the folds of which shimmered pearls and crystal, a long court train fell from the shoulders; she was unattended by bridesmaids, and her only ornaments were two jewels of exquisite workmanship which have been in the Portuguese family for two hundred years, and were given to Don Miguel's mother, the Princess of Thurn and Taxis, by the deposed King Miguel of Portugal. They consist of plumes delicately wrought in sapphires and diamonds, and were used to clasp the orange wreath in the bride's fair hair. The Austrian and Royal guests were greatly delighted with the scenes of Scottish life amongst which they found themselves, and during the wedding breakfast at the castle—which is at present in the possession of Mrs. Smith, mother of the bride, and widow of "Silent Smith"—the Chicago millionaire—the pipers to the number of forty marched around the castle shrilling the pibroch notes through the crisp morning air. Amongst the distinguished company at the table were Bishop Chisholm and the parish priests of Dingwall and Glenfinnan. It is noteworthy to remember that this is the first Royal wedding solemnized in Scotland since that of ill-fated Queen Mary, who had she come to her rights, might have altered the whole course of our religious history and saved Britain from the sad and sorrowful Reformation.

**LONDON IRISHMEN HONOR CONFERRERS.**

Another interesting social event of a different kind is promised for Wednesday next, when Captain O'Meagher Condon, of Manchester fame, and Mr. John O'Callaghan, of the Holborn Restaurant. The two delegates have already had a magnificent reception in the Green Isle, and as Mr. Redmond says in his circular of invitation, "it would be a waste of words even a slight to the Irish Nationalists of London, to state the reason why they ask for an opportunity to join the rest of the Irish race in doing honor to the man who has stood in the same dock as Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, and from there gave to all future generations of Irishmen the slogan cry "God Save Ireland." Though living he has already joined the ranks of the immortals in Irish history. Every Irishman and Irish woman in London will feel it an honor and a great memory to meet him. The great financial and moral assistance we have received in our struggle for Ireland from across the water during recent years has also been due to the indefatigable energy, tenacity, courage and unselfish devotion shown by Mr. John O'Callaghan, his companion, who has worked for Ireland in disregard of health, convenience and personal interest." A great gathering is already assured, and as it will include all the most prominent London Irishmen in every walk of life, we are sure to have some brilliant and telling speeches.

**FANATICISM RAMPANT IN LIVERPOOL.**

It is a fortunate circumstance that whatever else persecution may do it never becomes monotonous, for it appears as if it were to frequently appear as it is in our reviews of current events. In Liverpool again last week a fresh outbreak of fanaticism shocked the city and the country in general. An organized

**The Late Father Du Lac.**

**Eminent Jesuit Goes to His Reward.**

The recent death of Father du Lac removes one of the most prominent figures and certainly the best known Jesuit in France. Stanislas du Lac de Pugnères—as his full name was, for he dropped the second part of it when he entered the Society of Jesus—was born of a noble family connected with the very highest nobility, on November 21, 1835. Although an only son, destined to inherit considerable wealth, he gave up everything at the age of eighteen, October 28, 1853. As rector of Sainte-Croix College, at May in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, he organized an efficient ambulance service in which he revealed constraining kindness and charity, the keynote of his whole career. In 1871 he succeeded Father Ducoudray, one of the most illustrious victims of the Commune, in the rectorship of the College de la rue des Postes, an institution which prepared candidates for military and scientific schools. With a rare combination of firmness and gentleness he trained his students to become both practical Catholics that they gradually infused a truly Catholic spirit into the Military School of St. Cyr. The London Times minimizes the true state of the case when it says that the great school which Father du Lac directed was "a serious rival of the State lycées." The fact was that the success of the Rue des Postes candidates at the higher State institutions so far surpassed that of the State lycées as to excite the relentless hatred of the French Government, when that Government became first anti-clerical under Gambetta and afterwards anti-Christian and atheistic under its present leaders. The success of the French Catholic colleges and especially of Father du Lac's college was the real cause of the closing of these colleges in 1880 and of the subsequent increasing tendency to persecute the Church.

**THE ONE GREAT MASTERPIECE.**

Two faint ripples of this turgid undercurrent of modern thought have been observable on the social stream during this week. Prof. Gardner of Balliol College, Oxford, has been lecturing on "Modernism" at the Hibbert School of Theology in that grand scholastic seat of learning founded so many years ago by Catholic churchmen and sages. Curiously enough the professor fathers "Modernism" in its accepted meaning, upon the so-called Catholic exponents of the heresy, and takes the Bull "Pascendi" as the most perfect definition of the tendencies which have created this combination. He even went so far, in a very learned discourse, as to exhaustively consider the claim of "Catholic Modernists" that "the Church of Rome complies better than any other Church or school with the demand of pragmatism," and considered the doctrine as allowed in the Roman system. Even the Modernist—that combination of humanity's heretical experience—sees dimly through the mists of vanity and error which obscures his intellect that the Catholic Church is the one great masterpiece of this unsatisfactory world, and therefore has the audacity to claim her as his own!

**MODERNISM STAGED.**

And surely Sir Herbert Tree's new play, produced with so much splendor of mounting at His Majesty's on Tuesday evening, is nothing more nor less than Modernism on the stage. For English audiences it has been termed "False Gods," and its scene is laid in the Egypt of the Pharaohs, but we cannot forget that its original French title is "La Foi" and that the peculiar Modern moral it seeks to draw is that though humanity's gods are false, yet they must have these false gods and this chimerical Faith as a necessity of their existence. M. Brieux does not go the further step, and having discovered that religion is the primary need of the human race, he makes purely natural and true deduction that there must be God, who has implanted such a need. No, M. Brieux is a follower of Voltaire, and presumably a Modernist, for this sumptuous play takes four magnificent spectacular acts—there is little dramatic strength in it—to prove that the combined experience of Egyptian humanity is that it is happier when worshipping reptilian images, than when it is un deceived, and sees its sacred crocodiles, etc., thrown into the waters of the Nile by a revolting priest; that Yaouma, the love of Sati the priest, is happier when sacrificing her life to the gods than the river may overflow; that Sati's efforts to enlighten the people only end in that people's misery unrelieved by any ray of hope, at which he repents, which are, of course, the supreme prerogatives of the priesthood—and is torn to pieces by the infuriated people he has attempted to deceive. It is an unhealthy play, well calculated to inculcate with its insidious poison the weak religious systems of thousands of play-going Londoners, and cause that most fatal of all diseases, disbelief, which destroys the soul, and very often ends with the destruction of the body, which disappears from the stage of life by one of the innumerable "emergency exits" afforded by suicide.

**INSPIRING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.**

The commemoration of Blessed Sacrament Sunday—when from the balcony of Westminster Cathedral the first Papal Legate to this land since the Reformation gave Our Lord's blessing to the city and the multitudes who knelt about the sacred pile—was fittingly celebrated in St. John's, Islington, on Sunday last. The noble sanctuary was hung with alternate panels of white and gold, upon each of the wider white spaces hung a large and beautiful replica of the Cross of Gethsemane, which was itself a copy of the great Byzantine crucifix which hangs in the nave of Westminster. Before the altar, which was a blaze of lights, and fragrant with masses of Madonna lilies and scarlet gladioli, a Guard of honor of the guild of the Blessed Sacrament knelt through the day, clad in cloaks of scarlet draped in old design from deep collars of black velvet and reminding one of the distinctive dress of the old Guilds, all of which have a Catholic

**HEAVILY HANDICAPPED**

**Is Every Man or Woman who Suffers from Indigestion.**

No one can enjoy life fully, or do life's work properly, without good health, and no one can possibly have good health unless the stomach is working right. Headache—drowsiness—shortness of breath—pain in the stomach—apathy—irritability—bad breath and bad temper—are some of the signs of indigestion—signs that should never be neglected, especially as there is a quick and sure cure—Father Morrissey's "No. 11" Tablets.

These tablets were devised by the late priest-physician and reliever and cure those of his parishioners who suffered from any form of stomach trouble, and they have relieved and cured thousands.

Here is what Mrs. Jean Mullin, of Trout Brook, Northumberland Co., N.B., writes about them, dated Dec. 2, 1908: "I was afflicted with a very severe stomach trouble and the medicine I received from Father Morrissey cured me completely."

If your stomach is not right, just try "No. 11" Tablets, 50c. at your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 46

**Irish Saints of Germany.**

The Irish contingent which took part at the Eucharistic Congress held at Cologne seemed quite fitted to the occasion. There is perhaps no place on the continent of Europe where the memory of Irish Saints is held in greater honor than in Cologne, and a few years ago, says a writer in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, I spent three busy hours on a Sunday morning in tracing out their statues and their names on the plates of the doors leading into the great Cathedral and was delighted to discover St. Columban, St. Patrick, St. Bridget of Kildare and St. Swithertus, of whose origin there were two contrary statements. The Church of Gross St. Martin, to which the Irish visitors to the Congress went during their stay at Cologne, is intimately associated with Ireland. The church owes its origin to an Irish hermit, Tilmun, who went there in 690. It was built in 708 by Pippin and his Queen Plectrudis, and given over to Benedictine monks.

A portion of the present church—in the right aisle near the sacristy—formed a part of a Church of St. Brigid, to be carefully distinguished from Dr. Digges, priest of Gross St. Martin, from St. Brigid of Sweden. It is the patroness of Ireland (453-523), who is commemorated here. The Irish Benedictines brought here a relic of that Saint, and veneration for her spread throughout Cologne, and in the tenth century Bishop Warinus built a chapel in her honor, which afterwards became a parish church. It was in the beginning of the last century that this church was destroyed, and the divine service of the parish taken over by the clergy of St. Martin's. Her feast is observed on February 1, with special devotion as the second patron of the parish.

The walls of this chapel are covered with paintings representing events in the life of St. Brigid. The first records of her birth in a stable. The next her renouncement of the marriage state, to which she was asked. In the third picture she is expelled from home and lives by herding cattle, and so on through the other five scenes selected from the more notable events of her life. Thus, in addition to the unity of the Irish visitors to the faith of the people among whom they came, there will be a further bond binding them to Cologne by the associations of Irish Saints with the place maintained in the popular memory up till the present time.

**Hunting For Big Game.**

The Highlands of Ontario is an ideal spot for the sportsman during the open season for big game. In the Temagami region moose are plentiful and may be killed during the period from October 16th to November 15th. This territory is a forest preserve of vast expanse, and in addition to being the hunter's paradise, its waters abound with game fish of many species. The home of the red deer is located somewhat to the south of Temagami, particularly in the districts known as "Muskoka Lakes," "Lake of Bays," "Maganotawan River," "Lake Nipissing," and "Kawartha Lakes" territories.

**Wrote to Mr. J. Quinlan, D.P.A., Montreal, for a copy of "Haunts of Fish and Game," issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, which fully describes the hunting territories reached by this line, giving the game laws, maps, and all information.**

**TOO MUCH PLEASURE.**

He made his wife keep a cash account. Every week he would go over it, growing and grumbling like this: "Look here, Hannah, mustard plasters, a shilling, three teeth extracted, ten shillings! There's eleven shillings in one week spent for your private pleasure. Do you think I am made of money?"

Death's grim angel be to lead through that mystic valley shadows grow dimmer and Y. delivery rays from the light? I speak of that Future forever are closed to me, chains are drawn, and my steps and abide.

Who is Infinite Wisdom from men His plans so who tread the narrow in Him our faith and His tender and watchful life with its days not the Future, for truth, my steps and abide.

TO-MORROW.

never comes? Yet hold gain and further chase of hope that lights the tear, the task, and dancing never comes? Be't as it still of its elusive through reality's To comes not ever—where's m? never comes? Aye, come the last, Time ceases for me; regret: "This old To done?"

lan our fair To-morrow our palaces of Love and tomorrow laughs at all to-day shall turn to so shame! Chalmers, in New York

**The True Witness**  
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 noon.  
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 not necessarily for publication but as a  
 mark of good faith, otherwise it will not  
 be published.  
**ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOLI-  
 CITED.**

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909

**THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.**

The month of the Most Holy Ro-  
 sary is again with us. Like beauti-  
 ful May, October has been set apart  
 by the Church for special honor and  
 consecration to the Immaculate Mo-  
 ther of God. Thus, after the balmy  
 days of the earliest season have  
 been ushered in with hymns and  
 prayers to Our Lady, and when the  
 sunniest days of summer have been  
 long spent, the last lingering hours  
 of warmth and comfort are set  
 apart as Mary's share again. Curs,  
 then, the duty of sanctifying Octo-  
 ber; ours the necessity of entering  
 into the spirit of the Church and of  
 reconsecrating our lives and endeav-  
 ors to the service of Jesus, by and  
 through the sacredly tender offices  
 of His and our Mother in Heaven.  
 Nor should any obstacle hinder us  
 from devoutly saying our rosary  
 every day of Mary's autumn month,  
 since numerous indulgences may be  
 gained by faithfully complying with  
 the desires of the Holy Father in  
 this regard. Then, what can really  
 prevent us from assisting each morn-  
 ing in October at early Mass? What  
 real hindrance stands in our way  
 to prevent us from attending to  
 church devotions in the evening as  
 well? Cardinal Newman, in his  
 "Meditations and Devotions" (May  
 18) says: "Mary is called the  
 Gate of Heaven, because it was  
 through her that Our Lord passed  
 from heaven to earth. The prophet  
 Ezekiel, prophesying of Mary, says,  
 "The gate shall be closed, it shall  
 not be opened, and no man shall  
 pass through it, since the Lord God  
 of Israel has entered through it—  
 and it shall be closed for the Prince,  
 the Prince Himself shall sit in it."  
 Now this is fulfilled, not only in  
 Our Lord having taken flesh from  
 her, and being her Son, but more-  
 over, in that she had a place in the  
 economy of redemption; it is fulfill-  
 ed in her spirit and will, as well as  
 in her body. Eve had a part in the  
 fall of man, though it was Adam  
 who was our representative, and  
 whose sins made us sinners. 'It was  
 Eve' who began, and who tempted  
 Adam. Scripture says: 'The woman  
 saw that the tree was good to eat  
 and fair to the eyes, and delightful  
 to behold; and she took of the fruit,  
 thereof, and did eat, and gave to  
 her husband and he did eat.' It was  
 fitting then in God's mercy that,  
 as the woman began the destruction  
 of the world, so woman should also  
 begin its recovery." Let us, then,  
 go to Jesus through Mary. May Oc-  
 tober make us better men and wo-  
 men! May the Most Blessed Virgin  
 help the Holy Pontiff and keep him  
 safe from his enemies, both of earth  
 and hell.  
 Regina Sanctissima Rosarii, ora  
 pro nobis!

**"THEY'LL HAVE TO GO!"**

There is a song we like; its name,  
 "They'll Have to Go." We like it  
 for its melody, and we like it for  
 its words. It is a leave-taking  
 from shams, frauds, and impostors  
 of all kinds. The citizens of Mon-  
 treal—the majority of the voters,  
 we mean—would, seemingly, like  
 such a song, too; for, in giving  
 us a Board of Control, and in  
 charitably disposing of half of the  
 aldermen, they mean to put an end  
 to greed and graft at the City  
 Hall. And, indeed, it is time! It  
 is no lie to say that hundreds of  
 thousands have been robbed from the  
 civic treasury in the last quarter of  
 a century; while, to tell the truth,  
 many of the aldermen we have had,  
 in the same period, could have been  
 better employed making mince-meat  
 out of paint scraped from the Lon-  
 gouil ferry-boat. It is time Mon-  
 treal should be civilized; time  
 thieves and robbers should be ban-  
 ished from the council chamber of  
 a great city; time our pockets should  
 cease to be the El Dorado of  
 crooks and thugs with gold rings  
 and satin waistcoats; time we  
 should all realize that we are not  
 bound to be "lamb" and have our-  
 selves "fleeced!" More power to  
 the Daily Star and La Patrie and  
 the Herald and Le Nationaliste and  
 The Witness, for the noble fight they  
 put up!

Nor do we wish to infer that all  
 our aldermen are scamps. On the  
 contrary, we feel sure that the major-  
 ity of them are honest, God-fear-  
 ing, public-spirited citizens, while  
 no more honest men can be found  
 in the Council than are our Irish  
 Catholic representatives, whatever  
 their opinions. We want the honest  
 men kept, independently of creed or  
 nationality; but we want the vul-  
 gares and buzzards driven toward  
 the sea. A part of the work is  
 done, and nobly done. Next let us  
 secure the proper kind of men for  
 the Board of Control, and keep  
 only trustworthy aldermen for  
 the coming council. Furthermore,  
 there are some fellows in the pre-  
 sent council at whose defeat The  
 True Witness would chuckle with  
 delight. We need not name them,  
 for the city knows them. May all  
 the grafters and spoil-makers be  
 banished into the shades of night! May  
 the good men be kept! May our  
 dailies continue their warfare for  
 civic honesty and integrity. May  
 the police, firemen and road-  
 employes cease to buy gold watches  
 and marble palaces for rogues and  
 embezzlers!

**HANG THEM!**

It was a sad sight, a few days  
 ago the over-worked witnesses in  
 the Recorder's Court were given to  
 contemplate. A bit of a boy, al-  
 ready the broken-down victim of  
 cocaine! There he stood before his  
 judge, or, rather, was trying to  
 stand, ghastly pale, a shattered  
 wreck, nerveless and three-quarters  
 oblivious to what was going on  
 around him! He had been arrested  
 for having attempted to sell the  
 poison dooming him to death and  
 hell, to another victim, or, at least,  
 the emissary of a victim. But where  
 did he get the drug? It is well  
 known, unfortunately, that in Mon-  
 treal there are hundreds of places  
 where he could have got it. Is the  
 situation not blood-curdling? How  
 long is the state of affairs going  
 to last? Isn't it the easiest thing  
 in the world to detect a dope-  
 fiend, track him, and locate the  
 seller? And then, isn't there cord  
 enough left in Canada with which  
 the seller, after a speedy but just  
 trial, might be correctly hanged? If  
 some of the S.P.C.A. zeal were made  
 over on bipeds of all classes, could-  
 n't a lot of good be done? First  
 let the habits of those boys who do  
 not go to school and who do not  
 work be looked into. As for the  
 others who attend school, even a  
 color-blind teacher ought to be able  
 to see for himself whether any pupil  
 of his is a dope-fiend. It all begins  
 with cigarettes, progresses with  
 cocaine, and ends with eternal dam-  
 nation. Why haven't we an Anti-  
 Cocaine League? True, too, that a  
 number of "soft drinks" lead to the  
 cocaine habit. In any case, hang  
 the sellers! Hang them!

**THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS  
OF COLOGNE.**

Much has been written concerning  
 the grand Eucharistic Congress lately  
 held in Cologne, Germany, the  
 antique mother-city on the Rhine,  
 and with reason.  
 It was about the year 1880 that  
 a pious person, whose name is not  
 known to the world, went to the  
 illustrious Mgr. de Ségur and ac-  
 quainted him with the idea he (or  
 she) had conceived as to the ad-  
 visability and telling advantages  
 that might result from holding in-  
 ternational Eucharistic meetings or

congresses. The good prelate took  
 up the suggestion earnestly and was  
 soon joined by others of influence  
 whose worth and zeal could not but  
 assure the successful outcome of  
 what was to prove a blessed en-  
 deavor and accomplishment. Even  
 as early as October, 1880, Mgr. de  
 Ségur wrote His Holiness Pope Leo  
 XIII. as follows: "After we shall  
 have given Eucharistic congresses to  
 the Catholics of France, it would  
 be our wish to do the same for the  
 truly fervent Catholics of England,  
 Ireland and Scotland, to those of  
 Switzerland, of Northern Italy, of  
 Spain, and, what is still more, to  
 the Catholics of America and of  
 Canada." Mr. Vrau, an eminently  
 pious Frenchman, of Lille, France,  
 was soon interested in the matter;  
 as a result, the first congress open-  
 ed at Lille, on June 28, 1881.  
 Next came Avignon (1882), Liège  
 (1883), Friburg (1885), Toulouse  
 (1886), Paris (1888), Antwerp  
 (1890), Jerusalem (1893), Rheims  
 (1894), '96ST) spessnaq '96ST) le-  
 Monial (1897), Lourdes (1899),  
 Angers (1901), Namur (1903),  
 Angouleme (1904), Rome (1905),  
 Tourmai (1906), Metz (1907), Lon-  
 don (1908), Rnally, Cologne  
 (1909), while next year, Montreal  
 will welcome the members of the  
 Congress of 1910, and Toledo will  
 be the favored city for 1911. Thus  
 the good work will go on indefi-  
 nitely each year witnessing a wider  
 reach and good. Our city has all  
 reason to be grateful, and we feel  
 sure the Congress among us will be  
 the greatest of all.

The spectacle in Cologne this year  
 was, indeed, of a kind to awaken  
 even the willingly dormant. More  
 than 70,000 men took part in the  
 grand procession in honor of the  
 Most Blessed Sacrament, on Sun-  
 day, August the 8th; while fully  
 300,000 people stood by and adored  
 the Saviour as He was borne in  
 triumph. Even the Protestants paid  
 their tribute of respect.

The Congress was presided over  
 by a Legate of the Holy Father, in  
 the person of His Eminence Cardinal  
 Vincent Vannutelli. Four other  
 Princes of the Church also attended,  
 to wit, Cardinals Fischer (Cologne),  
 Kopp (Breslau), Ferrari (Milan),  
 Mercier (Malines), the Apostolic  
 Nuncio, Mgr. Frühwirth, nearly a  
 hundred bishops, thousands of priests  
 from all the countries of the world,  
 and an overwhelming concourse of  
 faithful laymen and women.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi and  
 the Archdiocese were represented by  
 Rev. Father Galtier, of the Congre-  
 gation of the Most Blessed Sacrament  
 (Mount Royal St.). Many  
 papers were read in different lan-  
 guages on subjects directly pertain-  
 ing to Holy Mass and Communion.  
 M. François Veulliot, editor of  
 L'Univers, read a paper on the  
 "Press and the Holy Eucharist," at  
 the session on Saturday morning,  
 August 7, referred several times,  
 in debate and other remarks, to the  
 representative of our Archbishop,  
 Father Galtier. On the previous  
 Thursday, August 5, Father Galtier  
 had addressed the priests of the  
 Congress on the grand work the  
 Fathers of his community are doing  
 in our midst here in Montreal, in  
 whose church fully five hundred ad-  
 orers monthly approach the Holy  
 Table in a body. On the last day of  
 the Congress, Saturday, August 7,  
 Father Galtier, in lieu and place of  
 his Grace of Montreal, formally in-  
 vited the members of the Congress  
 to Montreal for the coming meeting  
 next year.

"The organizers of the first con-  
 gress, assembled at Lille twenty-five  
 years ago—writes M. Paul Feron-  
 Vrau, in "La Croix," for August 11,  
 (as quoted by "La Semaine Reli-  
 gieuse") never dreamt of the future  
 awaiting the Eucharistic splendor of  
 the hour. From the highest seats in  
 Heaven they can now look down up-  
 on the glory of to-day." And further  
 on he says: "A question naturally  
 arises as a conclusion from what we  
 have said: Which city has carried  
 off the palm, London or Cologne?  
 We should be embarrassed as to  
 what answer we should give, as well  
 as to foretell what awaits us all in  
 Canada. Montreal is, in very truth,  
 a very beautiful city, built like an am-  
 phitheatre and it is made for gor-  
 geous manifestations. The St. Law-  
 rence, which washes its shores, is a  
 majestic river formed by the Falls of  
 Niagara, whose picturesqueness is  
 justly celebrated in the whole world.  
 Beyond Montreal along the St. Law-  
 rence, lies Quebec, the Naples of the  
 North. The Montreal Congress will  
 have features peculiarly its own.  
 The people of Canada are just as de-  
 vout and religious as the dwellers  
 along the Rhine, and there, in new  
 France, we shall find ourselves prac-  
 tically on French ground. If we do  
 not own the land, we can at least  
 say that Canadian hearts are French  
 hearts. Let us then get ready, even  
 now, to go to Montreal."

And so, we must, on our head,  
 prepare ourselves for the solemn  
 days of honor and service reserved  
 for our God in the Blessed Sacra-  
 ment. We are proud of our churches,  
 proud of all our institutions, proud  
 of our bishops, priests, and religious

and proud of the Catholic atmos-  
 phere that surrounds us and makes  
 us what we are; therefore, let us  
 all become interested in the coming  
 festivities. When our Archbishop  
 will have told us our duties in re-  
 gard to the Congress, it will then be  
 a pleasure for us to obey. Montreal  
 has much to gain from a fitting ce-  
 lebration of the festivities that are  
 awaiting us.

**THE CHURCH AND THE WORK-  
INGMAN.**

We lately came across a col-  
 umn and a half of matter on the  
 question of the Church and the  
 Workingman, in World Wide, the  
 clean and interesting little maga-  
 zine published weekly by the Wit-  
 ness press. It is the old cry we  
 heard; the workingman is giving up  
 the sects; and the Catholic Church,  
 thank God, is still popular with  
 him who toils. But why all this  
 fuss over the workingman? What  
 about the moneyed blackguards like  
 Thaw and White? Who do the sects  
 not go after them? Or is it because  
 like individuals have too much to say  
 and do in some houses of worship  
 that honest, clean-hearted toilers  
 have grown disgusted? But doesn't  
 it all go to show the low, mean  
 world in which we are living? Just  
 because a fellow has a few dollars  
 more than his mate, class-distinc-  
 tions must arise! And, to tell the  
 truth, there is more pride and tom-  
 foolery in three "got-rich-quick"  
 American (or Canadian) aristocrats  
 (?), than there is in the whole  
 House of Lords. And this class-dis-  
 tinction is brought to church. In  
 some sects you could not get the  
 "rich" to worship in one and the  
 same temple with those who earn  
 their money for them. The Church  
 follows the success of trade! The  
 old building is left over for the  
 toilers, and a new one is erected on  
 the fashionable avenue! Not so  
 with a Catholic church building.  
 Once it is set aside for parish-work  
 it remains such. Catholics are not  
 taught to divide according to the  
 size of purses, even if we have a  
 small share of moneyed upstarts.  
 Freely our men of wealth mingle  
 with the poor, the exceptions only  
 encourage us, and keep the flock  
 from contamination. Some of the  
 sects, on the contrary, are the safe-  
 est keepers of strife along social  
 lines. Just as the Reformation  
 ushered in the revolution with all  
 the anarchy and socialism abroad;  
 so, in the concrete, they are to-day  
 keeping labor and capital asunder.  
 The day Protestantism ceases to be  
 a ruling force, anarchy, on one side,  
 and despotism, on the other, will  
 cease to hold their truest friend and  
 most loyal supporter.

**OUR THANKS TO LA NOUVELLE  
FRANCE.**

A writer for La Nouvelle France,  
 who hates anything Irish with all  
 the cordiality of a man who has never  
 been beyond below Quebec in  
 spirit, practically endorses the view  
 of some supposed Western narrow-  
 minded national bigot who, in his  
 turn, puts the Irish down as hypo-  
 crites. We have already alluded to  
 the matter, and we hate to deal  
 with it again. We sincerely esteem  
 and respect our French-Canadian  
 brethren; but we can have no es-  
 teem or regard for that coterie of  
 ghost-hunters who are always in-  
 sulting the Irish, in the name of  
 French Canada. For heaven's sake,  
 when will the fellows begin to take  
 themselves seriously? Can they  
 find any decent group of French-  
 Canadians who would elect them to  
 the office even of bellows-blower?  
 They have nothing to serve their  
 readers but national strife and in-  
 sults for the Irish clergy. And they  
 can turn around and call the Irish  
 hypocrites, they the champion "back-  
 stickers" of the universe. Whatever  
 an Irishman is, he is not a snake,  
 a two-faced grave-digger, or a nar-  
 row-minded off-scouring of jealousy.  
 It would be better if certain pub-  
 lications left the Pope's business to  
 himself and set about explaining  
 elementary points of Catholic apolo-  
 getics. If they had not editor  
 Arthur Prouss with his German  
 brains to write about the Knights  
 of Columbus, for instance, they  
 would have to go bankrupt. Again  
 we say that we want no fight with  
 our French-Canadian friends, even  
 if we have, and shall still have, to  
 cross our sword with the little drum  
 sticks of a half-dozed upstart head-  
 ed by the gray-haired chief of  
 La Nouvelle France. We Irish-  
 men have something else to do than  
 to fight over flags, candles,  
 surplices and ceremonies. We are  
 content to have the Holy Father at-  
 tend to his own sacred duties. We  
 publish weeklies for the sake of re-  
 ligion and its progress, not to in-  
 sult and besmirch bishops of other  
 nationalities. Certain supposedly  
 religious papers are nothing better  
 than schism-makers. They criticize

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ecclesiastical authority as easily as  
 they pass around the hat. Irishmen  
 hypocrites! Go and tell that to  
 the Eskimos!

**THE ENGLISH CHURCH PAGE-  
ANT.**

Our readers will remember how, a  
 short time ago, the worthy Anglican  
 Bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, got  
 up a thrilling pageant whereby and  
 wherewith he thought he might  
 make Anglicans believe they were  
 Catholics; we also remember how  
 the rascally Ksinites interferred in  
 the name of what they deem Angli-  
 canism to be. A late number of  
 "John Bull"—as the London Tablet  
 tells us—contains an article on the  
 finance of the self-same English  
 Church Pageant. We have not the  
 slightest notion whether its state-  
 ments are correct—they are cer-  
 tainly amusing. We are told that  
 the Pageant resulted in a deficit of  
 about \$40,000, and that the dis-  
 missal of Mr. Lascelles cost the  
 funds \$2500. That is the melanc-  
 choly part of the statement, but if  
 what follows is true the promoters  
 are undoubtedly entitled to be re-  
 garded as thoroughly unworldly peo-  
 ple.

"In the placing of contracts, the  
 various members of the executive  
 acted quite independently of each  
 other. Shortly, they presented al-  
 most as interesting a study in  
 schism as the Church which they  
 claimed to represent. No tenders  
 were invited. The grand stand  
 was hired at a cost of \$35,000, and  
 this contract was passed by the  
 committee, while an estimate to  
 provide the same stand for less than  
 half of that sum was lying at the  
 offices. The chairs on the stand  
 were also hired at 75 cents apiece,  
 whereas the cost price of each chair  
 was something under 50 cents. Some  
 sixty horses were hired at \$100 each  
 and placed under the care of Mr.  
 Hugh Pollard, the Master of the  
 Horse. Mr. Pollard was not per-  
 mitted to allot his mounts to those  
 whom he considered capable of con-  
 trolling them, with the natural re-  
 sult that it was found necessary to  
 provide one mounted attendant to  
 every two mounted performers, thus  
 causing a sheer waste of several  
 thousand dollars."

To be frank and honest, let us say  
 that Dr. Ingram's Fulham Pageant  
 was one of the most gigantic frauds  
 and farces of the late centuries. We  
 were surprised, indeed, that our cool-  
 headed and cultured Anglican friends  
 took the joke so seriously and to  
 such an extent. The Anglican is  
 still what it ever has been—the he-  
 retically schismatic invention of  
 Henry and Elizabeth.

**ANOTHER EFFECT OF THE RE-  
FORMATION.**

We feel assured that some of those  
 who will read what we are going  
 to say in this short article will  
 mark us out for reproach, especially  
 the intellectuals whose demi-gods  
 are heroes of the Garibaldi or Chi-  
 niquy stripe. They know better, but  
 are not obliged to tell us they do!  
 They are as fully aware of the dam-  
 nably disastrous outcome of the Re-  
 formation as it affects European mo-  
 rals and general living as we are;  
 but, for the sake of their shoes, they  
 prefer to be silent over the matter.  
 In Germany, things are going from  
 bad to worse. Acting on the li-  
 cense of free interpretation of Holy  
 Writ, even children there find it as  
 easy to believe in nothing as to  
 keep what Luther left. True, no  
 better Catholics are to be found  
 than those of Germany, even if the  
 Empire is turning out the weakest  
 Protestants of the world. The fol-  
 lowing news item, or "Children  
 Suicides," will speak for itself:  
 "A terrible announcement by  
 Prof. Albert Eulenberg, the well-  
 known nerve specialist of the Uni-  
 versity of Berlin, is that suicides of  
 children in Germany number over  
 fifty a year. Out of 1258 cases  
 which he investigated he found  
 that 478 made away with them-  
 selves either because of fear of im-  
 pending punishment or because of  
 anxiety regarding examinations or  
 despair of failing to pass. Traces of  
 mental derangement were discovered  
 in only 120 cases, or hardly 10  
 per cent. of the whole number. In  
 350 cases the causes prompting to

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self-destruction had to be set down  
 under the category "motives un-  
 known." Dr. Eulenberg comes to the  
 conclusion that the responsibility for  
 these shocking conditions is divided  
 between the children's parents or  
 guardians and defects in the school  
 system, lack of proper supervision  
 at home bearing the brunt of blame.  
 He recommends, however, changes in  
 school methods, including a reform  
 of the system of examinations."

If Prof. Albert Eulenberg had a  
 little belief left in Christianity, he  
 would easily see that it is because  
 the last sparks of faith have spent  
 themselves in the minds and souls  
 and hearts of many of the little  
 boys and girls attending Germany's  
 state schools. It is sad to have  
 to record such calamities, but it is  
 only when the Old Church will have  
 been given her rights anew and again  
 that true ideals will be the new  
 sick world's.

**IN FUNNY REALMS.**

An ignorant bigot—and bigots are  
 always such—writing in the Satur-  
 day Night on the Island of Anticosti,  
 tells us that, when M. Menier,  
 the chocolate king, took possession  
 of it, the settlers there before him so  
 trembled and became so alarmed  
 that "some action was also taken  
 by the heads of religious  
 congregations, and it was  
 suggested to pray the Lord of the  
 Isle to be merciful to these poor  
 souls who had been entrusted to His  
 care." The whole fragrance comes  
 from Toronto. It is a good job they  
 keep their streets clean, in the Fool's  
 Paradise of the West, else no being  
 with either lungs or nostrils, or  
 both, could withstand the shock.

Our good readers would do well  
 to take strict notice of how the dai-  
 lies here in Montreal speak of the  
 Church. If they become convinced  
 that this one or that one among  
 them is severely bent on insulting  
 us, and on trying to cover the Pope  
 or bishop with ignominy, then such  
 a paper must be unmercifully put  
 aside. We want no inquisition, and  
 yet we want no salaried prevarica-  
 tors to throw lies in our face. We  
 want peace, and it is just because  
 we do that we want lying news-  
 papers discouraged, especially when  
 our holy religion is attacked. One  
 of the papers has so mean a bigot  
 in charge that we often ask our-  
 selves if the man has heard that  
 the earth turns and that the moon  
 is certainly not made out of green  
 cheese.

**Bishop an Inventor.**

Rev. Rt. Dr. Cerebotani, the white  
 haired Italian Bishop and Chamber-  
 lain of the Pope, has invented a te-  
 legraphic typewriter which probably  
 will be accepted by M. Millarand,  
 French Minister of Posts, Telegraphs  
 and Telephones, and installed  
 throughout France.

**Abbey**  
 Effervescent Sa-  
 that "play-  
 gish liver."  
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 diate relief,  
 gives new  
 cious reme-  
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**Echoes an**  
 The greatest su-  
 Bok of the Ladi-  
 does not seek fan-  
 other women, suc-  
 tion and Mother  
 The susceptible  
 at his task serv-  
 the form and shap-  
 the people of  
 meant for wicked  
 that is sharp and  
 a few bites left-  
 mises!  
 Harriman is rep-  
 ed, or, at least,  
 fully one thousand  
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ADLER & CO.,

Dame St. West... MONTREAL

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Abbey's Effervescent Salt THAT FEELING OF Lassitude and general debility, that "played-out" feeling is the result of a sluggish liver.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt affords immediate relief, stirs the liver to proper action, and gives new life and ambition. It is a most efficacious remedy for all troubles caused by over-eating or drinking. People of sedentary habits particularly, should not be without it.

25 cts. ALL DRUGGISTS. 60 cts.

Echoes and Remarks.

The greatest surprise of all is that Bok, of the Ladies' Home Journal, does not seem faze as dastardly as other women, such as Caroline Nation and Mother Eddy, for example.

The susceptible scribbler is ever at his task serving up dry rot in the form and shape of innuendoes for the people of Europe, although meant for wicked people with a pen that is sharp and pointed. We have a few bites left—so off the premises!

Harriman is reputed to have owned, or, at least, to have controlled fully one thousand million dollars. Not ours to judge him. That is God's exclusive right. It is still true, however, that many a humble beggarman has reached as high as heaven.

"Back to Ireland" is the slogan for next year. The movement originated with Mr. Francis J. Kilkenny, a Washington Dutchman, and is encouraged by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, notwithstanding the cool weather Mr. Cummings experienced on his late trip.

It is a sad case, indeed, when the verdict of claims of discovery by an American doctor of honorable record and unblemished reputation, and by a lieutenant of the United States navy of equally good reputation, may be referred to two unlettered Esquimaux.

"Mr. Dooley" would change Burns' words to something like this: "Wud the gittie gi' us (the Scotch is a horrible dialect) that ivrybody see us as we see ourselves." He says he is going to have the noble sentiment put in rhyme, for it would, if adopted in practice, close all the jails and asylums.

A remarkable state of affairs has just been shown in Ireland. For the first time in a generation the population has actually increased. The figures for 1909, our year of Humbug, is 4,373,308. Ireland once supported a much larger number than this, but English misrule blessedly sent legions across the waters, where they founded new Irelands. Bull was a benefactor, after all.

Whenever you hear a man criticize a paper, be sure he does not read it. Editors would feel tremendously disgusted if they thought their paper suited ninnies. We once heard a dolt say Father Faber could not write, and was told of another who found Newman's style weak. But we must not forget that a poor inmate of a lunatic asylum rejoiced in the delusion that he was King Edward.

The Ancient Order in Ireland are up in arms against foul postal cards and dingy reading-matter. Everything points to a successful issue of their efforts. In Montreal we do not bother with such trifles! Some measly shop-keepers may go on dispensing poison in the shape of everything degrading and debasing, so long as it is on paper. The only ones who are liable to pay the penalty are the poor ice-cream vendors. But this is Montreal! Don't forget, and you'll understand!

Do the "emancipés" really believe they can impose their little ideas on the decent citizens of our city? It is a pity we cannot squelch the rats without soiling the soles of our shoes! They have as much to do with Montreal's leaven as a rail has in a loaf of bread. It is a pity, too, that they cannot give us Combes and Clemenceau, instead of the brats is that they have read too much for the good of their brains, even if their hearts are ready for the shambles.

It might be well for all organizations of Catholics to remember that their meetings are not primarily intended for opinions on how the priest manages the church money

or other kindred themes. A great deal of useful time is spent in praying which could easily be given over to the work of mind and soul improvement. Fewer remarks and more good books could gently change aspects and appearances. A Catholic meeting's best work is not done when some poor absent criminal or "innocent" is "roasted."

Beware of the fellow with the nice bland smile and honeyed questions! When you are with him he wants your purse and your secrets; once your back is turned he resorts to his favorite dagger. Too many young people are captured in the snares of such reptiles and bitten to death, to change the figure somewhat. Be frank and upright, and associate but with the frank and the upright. Our Blessed Lord is very severe, in the Gospel, with hypocrites, as well as with their ways and means.

Fifty years ago the "Great Eastern"—remarks the Quebec Telegraph—was advertised as about to sail upon her first trip across the Atlantic, her port of destination having been Portland. She was expected to sail early in September. It is curious to look back half a century, in the light of the naval architecture of to-day, and to note the wonder and admiration excited by the leviathan of that period as a triumph and a marvel of engineering skill and workmanship. "Great Easterns" would make better islands than steamers now.

Perhaps the biggest class of ninnies in the world, during the nineteenth century, were the Irish landlords. They kept up their inherited vices and methods until they placed themselves on a secure road to self-destruction. They were too busy with wine and dissipation, as a rule, to bother with social problems. To-day the many scamps among them and their sons would like to have the same accursed rights they enjoyed before Redmond fought them down, and that in spite of the "Shinn-Faners" and other unnatural shysters.

Under the heading "The Next Monument," the Catholic Monitor, of St. John, N.B., says: Grosse Isle, Quebec, is not the only place in Canada where a suitable monument ought to mark the resting-place of the Irish immigrants. On our own Partridge Island are buried several hundred Irish men and women. In 1846-47 they fled from the famine in Ireland, only to be overtaken by death within sight of the promised land. Surely it is time to move in the matter. What say you, "members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians?" Amen, say we. Would it not be a chance, an opportunity, for other so-called Irish organizations to give the Hibernians a hand at spending a few dollars in a good cause?

We lately had occasion to review a non-Catholic hymn book, although we had come across many another of them before. The same old fault is in, and with, the new one as in all the others, to wit, a thorough lack of religious propriety of terms and plenty of cant in one-third of the selections. In several cases the familiarity of language to the address of the Almighty Godhead is simply blasphemous. In very truth, the authors responsible must know no more about silent meditation with God, than an iceberg does about wireless telegraphy. It is revolting to see and read many of the phrases, such as, "He will carry you in," and a lot of other rot, plainly written just for the sake of doggerel sound. We also noticed that the old hymns stolen from us are the best in the collection.

The noblest deed a "Shinn-Faner" can do is to continue refusing money for the national cause, as in years past. All the shysters—anti-Parcellites, anti-Redmonites, anti-Dillonites—ever did for (or against) Ireland was to talk. The Irish Party made themselves what they are, and the sooner we all learn it

the better. We can understand that ignorant Orangemen may insult (and thus honor) Redmond, Dillon, and the other noblemen of our race; but, for pity's sake, let the world be spared the croaking of the "Shinn-Faners." We have had enough of the Thaw and Gould cases, so we are willing to do without the stories of other reprobates. We have had enough of division, enough spies and informers, enough Shoneens and turncoat Sasstnachs. Redmond has given Ireland an increase of population.

Briand—says Father Phelan—will try to tame the ardor of his former associates in their warfare against religion, as he feels that the world is against them. In a recent celebration in honor of Joan of Arc, as is the wont in almost all religious processions, the flag of the Pope was borne conspicuously. An irate prefect seized the hated emblem of the Vatican. There is a law in France forbidding the display of any flag save that of France or some other government. Briand decided that the Papal flag might be borne, for although not the flag of a nation, it was the flag of a sovereign.

It is easily as great an honor to be champion blueberry picker, north of Kalamazoo, as to wear the insignia of office President Fallières hurls around his thick neck, just south of his double chin.

W. T. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, has won the love of every good Baptist minister in the land, by declaring recently, in the course of a lecture in Edinburgh, that while he himself "was a Protestant, and he presumed most of those present were Protestants, there was no blinking the fact that if they took a Protestant and a Catholic family, and put them in a London slum, they would find that three or four years afterwards half the Protestant family had gone to the bad, while every member of the Catholic family had retained his or her virtue."

And further, he adds: "I was astonished to see people in Ireland living in poor cabins, who, whatever else they might be, were most virtuous. This I attribute to the instructions of their priests in the confessional and in the family, and of their insistence on the duties of parents to their children and of children to their parents and towards one another. The result is a moral miracle at which we, as Protestants, Presbyterians, or whatever we are, have reason to bow our heads in shame."

A unanimous vote of thanks is looked for as an outcome of the next Georgia camp-meeting.

LOCAL AND DIOCESAN.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—To-morrow morning Mr. and Mrs. P. McKenna, Cote des Neiges, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Holy Mass will be said, and through the course of the day the jubilarians will receive the congratulations of their friends.

OPENING OF ORPHANAGE.—On Sunday next the doors of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum at Outremont will be thrown open to the public, that being the day set apart for the formal opening. In the morning the orphans will assist at Grand Mass at St. Patrick's in a body, and in the afternoon the Rosary Society and other sodalities connected with the church will hold a procession through the new orphanage grounds. The children's choir will lend its aid to St. Patrick's, and the Mount St. Louis College band will be in attendance.

Death of Founder of Great Abbey

Abbot Francis Plummer died recently in the Trappist abbey of Emmaus in Natal, South Africa, aged eighty-five years. After being a secular priest for thirteen years, he joined the Trappist Order at Mariwald, Rhineland. Later he was sent to Bosnia, then just occupied by Austria, where he founded the Abbey of Mariastein, and left this place in 1880 with thirty monks to go to Africa, where the abbey of Mariamhill in the Kaffir country owes him its existence. After resigning his post he went to Emmaus, Natal, South Africa, where he died. Both foundations of Abbot Francis were centres of civilization and Christianity, but it is especially Mariamhill, in Natal, which will perpetuate his name. It is one of the largest religious establishments in the world, counting in 1905 300 monks and maintaining twenty-two missionary stations in various parts of South Africa. It has a library of 19,000 volumes, one of the very best zoological and ethnographical museums, elementary, industrial and agricultural schools. From its printing press it issues an English and Zulu dictionary, a periodical for the natives and several other publications. Connected with it is an orphan asylum and a flourishing home and kindergarten.

TWELFTH ANNUAL FIELD DAY OF ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Pupils Under Supervision of Brothers Have Fine Fun.

There were not many places in or about Montreal so lively looking as was the Shamrock grounds on Thursday, Sept. 23rd.

It was the twelfth annual field day of St. Ann's School. Nearly 300 enthusiastic boys were there. There, too, were the Rev. Pastor and priests of St. Ann's parish, Rev. Bro. Director of the school, the teachers and many of the ex-pupils and friends of the boys, in spite of the promise of the previous day, and the still more previous weather prophet who brings his previous probabilities to the punctual papermen. There was promise of rain from all sides, but it didn't come on the well filled programme, and the way they were entered into, and contested, was ample proof to the eye-witness that while the boys of St. Ann's are developing the mental faculties, the muscles and sinews are being brought out, too as they ought to be. Messrs. M. J. O'Donnell, J. Hyland, G. Flynn and W. Harold were chiefly responsible for the management of affairs, and it is largely due to their experience and capability that there was not a hitch in the whole day's proceedings, which were as follows:

SECTION I.

- 100 yards dash, open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, L. O'Grady; 3, F. Hamill.
100 yards dash, under 14—1, M. Fennell; 2, J. B. O'Brien; F. Sullivan, tie.
440 yards dash, open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, F. Hyland; 3, A. McKenna.
440 yards dash, under 14—1, W. Regan; 2, E. Moynihan; 3, T. Sullivan and F. Cullen.
Three-legged race, open—1, F. Muldoon—J. Flood; 2, W. Brady—M. Fennell; 3, G. O'Grady—L. O'Grady.
Three-legged race, under 14—1, W. Regan—S. Mahoney; 2, P. Hanley—R. Bould.
Half Mile, open—1, W. Regan; 2, J. Ellis; 3, A. McKenna.
Half Mile, under 14—1, J. B. O'Brien; 2, J. Curtis; 3, P. Rice.
Running Hop, Step and Jump, open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, L. O'Grady; 3, F. McMullin.
Running Hop, Step and Jump, under 14—1, F. Cullen; 2, J. Cloran.
Running Broad Jump, open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, L. O'Grady; 3, F. Hyland.
Running Broad Jump, under 14—1, T. Sullivan; 2, W. Dillon; 3, P. Rice.
Running High Jump, open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, L. O'Grady; 3, W. Brady.
Running High Jump, under 14—1, W. Regan; 2, J. B. O'Brien.
Three Quick Jumps, open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, L. O'Grady; 3, T. Hamill.
Three Quick Jumps, under 14—1, M. Fennell; 2, W. Dillon.
Putting the Shot (16lbs.) open—1, G. O'Grady; 2, T. Hamill; 3, F. McMullin.
Throwing Baseball, open—1, T. Hamill; 2, W. Fitzpatrick; 3, J. Delaney.
Throwing Baseball, under 14—1, W. Dillon; 2, T. Sullivan.
Pole Vaulting, open—1, L. O'Grady; 2, W. Brady; 3, A. McKenna.
One Mile, open—1, W. Brady; 2, W. Regan; 3, A. McKenna.
One Mile, under 14—1, J. O'Brien; 2, J. Curtis; 3, F. Cullen and E. Moynihan.

SECTION II.—JUNIORS.

- 100 yards dash, under 13—1, P. Meehan; 2, W. Fee; 3, J. Kelly.
100 yards dash, under 10—1, L. O'Grady; 2, E. Campbell; 3, G. Corbett.
440 yards dash, under 13—1, L. Cannon; 2, N. Collins; 3, E. Sweeney.
440 yards dash, under 13—1, R. O'Grady; 2, H. Latimer; 3, E. Brady.
Three-legged Race, under 13—1, T. Mitchell and J. Boyle; 2, E. Trainor and G. Ward; 3, F. Gallery and E. Gullfoyle.
Three-legged Race, under 11—1, F. O'Rourke and E. Brady; 2, E. Bryant and Pat. Donohue.
Half Mile Championship, under 13—1, Ernest Davin; 2, R. Cannon; 3, A. Cartwright.
Half Mile Championship, under 11—1, W. Fee; 2, N. Collins; 3, J. Maher.
Running Hop, Step and Jump, under 13—1, W. McMullan; 2, F. Gallery; 3, H. Scullin.
Running Hop, Step and Jump, under 11—1, P. Golden; 2, E. Brady; 3, G. Driscoll.
Running Broad Jump, under 13—1, W. Lematy; 2, J. Bryant; 3, A. Chery.
Running Broad Jump, under 11—1, E. Brady; 2, E. Bryant; 3, F. Madigan.
Running High Jump, under 13—1, Edward Trainor; 2, W. Lematy; 3, W. Dee.
Running High Jump, under 11—1, F. Madigan; 2, C. Duggan; 3, E. Campbell.
Three Quick Jumps, under 13—1, H. Scullin; 2, H. Toban; 3, G. White.
Three Quick Jumps, under 11—1, T. Scallan; 2, G. Driscoll; 3, E. Campbell.
Throwing Baseball, under 13—1, F. McCarthy; 2, J. Neville; 3, H. Tierney.

CONSERVATOIRE LASSALLE Free French Elocution School GRAND TOMBOLA



TICKETS ON SALE at 83 St. James Street, and from Authorized Agents. (See Reading Notice on 8th Page.) AGENTS WANTED.

Throwing Baseball, under 11—1, T. Scallan; 2, E. Campbell; 3, G. Kelly.
One Mile Championship, under 13—1, J. Kelly; 2, E. Davin; 3, T. Mitchell.
The Rev. Director of the school, the teachers, and more particularly the boys are glad of this opportunity to publicly thank their many kind friends through whose generosity came all their splendid prizes.

PRIZE DONORS.

Rev. Father Rioux, C.S.S.R., Ald. D. Gallery; Ald. T. O'Connell; Jno. Gallery, T. McBrearty, F. O'Grady, J. Tucker, R. Hart, Brennan Bros., F. J. Gordon, J. P. Murray, E. A. Shanahan, D. Shanahan, W. Clark, M. Fitzpatrick, Prof. Scott, L. Z. Boudreau, J. E. Slettery, J. Eevers, Art. Ross, P. O'Connell, Capt. M. Fennell, J. Lawlor, J. Belanger, A. Woods, Jas. Kenchan, J. O'Shea, A. Dagenais, P. Murphy, J. McCarthy, L. Dwyer, G. Pearsen, Dr. LeDuc, A. Friend, Jno. Kent, Jas. Kent, Hodgson, Sumner & Co., Rev. Father Dufresne, J. Herman, J. B. David, Wm. Currie, J. I. McCaffrey, P. White, W. Gavin, J. Campbell, J. A. Villeneuve, J. Meehan, J. Wickham, Desmarais & Rob'taille; W. F. Tigh, R. Hemsley, Mrs. W. Furlong, Mrs. M. Scullin, Mrs. J. Dunphy, Mrs. McShane, Mrs. P. Gleeson, Mrs. J. Gleeson, Mrs. Latimer, Miss M. Neville, Friend, E. Power, Jos. O'Brien, Mrs. P. O'Reilly, Ronayre Bros., Leo J. Ryan, S. A.A.A., Mrs. Gallery, Mrs. Kannon.

AFTER SIX YEARS OF INDIGESTION.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Made a Permanent Cure.

There are many medicines that will relieve indigestion for a time—there are few that will make a permanent cure. But there is one medicine that is a sure cure—that medicine is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured thousands of cases—many of them of years standing. Cases like that of Mr. John E. Seale of Montreal Que., after many other medicines have been tried and found worthless. Mr. Seale says:—"For nearly six years I suffered with indigestion. During all that time I was constantly taking medicine for the trouble, but never got more than temporary relief. Finally I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after using them for some time the trouble disappeared and I am now able to eat heartily without the least trace of the suffering I formerly endured. I can, from my own experience, strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a permanent cure for indigestion."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are good for every disease that good blood is good for, simply because they make good blood—that is why they cure rheumatism, heart palpitation, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and the ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Monaghan Board of Erin had under discussion the advisability of reviving some of the old industries which flourished in the county in years gone by. James McMahon said that this question was one of immediate necessity, and he moved as follows: (1) That the members of the Monaghan Board of Guardians, recognize the depressed state of industries in our district and the consequent depression of the general trade, and we now determine to give our strongest support to all matters concerning the revival of our local industry. (2) That the vital importance of the Industrial question requires our immediate attention, and that we are further determined that as far as it lies in our power we will bring this matter to ultimate success. (3) That with this object in view, an executive committee of our board be formed for the purpose of electing secretaries and summoning a local convention to be constituted by delegates from all the public bodies of the town and district, and any other representation, and that this committee make the necessary arrangements for the holding of this convention the said meeting or conven-

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for alterations to Examining Warehouse, Montreal, Que., will be received at this office until 5 p.m. on Wednesday, October 6, 1909, for alterations to Examining Warehouse, Montreal, Que.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures with their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, September 21, 1909.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

tion to be held with a view to taking the initial steps for the formation of a local industry.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, K.P., performed a double opening ceremony on Sept. 2, when the new County Hall, Enniskillen, was thrown open to the public for the first time, this being the occasion of the Fermanagh Industrial Exhibition. The new hall is one of the largest of its kind in Ulster. The annual Industrial Exhibition, being one of the largest and most popular fixtures during the year, it was thought a happy idea to inaugurate the new building by having the exhibition there this year. The Earl of Erne, in declaring the hall and exhibition open, said they had good cause to congratulate themselves on the fact that the exhibition was being held in that splendid building. During the last few years the committee (of which he is the chairman) had been, as it were, knocked about from pillar to post in their efforts to secure a suitable place for their annual fixture. They had now, however, come to what he hoped was their permanent home, and he hoped that in future years that exhibition would continue to flourish and diffuse its benefits over the land. In conclusion his lordship referred to the valuable work done in connection with the encouragement of home industries in the county by the Rev. J. E. McKenna, C.C., M.P., I.A., and others.



A CURIOSITY.

I knew a little boy, not very long ago, Who was as bright and happy as any boy you know, He had only one fault, and you will all agree That from a fault like this a boy himself might free, 'T' wonder who is there, oh, see! now why is this? And "Oh! where are you going?" and "Tell me what it is?" Ah! "which" and "why" and "who" and "what" and "where" and "when," We often wished that never need we those words again. He seldom stopped to think; he almost always knew The answers to the questions that around the world he threw. To children seeking knowledge a quick reply we give. But answering what he asked was pouring water through a sieve. Yet you'll admit his fate was as sad as it was strange. Our eyes we hardly trusted, who slowly saw him change. More curious grew his head, stem-like his limbs, and hark! He was at last a mere interrogation mark! —Helen Leah Reed.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF WINIFRED MARY.

(By Hanna G. Fernald.) "Winifred Mary is missing!" announced Sylvia, as she cast a practiced eye over her assembled dolls. Sylvia's Uncle Joe put down his newspaper and looked at her with amused interest. "Hadn't you better call the roll?" he suggested, and Sylvia, in some anxiety, began her arrangements for this mighty ceremony. She arranged the dolls in an orderly line, and then said inquiringly, "Arabella?" Arabella, a tall, flaxen-haired doll, arose, assisted by Sylvia, and responded in a small high voice, "Present!" "Belinda?" Belinda was present also; so were Isabel, Susie, and Carlotta. There was a painful silence after the calling of Winifred Mary's name. Winifred Mary was clearly absent, and so, as it later appeared, was Florabella. "Two!" mourned Sylvia. "I don't mind so much about Florabella, but—O, Uncle Joe!" For Uncle Joe had drawn from his pocket a small, disheveled creature. "Which is this?" he asked. "I found her under the currant bushes." Sylvia always remembered after things were found in such singular places. It seemed a pity, as Uncle Joe frequently pointed out, that she could never remember before. "That's Florabella!" she exclaimed. "I remember now. It was going to make a swing for her under the currant bush, and then I went to feed my chickens and forgot. But what can have become of Winifred Mary? She's the smallest of all my dolls, and the prettiest, and I've always taken such care of her!" Uncle Joe tried to smother a laugh and grandmother sighed. "Sylvia, child," she said, "I don't believe you know how to take care of anything. I have heard before of children who were careless enough to lose their hats and their overcoats, but I never knew another little girl who habitually lost her little dolls." The next day Sylvia and Uncle Joe became a search party and hunted for Winifred Mary. They looked in the orchard, and the barn, and the carriage house, and the flower garden, and beside the brook; they found a handkerchief, two hair ribbons, and Belinda's best dress, but no trace of Winifred Mary to be seen. A very small doll lost on a very large farm is not an easy thing to find. Sylvia was an affectionate if a careless mother; she searched and mourned faithfully for the missing Winifred Mary, and included her name tenderly each night in the roll call. Uncle Joe soon saw in the window of the village shop a small doll which, he said, looked to him so strikingly like Sylvia's missing child that he brought it home to her. At first he was inclined to insist that this was Winifred Mary, but when Sylvia pointed out that the new doll had brown hair, whereas Winifred Mary's was golden yellow, and that she was so large that not one of Winifred Mary's tiny frocks could possibly be coaxed on to her, he was forced to admit that there was only a strong family resemblance. He wished the new doll to be called Winifred Mary, so that the roll call might be complete, but this Sylvia steadily refused to do. "Suppose Winifred Mary should be found?" she argued. In September, when Sylvia said good-bye to grandmother and Uncle Joe and went back to the city, Winifred Mary was still missing.

A FRIEND OF CINDERELLA'S.

The new girl gave her name as Honora Harding. Some of the pupils looked at her sweet, sensible face approvingly, and thought they would like to be friends with her. But the most of the girls of No. 12 were ruled by a rather spoiled and overdressed young girl, Lucille Blake. "We can't take her up," Lucille said, loftily, when they talked it over at the noon recess; "she looks so common, and her clothes are dreadful. If we make friends with every nobody that comes into the school, our set will be spoiled." Nora walked home that night with her pretty head held high. Not a girl in the school had spoken to her. "I'm glad," she said vehemently to herself, "that we must stay in that little cottage for awhile, and I'm glad that the trunks didn't come, and I had to wear this shabby old sailor suit to school the first day. Now, I shall see just what these silly stuck-up girls really think of me. If I had gone as Miss Harding from Oak Place, they would have been friendly enough. Then chidingly she went on, "Honora Harding, 'roblesse oblige.' You are actually calling them names because they didn't like you. Are you quite sure that you would always recognize a lady, even if appearances were against her? Oh, I do hope so! I should hate being such a snob that I could not." Nora soon reached the house on a back street where the Harding family were, as they called it, camping out until the big house was ready for them. "The trunks came to-day, Nora," said her mother, cheerily. "You can have another dress for school tomorrow. That old thing is really too shabby to wear again." "If you don't mind, mother," said Nora, "I think I shall wear it a few days more." "Oh, very well," said mother, with a twinkle in her eyes. She could make a guess at the reason. The next morning Nora went straight to her seat when she entered the school room. She had received no encouragement to join the group of girls at the reading table. She opened the unfamiliar books to look for the lessons. "I wonder if I couldn't explain a bit about the history," said a gentle voice close beside her. Nora looked up to see a girl whose dress was even more shabby than her own despoiled sailor suit. But the girl was smiling in a shy, yet friendly way, and Nora smiled back. "I noticed that you seemed confused over our topics yesterday, and I thought I might tell you how we use them. I am Barbara Franklin." "Sit down with me, Barbara. It's lovely of you to help me, and it's twice lovely of you to come to speak to me. I thought I wasn't going to have a friend in the school." They bent over the history lesson, and when the bell rang Nora looked at Barbara and said, "I believe we are going to be the best of friends." "Oh, I do hope so!" said Barbara, so fervently that they both laughed. And they were. They spent the first day getting acquainted, and after that, as they said, they "just fitted each other." "I must tell you," said Barbara, conscientiously, "that my mother is a dressmaker." "My mother used to be a music

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS.

Most of the troubles that affect little ones may be traced to the stomach and bowels, and if these are put right the child will get well and thrive well. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the other minor ailments of babyhood and childhood. The Tablets are easy to take and are guaranteed free from opiates. Mrs. H. Matthews, Canfield, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girl who had a weak stomach and was badly constipated. The Tablets cured her of both troubles, and I really feel as if they had saved her life." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and Cramps

Nearly every one is troubled with bowel complaint during the summer months. But, do they know what to do to cure it. Thousands do, many don't. WE CAN TELL YOU! DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry WILL DO IT! It has been on the market 64 years, and is universally used in thousands of families. There are many imitations of this sterling remedy, so do not be led into taking something "just as good" which some unscrupulous druggist tries to talk you into taking. Dr. Fowler's is the original. There are none just as good. It cures Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness and all Bowel Complaints. Price 35 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Catholic Methods Appreciated.

Financial Writer Likes the Way the Catholic Church Does Business.

A writer in Bonds and Mortgages, a trade paper, has this to say in praise of the Catholics: "The Catholics have much less trouble about borrowing funds on their properties than Protestants. One does not have to look far for the cause of this. The splendid ecclesiastical machinery of the Catholic Church and its great possibilities as a revenue raiser, together with its particularity in giving attention to its business transactions and the holding of the fee of all its properties by its Bishops, put up a combination that, except in exceptional cases, can not be equalled by the Protestant church with its too frequent slipshod methods and independence. Hence it is quite a common thing for Protestant officers of savings banks to express a most decided preference for the Catholic loans. They are, with great uniformity handled, which many times enables them to obtain a shade better rates. The integrity of these loans is still further attested by the fact that all the property of a diocese is practically pledged to pay out every loan. Personal bonds from those interested in church loans are usually required to insure the working out of the mortgage debt."

Jesuit Was First to Discover Sterilization by Heat.

No question in medicine during recent years has occupied so much space and thought and given rise to so much research and experiment as the origin, propagation and mode of communication of disease. The new questions have come in connection with the germ theory. That theory attributes the origin of disease to the presence of a minute microscopic organism called a bacteria or microbes. It is no longer a theory, as we now know beyond the shadow of a doubt that all contagious or communicable diseases are caused by animal and vegetable parasites. In the vast majority of cases the specific germ has been isolated and thoroughly studied by inoculations, cultures, and with the aid of the microscope. These discoveries have placed the study of disease upon a scientific foundation, given us a knowledge of organism infinitely small in size hitherto unsuspected, and have shown us the relations which such organisms have to out organisms, and to the lower animals in health and in diseased conditions. For very many years lower organisms, both animal and vegetable, have been recognized as the efficient cause of maladies. In the middle of 1700 many authors pointed to "animalcules" as the cause of contagion. Tanneus, naturalist and botanist, taught the doctrines of animate contagion as believed in during his epoch. There was a long list of diseases that were believed to be due to the invasion of parasitic organisms. Tuberculosis was supposed to be due to asari, or worms, that had invaded the lungs. Itch, leprosy, smallpox, measles, plague, dysentery, cholera, anthrax or carbuncle were all held to be caused by matters derived from lower organisms.

Oldest Bishop in U. S. Dead.

Head of Diocese of Louisville, Ky., For Forty-one Years.

Rt. Rev. William McCloskey, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, and the oldest Catholic Bishop in the United States, both in years and in point of continuous service, died on Sept. 17, in his eighty-sixth year. He had been the head of the diocese for forty-one years. He was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 10, 1823, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and upon completing the course there studied law. He subsequently entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, where for six years he studied theology and philosophy, and was ordained in 1852. FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE. The talents which he showed while serving as Director of the Theological Seminary won for him a reputation as an accomplished teacher and scholar, and when Pope Pius IX. established the American College, Rome, in 1859, he appointed Dr. McCloskey its first President. For the next eight years he prosecuted the work of this institution, making it a success and gaining a close relationship with the Holy Father. He visited the United States in 1865 in the interests of the college and was rewarded for his labors by securing a permanent endowment for the institution. Upon the death of Bishop Lavialle in 1868, Dr. McCloskey was chosen by the Pope to fill the vacancy, and was consecrated Bishop of the See at Louisville in 1868. Having gone back to Rome to settle the affairs of the American College, he returned to take up his duties at Louisville, where he found his diocese incumbered by debt, but by careful business he not only succeeded in raising it, but had also acquired much valuable church property, entirely unencumbered, and had made it a rule in the diocese that no debts should be contracted in church building before the necessary funds are collected to liquidate them. During the forty-one years that Bishop McCloskey was in charge of the diocese a number of churches and educational and religious institutions were built in that See under his direction. He also introduced various religious orders. The territory under his jurisdiction contained more than 189 priests, 113 churches, 3 colleges, 20 academies, 58 parochial schools and numerous charitable institutions. The Catholic population of the diocese in 1904 exceeded 100,000.

Catholicism and Medicine.

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JESUIT'S DISCOVERY.

In 1765 Abbe Spallanzani, a Jesuit of Reggia, in making a series of experiments in order to combat the theory of spontaneous generation of life, was the first observer to note the fact that heat applied to vessels and solutions rendered them stable, or in other words, entirely destroyed lower organisms, and no life developed if air was excluded. This was really the introduction of sterilization by heat. Surgeons and bacteriologists at present rely upon heat entirely as a germicidal agent.

Irish-Eskimos.

One of the most experienced interpreters of the Eskimo tribes is of Irish descent, says the Pittsburg Observer. He was born on the coast of Labrador and is a son of one of the Hudson Bay Co.'s employes. This man gave information of much value to Dr. Cook before the latter left for his successful trip to the North Pole.

Priest-Editor Honored.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Rev. William McMahon, the able and scholarly editor of The Catholic University of Cleveland, was recently celebrated by 150 of his parishioners receiving holy communion at the six o'clock Mass, and the presentation to him of a new set of vestments. He has been identified with St. Bridget's church in Cleveland for more than thirty years.

MODERN POPULARITY.

Grubb—"I hear your last novel has already appeared in its sixth edition. How did you manage to become so phenomenally popular?" Scrubb—"Very simple. I put a personal in the papers saying that I was looking for a wife who is something like the heroine of my novel. Within two days the first edition was sold out."

A Remedy for Bilious Headache.

To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at some time subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

UNITY

As one cont records made one cannot be tion, why can has made the brother: so fr among Cathol it had existed ceaus and Bris

Suffered Tongue From Li

A lady, slow of affection, as its whole system, burn, Water Tongue, Sick Sallow Complexion, the bile, which the bowels, and instead, thus a Milburn's La late the flow of the bowels, and purify the liver. Swan River, Mo for years, mo from liver trou medicine, bu I got Miss's not praise them have done for Milburn's L per val, or 5 or mailed dire The T. Milburn Out.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court. No. 564—Mérilda Boucher, of the City of Montreal, and District of Montreal, wife of Ernest David, contractor painter, and duly authorized to ester on justice, Plaintiff, vs. The said Wenceslas alias Ernest David, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff on the 24th of August, 1909. ROY & RAYMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Books Received.

"THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Mr. John J. Carroll, Chicago, Ill., has sent us a Gaelic rendering of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," and a scholar competent to deal with the pamphlet speaks very favorably, indeed, of it and its translator. As Mr. Carroll recalls, "the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" was written, perhaps, thirty-eight years after the great battle of Clontarf, approximately the year of Our Lord one thousand and forty-eight. Mr. Carroll has subtitled an English translation of the Rubaiyat by the eccentric, unfortunate, but talented Edward Fitzgerald (1809-1859). By some learned critics his rendering is considered "not short of marvellous. It was in 1859 that he gave his translation to the world of those famous quatrains of Omar Khayyam, the astronomer-poet of Persia. Of the translation Tennyson wrote: "A golden Eastern lay, Than which I know no version done In English more divinely well." Mr. Carroll deserves great praise on his part. His pamphlet is a living proof that the Gaelic revival is still with us and with us strongly and successfully. The pamphlet comes from the press of J. J. Collins' Sons, 161 S. Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill.

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Cowan's Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful. Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical. The Cowan Co., Limited, Toronto.

Oshawa Metal Ceilings

Fit for the finest building. Cost little strength. Resists fire-rod. Two thousand designs for stores, halls, warehouses, churches, restaurants, etc. Write for handbooks. Illustrated book showing exclusive Pedlar design. PEDLAR People of Oshawa Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

GERMAN CATHOLICS SET EXAMPLE.

THEIR RECORD IS UNIQUE.

Their Example of Unity is Worthy of Imitation.

The Catholics of the United States and of every other country owe a debt of gratitude to the Catholics of Germany for furnishing a practical demonstration of the good which can be accomplished by Catholic unity.

GERMANS ORGANIZE.

The affairs of the Church in Germany were in as bad, or perhaps worse, condition than they are in France to-day, when the German Catholics, not confining themselves to vain and ineffective denunciations, resolved upon putting forth their whole strength in defence of their spiritual mother.

UNITY SO FRUITFUL.

As one contemplates the splendid record made by German Catholics, one cannot help putting the question, why cannot the unity, which has made the work of our German brother so fruitful, be established among Catholics in other lands?

Suffered More Than Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

A lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system, causing Biliousness, Heartburn, Water Braish, Langour, Coated Tongue, Sick Headache, Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver.

won victory after victory with comparatively little effort. In our country, too, we have much to learn from the brilliant achievements of our German brothers in the faith.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION A POWER.

It is to be unity in diversity in the sense that all Catholic societies, whilst remaining perfectly independent, will co-operate for the purpose of enforcing Catholic wishes in reference to certain matters.

LARGE FIELD FOR ACTIVITIES.

We have here outlined a field extensive enough for Catholic zeal and Catholic activities. Unity of action, for the promotion of which the federation was formed, is necessary if this field is to be cultivated effectively.

The Law of Love.

Lord Chesterfield, proud skeptic though he was, said to his son, "There has been but one Perfect Gentleman—He who was born in Bethlehem."

FUTURE CONDITION VERY BRIGHT.

The Irish by heritage are farmers, not mechanics. They cannot compete with the Germans, French or English. The country has no mines or minerals of value.

PLEASUED WITH IRELAND'S CONDITION.

HON. JOHN D. CRIMMINS' VIEWS

Finds Unmistakable Signs of Progress All Along the Line.

During the last thirty-five years Hon. John D. Crimmins has made several trips to Ireland. On his last trip, which extended over several months, he had ample time and opportunity to observe and compare conditions.

WE PRINT

Letterheads, Billheads and General Commercial Work at the Right Prices.

IF PRINTED BY US IT'S DONE RIGHT.

NORTHERN Assurance Co'y

OF LONDON, Eng. "Strong as the Strongest." INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908 Capital and Accumulated Funds \$49,490,000

Chive's Preparations

Are The Best. Specialties in Guaranteed French Trusses.

For Colds use Chive's Cough Syrup

In use for Twenty Years with the Best Results.

J. E. GARREAU LTD.

Successor to C. B. LANCOT. Importers of Church Ornaments, Bronzes and Altar Wines.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

HAVING DESIGNS ENGRAVINGS DONE - SHOULD APPLY TO - LA PRESSE PUB. CO.

Editors on Tour.

During the past month a party of editors representing some of the most important agricultural papers in the United States have been touring Western Canada, and on reaching Winnipeg on their return trip from Edmonton over the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, wired Mr. Chas. M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific, at Vancouver, who is also in the West on a tour of inspection of the new line in company with Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and party as follows:

Dooley and the North Pole.

Dooley's summing up of the Peary-Cook controversy goes straight to the core of the matter: "D'ye think," asked Mr. Hennessy, "that both these lads has discovered the North Pole?" "Faith I don't know," said Mr. Dooley. "Ayother they have discovered it or they've invented it."

Artistic "Finds" in Italy.

It is only by degrees, and often by the merest accident, that men are learning to really appreciate the vastness of art in Italy. How often in the most unfrequented places a masterpiece, waited there by some fair or foul wind, is discovered!

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The True Witness Printing Co.

An office thoroughly equipped for the production of finely printed work.

Phone Main 5072 Printing 316 Lagauchetiere Street W., Montreal.

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.

GEO. W. REED & CO., Ltd MONTREAL

WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR. It is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best. The most skilful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using PURITY FLOUR can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT. If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers. THIS IS THE LABEL. See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy. WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LONDON. Sells at Winnipeg, Goose Bay and Brandon.

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POPULARITY.

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an's

Children drink t. Health- nus, delight- ure. That ate flavor. ical. Co. Limited, Co. 88

Enthusiastic Welcome to Envoys

(Continued from Page 1.) Gatherings that have assembled there it is doubtful if there ever came together such a vast and representative body of citizens to welcome distinguished visitors...

CAPTAIN CONDON'S SPEECH

Captain Condon said he and his colleague thanked them for their magnificent reception. He knew that that reception was not so much for their own sakes as for the sakes of their brothers across the Atlantic...

JOHN O'CALLAGHAN'S REMARKS

Mr. O'Callaghan, during the course of his speech, said he was proud to witness the welcome of the people of the Irish capital to a man who in the dock at Manchester forty-two years ago gave to the Irish race the deathless war-cry "God Save Ireland"...

WILLIAM REDMOND'S TRIBUTE

William Redmond said in seconding the vote of thanks to their patriotic Mayor: In honoring their guests the people of Dublin were honoring themselves, and he told Captain Condon, after his long years of exile from Ireland, no matter what he might be told or hear, deep down in the hearts of the Irish people to-day there was the same bitter enmity to foreign rule as that which animated the men of '67...

WATERFORD GIVES HEARTY WELCOME

Accompanied by Mr. John E. Redmond, the envoys left Mr. Redmond's residence at Aughavanagh on Sept. 8, and, motoring through a great part of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford, visited some of the places rendered memorable by the magnificent struggle for freedom in 1798...

ther John Murphy, and saw the new church which has been erected on the site of that which was burned by the British in 1798. They next proceeded to Oulast, where they called on Rev. Patrick Kenny, the most venerable figure associated with the National movement in Wexford...

GREETING AT ENNISCORTRY

The party reached Ennisecortry about two o'clock, and received an enthusiastic ovation from the Nationalists of the town. They were escorted to the Market Square, the procession being headed by the Ennisecortry Workmen's Band. Beside the handsome memorial which has been erected in the Square in honor of the Wexfordmen who fought against British rule in 1798...

JOHN REDMOND'S SPEECH

I have been associated with the National movement in County Wexford, in one form or another, for at least thirty years, and I learned my first lessons in the Irish National movement from my father, who went before me. I have taken part in many stormy scenes and historical episodes in this county, but I confess to you that I have never in my life assisted at a function which, as a Wexford man, gave me greater pride than being here to witness the welcome you have given to Captain Condon, who has come to Ireland on my invitation...

SPLENDID PERORATION OF THE LEADER

The generation with which Captain Condon had worked has almost entirely passed away, but the presence of the young men of Waterford meant that they upheld the same principles as the men who had associated with Captain Condon in working for the freedom of Ireland. It showed that every one present knew the history of the Manchester rescue and treasured in his heart of hearts the real meaning of the prayer in the dock, "God Save Ireland"...

TRIED TO EFFECT REMEDY

There is another reason why I am glad to have an opportunity of meeting my constituents of the City of Waterford. The Irish Party and I have been engaged for the last seven months in the House of Commons in endeavoring to extract some benefit from the British Parliament for Ireland. We have, as you know, succeeded in getting a great Land Bill introduced and almost passed through the House of Commons. That bill is not a perfect bill. No measure ever framed by British statesmen in a foreign parliament had been so well as a perfect measure. It has its defects. We have tried to remedy them. Some of them we have succeeded in removing. Taking it all in all it is a great and far-reaching Land Bill, which will go a long distance towards finally settling the Irish question, and it is almost passed into law, so far as the House of Commons is concerned. I don't know what fate the Bill may meet in the House of Lords. It may be mutilated beyond recognition; it may be rejected altogether. In either of these cases we will come back to you in Ireland and will say to you, "The House of Lords has wrecked the Land Bill"...

AMICABLE TERMS IF POSSIBLE

The duty now of Ireland is to do what she did when the House of Lords rejected the Compensation for Improvements Bill twenty years ago. Believe me, in spite of the House of Lords, we can pass a satisfactory Land Bill for Ireland if we only choose—we will pass it on the hill-sides of Ireland. I have been through so much fight that I am not anxious for more, if we can avoid it; but I say to you, if the landlords are mad enough to reject the Irish Land Bill, I will advise the Irish people to take vigorous action this winter, and I will not only advise them, but I will be in the front rank in conducting the campaign. But it is our duty to see that the Land Bill is passed, if possible. Some of the critics of the Party have been asking us why we have not thrown out the Government. Well, to begin with, the Government have a majority of about two hundred, independent of our votes; but, even if we could to-morrow throw out the Government, are we to do the work of the House of Lords? Are we to defeat this Irish Land Bill ourselves? No; we will do our best to carry it. If it is defeated, it will not be by any action of ours, but by the action of the House of Lords, and then they will have to face Ireland. Let us conclude by uncovering our heads, and, in the presence of Captain Condon, raise to Heaven with united voice his prayer, "God Save Ireland." "God Save Ireland" having been sung by the vast crowd, amidst a scene of great impressiveness, the people gradually dispersed and proceeded to their homes.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Excursions

September 16th, 17th and 18th, 1909. Valid to return until October 4th, 1909. RATES FROM MONTREAL. DETROIT, Mich. \$15.00. BAY CITY, Mich. \$17.25. SAGINAW, Mich. \$17.15. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. \$18.95. CHICAGO, Ill. \$18.00. ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. \$34.00 via Muskoka route, via Sault Ste. Marie direct, via Detroit and Chicago. ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, \$37.50. CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Buffalo and boat, \$13.85. CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Detroit and boat, \$17.50.

REDUCED FARES

In effect Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, 1909, inclusive. Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE & PORTLAND \$47.70. SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES \$49.00. MEXICO CITY, Mex. \$49.00. Low rates to many other points.

CITY TICKET OFFICE

29 St. James Street Next Post Office

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Alaska - Yukon - Pacific Exposition. Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be on sale daily until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore.

Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route. San Francisco, Cal. \$104.25. Choice of routes to San Francisco, returning via Portland, Oregon, and any regular direct route therefrom, or vice-versa.

Visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and such famous resorts as the Yellowstone Park, Grand Canyon or Arizona, Colorado Springs, Denver, Salt Lake and the famous Royal Gorge, and many other points of interest. Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909. CITY TICKET OFFICES, 130 St. James St., Phone Main 6905, 6907, o Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

Hunters' Excursions

REDUCED FARES TO POINTS IN QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA S. Going October 12th to 31st. Returning until December 4th, 1909.

Train Service Maritime Express

8.15 a.m. Daily. For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Matapedia and Campbellton. 8.10 a.m. Ex. Sat. For the above-named Stations and through to Chatham, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.

Nicolet Express

4.30 p.m. Ex. Sun. For St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and Intermediate Stations.

Ocean Limited

7.30 p.m. Daily Ex. Saturday. For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton, Moncton, Prince Edward Island, St. John, Halifax and Sydney.

CITY TICKET OFFICE

130 St. James Street, Tel. Main 615. H. A. PRICE, GEO. STRUBBE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt City Ticket Agt

THE LASSALLE CONSERVATORY

In creating a school of French Dramatic Art and Elocution in Montreal Mr. Lassalle wishes to popularize the French arts in Canada. The enterprise was a success, and Mr. Lassalle, who does not want to leave things half done and finding that its present location graciously put at his disposal in the Monument National by the St. Jean Baptiste Society was too small, decided to acquire a building for the Conservatory, and once the building is completed and fully paid, it is proposed to donate it to the Province of Quebec Government. To carry this idea to a success, it requires not only energy and willingness, but capital. This is why the Conservatory Committee decided to organize a grand festival and tombola, and utilize the receipts of same to acquire a suitable building. The following advantages are reserved to the ticket holders of this grand popular tombola. Total value of prizes, \$8000. One house, situated on Messier street, Delorimier Park, on the lots sold by Latour & Guindon, 1302 Mount Royal street, Value, \$4000. One McLaughlin-Buick Automobile (22 horse power). Value, \$1500. One Piano-Planola of Hurler, Value \$750. One Parlor, Dining-Room and Bed Room set from N. G. Valquette, Value \$600. 250 other prizes of different values \$1150. For all information address 88 St. James street. See advt on page 3.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Both Uptown and Downtown Stores Are Closed For Stocktaking

Will be Reopened by A. E. Red & Co. Limited

Watch for Opening Advt.

News by the Irish Mail.

At the recent examinations held in Cavan Royal School, Rowan Berry, youngest son of Mr. T. F. Berry, C.P.S., Belturbet, passed successfully, taking a free scholarship, value £20, for two years. Master Berry is only 11 years of age.

Everywhere in the Derry district, says the Derry People, the harvest outlook gives cause for gratification. With favorable weather considerable progress should be made within the next fortnight in gathering in the sheaves. Perhaps oats made the finest show, but all round the crops are excellent.

The names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned as probable candidates for the representation of South Armagh in the House of Commons in room of the late William McKillop. Messrs. Patrick Donnelly, solicitor, Newry; John McKay, J.P., Cabra Towers, Newry; Heber A. Magenis, J.P., Iveagh House, Poyntzpass; E. McArdle, T.C., Drogheda, Hon. Secretary of the South Armagh Executive of the United Irish League; Stephen H. Moynagh, solicitor, Dundalk; and Mr. Diamond.

The general feeling amongst the Nationalists of the constituency seems to be that a local man should be selected. In addition to those whose names are given, Dr. O'Neill, of Coatbridge, a veteran Nationalist, is also mentioned.

A rainbow, after dark is not by any means common, says the Ulster Herald. One was seen in the neighborhood of Derry on Tuesday night, however, and attracted a good deal of attention. The hues were quite distinct for some little time. Many people declared it was the first they had seen after darkness had fallen.

Amongst recent educational successes, Miss May Carey, daughter of Sergeant Carey, R.I.C., Bagnalstown, has been called to the Limerick Training College as the result of a brilliant pass at the recent King's Scholarship Examination held at Waterford, having obtained what is known in the profession as "First Division."

At a meeting of Derry City Executive of the United Irish League a letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. McHugh, Bishop of Derry, in the course of which his Lordship says: "In contributing to the Irish Party Fund we are serving ourselves by helping to maintain at their post men who have fought strenuously, and often successfully, to retain those rights and privileges on which

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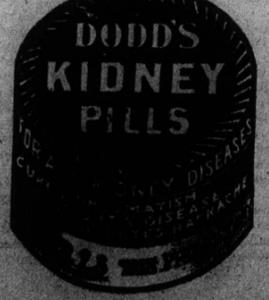
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the well-being of the people in both towns and country depends. That the Irish Party have been faithful to their trust, and that they deserve a whole-hearted and generous support from both rich and poor, and perhaps more so from the poor than the rich, requires no proof. The several Acts of Parliament passed within recent years, chiefly through the persistent efforts of the Irish Party, and dealing with matters of vital importance, such as University Education, the Land question, laboring, and town tenancy, are convincing testimony to the ability of our representatives in debate and their fidelity to duty.