

Presentation and Send Off

To Father Christopher, O. F. M.

On Thursday afternoon last there was a very informal gathering of the many friends of Father Christopher, who for the last six years has been stationed at the Franciscan Friary, and for some time director of the Ladies of the Third Order, who wished to bid him good-bye to his new field of labor—Japan.

A chalice and paten, wine set, kodak and a large sum of money accompanied by a well worded address, which was read in most pleasing style, were presented. The address read as follows:

Reverend and Dear Father: On this sorrowful occasion, the eve of a new and noble undertaking on your part, the Ladies of the Third Order, of which you are director, and some of your many friends throughout the city, desire to take advantage of this opportunity to give public testimony of their heartfelt esteem, and regard for you, and also to express their good wishes for your safety and pleasure on the lengthy travels you are about to undertake. It is, or should be, unnecessary for us to attempt to tell you how greatly you will be missed, but we will not be selfish, and try to keep you entirely to ourselves. We will, on the contrary, endeavor to find consolation in the thought that you will one day return to us with the boon of health perfectly restored. Perhaps even in the midst of the world's most beautiful and historic scenes, and in the field of so much labor your thoughts will, we are certain, revert to the friends you have left behind.

They feel sure that in doing so, they act as the interpreters of the feelings of the whole Catholic population of Montreal, very few of whom have not at some time or other come under the influence of your abounding and universal kindness of heart and charity, of your wisdom in the confessional, or your eloquence in the pulpit. We in turn will often think of you while you are away from us, and as a little token of the interest and regard with which we will follow you in our thoughts, we ask you to accept this chalice.

It is now seven years, Father, since you first came to Montreal to begin in the midst of its people those labors which have endeared you to everyone of them. It is not for us now to attempt to recall the good works which you have wrought in our midst, the many souls to whom you have imparted the true Faith, which is beyond all other Faith, the weak and erring ones whom you have brought back to the ways of virtue, the strong to whom you have given greater strength, the sick and dying whose pain you have soothed and whose last hours you have filled with resignation and confidence. The list is too long to be gone over now and too well known to need repetition. It is written on the hearts of those who have been the objects of your ministry and their grateful recollection is one which will not easily be lost. In the meantime we beg you to accept this as a personal gift of all present.

To-night, dear Father, you give one more proof of your devotion and of your tireless zeal for the welfare of your children, under the direction of your beloved Superiors you have entered upon a new field of labor—that of acting in a more special manner as the spiritual guide of the people of Japan. A new Society is to be formed, a new residence for them established, in order that their temporal as well as spiritual welfare may be fostered, and that they may be spared from the numberless temptations that beset their ways. The task is a difficult one, but you have undertaken it with a noble energy which assures your success, and of this the large gathering here is an evidence. In your new work you have the best wishes of all the members of the Order, to express to you their gratitude and esteem, accompanied with best wishes across the ocean to the home of your forefathers, that home whose plains and valleys are holy ground, and whose air is fragrant with saintly memories of your youth, in honor of which they ask you to accept this little token from those who still remain dear to their Spiritual Direction.

Father Christopher made a very feeling reply. On the evening of Sunday the farewell ceremony at the Friary took place. The sermon was delivered by Father Ethelbert, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Then came the blessing of the missionaries' cross, and the veneration of it by the congregation, the last and most touching scene being the kissing of the missionary's feet by the Fathers and Brothers of the Order. On Monday morning Father Christopher left at 8 A.M. for New York on the first part of his long journey. A great number were at the station and a most impressive sight it was

Coronation Oath to be Amended.

Satisfaction will be felt by Catholics all over the British Empire at the announcement made in the House of Lords on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, that the Coronation oath would be amended. The declaration to the effect that the sacrifice of the Blessed Eucharist was an idolatrous practice will be removed from the form of oath.

Earl Crewe made the declaration that the Government would introduce a bill to this effect. Lord Lansdowne, who cannot be suspected of any partiality towards the Irish Catholics at least, welcomed the declaration on behalf of the Opposition, so that both sides in the British Parliament are agreed upon this subject.

The Duke of Norfolk, as the Premier peer of the British Empire, and as the leading Catholic peer of the realm, thanked the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords for the attitude they had taken upon this question, and commended the Government for its courage in taking the responsibility for the bill to abolish the offensive declarations.

The Earl of Kinnaird constituted himself the spokesman of the Protestant Alliance, and warned Earl Crewe and the Government that the country would not acquiesce in the change. It is stated that the Protestant Alliance, has secured some 700,000 signatures to a petition against the abolition of the offensive declarations in the Coronation Oath.

It is quite natural to expect, however, that in England, as in every other country, there are hundreds of thousands of people who sign almost any petition laid before them without caring particularly what they contain. Otherwise, it would be difficult to understand how, in an enlightened country, in the twentieth century such a petition could get any signers outside the group of fanatical bigots who comprise the known membership of the Protestant Alliance, an organization which is repudiated by all fair-minded Protestants of whatever denomination they may be.

It is a strange commentary upon the attitude of the Alliance that the leading overseas Dominion of the British Crown should have at its head Sir Wilfrid Laurier, a son of the Church which is thus accused of idolatrous practices, and to have had another, Sir John Thompson, of the same faith before him. In another of the great colonies, New Zealand, the leading Catholic layman in the country, Sir Joseph Ward, also happens to be the Premier of the Colony, and recently at the polls received an unequivocal evidence of the popularity of his government and approval of the vigorous campaign in favor of temperance in the island colony.

Another island colony, the oldest of them all, in fact, which a few short years ago was regarded as a hotbed of Orangism, has also within the past few weeks shown that it has full confidence that Catholics are fit to be trusted by giving Sir Edward P. Morris, who fought against immense odds, even from some in authority in our own church, an equality of seats.

Without considering at all the deep injury to the feelings of the Catholic subjects of His Majesty, it seems, to say the least, illogical and anomalous to ask the Sovereign to declare the beliefs of such a large and important section of his subjects, many of them occupying the highest positions in the various states and dominions of the Empire, the Chief Justiceship of England and important positions in the armies of the Empire, superstitious and idolatrous. Both parties in England seem to have agreed in this view, and there is not the least doubt that the vast majority in England, Ireland and Scotland are of the same mind.

Knights of Columbus Defray Expenses of Mission. That one at least of the Catholic societies is coming up to the requirements demanded by Rev. Dr. Kelley, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society, in his striking address at the recent Congress at Chicago, is evidenced by the reports published in the American papers of a mission to non-Catholics given by Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo. The city auditorium of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was secured for the occasion by the Knights of Columbus, who defrayed all the expenses of the mission. The great hall was filled to capacity each evening, and so great was the demand for the newspapers containing reports of the lectures that the Republican and Times, the local papers, were unable to supply the demand.

In the course of his comment upon the mission, the Cedar Rapids Republican has the following: "It was the first series of lectures of the kind attempted by Bishop Keane, and he has been himself overwhelmed with the success that his efforts met and with the personal kindness and the intellectual hospitality of Cedar Rapids audiences. He had hardly expected such a recep-

Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smyth Education Bill Withdrawn.

Catholics throughout this country will rejoice with their brethren in England at the withdrawal of the Education Bill which the government brought down in the British House of Commons some weeks ago.

The task of Mr. Walter Runciman, the Secretary of Education, in trying to reconcile all parties to the bill was well nigh hopeless from the first, and with all his great ability he had to confess the impossibility of securing a favorable consideration for the measure when the laity of the Church of England refused to stand by and see the Non-conformists get the benefit of the schools which the Anglicans had built with their own money. The Catholics, or at least the official heads of the Catholic body, had never been consulted, but their attitude was that of the section of the Anglican church headed by Lord Halifax.

The Catholic attitude was summed up by the Tablet in the following terse and energetic sentence: "What we ask, and what we are going to have, are Catholic schools, with Catholic teachers under Catholic control—and for the rest, all we ask is simple equality of financial treatment."

Under the existing law, that of 1902 passed under the Balfour administration, there are occasional causes of complaint, when the local municipal authorities are determined to put obstacles in the way of the Catholic teaching. On the whole, however, the bill has been found to work out fairly well, and when the local authorities are at all reasonable no friction occurs.

The Missionary Spirit.

Preaching at high Mass last Sunday upon the missionary spirit of the Catholic Church, Rev. M. O'Brien, the zealous curate of St. Mary's, made an eloquent plea for more action upon the part of the laity in spreading the truths of the Gospel.

"In the ages of faith," said the preacher, "prior to the so-called Reformation, societies were formed among the laity and were known as the 'lay apostolate.' They had, as their important work, the building of churches and chapels and the gathering of funds to assist the missionary in his arduous labors in foreign lands."

"At the time of the great upheaval in Europe following the spread of the 16th century heresies, churches were overturned, priests were hounded to earth and foully murdered, and the laity robbed of their faith by avaricious kings and princes. The great societies which had done such noble work for the extension of the Gospel of Christ were extinguished, and have never since reached their former degree of splendor and greatness."

Speaking of the great Missionary Congress recently held in Chicago, Father O'Brien declared it would bring the layman into his former heritage and cause an awakening that would make itself felt in every land.

In his closing remarks the young preacher advised all to begin the work of a true apostolate by irreproachable lives and a desire to cause edification by giving good example to every one, and to be ever ready to give a reason of the hope that is in us. All should pray that the present missionary movement would be productive of good both for ourselves and for our neighbor, by advancing the interests of the Divine Master upon earth and thereby bringing to eternal glory countless millions who, today, know not God.

Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smyth Recommends Prayers For the Dead.

"Pray for the departed. Do not cease to pray for your loved ones because they have passed into the unseen world. Ah! that wonderful Paradise land—that Church of God in the unseen; with its vast numbers; with its enthusiastic love; with all its grand leaders who have been trained on earth. We and they together form the great continuous Church of God. We are all one long procession; they at the head, in the unseen."

The above quotation is not, as might be supposed, from a sermon delivered in a Catholic Church, but is a portion of the pronouncement made on the subject of prayers for the dead by Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smyth, pastor of the richest Anglican congregation in Montreal. The preacher delivered these remarks at the evening service in his own church on Sunday last, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General and his suite, after having delivered the same sermon in the forenoon at the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The same remarks, if delivered some years ago in St. George's Church, would have called forth protests from the congregation, but things have changed, and the doctrines once execrated, like the practices abhorred and denounced as relics of Romish superstition, are creeping into the Church of England.

At St. John the Evangelist, the declaration would hardly cause comment, because the reverend gentlemen pastors of that church, in their preaching and practices, follow almost to the letter the doctrines and rituals of the Catholic Church. Even in the smaller observances which are generally regarded as distinctive of the priesthood of our Church, are practiced by the clergymen in charge of the congregation of St. John the Evangelist.

Celebration of the Mass, with the prayers prescribed by the Roman ritual, the hearing of confession, the making of the sign of the cross, and even the use of candles on the altar and the wearing of the cassock on the street are part of the ordinary practice of St. John the Evangelist's ministers—or to give them the name applied by the people under their charge—priests.

Even to the congregation of St. John the Evangelist, however, and much more so that of St. George's, the declaration of the learned divine, who like his beloved and lamented predecessor in the same church, the late Bishop Carmichael, came to this country from Ireland, recognized as one of the most learned and able men in the clergy of his church—in favor of the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory must have come somewhat as a shock.

All Catholics will agree with the learned preacher in the conclusion that he should pray for the departed, who in the unseen world, as he terms it, form with us one church. This is the teaching of the Catholic Church throughout the ages, and is based on the teachings of the Bible. The Anglican Church, however, while it has preserved the Apostle's Creed, with its declaration of belief in the Communion of Saints, has not so far, as a rule, admitted the definition of the explanation of the Catholic Church as to the existence of the Church suffering, which can be helped by the Church militant.

While Catholics cannot agree with all the statements of the learned doctor, for instance his specific declarations as to the exact status of the departed and his declaration that no one has yet entered heaven or been condemned to the infernal regions, we must admit the justice of his reasoning whereby he reaches the conclusion that the departed must have a place of rest where those who have not satisfied fully the just demands of God, while their lives have not been such as to deserve eternal condemnation. Had not the founders of the church of which the reverend gentleman is a leading light removed from the Bible a portion of the text which the earlier compilers, with the authority of the Church, had accepted as the Revealed Word, he might have found even stronger proof that the custom of praying for the dead was practiced even under the Old Testament dispensation.

It is encouraging, however, to find such eminent authority as Rev. Dr. Patterson-Smyth admitting the inaccuracy of the authorized version of the Bible. A further study of that inspired book as compiled by authorities the most competent for the task would lead him to further conclusions on other points of doctrine which would lead him to the path followed by his distinguished predecessors in the Anglican ministry, Manning, Newman and so many others who found their way into the One True Church.

CATHOLIC ACTOR ACHIEVES SUCCESS. Among the actors appearing at the local theatres during the present week is one who may well serve as a model of what an actor may achieve without in any way transgressing the laws of God or the church. Mr. Thomas E. Shea, who appeared at Bennett's in an epitomized version of "The Bells," one of the late Sir Henry Irving's most striking and successful productions, has demonstrated that it pays financially, as well as morally, to be clean on the stage as well as off. Mrs. Shea, who, by the way, is a graduate of Villa Maria, in this city, is her husband's constant companion and follows the same career as her distinguished husband, sharing his triumphs. They have on the coast of Massachusetts a charming home, where they spend in delight the months during which they are not occupied on the stage.

Up to this year Mr. Shea has appeared in repertoire with his own company, his productions comprising "Richelieu," in a version largely prepared by himself from the text of Bulwer's celebrated work, but with all the objectionable portions expurgated, making the piece the stronger and the more truthful. His rendering of Mr. Hyde, in the dual part of Jekyll and Hyde, is regarded as the most successful ever known on the American stage, and he has achieved success in various Shakespearean productions. Mr. Shea, had he been so disposed, might have reaped laurels in any of the spheres of theatrical enterprise, for he has the qualities that go to make the most successful actors. He has preferred, however, to steer clear of the more or less pernicious and immoral productions drawn mostly from decadent or degenerate European writers under the name of problem plays and produces only the class of entertainment that young folks may witness without danger to their morals.

Mr. Shea might retire from the stage if he felt so inclined and enjoy life in comfort, but he is attached to his life work, and with Mrs. Shea who has appeared to advantage in all his productions and a company of players who have been his companions for years, he has been touring this year with "The Bells" which makes less exacting demands on his nervous energy than the varied program which he has been in the habit of presenting. Amidst the mass of inanities and moral piffance which is palmed off on the public from the stage as psychological studies, etc., it is refreshing to find that men like Mr. Shea and a number of other leaders on the stage of the day, refuse to be drawn into the nauseous current and adhere to the best traditions of the profession. A man like Thomas E. Shea is an honor to his profession and the people who count him as one of their own have reason to be proud of him.

Water Coats
\$5.89

They are made in black and dark, 50 and 52 in. long, and throughout, all from \$8.00 to \$12.00. Form price of \$5.89.

Coats \$7.49

They are made in black and navy, and throughout with flare circular style, very wide. The best. Friday, \$7.49.

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BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT, Paris Pattern No. 2564.

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Serge, broadcloth, Venetian cloth, chevot, tweed or mohair are all suitable materials for the development of this jaunty little suit...

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PATTERN COUPON

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

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You know that there are some people who are never willing to shine at all unless they can be regular light-houses and cast abroad a great light that everybody can see...

BEAUTY'S BACKGROUND.

Lady Auckland, who has opened an antique furniture shop in London, has a theory that a woman's beauty depends no more on her skin, hair, bearing or even dress than it does

on her background her surroundings. She must have her house furnished to match her complexion. The paintings of the old masters are the best guide to artistic furnishing...

WHAT DO OUR BOYS READ?

Catholic fathers and mothers, how often do you stop to ask yourselves this question? Do you know what your boy is reading? Have you asked him the name of the book in which he sees...

many of our modern novels. Are you anxious to have your children feed their minds upon these husks that are unfit for swine? Perhaps you have not read these books yourself. So much the better. But this cannot serve as your defence...

Every book which your boy brings into the house should be first submitted to you for inspection, and the slightest doubt as to its moral soundness should be sufficient to cause you to forbid the reading of it at least until you have made inquiries...

Does your boy read the detailed stories of crime that glare out at us from the pages of the average daily and Sunday papers? Do you permit this? Would you be proud to confess it to the world? Can you hope to keep his mind unsoiled, to keep him faithful to the precepts of God and Holy Mother Church...

SECRETS OF A HAPPY LIFE.

On the walls of an old ladies' home hangs the photograph of a womanly face of rare sweetness, strength and serenity. The key to this life is found in the following set of rules, tastefully printed and enclosed in the same frame with the photograph:

You sometimes see a woman whose old age is exquisite, as was the perfect bloom of her youth. She seems condensed sweetness and grace. You wonder how this has come about; you wonder how it is that her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

- She understood the art of enjoyment. She kept her nerves well in hand and inflicted them on no one. She believed in the goodness of her own daughters and in that of her neighbors. She cultivated a good digestion. She mastered the art of saying pleasant words. She did not expect too much from her friends. She made whatever work came to her congenial. She retained her illusions, and did not believe that all the world was wicked and unkind. She relieved the miserable and sympathized with the sorrowful. She retained an even disposition and made the best of everything. She did whatever came to her cheerfully and well. She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged. She did unto others as she would be done by; and now that old age has come to her, and there is a halo of white hair about her head, she is loved and considered. These are the secrets of a long life and a happy one.

Whatever the weather may be, says he, "Whatever the weather may be, It's the song ye sing and the smile ye wear. That's a makin' the sunshine everywhere." -James Whitcomb Riley.

MICE DON'T LIKE CAMPHOR.

Country people long ago discovered that lumps of camphor scattered through their pantries and cellars would drive away the pest of tiny red ants that sometimes and without apparent cause infest places where food is placed. It is now known that mice and rats also have an aversion to camphor, and will not go where it is. A lump of it placed at the mouth of rat and mice holes while waiting for the carpenter is a sufficient deterrent. If one is in the habit of placing tablecloths in hamper to wait for washing day, a lump of camphor in a cheesecloth bag tied to the hamper will keep mice away and always be in its place.

INDIAN GIRL TELEGRAPHERS.

Acting upon the recommendation of the telegraph committee, the Indian Government has just authorized the employment of women operators. The candidates must be between eighteen and thirty years of age, and they must be unmarried or widows. They must undergo a training of twelve months in the telegraph training classes, during which time they will receive \$6.65 a month, the same allowance that is drawn by mail learners. Selected candidates on leaving the training classes will be on probation for one year. Upon appointment they will receive salaries varying from \$10 to \$26.65, which are very high considering the scale of living expenses in India. There will be pensions, with no liability to transfer; but resignation will be compulsory in the event of marriage. -Harper's Weekly.

WHAT TO DO WITH SCRAPS OF VELVET.

Don't throw away your scraps of velvet. They can be used as cleaners for all sorts of things. Anyone who has tried to keep a velvet hat or frock clean does not need to be told it is a dust collector. This trying trait may be turned to account. A bit of velvet is a fine polisher for brass. It removes the dust from woodwork, or shoes soiled from walking which do not need reblacking. One housekeeper even uses a big piece of old velvet to rub her stove to a high polish after it has been blacked. For dusting a felt hat there is nothing better than a piece of chiffon velvet. It is also good to keep the bottom of a silk skirt free from dirt.

NEW CANDLE SHADES.

Very pretty candle shades are made in the simplest possible way. The frame is merely two wire circles—an umbrella shaped affair, with no angles whatever. The cover is a circle of cretonne about six inches bigger in diameter than is the frame. Around the edges of this cretonne is sewed a fringe of glass beads which is heavy enough to hold down the cover and to cause it to fall in graceful folds. Another circle is cut from the centre of the cover just the size to fit around the frame. The cover is then fastened at the inside circle to the frame by a binding of gold braid. The mica shade, of course, fits on the stand entirely independent of the candle shade. The great advantage of the shade lies in the fact that, unlike most of its kind, it need not be fitted to the frame, nor are there seams to be finished on the underside. Bead fringe may be bought by the yard, and wire frames are extremely inexpensive.

Should handsome shades than cretonne be desired the cover may be of brocade silk or a heavy silk of a solid light color. The fringe might then be either gold or silver, while the braid at the top would, of course, match it.

BUTTERFLIES, GARNETS AND SEED PEARLS AMONG FANCIES.

Jewelry made of butterfly wings set under crystal comes in pendants, scarfpins and buttons. The pendants resemble those enclosing four-leafed clovers. They, like all the butterfly jewelry, are brilliant with color. At first glimpse the scarfpins could pass for opals. One pendant gleams with peacock blues and greens, another with flame colors.

Seed pearls are very much to the front this season. The newest necklaces are a single string of the little pearls supporting amethyst, topaz or turquoise—matrix pendants hung at wide intervals. Variations on this simplest form are shown in models that have a little loop of the pearls from the main strings with the pendant attached to gold links that pass about the strings. Gold or silver ornaments elaborately set with variegated semi-precious stones are quite as much seen as the drops of plain stone.

Rope necklaces in seed pearls revive an old fashion. Some come very long at the throat or at the bust. Rope necklaces come in many degrees of thickness. Some have only three or four strings in the rope, others a dozen or more.

Seed pearl earrings come in elaborate forms with long pendants. The rosette trooches will send many women to their boxes of old out of date jewelry. They are identical with the old-time brooches, which are no longer out of date at all. Another revival is the vogue for garnets. Garnet jewelry comes in all the forms now in demand in other kinds of jewelry. Enamelled birds with outstretched wings promise to be among the most liked veil and lace pins. Gulls and swallows four inches from wing tip to wing tip are favorite models. They are colored from life. In some the enamel is set with brilliant—New York Sun.

HOW TO CLEAN GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Gold ornaments unadorned with gems should be washed in warm soap-suds. Gold link chains may be cleaned by placing them in a bottle half full of warm soap-suds mixed with a little prepared chalk. Leave for a few hours and shake. Pour the lather off and rinse the chain in clean, cold water and dry it thoroughly.

SKIN DISEASES

These troublesome afflictions are caused wholly by bad blood and an unhealthy state of the system, and can be easily cured by the wonderful blood cleansing properties of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable cures have been made by this remedy, and not only have the unsightly skin diseases been removed, and a bright clear complexion been produced, but the entire system has been renovated and invigorated at the same time.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N.S., writes: "For years I suffered with Salt Rheum. I tried a dozen different medicines, but most of them only made it worse. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and before I had taken half a dozen doses I could see a change so I continued its use and now I am completely cured. I cannot say too much for your wonderful medicine."

TO TALK WELL.

Don't speak in a low, monotonous voice. Conversation is like a song. It needs pronounced accent and a great variety of intonations to keep up a sustained interest.

Don't tell long stories of personal experiences. One who has the habit of making personal recitals takes the lion's share of the conversation and doesn't give a listener a chance. Don't ask trifling questions. Don't air your prejudices. Neither contribute to the grace of conversational art, the essence of which should be sympathy.

Don't talk of melancholy or grievous matters. Give the talk a happy turn. Don't ride conversations too hard. Leave breathing spaces in the talk. It is not essential that every moment two people are together should be filled with a flow of words.

Don't deaden and hinder the conversation by being too accurate over details. Don't go back and add appendices to a subject after you have once left it. If the subject was not closed to your satisfaction, no matter.

Don't run one story into another. When you have told a good story stop short in order that its effects may tell. A good story should be set off by a blank or dull space in the talk.

Don't make a point agreeing with every speaker. The real zest of conversation lies in just enough difference of opinion to bring out the strong points of two people's character. There is nothing more genial than the warmth of friendly discussion which never rises to anger.

Don't harp too long on one string. Change to another topic before the one in hand is quite thrashed out. To turn the conversation gracefully is like reversing in the waltz, a nice point of skill.

Don't affect a stilted style of conversation. The longest words are by no means the best words. Every day idioms and colloquialisms have a directness and terseness that commend themselves to the really good talker.

APPLES AS MEDICINE.

An English doctor says: "It will beggar a doctor to live where orchards thrive."

An apple eater is rarely either dyspeptic or bilious. The apple is an excellent dietetic remedy and corrective, acting beneficially upon the liver. It will correct a sour stomach almost immediately. It is invaluable in curing hemorrhoid disturbances and prevents the development of stones in the bladder and liver. It is a good preventive of sore throat, and because of the abundant amount of phosphorus that it contains, possessing more of this element than any other fruit or vegetable, it is regarded as a valuable brain and nerve food.

The "apple cure" is now popular in many of the sanitariums of Germany, where alcoholic and narcotic patients are treated. A diet of apples and apple juice is provided for those who are cursed with a craving for opium, drink, tobacco and drugs, and many remarkable cures have been reported.

Punny Sayings.

Hopeful standing in a brown study by the greenhouse door. His hands were clasped before him, and his lips were delectably parted.

"Why, what's the matter, lamb?" mother asked bending over him. "I'm finking, muvver."

"What about, my little man?" "Have gooseberries any legs, muvver?"

"Why, of course not, dearie!" "A deeper shade fell thwart dearie's face as he raised his glance to her. "Then muvver, I've swallowed a caterpillar!" -Harper's Weekly.

Teacher—"Johnny Jeffs, what is a dromedary?" Johnny Jeffs—"Please, teacher, a dromedary is a two-masted camel."

TOO CHEAP.

The class at Kirk had been reading the story of Joseph and his brethren, and it came to the turn of the visiting minister to examine the boys.

The replies to all of his questions had been quick, intelligent and correct, such as: "What great crime did these sons of Jacob commit?" "They sold their brother Joseph."

"Quite correct. And for how much?" "Twenty pieces of silver."

"And what added to the cruelty and wickedness of these bad brothers?" "A pause. "What made their treachery even more detestable and heinous?" Then a bright little fellow stretched out an eager hand. "Well, my man?" "Please, sir, they sold him over cheap."

CRACK OR BREAK.

Edwin and his mother went for a walk Sunday afternoon. Coming to a tree of cherries, the mother bent a low limb so that the little fellow could pick some. Seeing some fine ones higher up, he begged to be allowed to climb the tree. "Oh, no," said his mother, "that would be breaking the Sabbath." "And we are only cracking the Sabbath now, are we, mamma?" inquired Edwin.—Delineator.

We Need Bazins.

Readers of our book review department know that lately we have been devoting some time to a study of the works of Rene Bazin, who stands today at the head of Catholic writers the world over, says the Monitor, the official organ of the archdiocese of San Francisco, adding: Bazin's position in the world of letters—or better, in the world of Catholic activity—is in many respects a remarkable one, especially when we consider American conditions.

France at the present day stands shamed before the universe for her cruel anti-Christian persecutions. Yet France had produced this great writer, who is without doubt the most able modern Catholic wielding the pen. His books are frankly Catholic, aimed boldly, and directly, at conditions working inimically to the Faith. And they are producing a profound effect on the people they are intended for, as well as on the world at large.

One marvels, perusing the pages of "The Nun," of "Redemption," of "The Coming Harvest," how Bazin dares to speak as he does. He makes no bones about asserting his religion. And he strikes boldly, right and left, showing up the worldly-minded cleric as well as the blind and unreasoning anti-Catholic. In such works as "The Harvest," for instance, he reaches the most sublime heights of spiritual passion. Words such as the saints have uttered flow from his zealous pen. He knows the priestly heart. He yearns with the fathers for the salvation of souls. Yet just as keenly does he see and reveal the failure of those pastors who have failed in their sacred ministry.

What American author would dare to write as Bazin does? What writer have we who possesses the courage, to deal with a great, national theme, frankly and openly as a Catholic? Where is the novelist here who will picture life and love as truthfully and simply as Bazin? All the world is reading Rene Bazin. He is doing great things. The same great things are here in America to do. They must be accomplished by a vital Catholic literature.

Who will do them? Will they ever be done? Not while the present day milk-and-water style of hennegraving in out Catholic literature prevails.

To Regulate the Bowels

Keep the bowels regular. This is the first and most important rule of health.

You can depend on Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to help you carry out this rule.

Their effect, prompt and thorough movement of the bowels and as they do not lose their effect, the dose does not have to be increased.

By their enlivening action on the liver they positively cure biliousness and constipation.

"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation with most satisfactory results. They have also cured a young man here of backache, from which he suffered a great deal."—Mr. Peter McIntosh, postmaster, Pleasant Bay, N.S.

There is no question as to the efficiency of this well-known family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, and Edman-son, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

The Physician's Story.

L'Action Sociale, the excellent Catholic daily, of which His Lordship Bishop Roy, of Quebec, is the director, publishes the following. It shows, better than any amount of invective or preaching could, the terrible dangers of the use of alcohol.

It was a winter's night, the wind whistled fresh and strong, the cold was biting. In a tavern several men were gathered drinking alcohol. In comes a young man about twenty-five years of age, who called for a glass of light beer. The others began to mock and laugh at him, to such an extent and so successfully that the unfortunate young man, whose lips, up to that time, had never known the taste of strong liquor, was overcome and he offered a bet that he could drink down a one pip a full glass of gin. He accomplished the feat and turned to leave the place. Hardly had he reached the door, however, when he was seized with cold, became dizzy, and fell like a log. I was called in great haste but on my arrival all that I could do was to establish that he was dead, a victim of congestion of the brain, brought on by alcohol.

"DR. VAN EMELIN."



"Healt

PASTEURIZING Heating milk hot enough to it may contain ing it. Milk degrees Fahrenheit at which the disease germs common occurrence be heated to 14 minutes or to 15 minutes or to 20 minutes. Pasteurized milk should be cooled until it is 40 degrees. It must be applied require time adequate care compliance safeguards, and that the number in a position requirements will though it is hoped farms will be stance by trade refusal of the public milk at any price accomplished the pasteurizing of advocated. This not make bad milk at least destroy germ.

The Gospelness of the

DO YOU That your teeth if they have decayed. That a tooth can be properly cared. That you should have your teeth ache dentist? That a tooth which is an abscess tract? It can be that you should tooth? That it ought to be worn artificial teeth out time, and would do attention? That artificial teeth cleaned as often as not artificial, if not that your mouth if your tooth plate that there are so are particularly ca every respect bu which are often fill a person? That tuberculosis people than of it Thousands die of it That tuberculosis away? That tuberculosis ed by microbes tak tem, in almost ev the mouth? That tuberculosis ventable by proper keeping the mouth in dition? That a low state the development of That a foul mouth ness and decay is a moset, if not the c of a low state of he fore one of the com most favor the deve berculosis? That teeth left to roots with running that every particle of that is swallowed is pus and disease germs to impair the heart dual and so favor the tuberculosis? That the mouth is trance to the lungs at if the mouth be foul, lungs and stomach be thy? That an unclean the whole system ar more to be tolerated ing of the household your front door-step whole dwelling? That to keep the m gienic condition you proper dental attention every six months? That you should clean or every meal, also c before retiring? and th use a properly shape That for spongy an gums and general aff tions of the mouth y an antiseptic mouth- with daily massage of the gums! For a number of ye profession has realized of giving proper instru public in oral hygiene, and care of the teeth parts, and their rela parts of the body. see the necessity of e parents and teachers,

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"Health Talks" PASTEURIZATION OF MILK. Heating milk a short time just hot enough to kill the disease germs it may contain is known as Pasteurizing it. Milk boils at about 212 degrees Fahrenheit, or the temperature at which water boils. To kill the disease germs that are of more common occurrence in milk, it should be heated to 140 degrees F. for 20 minutes or to 150 F. for 10 minutes. Pasteurized milk and also scalded milk should be cooled quickly and should be kept cold and covered until it is used. It must be apparent that it will require time and education to secure compliance with even reasonable safeguards, and it is equally evident that the number of dairy farms now in a position to live up to sanitary requirements will supply but a small percentage of the population, although it is hoped that such dairy farms will be stimulated into existence by trade competition and the refusal of the public to buy dirty milk at any price. Until this is accomplished the clarification and pasteurizing of all milk is strongly advocated. This, to be sure, will not make bad milk good, but it will at least destroy its power to transmit disease germs.

The Gospel of Cleanliness of the Mouth. DO YOU KNOW? That your teeth can be saved, even if they have decayed? That a tooth decaying early in life can be properly cared for and saved? That you should not wait until your teeth ache before going to the dentist? That a tooth with a gum-boil, which is an abscess, need not be extracted? It can be saved? That you should never lose a tooth? That it ought never to be necessary to wear artificial teeth? The natural teeth ought to last a lifetime, and would do with proper care and attention? That artificial teeth should be cleaned as often as those that are not artificial, if not more often? That your mouth will become sore if your tooth plate is not kept clean? That there are some people who are particularly careful and neat in every respect but their mouths, which are often filthy. Are you such a person? That tuberculosis is killing more people than any other disease? Thousands die of it every year. That tuberculosis is our greatest enemy? That tuberculosis is directly caused by microbes taken into the system, in almost every case through the mouth? That tuberculosis is always preventable by proper living, and by keeping the mouth in a hygienic condition? That a low state of health favors the development of tuberculosis? That a foul mouth-full of rottenness and decay is one of the commonest, if not the commonest cause of a low state of health? and therefore one of the conditions which most favor the development of tuberculosis? That teeth left to decay, and roots with running abscesses, so that every particle of food or liquid that is swallowed is charged with pus and disease germs, are bound to impair the health of the individual and so favor the growth of tuberculosis? That the mouth is the main entrance to the lungs and the stomach, if the mouth be foul, how can the lungs and stomach be clean and healthy? That an unclean mouth pollutes the whole system and ought no more to be tolerated than the keeping of the household garbage on your front door-step to pollute the whole dwelling? That to keep the mouth in a hygienic condition you should receive proper dental attention at least every six months? That you should clean the teeth after every meal, also on arising and before retiring; and that you should use a properly shaped tooth-brush. That for spongy and inflamed gums and general abnormal conditions of the mouth you should use an antiseptic mouth-wash together with daily massage or friction of the gums! For a number of years the dental profession has realized the necessity of giving proper instruction to the public in oral hygiene, the functions and care of the teeth and adjoining parts, and their relation to other parts of the body. The profession sees the necessity of educating the parents and teachers, that they in

turn may educate the children, as to the absolute necessity of keeping the teeth in good condition if the health is to be maintained. And seeing that the child of to-day is the parent of to-morrow, it is a matter of far-reaching importance that every child should be taught early to care for the teeth and maintain the mouth in a healthy condition. It is a matter, not merely of individual, but of national importance. Diseased teeth mean impaired nutrition, and impaired nutrition spells the deterioration of the human race. TEN RULES FOR THE CARE OF THE TEETH AND MOUTH. 1st.—Omit to wash your face rather than neglect cleansing your mouth and teeth. 2nd.—Instruct your children as early as possible to take care of their teeth. The neglect of youth is not to be repaired later in life. 3rd.—Beware of sweets and too soft bread. Active mastication of firm, thick-crust bread is the best natural preventive against disease of the teeth. 4th.—Do not forget, above all, to cleanse the mouth before retiring to sleep. He who only cleanses in the morning covers the well after the child has fallen in. 5th.—Mechanical cleansing, by the aid of brush and pick, is the foundation of all artificial care of the teeth. 6th.—Antiseptic, but harmless mouth washes and suitable powders are entirely commendable to perfect the artificial care of the teeth and mouth. Applications which cauterize the mucous membrane or decalcify the teeth, are to be unconditionally rejected. 7th.—The teeth should be examined at regular intervals in order that starting points of decay may be detected and remedied before they have spread far. 8th.—Tartar is to be removed from time to time. 9th.—Diseased teeth and roots incapable of retention should be removed under all circumstances, no matter whether they are painful or not at the time. 10th.—See that the prospective and nursing mother is supplied with suitable food rich in salts (green vegetables, milk, eggs, etc.) in order that the teeth may be properly developed. Take care that the child is supplied with similar food after weaning. THE MOUTH. The germs have to pass through the mouth, then down the throat, and enter the system through the stomach. For this reason, many people are continually swallowing pus from decayed teeth and tartar from old roots or stumps. Apart from tartar on the teeth, there are substances of which less notice is taken, namely, layers of filth that may cover artificial teeth and plates, or broken stumps beneath them. The germs from these might be swallowed, enter the stomach, and cause irritation of the stomach, or gastritis as it is called, or may pave the way to tuberculosis. The proper time to begin the treatment of any form of indigestion or tuberculosis is at the very commencement. Begin to treat it early. Heed the Warning.—Keep the mouth in a healthy state, so that you can chew your food properly. Instruct children early in life to care for the teeth—as habits formed in childhood are more likely to be carried out through life.

Archbishop of Mechlin Uses Motor Car. Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Mechlin, is one of the few princes of the Church who make regular use of a motor car, for his apostolic work. For bishops the automobile appears to be the best means of locomotion, especially for dioceses in which settlements are scattered. While those who believe that modern improvements should be avoided in the service of God rejoice at such acts, there are those, however, who are ready to sneer at seeing a Cardinal use up-to-date means of locomotion. Le Peuple, a Socialist paper of Brussels, makes protest. Christ, it cries, entered Jerusalem riding on an ass, but the modern priest must needs cut a dash into cities in his car. It might be suggested that the white ass was no mean mode of transit in the Jerusalem of that day; but the Cardinal has a reply more to the point: If I travelled on an ass you would surely tell me that I was twenty centuries behind my serious reason remains. I travel in a motor-car, adds his Eminence, because only thus am I able to address the workmen of Antwerp at noon and yet to visit a Hospice for the Poor in Stadbroeck that same afternoon.

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

Priest Gives Up His Life. Rev. James A. Ryan, of Denver, Battles With Fire While Celebrating the Sacrifice of Mass. SAVES THE SACRED HOST. The Rev. James A. Ryan, of Denver, Col., is rapidly sinking into death as a result of a heroic deed by which not only a church, but the lives of hundreds of parishioners were saved. Sunday week a candle ignited the draperies of the main altar of St. Leo's church, Denver. Instantly Father Ryan grasped the flimsy flames and extinguished the flames with his hands, sustaining painful burns, and even as he fought the fire calmed the vast congregation which had started madly for the entrance of the church. It was during the solemn moment of the Consecration when the faithful knelt in prayer that John King, an acolyte, stepped up to Father Ryan, whose head was bowed in prayer, and called attention to the fire which had started. Forgetful of himself, Father Ryan tore the draperies, soon a great mass of flame, from the altar. The worshippers broke into a panic. Men shouted and women called for help. Turning to the congregation the priest, exhorted them to calm themselves, and his words had the desired effect. Before the department arrived the flames were out. When notified of the conflagration, Father Ryan's first thought was of the Sacred Host. He hurriedly carried it into a vestry before the congregation realized that the church was afire. Running back, he began beating the fire with his hands. The worshippers, seeing the danger, rose from their knees. Someone far back in the immense church shouted "fire" and it was the signal for a rush for the aisles. Realizing that a panic would endanger more lives than the fire possibly could, Father Ryan turned steps of the altar, holding up his hands from which the skin already had been burned, entreated them to preserve presence of mind and assured them that there was no danger. Even at the moment the casework which he wore was smouldering in fire. The people, seeing their pastor so calm, regained their composure. Some fled silently from the church, while others started for the altar to assist Father Ryan. At first it was thought that he would soon recover, but after a few days septicemia set in and the doctors gave up all hope. A marvelous result of his heroism, however, is the conversion of a Protestant Episcopalian, John Webster Hancock, of 160 Fifth Avenue, New York. Writing to the Denver daily press, Mr. Hancock states that he was present at the scene, and adds: "I return to New York with a higher idea of the Roman Church and its priests than ever I had before. If the Catholic Church produces men like Father Ryan—and it has demonstrated its ability to do so—if the Catholic Church is good enough for me I return to New York with the fixed purpose of placing myself under the instruction of the Paulist Fathers and entering the great Catholic Church. My move is born of conviction. When I return to Denver after Christmas I will certainly make the acquaintance of Denver's most heroic young priest not as an Episcopalian, but as an humble son of the Mother of Churches, a simple Roman Catholic."

Masterly Speech of Bourke Cockran. Moral Progress Supported by Catholic Church. Easily one of the greatest addresses delivered during the Catholic Missionary Congress was that of Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, delivered Wednesday evening. The Daily Tribune of Thursday morning fitly characterizes it as being "not a defense, not an apology, not an excuse, but a thundering, aggressive, exultant challenge." The same journal declared his address "the oratorical effect of a lifetime." It is true, moreover, that "when the orator from New York stepped out before them and announced that he was going to take up the gage flung down by the Lutheran synod of Brooklyn in their letter to President Roosevelt and in the resolution of the Baptist ministers' conference to be discussed next Monday, a storm of cheers swept over the assemblage that showed that he had struck a chord near the hearts of his hearers. His speech was a comprehensive exposition of the position of the Roman Catholic Church toward the state from the time of Constantine down to the year of our Lord 1908. He took up in detail the charges made by the ministers. He taught a whole course in medieval history. The scores of prelates on the platform behind him leaned forward listening intently, too absorbed even to applaud. He declared that all free institutions are the natural, inevitable result of the teachings of Christ. He traced back the constitutions of modern times to church influences. He told of the interference of the church in the state and pleaded in its defense, declaring that if the same situations arose again the church would with

all the power at her command again interfere. He outlined the danger that he saw before the republic and declared that only the continuance of the faith of Christ in the hearts of men could preserve the thing that that faith had brought forth. In conclusion he took up the charge that Pope Leo XIII. and Pope Pius X. had stated that the church and state could not be separated, and declared: "No, they cannot be separated. Never as long as democratic governments are relied upon to rule men. It is true that their organizations may be separated. But they are inherently inseparable and interdependent. It is true that the state need no longer support the church. But under democratic government the church must ever be the mainstay of the state. "It is time that there should be a plain, clear, unmistakable, unanswerable definition of Catholic position on this important point." He said, after referring to the letter of the Lutheran synod and the resolution of the Baptist ministers: "There should be a statement as to what attitude Catholics should take in this matter, not the position some may assume, but the absolute, unqualified duty that loyalty to the holy church imposes upon all. "It is loyalty to the Catholic church, injurious to democratic government? "It is impossible that true Catholicism should weaken, but inevitable that it should strengthen, liberty and democracy. "More than this, it is absolutely the only force by which our form of government can be preserved from the innumerable insidious assaults being made upon it. "This is well enough to say, you say, but are these propositions, capable of demonstration? "If they are not, then this gathering, this tremendous congress just held, is just cause for apprehension and fear on the part of all good citizens. But it is capable of demonstration—demonstration here and now. "Is it hard to demonstrate that all democracy is the direct result of the preparation of the gospel of Jesus Christ? "Democracy differs from all other forms of government in that it depends upon belief in human goodness. All other forms of government are founded on distrust of human vice. All despotic government is organized on the theory that human depravity is so general that only tyrannical arbitrary force can prevent men from flying at one another's throats, or taking one another's properties. Mr. Cockran then followed the history of the church through the middle ages, showing that she had interfered with the tyranny of governments, with injustice, and immorality as in the denunciation of slavery, of gladiatorial combats, of robber barons, excesses of royal licentiousness, of all criminality when it was a part of the laws of the state or recognized and encouraged by it. "Where do we first find the ideas on which our free governments are founded first suggested?" continued the speaker. "We find them in the teaching of Christ, the teaching of the measureless perfection of man. "It is true that democracy was the ultimate, not the immediate, fruit of Christianity. It was a struggle of eighteen centuries between the recognition of the equality of man as an abstract Christian principle and the conformation of human government to that principle, but throughout all those centuries the seed was growing in the hearts of men, that the church has again and again interfered in the affairs of the state. It is these interventions which have inspired the reverend Lutheran and Methodist gentlemen to take the present stand. But we Americans of to-day glory in them. "One of the first causes of church interference with the state was in the matter of slavery. Slavery was an established institution of the Roman empire, but she turned all her weapons against it. She denounced it in the pulpit, in the confessional. She made the purchase and manumission of slaves the greatest work of charity. "As strong an institution as slavery was the gladiatorial combats. They were conducted by emperors, authorized and supported by the state. They were as much a part of the state as our army or navy. But disregarding the possible censures of synods and conferences, she interfered through pulpit warnings, confessional commands, and denunciations of emperors, until one of her monks, Telemachus, by his martyrdom, and dying prayer, put an end to them. "The Roman empire was succeeded by the age of feudalism. There was no law but might. Government was organized, but for rapine and plunder and the distribution of the fruits of war. The weak man who incurred the enmity of a stronger had no resource from his wrath. This was the law of the states of the time. Might weakened its vengeance at will upon weakness. "At this extremity the church again interfered with the state. She threw open the doors of her churches to the fugitives from the justice of that day. Think of that interference. Within her churches the humblest, weakest, fugitive was safe from the pursuit of the most powerful potentate. This led to the creation of tribunals in which the guilt or innocence of men could be sanely determined. She gave the world its system of law. "In all these days of tyranny, oppression and injustice she was the one refuge of the unfortunate. The poor, the maimed, the blind, the orphan, the afflicted found homes in her monasteries—homes, not institutions—and against wicked kings and emperors the pontiffs hurled bulle-

the bulls to which our Lutheran and Baptist fellow citizens have taken exception. "Do the reverend Lutheran and Baptist gentlemen realize where we find the political germ of the constitution? We find it in the Magna Charta. Do the reverend gentlemen know that the Magna Charta was wrested from his lawful sovereign by a Catholic prelate at the head of rebellious barons? "Do they know further that the Magna Charta was but the confirmation of ancient statutes and laws? Whose statutes and laws? Those of good King Edward? Do they know that that king, Edward the Confessor, is a canonized saint of the Catholic church? "Where did we get our great system of equity law? It was from the interference of the church in the affairs of the state. Even to-day the chancellor of England is the keeper of the great seal, the keeper of the king's conscience. This is because it him to use his prerogative to do justice—equity in cases where the strict rules of the law were powerless. "The Catholic church is the champion of progress and the light of humanity. There is not a monument of value in the political world which cannot be traced back to the church. "The church is the source and the only source from which free institutions have proceeded, and therefore she is the only force which can maintain them by keeping the majority of the people from sinking into disaffection. If every man and woman, every government officer in this country were a Catholic the result would be the conservation of the republic on existing lines. It would be impossible to make a more perfect Catholic government than this government. The Catholic church cannot act without supporting the state and those who are good Catholics are good American citizens. Whenever a sermon is preached from a Catholic pulpit it is a lesson in obedience to the law."

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

SOCIETY DIRECTORY. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald McShane; P. P., President, Mr. W. P. Kearney; 1st. Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Kavanaugh; 2nd. Vice-President, Mr. P. McDermick; Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. W. Wright; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansy; Asst. Recording Secretary, Mr. M. E. Tansy; Marshal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Marshal, Mr. P. Connolly. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Alexander street, at 3:30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kiloran; President, M. J. O'Donnell; Rec. Sec., J. J. Tynan; 222 Prince Arthur street. C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 18th November, 1883. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month for the transaction of business, at 8 o'clock. Officers—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. A. Hodgson; President, Thos. R. Stevens; 1st. Vice-President, James Cahill; 2nd. Vice-President, M. J. Gahan; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Bohan; 1st. Overdale Avenue; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 504 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, F. J. Sears; Marshall, G. I. Nichols; Guard, James Callahan. Trustees—W. F. Wall, T. R. Stevens, John Walsh, W. P. Doyle and J. T. Stevens. Medical Officers—Dr. H. J. Harrison, Dr. E. J. O'Connor, Dr. Morris, Dr. W. A. L. Styles and Dr. John C. Tan.

Frank E. Donovan REAL ESTATE BROKER Office: Alliance Building 107 St. James St., Room 42. Telephone Main 2091-3886. 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. "Our Work Survives" the test of time. GEO. W. REED & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

Catholic Sailors' Club. ALL SAILORS WELCOME Concert Every Wednesday Evening All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday evening. Open week days from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. On Sundays from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. St. Peter & Common Sts. NORTHERN Assurance Co'y OF LONDON, Eng. "Strong as the Strongest." INCOME AND FUNDS, 1906 Capital and Accumulated Funds... \$47,410,000 Annual Revenue..... \$8,805,000 Deposited with Dominion Government for security of policy holders. \$398,580 Head Offices—London and Aberdeen Branch Office for Canada 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal. ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada. MONTREAL CITY AGENTS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT ARTHUR BROWNE, 229 Board of Trade, Tel. Main 1743. FRED. G. REILLY, 20 St. John St. Tel. Main 1222. WILLIAM CAIRNS, 33 St. Nicholas St. Tel. Main 839. FRENCH DEPARTMENT N. BOYER, 88 Notre Dame St. W. Tel. Main 1539. G. RO. J. THIBAUT, 188 Notre Dame St. W. True Witness Bldg. Tel. Main 5679.

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

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

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The True Witness

is published every Thursday by The True Witness P. & P. Co. 512 LaSalle Street, Montreal P. O. BOX 1198

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

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

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.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

Consistency is a jewel of little value to our separated brethren. The Daily Witness, that doughty champion of Protestantism, is very strong on moral issues, and severely condemns the present attitude of the rulers of France.

With this attitude of its contemporary the True Witness heartily agrees. We may be pardoned, however, if we call attention to the change of attitude of our contemporary on this subject, as well as to its lack of consistency when it encourages at home the very principles which brought about the present regrettable state of official France.

Only a few short years ago, when the French Government, pursuing the policy which Viviani, one of the impious Ministers of the Combes government, blasphemously described as "putting out the lights of heaven," despoiled the Catholic churches, turned the priests and nuns out into the streets, stole the legacies which pious souls had left in trust to the churches, and closed up a college opened and maintained by a body of English religious and laymen in Paris, the Daily Witness had no word of reproof.

These methods have been adopted of late, in the temperance crusade so powerfully supported by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, and the Liquor Dealers' Association, at their annual meeting a few days ago, testified eloquently to the effect produced, by admitting that their trade had fallen off considerably. More reasoning and less denunciation will certainly produce results in the war against the evils of the liquor traffic as well as that against tuberculosis, the more so as one campaign will aid the other.

MORAL CENSORSHIP. The play which last week had called forth the condemnation of Canon Renaud, which had passed the police censorship, and which was excused by the Daily Witness, has gone. The impression remains. One lesson it teaches, that for a city to place its moral censorship in the hands and judgment of a police force is a farce. Nor is it less farcical to allow all classes of advertisements on the public streets and then be prudish about

ty, the cross of the Crucified Christ must reign, and gives its countenance and encouragement, on all occasions, to the attitude of Mr. God-froi Langlois, M.L.A. for St. Louis, the spokesman in the Legislature of the Ligue de l'Enseignement, an offshoot of the institution of the same name in France which, by bringing about the laicisation of the schools of France—in other words, by the expulsion of God from the schools—prepared the generation which, as the Witness terms it so rightly, has "forsaken religion."

THE TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBITION AND ITS LESSON.

Over fifty thousand persons, including many thousand school children, attended the tuberculosis exhibition recently held in this city. The best informed authorities were secured to explain to the visitors the dangers of the disease, and the means to be taken to combat it. The exhibition has by no means finished its work, however, and will be moved to various places where the populations which were unable to visit the exhibits at Auditorium Hall may have the benefit of seeing them nearer home.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League deserves congratulations on its methods of procedure. The need for some effective steps to eradicate an evil which costs so many valuable lives in our city and in Canada each year has been recognized, but effective means for its suppression have not so far been generally applied. The plan adopted by the League, however, of educating the people at large to the dangers and the remedies is likely to prove the most beneficial that could have been suggested.

Too often societies like the Anti-Tuberculosis League, filled with the best intentions, have been unsuccessful. They should have been—because they have endeavored to force people to adopt certain measures without showing them clearly the reason for such procedures. In dealing with a large section of the population, societies of this kind must count not only with differences of views which may be well grounded, but even with unreasoning prejudice.

EMMANUEL METHODS. The world seems to assume before religion the stand of the centurion in asking religion to come down and heal its sick. Weary and breaking down with the strain of industrial activity, vainly seeking relief by the slow means of natural and scientific remedies, the world's votaries turn to another source. Some call it faith cure, and think it the influence of spirit over matter. One authority attributes the mental and nervous disease to the downfall of religion. Not directly. A man might be very careless about religious practice, and be mentally clear and nervously robust. The danger is that the man who neglects religion forms vicious habits which either undermine physical health or violate God's primary laws of nature. Sensual indulgence of any kind, when habitual, is an injury to a man spiritually, morally and physically. It must not be concluded that a single act is of no importance. It is a sin whose gravity is severe and the danger of which is still more threatening by reason of the likelihood of forming the habit. If a young man never drank his first glass of liquor he would be safe. Habits often start from inoffensive beginnings. When once formed they are just as hard to overcome as if they had been driven into the soul by the malice of some demon. Intoxicants may first be used to assist and stimulate the failing nerves. The evil is the same. The world with its cruel exactions and its overwrought activity first puts a burthen upon the weak which they cannot carry. Then when they faint by the wayside the world leaves them there to die—taking up

their representations. People strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. How far public taste can go or how fast it can degrade itself or to what a low level it can descend is becoming more evident every day. We would not bother about one particular drama. Low taste and dangerous realism are demoralizing theatre goers. This play is bad enough, although opinion is divided. A Regina critic says of it and those who present it: "We feel bound to express our emphatic opinion that if a shred of decency remains with the proprietors of the Canadian rights they should immediately withdraw The Devil from public presentation."

How any one with a conscience or with self-respect can run the risk of attending this play is for them to answer. Its analysis is lecherous, its theme unworthy of mention, its suggestiveness debased and unclean. There is little use in complaining. Much of this comes from withdrawing the theatre from the influence and control of religion. And what does not come from that source may be found in the irreligious training and spirit of society. All, however, is not lost. A remnant there is whose principles are high and pure, whose taste is refined, and to whom such plays are most revolting. We dare say a number of Catholics were found in the audience one time or another. They must be with the crowd, unmindful of their early teaching and the insistent exhortations of Mother Church. Were they the poorest class we might partially excuse them. Many of our theatre friends pose as representative Catholics. Their homes are shrines of virtue. They themselves have more than ordinary piety. The young members were not long ago members of Sodalties of the Blessed Virgin. Now they are regular devotees on the first Friday. Some of these could be seen taking in the corrupting scenes of this abominable drama. Scandalous is the play itself—more scandalous, a thousand times, that convent educated girls should seek pleasure where only degrading and sinful suggestions are offered. There is nothing to learn, nothing to gain—everything to lose. We fear that The Devil is not alone. Legion is his name. The theatre has got very low, and lax morals are dragging it down still lower. In fact, both are tussling to see how low they can get before the public revolts. It is a poor excuse finally to plead that advertising rouses curiosity. It may in part be true. But the warnings of friends are stronger than the silence of enemies. We hope that so far as our people are concerned the most earnest vigilance on the part of our clergy will continue in order to save our young people from the snares of these degrading plays. They may pass police censorship; but that is no guarantee for their moral delicacy. Nor do we wish our public guardians to pause. They need to look after the disgraceful pictures and bills which offend the eye at nearly every turn. Most of it is due to commercial activity which seeks only money, lowers the ideals of life, and through competition is selfish and unmindful of what it owes society.

with the busy and the strong. Sympathy is not to be found on this world's shelves. The sufferer comes to religion. This is what modern non-Catholic religion is beginning to practise. It says to the world: You must give up your worldly excess in business as well as your sensual indulgence; you come and reflect, and let my consoling balm steal into the wounds which the service of mammon and iniquity has inflicted upon you. This may do as far as it goes. The only fault we find with it is that it does not go far enough. It hardly gets below the surface. It merely recognizes the symptoms. Even in the few cases which these Emmanuelists quote as cured there remains the worst part of the disease. We mean the guilt and punishment of sin. No doubt to prevent a future fall, or at least to lessen its chances is a great gain. But it cannot be maintained because the craving for liquor—using an example—is cured that therefore the sin is forgiven. The case is that of a man who "had been under a great strain, was without acquaintances, and had begun to use stimulants until he found himself unable to throw off the habit." That is the way it is stated—euphemistic enough, in all conscience. Let it pass. This victim sought a Rev. Mr. Powell, of Northampton, Mass., a clergyman who, it is said, has the reputation of "having been unusually successful in relieving illness through the power of suggestion." The treatment consisted in Mr. Powell hypnotizing the man and suggesting to him in a low monotone as follows: "I told you before that you were not to drink any more. I told you that you could not yield again to the drink habit. You cannot drink any more. Your whole physical nature will revolt at the thought of alcohol. You are too good a man to drink; you are too fine a character to be ruined by drink." St. Paul insisted very strongly that the spirits should be tried. We think that it is still important in these times to apply a test. In the present instance there is no evidence of religion or faith on the part of the patient. The man wishes to be cured. He places himself completely in the power of another, a proceeding which is wrong. This second hypnotizes the patient—a most doubtful method, however benevolent may be the intention. Where religion comes in is by no means apparent, or how any exercise of faith has displayed itself is incomprehensible. No virtue can be practised or any human act performed in an unconscious state. That abnormal nerves need repose is no new discovery, and that religion has the strongest motives for repressing excess and moderating passion is also as old as Christianity itself. But to make such suggestions as we have quoted, to tell a man he is too good to drink and that he cannot drink any more is rolling the pill in too much sugar. If it effects a cure, well and good: its efficacy should not be attributed to religion, still less can it be regarded as wonderful. Our objection, on the ground of religion, is more serious. Physical improvement is the least of the needed benefits. What such a patient wants is the pardon of his sins before God. When he comes from the hands of the hypnotist minister of Northampton he has had no suggestion bearing upon the guilt of his habit. Let us now suppose a Catholic who comes to a priest. The confessional is the consulting room. It is also the tribunal. Within its sacred precincts the priest is both judge and physician. Its purpose is primarily to bestow pardon and then to apply the remedies to the weak and wounded will—remedies religious, supernatural and prayerful. Appeals are made and suggestions offered compared to which the Northampton suggestions are homeopathic doses. There is nothing new about the Emmanuel, clinics except their irreligious naturalness, their hypnotist methods and their wishy-washy childishness.

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Holiday Shopping

It's a good time now and this is the proper store to buy your gifts. Our assortment is bigger than ever. Silk mufflers, motor scarfs, fur lined gloves, silk neckwear, fancy suspenders. Prices to suit any purse.

BRENNANS'

2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West 7 " " East

For Christmas Gifts

useful ones are best, and the best are Boots & Shoes Slippers Moccasins Gaiters and Leggings.

All of undoubted quality and most reasonable prices.

RONAYNE BROS.

485 Notre Dame Street West, Chabouillez Square.

THE BEST FLOUR

is BRODIE'S

Self Raising Flour

Save the Bags for Premiums.

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

C O'BRIEN,

House, Sign and Decorative Painter Plain and Decorative Paper-Hanger

Whitewashing and Tinting. Order promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 75 Aylmer Street. Office, 647 Dorchester Street, East of Bleury Street, Montreal Bell Telephone, Up 205.

The Montreal City and Districts Savings Bank.

NOTICE. Is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on the capital of this institution is declared and will be payable at the head office in Montreal, on and after Saturday, January 2 next, to shareholders registered at the close of affairs on the 15th of December inst.

By order of the Board of Directors A. P. LESPÉRANCE, Manager. Montreal, Nov. 30, 1908.

Sample Copy Free

Would you like to have a sample copy of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine?

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

The ninety-first annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room of the institution on Monday at noon.

There were present:—Sir George Drummond, K.C.M.G., president; Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., vice-president and general manager; Sir William G. Macdonald, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, Hon. Robt. Mackay, Messrs. R. B. Angus, E. B. Greenshields, Charles R. Hosmer, David Morrice, Alexander T. Patterson, G. F. C. Smith, Huntly R. Drummond, Lieut.-Col. Provost, B. A. Boas, James Tasker, W. R. Miller, James Kirby, K.C., R. W. Shepherd, Boswell C. Fisher, Henry Mason, Wm. Stanway, W. B. Blackader, Bartlett McLennan, Henry Joseph, R. Campbell Nelles, Henry Dobell and M. S. Foley.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, seconded by Hon. Robert Mackay, Sir George Drummond, president, was unanimously voted to the chair, after which it was resolved: "That the following be appointed to act as scrutineers: Messrs. G. F. C. Smith, and Bartlett McLennan; and that Mr. James Aird be secretary of the meeting."

Sir Edward Clouston then submitted the report of the directors as follows:

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1906: Balance of Profit and Loss account, 31st October, 1907... \$ 699,969.88 Profits for the year ending 31st October, 1906, after deducting charges of management, and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts... 1,957,568.68

Dividend 2-1-2 p.c. paid 1st March, 1908	\$ 360,000.00
Dividend 2-1-2 p.c. paid 1st June, 1908	360,000.00
Dividend 2-1-2 p.c. paid 1st Sept., 1908	360,000.00
Dividend 2-1-2 p.c. payable 1st Dec., 1908	360,000.00
Total	\$1,440,000.00
Amount credited to Ret. Account	2,440,000.00
Total	\$2,657,628.56

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward... \$ 217,628.56 Since the last Annual Meeting Branches have been opened at Stirling, Ont., Gretna, Man., Grimsby, Ont., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Hommer, B. C., and Sherbrooke, P.Q., and Sub-Agencies at Magrath, Alta., Cardston, Alta., and Peel Street (Montreal). The arrangements mentioned in our last report for opening a branch at Prince Rupert have not yet been completed. The Sub-Agencies at Sherman Avenue (Hamilton) and Queensville, Ont., have been closed.

With deep regret the Directors have to record the death of their esteemed colleague, Sir Robt. Reid, who has been a member of the Board for upwards of eight years.

The vacancy on the Board has been filled by the election of Mr. C. R. Hosmer.

All the Offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

(Signed) G. A. DRUMMOND, President.

Bank of Montreal, 7th December, 1906.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The General Statement of the position of the Bank 31st October, 1906, is as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$ 14,400,000.00
Ret. Account	\$12,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward	217,628.56
Total	\$26,617,628.56
Unclaimed Dividends	2,803.01
Quarterly Dividends payable 1st Dec. 1908.	360,000.00
Total	\$26,980,431.57
Notes of Bank in circulation	\$12,417,132.00
Deposits not bearing interest	28,766,918.22
Deposits bearing interest	105,192,365.65
Balances due to other banks in Canada	112,312.36
Total	\$156,488,728.23
Total	\$183,469,159.80

ASSETS

Gold and silver coin current	\$ 5,168,887.33
Government demand notes	9,542,088.25
Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	600,000.00
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain	7,331,267.66
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Foreign countries	11,959,588.00
Call and short loans in Great Britain and United States	40,689,956.00
Total	\$59,980,811.66
Dominion and Provincial Government securities	956,560.07
Railway and other Bonds, debentures and stocks	8,105,233.57
Notes and cheques of other Banks	3,492,718.65
Total	\$78,446,296.53
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches	600,000.00
Current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets	\$94,769,020.73
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise	176,404.85
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	64,437.69
Total	\$95,022,863.27
Total	\$183,469,159.80

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 31st October, 1906.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the directors' report, said:—

A year ago business in the United States was staggering under a sudden collapse of credit and acute money stringency, while in Canada the brakes had been applied and the slowing down process had begun. To-day the situation is much improved, confidence has been largely restored, credit is again good, the money markets of the world are abnormally easy, but the volume of trade has been considerably diminished. Measured by the value of imports, the shrinkage in Canada within a year has been approximately twenty per cent, viz., from \$362,460,000 to \$297,300,000, the figures being for the 12 months ending October 1st, 1907, and 1906 respectively.

On the other hand, the value of domestic exports in the same period has been well maintained, being \$291,500,000, as against \$244,200,000 last year.

The daily business of the country, as gauged by bank note circulation, at no time showed a shrinkage exceeding 5 per cent.

In view of the great excess to which imports had grown over domestic exports, amounting to upwards of 100 million in 1907, the subsequent contraction in imports must be regarded as a healthy condition. The gap between exports and imports may be still further con-

tracted with advantage, and it is to be hoped that this process will be steadily continued. No doubt this reform was assisted by the repeated recommendations of economy emanating from all financial quarters, and it is gratifying to note that the liquidation process compelled by monetary conditions has been accomplished in Canada with, upon the whole, little disturbance, and practically without any great disaster.

Commercial loans have been reduced by the banks sixty millions, or upwards of 1 1/2 per cent., with a contraction of less than 5 per cent. in the volume of domestic trade as measured by note circulation.

Immigration has fallen off about 50 per cent., but the quality of labor has been good, farmers and farm laborers predominating.

The great feature of the year has been the excellent crops secured by the Northwest Provinces, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, variously estimated as in wheat 105 to 115 million bushels; oats, 100 million bushels; barley, 25 million bushels; in addition, crops of flax, potatoes, etc. The money value will approximate 125 million dollars, earned by a territory practically deserted up to a comparatively recent date. We have further from the same territory the report that an unusually large percentage of fall ploughing has been done, that the land is in the very best condition, and a very considerable increase in acreage indicated for next season.

The export demand for our surplus

farm products has been above the average, and a large proportion of these has already been marketed. In Ontario and Quebec, however, the brilliant prospects of spring were somewhat clouded over by a long-continued mid-summer drought. As regards the special business of this port, the export of wheat and oats were in excess of last year, being respectively 27,485,034 and 1,268,803 bushels. Most other grains were somewhat short.

Shipping—There is widespread depression in shipping, the extent of which may be imagined from a report from the North of England that about a million tons of steamers were already laid up, and many more will require to go into the ranks of the unemployed during the winter. Notwithstanding this the trade of the St. Lawrence has fairly well held its own. Some voyages no doubt were unremunerative on account of vacant space, but both passengers and freight were, upon the whole, profitable, which is another proof of the advantages which the St. Lawrence route possesses. The tendency in all new vessels is towards increased size and carrying capacity, demanding due provision in all harbor and channel work of the future.

The Lumber Trade—The exports of lumber and deals for the past year to both Europe and the United States have fallen below those of the year previous both in volume and value. Pine deals have declined \$2 per 1000 feet, and spruce \$3 per 1000 feet, from which decline there has already been a partial recovery. This is considered as a favorable omen, and a sign that the depression which has hung over the lumber trade for some time past is about to be dispersed, and that a more active business in the future may be looked for.

The British market shows an improvement. Liverpool advances being of a more cheerful tone. Quebec pine and spruce deals are being enquired for, and as stocks are somewhat heavy, their realization would be a great help to the trade.

The opinion seems to prevail that the turning point has been reached, and that better times are near at hand.

Exports—As regards the exportable products, it may be said that eggs, cheese, ham, bacon and meats, butter and apples, all showed a falling off, and wholesale grocery houses after having felt the depression in business in the past year, now speak of a decided improvement, with brightening prospects for the coming year.

Exports of Produce—The value of the principal exports of produce from this port during the past season of navigation are compared as follows: Grain and flour... \$32,948,000 Butter and cheese... 19,157,000 Hams and bacon... 2,101,000

Total... \$54,206,000

If to the above we add the exports of cattle, \$4,716,700, we have a grand total of \$58,922,700.

Dry goods—The effects of the panic of last October were not immediately felt by the dry goods trade. The general trade was so good in 1907 that the full effect did not appear until January, 1908. For six months previous to that a certain amount of taking in of extra canvas had been going on, as money had been very scarce. Arrangements had been made before October for a probable decrease in sales for spring, 1908, but the decrease in turn-over was a great deal more than anticipated, reaching as much as 20 to 30 per cent. from 1st January to 1st June. After that the improvement began, and for the fall six months the loss of business was about half this amount, or 15 per cent.

Buying has been conducted everywhere on conservative lines for next spring season, 1909, which is just beginning. Orders taken in advance by the travellers are very fair.

The capacity of the Canadian cotton mills and calico printers is likely to be taxed in many lines to its full capacity, as they have received large orders which last year were placed in Manchester. Fine and coarse wools have advanced in England, and manufacturers of woollen dress goods in France have refused orders, except at an advance in price.

The good crops have helped collection very much, and the financial state of the retail trade is very satisfactory. Comparatively few bad debts have been made by the wholesale trade during the year. This is one of the features of this panic, as the Bank of Montreal returns show. Generally the prospects seem distinctly improved, and the outlook decidedly hopeful.

Iron and Hardware—While some of our large wholesale firms complain that business has fallen off, in the past year, everything points to an increased trade in the future. Manufacturers of iron and steel report increasing orders for future delivery, and a heavy spring business is anticipated.

Leather—Both business and profits have been curtailed in the past year owing partly to the increased price of hides, and the low price of leather, but prospects for the coming year are most encouraging. The allied trade of boots and shoes shows very similar results for the year.

Railway construction—The past year certainly was, and the present holds out the prospect of being emphatically the era of railway construction. The Grand Trunk Pacific between Prince Rupert and Moncton is likely to occupy a considerable time, while it cannot be overlooked that most of the other railways in the country have been occupied with extensions, much greater than the public have any idea of. For example the Canadian Pacific Railway at the end of June had over 700 miles under construction in different sections of the country, and the Canadian Northern was also engaged in increasing its mileage in Quebec and

At the Theatre and on the Street Ladies are Admired

Nothing gives a more Beautiful Effect than Smart

FURS

Ours give to those who wear them "A Truly Queenly Air" The creations of "Desjardins" are unique as regards matching, cut, making, fit and finish. There is no hitch. Our immense counters, of world-wide reputation overflowing with those lovely furs which the ladies are crazy to possess.

40%

Our large financial organization, the immense amount of business we do, our exceptional chances of purchasing—always for cash, our direct relations with the breeders and the first purveyors themselves; all this enables us to offer a superior value at 40 per cent. cheaper than the ordinary quality. We will prove it to you.

CHAS. DESJARDINS & Co.

485 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST.

For Their Beauty and... Their Clothes!

LADIES' COATS

- In MUSKRAT, lined with satin or silk, semi-fitting, very smart and quite new from \$40.00
- In GRAY SQUIRREL, lined according to taste with satin or silk, well made and first class finish, from \$50.00
- In ELECTRIC SEAL (our specialty), for all sizes, smart cut, perfect fit, from \$18.00

Also a splendid assortment of Coats and Capes for Ladies and Young Girls, either in Russian Pony, Caracul, Persian Lamb, Mink, Zibeline, Russian Marten, etc., etc.

OPERA CAPES

A splendid line of these elegant Wraps, richly fur-trimmed. We can satisfy the most fastidious with our hundreds of different models in all prices.

Have you seen those graceful?

FUR BONNETS

of which our millinery Specialists alone have the secret?

MEN'S OVERCOATS

In beautiful heavy cloth, new coat, lined, or only trimmed with Fur \$25 and upwards

St. Joseph's Home Fund

The actual date of Father Holland's birthday has passed and we had hoped that a goodly sum would have been realized to present to him on Sept. 19th; but so many have been out of the city during the summer that our appeal failed to reach them and consequently nothing like the necessary amount came in. However, every day is a birthday—somebody's—so if each one contributed, his number of years either in dollars or cents, quite a comfortable sum in a little while would be realized. We thank those who answered our appeal and trust that those who have not already done so will send in their mite to help a worthy cause—To pay off the debt on the St. Joseph's Home for Working Boys. A cent will be as welcome as a dollar and will be acknowledged in issue following receipt.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON.

FOR ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FUND.

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

For New and Old Subscribers.

Rates: City, U. S. and Foreign \$1.50. Newfoundland and Canada, \$1.00.

FILL OUT THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO THE TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL.

Please send me "The True Witness" for.....months from.....190...for which I enclose \$.....
Name of Subscriber.....
P. O. Address.....
If you are a new subscriber, write "new" here.....

(Continued on Page 8.)

Ralph Fenton's Wife.

The breakfast room at Fenton Hall was a pleasant apartment. It was wainscoted in old oak, and somewhat plainly and substantially furnished; but two large windows looked out on an expanse of lawn where in flower beds were cut; and through an opening in the woods that partly surrounded the mansion, a view of undulating pasture land met the eye. The birds were singing musically from shrub and tree, and butterflies and bees were flitting about, and the scent of sweet pea and mignonette came with the breeze that slightly stirred the lace hangings of the window.

The party at the breakfast table numbered three. Mr. Fenton was a man of well over sixty years of age, whose square jaw and chin bespoke determination and perhaps obstinacy. His wife was slightly younger than he. She had been a handsome woman in her youth, and ill-health and some sorrows had not entirely deprived her of all her charm. She had finished her breakfast, and was attending to the wants of a tiny kitten, while her husband and his nephew were still engaged with their knives and forks.

"You'll see Jackson to-day, Harold," the elder man said. "Make him understand once and for all that I won't lower the rent of the farm."

"Very well," Harold said quietly. "I wonder why the post isn't here?"

Mr. Fenton grumbled. "The man gets later and later. I shall really—oh, here's the bag at last—a bulky one, too!"

The greater part of the contents of the letter bag were retained by Mr. Fenton. Mrs. Fenton had few intimate acquaintances, and fewer relatives; while Harold Fenton received the bulk of his correspondence in another way.

"Catch me acting again as executor for any one!" Mr. Fenton said angrily, after a few minutes, and he pushed a large packet to one side. "I thought I had finished with poor Forrest's affairs, and now there's a new complication. His son, you may remember, died in India some months before his father. He was an extravagant young man and died in debt. That packet contains letters and papers sent to Captain Forrest by the Great Britain. The vessel was lost, and it is only recently that the mail she carried has been recovered. I'll have to look into the papers, I suppose."

Mr. Fenton devoted himself again to his letters.

"The impertinence!" he ejaculated suddenly, his voice shaking with passion.

Mrs. Fenton looked up from her work of feeding the kitten.

"What is the matter?" she asked gently.

"It is some doctor who writes to me," Mr. Fenton fumbled with the sheet. "Yes, Philip Norton. Well, Dr. Norton tells me it is my duty to see after his patient, Mrs. Ralph Fenton—"

"Oh, is she ill?" Mrs. Fenton inquired, with evident solicitude.

"I don't know. How should I. Probably it is only a plan to extort money from me. The woman has no claim on me—none at all," Mr. Fenton went on.

"Certainly not," his nephew agreed.

"No," the elder man stormed. "She bewitched, befuddled the lad into marrying her. When I think of Ralph married to an Irishwoman and a Catholic! And he couldn't stand it long. He died, poor boy! He paid for his folly by his early death."

"Our dear Ralph's death was due to an accident," Mrs. Fenton remarked gently. "He was knocked down by a street van, you remember."

"Who knows exactly? That was her story. And now this Dr. Norton suggests I should see after Mrs. Barrymore! How dare he!"

"But the child?" Mrs. Fenton said.

"The child! Didn't I offer to take the boy if she would give up all claim to him? She wouldn't."

Mrs. Fenton sighed. "Neither should I in her place," she answered, with quiet firmness.

"And thereby she showed her stupidity and selfishness. Eh, Harold?"

"Yes, uncle," Harold assented. "The child would have led a different life here from what he must be leading in London."

"With his mother on the stage," Mr. Fenton added.

"O Robert, not the poor girl sings only at concerts. She isn't on the stage," Mrs. Fenton interposed.

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease.

"If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent hospital. "I can do no more than to say that heart disease is no more common than the word imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large."

"Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the attack comes that kills that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent."

"Has a doubtfully heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and tear of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble."

There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering in any way from heart trouble to try a course of **DR. WOOD'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**.

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25. All dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by Geo. T. Millar, Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Well, I'm not going to do anything," Mr. Fenton said decisively. "Nothing whatever. You can't deny that Ralph went to the bad from the time of his marriage?"

"Oh, no! At first he was really happy," Mrs. Fenton replied. "His letters seemed so cheerful."

"And didn't I give them a fairly decent sum of money? What became of it all? Didn't Ralph die in beggary? And now you plead for the woman that ruined him. If he had married Grace Morley, things would have been different. I told him plainly I should never countenance his marriage to an Irish girl. He married her, all the same; and I gave him what I considered proper, and washed my hands of them utterly. I am glad I did so—glad I never set eyes on the woman's face."

"But surely you will do something," Mrs. Fenton began.

Her husband interrupted her.

"No, and neither shall you," he chuckled. "I'll take good care you shan't have the address, Agnes. Now Harold, don't forget about Jackson. I am going to my study to look over these letters of Captain Forrest's."

"They are probably not very important," Harold said carelessly.

"No, I dare say not. Had poor old Forrest lived, they would have been read by him. Now it is my duty to at least glance over them."

Mr. Fenton's study was by no means as cheerful a room as the one he had quitted; and he sat for some minutes staring at the book-lined walls in gloomy thought. Stern as he was, he had loved the boy whose marriage led to his expulsion from his father's house; and, as he sat, there came to him memories of far-off days, when the patter of tiny feet and the beating of impatient childish hands on the study door had often roused him. Perhaps Ralph had done spoiled a little, he thought.

He had once laughed at his son's determination to have his own way, at his open-handed generosity, his love of games of chance, his forgetfulness of more serious things. But Mr. Fenton, bred in the olden school, had hated both the sister and Rome, and his son's marriage was never forgiven. His nephew Harold had been brought to the Hall to take up the position of heir.

"And I can't like the fellow, after all," Mr. Fenton muttered half aloud. "I can't like him, somehow."

He turned resolutely to the table where lay the letters that had gone down in the Great Britain, and opened the packet containing them. The letters were little injured by their immersion beneath the waves, nor were the first batch he read of any particular importance. He lifted one—almost the last—and started.

"How like Ralph's writing!" he said, and opened it.

As he read, his healthy-hued face blanched slowly; he gasped as the paper fell from his hand, and then sat motionless for a second or two.

"I must read it again," he muttered. "I have read it wrongly. Ralph could not have done such a thing."

He lifted the discolored, closely-written sheet and read once more:

"Dear Forrest—I am in no end of a hole, and you must do something to get me out of it, seeing that it was partly through you I got into it. You remember the bill we were owing to old Bathby, the Jew. Well, he came down on me for it at a very inopportune moment. You know the pater discarded me on my marriage, and I found a situation in the big commercial house of Bennet Bros. My salary is fairly good, and Mrs. and I were joggling along comfortably enough, down came Bathby, the old wretch! And then the devil put in my way the very sum I needed. It was paid into Bennet's and was not likely to be missed till the half-yearly audit. I took it all the faster that I was on for a good thing in the Grand National. Well, my horse never saw the winning post, and now disaster is ahead. Wire me all the money you can lay your hands on. There is no good in applying to the pater. He has washed his hands of me. I don't like to think of Mary, poor girl. For God's sake, send what money you can. Faithfully yours,

RALPH FENTON.

The man groaned, "O my son, my son!" and folded up the paper mechanically. "I must go to London and see the Bennets. There was no public disclosure, or I should have known. O, Ralph, Ralph, I thought you were at least honest!"

An hour later Mr. Fenton set out for London. Harold was away interviewing the discontented farmer, and Mrs. Fenton was rambling in the grounds. He merely left a message that he had gone to London, and did not know when he would return.

"They'll think it has something to do with Forrest's affairs. Poor Agnes! She must not know."

The house of Bennet Bros. lay far out of town in London, and it was some time before he procured a private interview with Ambrose Bennet, the head of the firm.

"I have come," said Mr. Fenton, more awkwardly than ever he had spoken before. "I was my son, Ralph Fenton, once a clerk of yours."

"Yes," Mr. Bennet briefly assented.

"Did he have any money from you at the time of his death?"

Mr. Bennet's eyes lowered a moment.

"How do you ask now?" he inquired, with a frown.

"The difference was much less. He had his wife's letter to the speak-

er, who merely glanced at it. "I see you know. Yes; your son fraudulently retained a sum of almost three thousand pounds belonging to the firm. It has been paid, however, long since."

"Paid! By whom?"

"By his wife, the bravest little woman I have ever known."

"But—"

"Wait, please! I shall tell you all. Your son took the money, honestly intending, like many another weak-minded mortal, to pay it back. The loss was discovered before he could do so. We ought naturally to have prosecuted and so we should have done but for Mrs. Fenton. You are lucky in your daughter-in-law, sir."

Mr. Fenton did not speak, and Mr. Bennet resumed.

"She came to us as soon as she knew, and neither wept nor moaned. She was Irish—any one would have known that by her eyes—and I presume belonged to an old family. She had no money to speak of, but she had a few old family articles of jewelry—the Irish value such things highly. These she sold, and in one way or another, realized more than half the money her husband had taken. It was a most unusual thing to do, but I took the money and held my tongue. Her husband was killed in an accident soon after, and that plucky little woman, sir, being at concert a day after day and night after night till she paid me the balance of the money. And she could sing like a bird, though her heart was broken. I went—I'm not ashamed to say—to as many of the concerts she sang at as I could, paying my guinea or half guinea freely. Oh, she was a rare one! But I've lost track of her—I haven't heard of her lately."

"She is dying," Mr. Fenton said slowly.

"Dying! Ah! Well, yes, one would expect that. She had plenty of grit but little stamina. I should say. Poor thing—poor little woman!"

It was evening when Mr. Fenton reached the house where his daughter-in-law resided. She was lying on a sofa near the window when the landlady ushered him into the tiny room; and the first thing Mr. Fenton was conscious of was the light in the blue-gray Irish eyes that looked far too big for the small, drawn features. Then he was kneeling by the couch, telling her who he was, gently stroking the wasted hands, and brokenly speaking of the beauties of the country round Fenton Hall.

"But," Mrs. Fenton said, "I can't give up my boy."

"You need not. No; you will come and grow strong and well among us. His grandmother will welcome you both warmly."

"But"—the pallid face flushed and paled—"he is a Catholic, and Mrs. Fenton may not like us."

"I shall never interfere in your religion."

"But," tears were rising in the woman's eyes. "I don't understand. Ralph—poor Ralph—always said you would never—"

"My dear, we will never speak of the past. I have learned much to-day. You and your boy shall be perfectly free. And, on my wife's part, I can promise you a royal welcome. What's the baby's name?"

"Bob."

"Ah, poor Ralph! Now, that will do! Don't cry—don't cry!"

In spite of the doctor's predictions Mrs. Fenton did not die. Perhaps it was, as Mr. Bennet declared, her natural grit, perhaps the balmy country air and freedom from stress and anxiety; but, at any rate, Mrs. Fenton slowly fought her way back to health and strength. She and her mother-in-law were the best of friends and old and young Robert the closest of companions. The latter couple enjoy themselves at all seasons, but never more so than during the two summer weeks in each year when Mr. Bennet of Bennet Bros. allows himself a short holiday at Fenton Hall—Magdalen Rock, in Ave Maria.

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"But"—the pallid face flushed and paled—"he is a Catholic, and Mrs. Fenton may not like us."

"I shall never interfere in your religion."

"But," tears were rising in the woman's eyes. "I don't understand. Ralph—poor Ralph—always said you would never—"

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The Stabat Mater.

Sad Story of Its Composer.

A great many people whose devotion to the Way of the Cross is helped by the hearing of the "Stabat Mater," would like to know something of its origin.

The "Stabat Mater" was written by "Jacopone" da Todi—Italian for "Silly Jack." He was born of a good family in Todi, a village in the province of Umbria, in the year 1200. He graduated with high honors at the University of Bologna, taking the degree of doctor of law. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and although he led a dissipated life, soon became one of the most successful and wealthy young men in the province. It was then he married Vanna di Bernidino di Guidone, a beautiful, highly accomplished and most virtuous young lady, in whose veins coursed the blue blood of the Ghibellines. He had not been married one year, when, at a celebration of public games, on a certain fete day, which both he and his wife attended, he, in the capacity of one of the participants in the game, suddenly the temporary structures in which the audience was assembled fell in ruins, and most of it, including the fair Vanna, was crushed beneath the debris. Almost frenzied with grief, the young husband sought his wife whom he found bleeding and fatally injured. It was when he discovered that she wore beneath her splendid gown a shirt of hair cloth. "It was for you," she told him, and with these words she died. Poor Jacopone, for the first time in his life he realized that he had been trading "the primrose path of dalliance, not reckoning his own rede."

Thereafter, having sold all his possessions and given the proceeds to the poor, he wandered about his native town bare-headed, barefooted and in rags. The boys gathered around and mocked him. He feigned madness in order to punish himself for his love of vainglory and pride of intellect, and he was called "Jacopone"—the silly one. But often when his deriders hemmed him in, he turned upon them and preached to them, admonishing them to give up their sinful ways and lead better lives. For ten years he led this kind of a life, until he entered a Franciscan convent as a Lesser Brother.

He had hoped to find peace but having become involved in difficulties with the Pope, he was excommunicated and imprisoned. It is pleasing, however, for Catholics to know that three years before his death he was absolved from excommunication, and died fortified by the Sacraments of the Church, on Christmas night, in 1306, just as the priest in the convent chapel was intoning the "Gloria in Excelsis."

It is not known just where he wrote the "Stabat Mater." It is more than likely that it was the work of years, for such masterpieces are not usually dashed off at one sitting. We have said masterpiece for such it is, as unique in its way as any of those painted by Raphael or chiseled by Angelo. "The Catholic liturgy," as we are told by Ozanam, "has nothing more touching than this sad lament whose monotonous strophes fall like tears so sweet that there can be here recognized a sorrow wholly divine and consoled by the angels." And Ludwig Tieck says of it: "The loveliness of sorrow in the depth of pain, the smiling in tears, the childlike simplicity, which touches on the brightest heaven, had to me never before risen so bright in the soul. I had to turn away to hide my tears, especially at the place. 'Vidit suum dulcem natum.'"

It has, moreover, been illustrated by some of the greatest painters, and set to music by some of the world's leading composers. Guido Reni, Salvi Sassoferrato and Carlo Dolci, each devoted a canvas to the Mater Dolorosa. Titian added two, and Murillo and Brockman each one. Lazzero devoted a canvas to the illustration of the poem which he calls the "Stabat Mater;" this is the only painting by that name which we know of. As to the musical settings, there is first of all the old Gregorian Chant tune, to which the words are usually sung in our churches. Palestrina was the first to set it to more elaborate music; he wrote it for double choruses, with an occasional quartette but the words of the hymn are never repeated, consequently the work is not of any considerable length. Rossini's melodious music is beautiful in itself but it is rather operatic in its character, and but little in keeping with the spirit of the text. The "Stabat Mater" of Anton Dvorak comes nearer to this; it is one of the best creations. The concluding number is especially effective, and we are told by an eminent musical critic that "for rugged power and drastic energy it reminds us of Beethoven in one of his loftiest moods." It has also been put to music by Pergolesi, Hady, Bellini, Neukamm and Meyerbeer.

It may naturally be asked whether this was the only poem its author wrote. We are told by his biographer that he wrote a number of prose articles in which he attacked the corruption of the society in his day, and also wrote a number of other hymns. But the "Stabat Mater" was his masterpiece, and it is sufficient to immortalize him.—Cork Examiner.

Further Nominations in Roman Curia.

In addition to the appointments already noted in the True Witness, the Holy Father has made the following nominations necessitated by the going into force of the new constitution, and the change in the apportionment of the work of the various congregations:

The Holy Father, by biglietti of the Secretariate of State, has been pleased to make the following nominations:

Consultors of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation: (Besides Mons. Assor of the Holy Office and Mons. Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Consultors ex officio); Mons. Tommaso Maria Granello, O.P., Archbishop of Seleucia of Syria, Commissary of the Holy Office; Mons. Abele Gilbert, Bishop of Arignano; Mons. Basilio Pompili, Luigi Vecchia, Michele Lega, Francesco Faber, Giovanni Bonzano and Revs. Francis Xavier Wernz, S.J., and Henry Le Flock.

Consultors of the Sacred Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments: Mons. Domenico Taccone-Gallucci, Titular Archbishop of Castanza, Very Rev. Seraphim Many, C.S.S., and the Revs. Pio Bucceroni, S.J., Pie de Langone, O. C., Vincenzo Fernandez y Villa, O.S.A., Giovanni Moraletta, O.M., Pietro Vidali, S.J., Terenzio Moretti, P.S., Alexis Lepicier, S.M., and Gioacchino da Sam Simone Stock, C.S.

Consultors of the Sacred Congregation of the Council: Mons. Augusto Sili, Archbishop of Caesarea; Mons. Carlo Lombardi, Luigi Sincero, Salvatore Talamo, Bernardo Colombo and the Revs. Americo De-Vilacqua, Angelo Rotta, Alfonso Eschbach, O. S. S., Paolo Smolkowski, C.R.D.N., Benedetto Giotti, S.J., Bernardino Klumper, O.M., Giovanni Muzzitelli, C.R.S., Alfonso Fabre, O.M.V., Pio da San Giuseppe, C.S., Giovanni Marengo of the Salesians of Don Bosco, Raffaele Santafrocca, S.P.

Adjutors of the Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota: Rev. Emanuele Cecchiari for Mons. Leg. Dean; Rev. Giacomo Sols, for Mons. Contini-Riccardi; Sig. Avv. Attilio Agliardi for Mons. Sebastianelli, Sig. Dott. Arturo Benedetti for Mons. Lombardi; Sig. Avv. Ettore Liberali for the Rev. Henry Many, C.S.S.; Sig. Avv. Paolo Nardini for Mons. Ferreri; Sig. Avv. Renato Galli for Mons. Prior, Sig. Francesco Persani for Mons. Martini; Sig. Avv. Ivo Canali for Mons. Sinero and Rev. Pietro Rossetti for Mons. Persiani.

For Burns and Scalds.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will take the fire out of a burn or scald more rapidly than any other preparation. It should be at hand in every kitchen so that it may be available at any time. There is no preparation so simple, just apply the oil to the burn or scald and the pain will abate and in a short time cease altogether.

Communications to Congregations.

With the coming into force of the regulations laid down by the Constitution "Sapientia, Consilia" and the subdivisions of the Congregations, those having business with the various departments of the Roman Curia will have to address their communications to the several con-

gregations interested, instead of to Propaganda as in the past. The various offices with the subjects under their control are given as follows: Communications are to be sent to the Holy Office, Palazzo del Santo Uffizio, concerning indulgences; to the Consistorial, Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, concerning all matters relating to the government of dioceses, diocesan reports, Apostolic Visitations and the Seminaries; to the Congregation of the Sacraments, Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, concerning the discipline of the Sacraments, dispensations for Holy Orders, matrimonial dispensations and cases; to the Congregation of the Council, Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, for dispensations for fasting and abstinence, and for all matters concerning tests, confraternities, associations, alms, Masses, benefices, ecclesiastical property and the examination of local Councils; to the Congregation of Religious, Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, for all matters concerning Religious as such, to the Congregation of the Propaganda, Palazzo della Propaganda, for all matters concerning Prefectures and Vicariates Apostolic; to the Congregation of Sacred Rites, Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, for dispensations, requiems and relics; to the Penitentiaria, Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, for dispensations in foro interno; to the Tribunal of the Rota, Palazzo della Dataria Apostolica, in all contentious matters of appeal to the Holy See; to the Tribunal of the Signatura,

BOYS and GIRLS

CONNIE'S POEM

Constantia Merivale, aged thirteen had an inspiration; she would write a poem. Her class at school had been studying the life and poetry of Longfellow; why not imitate not only the sweetness and purity of his character, but his writings themselves?

"I'm sure I could do it," said Constantia in the privacy of her little bedroom that night; and she braided her soft brown hair to the rhythm of "Tell me not in mournful numbers."

"Next morning she was up first and early; and, as she dressed, she composed her first line:

"We must always do our duty—"

"Connie!" came up from below in a pleasant voice.

"Yes, mother; I'm almost ready."

"I'm sorry, dear, but the milkman hasn't come, and baby must have his milk. Will you step round to Marshall's and get a quart? There is just time before breakfast."

Connie gave one glance at her pencil and paper, and resolutely shut them up in her writing desk.

"Yes, mother," she called down cheerily; "I'm coming."

There was no need of a hat; for it was a bright May morning, and the grocery was only two blocks away. Just stopping for her good-morning kiss, which neither she nor her mother ever forgot, she danced off like a sunbeam, returning presently with the milk and sitting down to her breakfast with a most prosaic appetite.

Little did Mrs. Merivale think that her daughter was repeating to herself, as she ate her breakfast, "Always do your duty, do your duty."

After breakfast there were the dishes, and Bob to get ready for school with luncheon and properly tied neckwear, then she had to start for school herself.

It was hard work to keep her poem out of her mind during study hours, or to refrain from scribbling, "I'm going to write a poem like Longfellow" on a piece of paper, and passing it to Lizzie Retts, her particular girl friend, but she resolved to learn the lesson first, and then to practice verse making. She had decided upon "beauty" to rhyme with "duty."

At recess she confided her project to Lizzie, who was duly impressed.

"Where will you have it printed?" she asked, in avestruck tones.

"I don't know," answered Constantia, "dreamily. I haven't decided. Harper's monthly, I guess, or the Ladies' Home Journal."

"Oh, that will be splendid! Have it in the Journal. Mother takes that—so I can see it. When will it come out?"

"Let me see. The June number comes next week; I suppose I shall have to wait for the next one. I haven't told mother about it, but I'm going to do it."

She wrote a story for a paper once. It's in her scrap-book. So she knows."

The bell rang and there was a rush for the school room. Recitation followed recitation, partial payments and the boundaries of Brazil quite drove out all thoughts of the poem.

As soon as dinner was over and the dishes washed, Constantia dried her little pink hands and started for her room. But alas for human calculations, and flights of genius!

"Connie, dear," began Mrs. Merivale, in a rather abstracted tone, as she placed the last cup and saucer on the closet shelf, "have you anything special to do for the next hour?"

"Why—why, no, mother; nothing that I can't put off, if there's something you want me for."

"Bobbie tore a great hole in his trousers coming home from school. He climbed a tree and tried to slide down too fast, he says. Now I have a lot of work to do this afternoon; and, if you could sew up that hole—it's just a three-cornered rip—it would help me very much. You're such a nice little mender you can do it just as neatly as I could, and I really don't see how I can spare the time. At 3 o'clock I must go over to Brookville in the stage to meet your father."

"Oh, I can do it all right, mother," said Constantia cheerfully.

"And I can be making up, all to myself, without writing down," she reflected.

A warm kiss was her immediate reward, received in advance, and soon she was bending over the torn trousers, repeating to herself:

"We must always do our duty, though it's often very hard; then our lives will be full of beauty."

"That doesn't sound right, there are too many words in it."

"Then our lives—then our lives—"

Well, the hour passed; the trousers were mended; and Mrs. Merivale came down in bonnet and coat, when the front door bell rang sharply. Connie was already on her way upstairs, but was recalled by her mother's voice.

"Connie, it's a message from poor old Mrs. Means; you know she fell two weeks ago and broke her hip. She's too poor to afford a nurse, and her niece who takes care of her has an errand in town this afternoon. She wants me to come and sit up with her for an hour or two. Now I must go over for your father; he'll expect me—"

"I'll go over to Mrs. Means," broke in Connie, with just a suspicion of a tremble in her voice. Her eyes were very bright. "She always wants me to read to her, and I'll like so much."

"But, dear, I hate to have you give up this bright afternoon," hesitated Mrs. Merivale. "And Mrs. Means is not so easy to get along with. She suffers a good deal with that weight—"

"Oh, she won't be cross with me," said Connie. "Tell her I'll come right down," she added to the boy who had brought the message.

"Mother's going over to Brookville, or she'd come herself."

"Mother's girl?" said Mrs. Merivale, softly, with a loving little hug. "You're a comfort, dear, every day of your life." And away ran Connie, happily, with Miss Wilkins under her arm and sunshine in her heart.

It was 5 o'clock when she was released from Mrs. Means' bedside. The poor old soul, stretched out flat in bed, with a heavy weight tied to her foot, was pathetically glad to see the fresh young face, and listened eagerly to the magazine story—and—well, there were the bustle and rejoicing over the return of father after his week's absence; and then came supper, the happy family hour afterward, when they all sat in the living room, and father told of what and whom he had seen told it was time for bed. That night when Connie was all ready for bed and alone in the little room that was all her own, mother stole in for a few minutes.

"And how is little daughter to-night?"

"Oh, mother, I have had such a happy day all through. And yet it hasn't been one bit like I had planned."

Then she told her mother about the poem she had no chance to write.

"We must always do our duty," said the mother's voice softly.

"Why, mother, that was the first line of my poem!"

"Well, daughter, you have lived your poem today."

THE ROAD TO SLUMBER LAND.

When bedtime comes, Nurse cuddles me

Up in her arms, just so—

And hums a little, sleepy song

While rocking to and fro;

And clinging tight to her strong hand,

We take the Road to Slumber Land!

I do not know how far we go,

It's not so very long,

For Nurse says I am always there

Before she's through her song!

But, in the morning when I wake,

I couldn't tell what path we take!

It's nice to rock to Slumber Land,

Too big for Nurse dear to hold,

All legs and arms—and, oh,

I can't help wondering, when I'm grown,

If I can find the road alone!

—Mazie V. Caruthers.

DO YOU KNOW

"Oh, dear!" Dot looked in dismay at the letter in her pocket. She had been so sure she had dropped it into the postbox, as she had promised Aunt Charlotte that morning. It was a good thing she had found it now.

She mailed the letter and went home. She expected that Aunt Charlotte would ask her about it, and of course she was going to tell the truth. But instead Aunt Charlotte asked her how she got along in her arithmetic, and whether Annie Clifford was well enough to be back in school yet. All through supper Dot waited for the question that did not come.

After all it could not make any particular difference whether a letter was mailed at half-past eight in the morning, or half-past five in the afternoon. To be sure Aunt Charlotte had said, "Now post this letter the very first thing, Dot, before you have time to forget it."

But if she had really cared she would have thought to ask her if she had done so. Besides, the letter was only to Uncle John, and he had not been gone three days.

The evening dragged. Dot had hard work to keep her mind on her books and was glad when bedtime came. But long after the quiet breathing in the next room told that Aunt Charlotte was asleep, Dot tossed about in her bed, unable to think of anything but the letter that had not been mailed on time. Presently her restless movements awakened her aunt.

"What is it, dear?" the kind voice questioned. "Haven't you been asleep?"

"No'm."

"Are you sick, child?"

"No'm."

"Come here, dear," Aunt Charlotte

to's outstretched arms welcomed a little white-robed figure that ran into them. "Something to 'fess, is it, Dot?" she asked tenderly.

"It isn't much, but it's something," Dot acknowledged. "I didn't post that letter."

She felt her aunt start. "Not when you told me I should," she hastily explained. "Not till half-past five. Does it make any difference, Aunt Charlotte?"

"A great difference, Dot. Your uncle was planning to sell a piece of property at Mayfield to-morrow, and I have just received some information which I think will lead him to wait. But that letter will not reach Denton till after he has left in the morning. We must communicate with him to-night."

"To-night, Aunt Charlotte!" There was consternation in Dot's tones, for even as she spoke the little clock on the mantel struck two.

"Yes, to-night. The telegraph office will be closed, and it's too late to wake up our neighbors and ask to use their telephone. We must go to the Central office. There's no help for it."

As long as she lives Dot will remember making a hurried toilet in the middle of the night, and starting out on a long, lonely walk to town. The moonlight and the stillness made the everyday world seem strange and unfamiliar, and she shivered, though the night was warm. It was a relief to reach the telephone office, where a sleepy girl operator roused herself and set to work to call up the hotel at Denton.

Aunt Charlotte laughed when her husband's voice reached her over the wires. "Don't be frightened, John; we've got the information which the delayed letter had contained. It will change your plans, won't it?" she asked in conclusion. "Yes, I thought so. Good-night!"

There was a faint light in the east when they reached home. "Almost sunrise, and you haven't had any sleep yet," said Aunt Charlotte, as pityingly as if it had not all been Charlotte's fault. "Sleep as late as you can in the morning, dear."

But Dot was thinking of something else. "The next time I've something to own up," she said with solemnity, "I won't wait till the middle of the night to do it."

ONE WOMAN'S STATEMENT

Tells Her Suffering Sisters to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Proved a Blessing to Her When Her Pains and Weakness Were Almost More Than She Could Bear.

St. George, Man., Dec. 7.—(Special).—Hoping to save her sister women in the West from pains and aches which come at the critical times in a woman's life, Mrs. Arsenne Vinet, of this place, has given the following statement for publication:

"I have brought up a large family and have always enjoyed good health until the last two years. I am fifty-four years of age and at the critical time of life that comes to every woman, I had pains in my right hip and shoulder. I could not lie down two minutes at a time without suffering the greatest agony. Sometimes I awakened, with a feeling as if some one had laid a piece of ice upon my head. Another time it would be a burning pain under the left shoulder.

"I took many medicines but could get no relief. All reading of cures of similar cases to my own by Dodd's Kidney Pills, led me to try them. They did wonders for me.

"I want all women to know what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. The woman who has sound Kidneys is safeguarded against ninety-ninths of the suffering that makes life a burden to the women of Canada.

History of the Church.

The slave was led out for martyrdom and the lions to torture him, but when he recognized his benefactor, he frowned on him, saved his life and ever afterwards followed him through the streets of Rome like a dog.

The wild-eyed tiger with his blood-colored tongue always hanging out, claims our attention next. Although not so strong as the lion, he is meanly ferocious and wantonly cruel. He is the tyrant among animals. He seizes and tears not only to pieces but devours his victim's flesh and drinks its blood, but even when his hunger is satisfied, he tears and massacres again. The lion, when he is captured young and reared with domestic animals, becomes easily accustomed to live and even to play innocently with them; he is meek towards his master and even caresses him, especially in early age, and if his native ferocity should come to the surface occasionally, he never wrecks it on those who have been good to him. The tiger is perhaps the only animal which cannot be tamed by man. A wild manner can do nothing with this naturally blood-thirsty brute; he will tear the hand that reaches him food, in the same way that he will the hand that strikes him, he roars in the presence of every living creature. His cruelty is so ferocious that he will destroy and devour his own children and their mothers that defend them. His rage seems to destroy all, he comes an obstacle to itself. God has anointed an obstacle to himself. God has anointed an obstacle to himself that there should be too many of

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE CAUTION. Put a strong glass on the label and examine it closely every time. Always look for the name "Gillett's." Like all good articles, which are extensively advertised, Gillett's Lye is frequently and very closely imitated. In some instances the imitations have actually copied directions and other printed matter from our label word for word. Be wise, and refuse to purchase imitation articles for they are never satisfactory. Insist On Getting Gillett's Lye and decline to accept anything that looks to be an imitation or that is represented to be "just as good" or "better," or "the same thing." In our experience of over fifty years in business we have never known of an imitation article that has been a success, for imitations are not reliable people. At the best the "just as good" kinds are only trashy imitations, so decline them with thanks every time. E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

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CONSTITIATION IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be at once attended to and corrected. MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS work on the bowels gently and naturally without weakening the body, but, on the contrary, toning it, and they will if persevered in relieve and cure the worst cases of constipation. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with sick headaches, constipation and catarrh of the stomach. I could get nothing to do me any good until I got a vial of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They did me more good than anything else I ever tried. I have no headaches or constipation, and the catarrh of the stomach is entirely gone. I feel like a new woman, thanks to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used in all about half a dozen vials." Price 25 cents a vial, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mail direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Read a FREE Book The PEDLAR People

Parish News of the Week

Subscriptions to the Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Father Holland Birthday Fund, including P. McDermott \$100.00, Robt. Archer 50.00, James Duggan, Quebec 20.00, etc.

DEDICATION OF BELLS AT ST. PATRICK'S ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Sunday next will be a red letter day in the history of St. Patrick's Church, when the blessing of the two bells to complete the peal of three will take place.

the members of the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's, will be dedicated before the break necessitated her removal to London for repairs.

BLESSING OF CHAPEL AT ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM, OUTREMONT.

A pleasant function took place at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Outremont, on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

On Sunday last, Rev. Father Gerald McShane, P.S.S., the pastor of St. Patrick's, in his capacity of spiritual director of the Orphan Asylum, blessed the chapel.

In the afternoon the trustees of the Orphan Asylum, with their wives went out to Outremont, to attend the first Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the new blessed chapel.

After the Benediction the children gave a most interesting entertainment, the various items on the programme, including songs, marches, fancy drills and other similar exercises being carried out with remarkable skill and precision.

At the end of the entertainment the various items on the programme, including songs, marches, fancy drills and other similar exercises being carried out with remarkable skill and precision.

MONTHLY CALENDAR

Monthly calendar for December 1908, listing days of the week and corresponding feast days such as St. Nicholas, St. Andrew, etc.

formally inaugurated on this occasion. The success of the informal function and the interest displayed augur well for the larger ceremony which will take place when the fire weather returns in the Spring, and the public at large is invited to participate in the formal inauguration of the institution.

Department of Public Works and Labour.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Honorable L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labour, P.Q., will be received at the Parliament Building, Quebec, on the 23rd of December, instant (1908), for the completion of the new jail of the District of Montreal.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque for sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00), drawn on a duly chartered bank and accepted by the same.

Application to the Legislature. Public notice is hereby given that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for the consolidation and revision of the law creating it, which is contained in section two, chapter four, of the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec, entitled "Physicians and Surgeons," and moreover for the purpose of changing this law, notably in that which concerns the creation of a medical board of examiners for the obtaining of the provincial license of medicine, the creation of various commissions with authorization by the Board of Governors to delegate their powers to these commissions, the repression of the illegal practice of medicine, the internal direction of its administration, the prolongation of the term of office of the governors, the annual contribution of the members of the College, the admission to the study of medicine, the privilege of more extended powers to the registrar, and in general for all purposes concerning the good working of the College.

BEAUDIN, LOPANGER, ST. GERMAIN & GIFFIN. Attorneys for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. Montreal, 7th of December, 1908.

The Bank of Montreal.

(Continued from Page 5.) no case have the note-holders suffered, and it is worthy of notice that since the circulation came more directly under the supervision of the Canadian Bankers' Association, there has been no failure of a bank which has disclosed any tampering with its circulation either by over-issue or otherwise.

Through the assistance of a number of the banks, the Government Bank is being liquidated without loss to its depositors. This was a case of "modern" banking, where unusual methods were adopted to protect the depositors, and depositors can hardly be blamed if in the future they look

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS

Table of fares for Christmas and New Year excursions, listing routes like Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, etc., and return dates.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Christmas AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

Table of fares for Grand Trunk Railway System during Christmas and New Year holidays, listing routes and return dates.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

CHRISTMAS AND New Year Holidays

Table of fares for Intercolonial Railway during Christmas and New Year holidays, listing routes and return dates.

Maritime Express

Table of fares for Maritime Express, listing routes like St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, etc., and return dates.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908. STORE CLOSED AT 6 P.M.

Tuques, Sashes, Mitts, Moccasins

Table of prices for various goods like Boys' Tuques, Girl's Tuques, Plain Knit Scotch Wool Tuques, etc.

SPECIAL

Sample Tuques, all colors, 50c. lines for 40c. each

Best Quality Moose Moccasins, Priced as Follows:

Table of prices for Moose Moccasins, listing items like Men's Moccasins, Ladies' and Boys' Moccasins, etc.

Everything in Ladies' Gloves

Table of prices for Ladies' Gloves, listing items like Ladies' Mocha Gloves, Ladies' Kid Gloves, etc.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED

that of a year ago is the world-wide plethora of money. The contrast is rendered greater by the fact that the late stringency was intensified by senseless hoarding, not only by individuals, but in some cases, by banks.

The Vice-President having seconded the motion, Mr. Roswell C. Fisher referred to the asset of \$600,000 for bank premises at Montreal and branches. "Last year we were told no reason was seen for altering the statement. I think there is one, as the shareholders do not know in the slightest degree the value of the premises, and therefore cannot criticize the expenditure. If we knew approximately how much was being spent in additions to bank premises all over this country, we would probably be in a position to criticize. We might also say it statements are not correct in one case, how are we to know that the others are not equally incorrect?"

The Vice-President—"The new board coming in will take the matter into consideration and see if they will alter the formal statement. I think that, if an error at all, it is an error on the right side, and if all the bank's assets were valued in the same way as its real estate, the shareholders should be very well satisfied as to its position."

The motion for the adoption of the directors' report was then put, and was carried unanimously. Mr. B. A. Boas remarked: "Before moving the resolution I hold in my hand, I have a few words to say, and I have no doubt all the shareholders will join with me in congratulating our vice-president on the great honor which has been shown him by His Majesty the King. We all trust he will live for many years to enjoy the distinction and to be the guiding spirit of this Bank. I now move: "That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, the Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank."

This was unanimously concurred in after which Mr. Charles R. Hosmer moved: "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, the Inspectors, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year." This was seconded by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and was unanimously agreed to. The Vice-President, in returning thanks, said: "With reference to Mr.

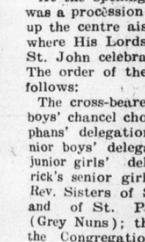
THE DIRECTORS. The ballot resulted in the election of the following directors: R. B. ANGUS, SIR EDWARD CLOUSTON, BART. FOR. SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., E. B. GREENSHIELDS, CHARLES R. HOSMER, SIR WILLIAM G. MACDONALD, HON. ROBERT MACKAY, DAVID MORRICE, ALEXANDER T. PATTERSON, JAMES ROSS, SIR THOS. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. THE RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Solemn His Imposing Listen

"Charlotte" the which for nearly pealed forth from of St. Patrick's sition, after having sister, also a pro chapel Bell Found bell. Charlotte to London last, she sustained a fracture silvery peal lose she was heard on tuary of St. Pa last, with all her restored, while t is a fitting comp bells now in the three bells will be time on the feast work of replacing old position w Wednesday of this Holy Name bell tion to-day.

The ceremony of the old Charlotte ter took place on carried out with ceremonial prescri for such occasion rald McShane, the St. Patrick's, ha occasion the Right thy Casey, bishop to dedicate Charl Lordship Mgr. R. Poga, and Adm archdiocese of Mo dedicated the Hol St. Patrick's h larger congregatio was that of the officiating I tending clergy wa purple of Advent, brilliantly illum sion, while the Father Elliot as F. Poirer at the choicest program vices held during At the opening was a procession f up the centre aisle where His Lordsh St. John celebrat The order of the follows:

The cross-bearer boys' chancel choir phans' delegation; nior boys' delegat junior girls' dele rick's senior girls Rev. Sisters of St. Pa (Grey Nuns); the the Congregation Academy); the Re thers; the sanctan end bishop; His Lo ing Bishop; the of The Bishop of St. sisted in the celeb tiffical Mass by the men: Rev. Isidore Professor of Scien lege, assistant pr Sylvester, Vice-Ch Archdiocese, and Killoran, deacons J. Singleton and chaplain of St. Pa deacon and subde Rev. Gerald J. M day announcements name of the cong ship Bishop Casey nearly one hundred the historic old be that Rev. Dr. D. J. was well known to of St. Patrick's, sented to come Vermont, to delive this auspicious occ invited the people t ing of the hymn Praise Thy Name" Mass. He also ar stand of placing a ward to ring the cided to devote the collections of the expense of restorin the old bell. Two families in the par ed a considerable purpose. There st ever, a large paid, and he Parishioner to giv tribution towards for that when the Charlotte would b bell-ringers of St. Patr rations to come, w through his or her had contributed to St. Patrick's th had announced the sacred Mysteries a Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan Pastor, and took i words of St. Joh am the voice of O



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Rheumatism

of the muscles or joints

St. Jacobs Oil

cures and cures promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c.

CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

A simple and effective remedy for SORE THROATS AND COUGHS

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of aliphatic elm and licorice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps. Lammie, Misses Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal.

Boas' kind remarks, I do not look upon the honor given me by His Majesty as an honor to me personally, but because of the position I occupy—I was chief executive officer of this bank and also president of the Bankers' Association—it is an honor to the Bank of Montreal and to the Canadian Bankers' Association."

Mr. W. R. Miller moved: "That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 2 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued."

This was seconded by Mr. James Tasker, and was carried unanimously.

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THE PT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.