

ATURDAYS
AT 1 O'CLOCK ON SAT.
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The True



Witness

Commons R. R.
Dec. 1908
Vol. LVII No. 35

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

Our own vanity is what makes the flatterer such admirable company.

Thirty-six converts from among the lepers of Molakat recently were confirmed by Bishop Boyns at Kaulapapa.

Cold comfort is the sort the fellow gets in the morning when the furnace fire goes out during the wee sma' hours.

Rev. Jose Banaza recently passed a brilliant examination and won the title of lawyer in the government institute at Durango, Mexico.

Good deeds done to-day are of much more value to you and to the world than a promise to do them to-morrow.

The Dublin Feis for this year will open in the Gaelic League Rooms, Rutland square, on April 24th, and will be continued until the 1st of May.

Two new consultants of the Congregation of the Propaganda for Oriental Affairs have been appointed in the persons of Father Joseph Biederlacker and Father Augustine Arndt, both of the Society of Jesus.

Evangelist Gale began his mission by a discourse entitled "Give God a chance." This is certainly religion in the vernacular, if you will. We have it that the Kingdom of God suffereth violence but we do not know that it should be offered impudently.

A society has just been started in Washington known as the Non-Swearing Knights of America, whose object is to lessen the flood of profanity which threatens to swamp all decent conversation. The Holy Name Society's influence on the non-Catholic world is making itself felt.

Senator Richardson of Delaware, by request, has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States "acknowledging the Deity in this foundation document of the government."

London, Ont., is going to have Sunday cars. The local Methodist minister makes the claim that the by-law carried partly through the solid support of the Roman Catholic vote. The statement is unfounded, but worse charges than this particular one have been made against the Catholic electors.

A report published by the Kolnische Volkszeitung states that a fierce Kulturkampf is raging in Dooliva, that the closing of all the monasteries has been determined on, and that the property is to be confiscated by the Government.

Dr. Casimir, a physician of Grigman, France, was paralyzed several years ago. In consequence he had to be moved about in a rolling chair. Recently he went to Lourdes as a pilgrim. The astonishment of the railroad employes was immense when they saw the doctor on his return descend from the car without assistance.

Bishop Hartley, of Columbus, Ohio, is taking special measures to promote amongst the men of his diocese a movement against profanity. At a meeting held lately in the Cathedral fifteen hundred men kneeling, repeated after the Bishop, the pledge to abstain from profane, blasphemous and vile language.

Gov. Pothier, of Rhode Island, has appointed Joseph F. Cole, of Providence, a member of the State Returning Board for a term of five years. Mr. Cole is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, and other fraternal societies. La Verité says the Knights do nothing but oppress the French-Canadians in New England. Gov. Pothier is a French Canadian, and thinks differently. He is on the spot, too, and ought to know.

As the Bishop of Grenoble walked out of a church in that city a few days ago with the Bishop of Belley, a corporal in a line regiment fired two revolver shots in his face, but the man when arrested was found

to have fired blank cartridges only. He said he wished to demonstrate against the Bishop because he had forbidden the marriage of his brother to a woman who had been divorced.

William T. Stead, recently paid the following tribute to Ireland's orators: "The Irish are much the most eloquent of the English-speaking nations. Even in America W. J. Bryan is of Irish descent. In the eighteenth century the great Parliamentary orators were Irishmen. Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran and Flood were all Irish. In the nineteenth Plunkett, Shiel, O'Connell, Magee, A. M. Sullivan and Sexton all stand in front rank. In the present Parliament John Redmond, T. P. O'Connor and T. M. Healy are the most effective speakers."

Patrick McMahon, of East Newark, N.J., has received from his sisters in Ireland a rosary which he claims has been in the family for four hundred years. Each of the beads comprising the rosary is nearly as large as an ordinary marble, and is made of solid glass; suspended from them is a crucifix of wood about three inches long. On one side is the form of the Saviour, while on the reverse cut out is the date 1722, which Mr. McMahon says he was told was done by a member of his family of that generation, after the rosary had been in use nearly two hundred years.

Many of the old folks who speak of the "Big Wind of '39" as a terrible visitation upon the people of Ireland of that day will be pleased to learn that there is nothing so evil that good cannot come from it. We learn from the Kerry Sentinel that in the absence of parish registers and other statistical authority, many of the beneficiaries of the old age pension law have established their claim to have passed their seventieth year by giving their personal experience of the night of the Big Wind. It is an ill wind that does not blow good to somebody.

Suggestions on nomenclature for children are given by the Rev. E. A. Kelly, rector of St. Lucy's Church Jersey City, to his parishioners. "Don't give your girls such names as Flossie, Evelyn, Dulces, Lillian and the like. They may sound stylish, but I frankly tell you that I don't like them. Rather have them christened Mary, Agnes, Lucy, Teresa or Margaret. Don't call your boys Homer, Socrates or Hannibal, but name them Joseph, Peter, James or John. It is far better to give your children the plain and beautiful name of the saints than to handicap them all through life by bestowing upon them the names of pagan heroes and heroes of our own time."

The report read at the quarterly meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland says: "In the year 1909, our President, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, will celebrate the silver jubilee of his Episcopate. The Committee of Management, in order to mark their keen appreciation of the great interest his Grace takes in our society, and the unceasing and invaluable aid he has given it from its very foundation, have decided to bring out a jubilee edition of his Grace's selected Essays. The volume will contain between 600 and 700 pages, and will be brought out in good style, on good paper, and well bound in cloth. It is intended to be ready for issue in August next, on the 31st day of which month his Grace will have completed the 25th year of his distinguished Episcopate."

According to Sir William Ramsay, an Irishman eminent for his genius for mechanics, the Hon. C. A. Parsons, of turbine fame, has viewed from a practical standpoint a project for obtaining a supply of heat in the form of steam from the bowels of the earth "by drilling a hole in the earth's crust at least ten miles deep." Mr. Parsons says the scheme would cost £25,000,000 and could not be accomplished in less than eighty years. The great area of the United Kingdom has not been considered in this connection. There are at least six million acres in Great Britain. But Sir William suggests that, to postpone the evil, an export duty should be imposed on coal, wasteful consumption should be restricted and a large scheme of afforestation carried out.

The Religious Crisis in France.

Address Delivered by Rev. Father Fallon, O.M.I., Before the University Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

An obscure but keen philosopher has wisely said that there are two sides to every question—and then there's the truth. The misfortune surrounding the discussion of the present crisis in France lies, from the Catholic point of view, in the fact that only one side of this controversy has been fully presented to the American public, and I am glad that the University Club of Buffalo has chosen to hear the other side. And aliter partem is an ancient classical motto that fits with peculiar appropriateness into the lives of university men. Who shall be fair minded and impartial seekers after truth if not those who have been blessed with the priceless advantage of a liberal education?

And yet in the remarks I have to make to you to-night I seek no quarter and I offer none. I propose to speak by the book; I am prepared to state my case and to give every detail of the situation. We have been told until the reiteration has become nauseating that we live in the century of the "square deal." Well, all the Catholic Church asks with regard to this—or any other question—is a fair field and no favor. She objects to a game where the cards have been stacked either for her or against her. She loves the truth; both for its own sake and for its consequences. Poisoning of the wells she abhors as a mean and cruel device unworthy even of pagan warfare. And concerning the struggle in France the wells of history have been shamefully and frightfully poisoned.

Still I admit that the defenders of a cause should not misunderstand the resources of which they can dispose; a proper comprehension of realities is the highest and rarest political wisdom, and in the present case, humbly speaking, the odds against the Catholic Church are overwhelming, but she is not simply or mainly a political machine. There are occasions when by her very nature and constitution, and by her claim to be a divine teacher she cannot yield. With one of these occasions she is now face to face in France.

The seeds of the present strife were sown deep in the history of long ago. Every reader has some acquaintance with that terrific event which men call the French revolution of 1789, but only the patient student has other than a superficial knowledge of its complex causes and its far reaching effects. Its basic principle was an insane passion for universal leveling. It was founded on half truths and clever shams and unreal catch words and thinly veiled hypocrisy. Its liberty was shamefully its equality, legalized slavery; its brotherhood mutual butchery. Its lying hypocrisy put honest men beyond the pale of the law and hurried innocent victims to the scaffold. Its religion was a public denial of the existence of God; its morality, the unblinking worship of a common prostitute placed on the altar of Notre Dame de Paris under the title of the Goddess of Reason.

The present persecution of religion in France is a revival in a less sanguinary but quite as effective fashion of the worst excesses of those dreadful days when everything that was pure and high and noble suffered equally and indiscriminately. To believe that the troubles with which Catholics are now contending in France are of sudden and recent origin would betoken a strange ignorance of the philosophy of the history of the past century, and to imagine—as many people do—that the law of last year concerning the alleged separation of the Church and State stands alone or is the only grievance of the Catholic Church against the French Government would indicate an utter lack of acquaintance with the facts of the case. This century-old contest entered upon its newest phase by the law of Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau in 1901 directed against the religious orders. Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau sought his inspiration in the principles of the French Revolution, and he found a precedent for his proposed legislation in an old revolutionary law which prescribed and made illegal any meeting of more than 20 persons. This modern Robespierre, however, went much further in his projected law. It was a clever mixture of deceit, cunning, hypocrisy and demagoguery. These religious orders, said Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, have accumulated a gigantic and dangerous fortune aggregating one billion francs. He then proceeded to abuse public credulity and arouse public covetousness by the alluring and hypocritical pretense that this immense wealth would be employed by him for the establishment of a "pension fund" for the benefit of the working classes. Many of the religious congregations were lulled into an unfortunate sense of security by the lying promise that authorization would be granted them under the law if they made out a good case, and that in any event they would receive life annuities from the proceeds of their property.

This Waldeck-Rousseau law of 1901 was essentially an infamy and an injustice; it violated the first article of that solemn contract between France and the Holy See—the Concordat—which guaranteed the free exercise of the Catholic religion in France. When the law was put into effect every promise of its promoters was broken in the letter and in the spirit by the methods of its execution. I proceed to prove these assertions. Fifty-four religious orders of men and 80 of women made application for authorization under the new law, presenting at the same time the necessary proofs for so doing. They were condemned in a lump, without discrimination and with little discussion by a Parliamentary committee that had been carefully selected for the purpose.

Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau then calmly told the religious orders that their organizations had been illegal, immoral and invalid from the beginning. "By pronouncing your vows," he said to them, "you violate the civil law, which forbids the alienation of things that are not allowed to be dealt with. By the vows of obedience you make yourselves slaves; by the vow of chastity you cease to be useful members of society and break the moral law." It is difficult to keep one's patience in dealing with the infamous sophistry of this finished hypocrite. The authority which gave protection to societies of stock gossamers decreed as outside the law associations of priests whose purposes were religion and education. Fallen women might, and do, associate and organize for the purposes of prostitution. French law will recognize them and give them protection. But it forbids the association of pure women who offer their lives in the service of God and humanity.

Thirty thousand men and 130,000 women, many of them aged and infirm, and all of them unaccustomed to the ways of the world and unable to accommodate themselves to its circumstances after years spent in retirement from it, saw themselves suddenly notified to separate and to forfeit forever their homes and their property, the result of decades and even centuries of economy and work, and all of which was held by them mainly for the benefit of the poor, the helpless and the afflicted. There are statistics to prove that—especially among the expelled sisters—some shortly died of hunger, others were forced to accept the most menial service, and many were taken into the almshouses where they are now living under the classification of paupers.

I recall that not so many years ago this great American Republic upheld the action of its Chief Executive when, smashing diplomatic precedents to pieces, he remonstrated with the Russian Government because of the suffering of the Jews within its jurisdiction. Has the age of chivalry passed so soon? Not quite. The powerful and independent press of Great Britain and America is to-day hard at work manufacturing public indignation against fictitious atrocities in the Congo, but it sees nothing in the legalized robbery and cruel plunder of its own sisters in France to call forth even a mild protest.

But what becomes of the promised workmen's pension fund? Waldeck-Rousseau, its author, has disappeared in one of those political catastrophes so common in France. His mantle fell on the shoulders of Mr. Edgar Combes. Coarse brutality stepped into the empty shoes of hypocrisy. But the mad work of confiscation and injustice went on uninterrupted. No benefit, however, came to the workmen. The law has now been in force five years; every dollar's worth of property, both movable and immovable, real and personal, belonging to the religious orders, has passed into the possession of the government. Ready lawyers, greedy officials, government agents, have reaped an abundant harvest. They seek by every means to have the agreeable sweetness long drawn out. But no dollar has gone to the fund that was to succor the laboring man in his declining years. Let me cite a few facts to show how the confiscated property was shamefully sacrificed at public auction. I quote from the authentic reports made to the French Parliament, and in the few examples I give, I follow the alphabetical order.

In the Department of Ain—property valued at 1,610,720 francs was sold for 219,250 francs, or about 13 per cent of what it cost its owners. In Allier—property worth 850,000 francs went for 185,000 francs, or a little over one-fifth of its value. In the Alpes-Maritimes—1,900,000 francs worth of property went for 645,810 francs, one half its value. In the Basses-Alpes—a piece of property assessed at 25,000 francs, brought at auction less than ten per cent of its value, namely 2200 francs.

The Lenten Regulations.

Eloquent Preachers Will Occupy Pulpits During Penitential Season.

The Roman Catholic world is now in the midst of the Penitential season of Lent, that period of the year wisely set apart for a deep consideration of the serious end of life. Lent was ushered in yesterday, and in all the churches of the archdiocese, the solemn services of the occasion were fittingly observed.

The pastoral letter of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, read in all the churches on Sunday, was to the effect that Lent would be observed this year as in those immediately preceding. By virtue of the Apostolic Indult of January 27th, 1908, the use of flesh meats is allowed at all meals on Sundays during Lent. Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember Days and Holy Saturday, all can eat meat at the principal meal. On these days or persons who are unable to fast, or who have a dispensation permitting them to eat meat may have it at all three meals, Wednesdays and Fridays are days of abstinence. The obligation to fast is binding on all who are able to fast. On the days when the use of flesh meat is allowed, fish, oysters and meat cannot be taken at the same meal. This rule applies to Sundays as well as to other days of Lent.

Special series of Lenten sermons have been arranged for in the various churches of the diocese. At St. Patrick's, the preacher will be Rev. Father Thomas Barrett, of Dublin. Father Barrett is a member of the Dominican Order, an orator noted for the eloquence and piety of his members.

At the Gesù Rev. Father T. J. Campbell, S.J., will conduct a series of sermons on the subject of "Religious Indifference." Father Campbell will preach every Sunday night at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Father Doyle, S.J., of Loyola College, will preach each Sunday evening during Lent in St. Gabriel's Church, and will conduct a mission there for two weeks beginning March 21st.

In St. Aloysius' Church, Hochelaga, Rev. Father Ethelbert, the eloquent Franciscan, will open a Lenten mission on Sunday next. The first week's mission will be for the ladies of the parish, while the second week will be devoted to the men.

At St. Agnes, Rev. Fathers Devlin, S.J., and Nash, S.J., will conduct a mission during the two closing weeks of Lent.

In the Bouches-du-Rhône—the real estate of the religious orders brought only 44 per cent of its value, being worth 1,149,000 francs and selling for 507,110 francs. And so the story goes on through a list of over 2000 auction sales, and we are only at the beginning.

I select also, as typical of another aspect of the case a few characteristic examples. An attorney in St. Flour allowed himself 1950 francs for legal services which the law assesses at 180.

For a property at St. Brieuc which could not be sold, and upon which a price of 72,800 francs was placed, the auctioneer charged up 2406 francs for advertising and 20,349 francs for his fees. This total of 22,755 francs will be made up by some other victim.

Twelve hundred lawsuits have been entered merely as a matter of form, against the Christian Brothers to discover the ownership of buildings as busy with the briefs in these cases. The total cost is already 565,900 francs and not a single case has come to trial. The property of the religious orders will, of course stand the expense.

Finally the convent of the Sisters at Limoges was sold for 5320 francs, a ridiculous price. The expenses landing up to the sale were 2707 francs; the auctioneer allowed himself 2600 francs as his fees; there remained the stately and suggestive balance of 13 francs to be divided between the workmen's pension fund and the sisters' annuities.

So much for the bare-faced political brigandage of Waldeck-Rousseau and Edgar Combes. Five years of legalized plunder have brought ill-gotten gain to some, misery to many, and national disgrace to France.

(To be continued.)
Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Farneley's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

To Import Teachers

Catholic School Board Urged to Secure Christian Brothers From Ireland for Local Schools.

NOT ENOUGH TO GO AROUND.

At the regular meeting of the Catholic School Commission last Tuesday evening, the English-speaking members brought up the question of securing a better supply of Christian Brothers for the English-speaking schools, it being represented that enough English-speaking teachers cannot be secured, while the commission refuses to pay the additional amount necessary to secure lay teachers to supply the deficiency, so that lay teachers have to be engaged who are willing to teach for the small salaries paid the Christian Brothers. It was intimated that an effort will be made to secure these Christian Brothers from the institutions in Ireland, since the supply in this province is not equal to the demand, owing to the fact that English-speaking candidates do not like to take their training in the French-speaking institutions of the province.

The question was brought up by Mr. Jos. McLaughlin, who gave notice of motion that at next meeting he would advocate the desirability of securing more English-speaking Christian Brothers for the English-speaking schools of the city.

This proposition was seconded by Ald. Gallery, who declared that it was urgently necessary that more of the English-speaking brothers should be secured at once, as the English-speaking schools under the Commission were short-handed there being at least ten more of the brothers needed at the present time. As matters stood Ald. Gallery pointed out that the place of the Christian Brothers had to be taken by lay teachers, who were only paid the same fees as the brothers, or \$350 a year, while the lowest regular salary for male teachers regularly employed was \$600 a year. Several applications had been made to have these teachers put on the same plane as other lay teachers under the commission, but this had been refused, while the people preferred the Christian Brothers. Under these circumstances he thought it would be advisable to get enough Christian Brothers from the Irish institutions to supply the deficiency.

Canon Dauth suggested that this was a proper matter to lay before the Archbishop, and it was decided that in the meantime the Irish Catholic members of the Commission, Rev. Canon O'Meara, Ald. D. Gallery and Mr. J. McLaughlin, should wait upon the Archbishop and lay the matter before him, while the notice of motion still stood for next meeting.

The question of entrusting the commission's proposed bill for the securing of power to increase the school taxes to a member of the Legislature was also brought up. It was proposed that it be given to the care of Ald. Honore Mercier, M.L.A., and some good-humored badinage followed, several of the commissioners remarking that Ald. Mercier might not care to father such a bill, as it might make him unpopular with his aldermanic voters, and Rev. Canon O'Meara suggested that perhaps the bill might be handed over to Mr. Henri Bourassa, who would not be afraid to pilot it through. Finally the matter was left in the hands of Mr. Justice Lafontaine.

A report was received from the School Committee that they had purchased a number of books for use in the school libraries. Judge Lafontaine enquired as to the nature of these books, which turned out to be mostly fiction. The judge then recommended that in the future it would be a good plan to include in the school libraries a proportion of scientific and technical books, such as were published for use in connection with the schools in France. He produced several samples of these books, and his suggestion was agreed to without the necessity of a vote. Ald. L. A. Lapointe also agreed that more of the brothers were needed in the English-speaking schools.

Discussing the matter after the meeting, Ald. Gallery remarked that a year or two ago he, with other members, visited Ireland as a delegation from the Catholic School Commission to study such matters. During their visit they had especially looked into this matter, and on their return had presented a report to the commission pointing out that there were in Ireland two great teaching orders, the Irish Christian Brothers and the Presentation Brothers, whose members would be especially suitable for teaching work in this country. And from their experience in Ireland he felt sure that they would willingly supply as many teachers as were needed, these orders having already sent out many brothers who had done splendid work in Newfoundland.

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

THE WOMAN WITH METHOD.

The woman who takes as her life motto: "Do it at once!" is the woman who is not hounded by an accusing conscience. The modern prayer for forgiveness is chiefly for things we have not done.

The only time one is sure of it is the present, putting off to some more convenient moment is to lay up a reputation for rudeness and slovenliness.

The woman who believes that to apologize is to accuse will rarely have to back water on her belief if she gets into the do-it-at-once habit.

Do it at once is, but another name for the "little drops of water" precept of childhood. The "mighty ocean" of accumulated duties will never swamp you if each wave is breast as it comes.

Doing it at once is like oiling a dusty pike. It smoothes the path of life and smother complaints and criticism.

Much of the fret and nerve racking comes from postponing the things that might just as well be cleared off at once. One is worried until they are done, and more worried if they are not done.

Who does not love a tranquil heart, a sweet temper, balanced life? It doesn't matter whether it rains or shines, or what misfortune comes to those possessing these blessings, for they are always sweet, serene and calm.

That exquisite poise of character which we call serenity is the last lesson of culture; it is the flowering of life, the fruitage of the soul.

It is as precious as wisdom, more to be desired than gold—yes, than even fine gold. How contemptible mere money-wealth looks in comparison with a serene life—a life which dwells in the ocean of truth, beneath the waves, beyond the tempests, in the eternal calm!

How many people we know who sour their lives, who ruin all that is sweet and beautiful by explosive tempers, who destroy their poise of character by bad blood! In fact, it is a question whether the great majority of people do not ruin their lives and mar their happiness by lack of self-control. How few people we meet in life who are well balanced, who have that exquisite poise which is characteristic of a finished character!

IN MEMORIAM.

I wonder if he heard the little patter of feet,
And sent an angel out to meet
My baby in her raiment white?
I fear she'd be frightened of the night

With no one there her little hand to hold,
And she so far from Mother-fold.

I wonder if he took her in His arms and blest,
As on that day when Mothers prest
Their babes against His sacred knees?
And He, caressing, said, "Except as one of these

Ye cannot of His perfect kingdom be,
Who rules and reigns eternally."

And then, I wonder if he held her there, my sweet,
Until he came to Mary's feet,
And laid within her loving arms
My wee wee lamb, safe now from life's alarms?

—Margaret N. Goodman.

WINTER TREATMENT FOR PRESERVING THE SHOES.

To keep shoes in good condition during cold weather requires time, labor and patience, but if one is willing to give the necessary attention to footwear it will last longer and, incidentally, will be more attractive.

Nowadays few women care to wear rubbers, preferring for stormy weather the substantial boots fitted with extension soles.

These will keep the feet dry under ordinary circumstances, but of course the leather gets wet.

When removed from the feet they should not be thrown aside to dry, neither should they be placed near a fire on a radiator. Instead, wipe them with a cloth, dampening it to remove the mud between sole and upper. If the brush fails to loosen this, then place the shoes on trees until dry.

Shoe trees cost only 75 cents a pair and will pay for themselves over again in the saving they are to the boots. A shoe taken from a warm or wet foot will naturally lose its shape very soon. For little creases formed by the motion of walking will become deep set and in many cases change into cracks if not placed on shoes shaped like the foot.

When the shoes are dry they should be given a light coating of vasoline. This not only softens but preserves the leather, and is really excellent to use through the winter, not only after the shoes have been wet, but to apply once in eight or ten days. Even a light application of grease will help to keep out dampness and may be used with advantage when one goes out in the rain.

When the shoes are of patent leather, the vamp and kid uppers of the former should be washed off with a little warm water or milk. Some people think the milk prevents cracking, others prefer the water, and after wiping dry like to rub in a few

drops of oil with the finger tips. They are then ready for the trees.

Oil makes good dressing for the kid uppers if they are wiped afterward with a clean, dry rag. This kind of kid is seldom polished, but if it looks gray, a few drops of black ink may be used with the oil.

CARE OF VEILS AND LACE.

Veils of the mesh variety can be kept looking fresh and now if they are dipped in vinegar and then rolled over a stick well padded with a piece of flannel.

Lace collars and cuffs can be renovated at home if carefully washed in warm water and fine soap, rinsed and then pinned to a padded board or to a pillow. See that each point is pulled out and a pin placed in it, otherwise the shape will be lost.

Ribbons, net yokes and waists, silk blouses and undershirts can all be satisfactorily cleaned at home if they are washed in gasoline and then hung in the air to dry.

When cleaning garments in this way one must be careful not to use the gasoline in the house or where the fumes will come in contact with a lighted gas jet or fire, as they ignite quickly and will explode. When materials are cleaned in this way it is not necessary to iron them.

HOW TO FRESHEN POTTED FERNS.

It is said that ferns may be kept fresh by giving them a steaming of three hours. Once every week or so they should be put into the bathroom, shutting all windows and doors of the room to keep in the steam. The bathtub should then be filled with hot water. It will give out a good steam. The room should not be cooled suddenly after this is done. By treating the ferns to this bath it is not necessary to wash and spray the leaves, which does not give so satisfactory a result.

SOMETHING NOT TO DO.

Of course, no delicate or honorable person opens another's letters. Even the youngest children in the household should have the great pleasure of opening the letters addressed to them, and so be trained into a recognition of the sacred and inviolable nature of personal correspondence.

Practical jokes are rarely indulged in by persons of nice perceptions, and teasing passes the bounds of good taste when it comes to be a matter of pure fun on all sides.

Inquisitiveness is always bad form. "When is your letter from?" "What makes your eyes so red?" "What makes you with one's right privacy." A closed door should be respected and give assurance of seclusion.

The rough proverb, "Wash your dirty linen at home," carries a valuable truth. One who is so disloyal as to repeat to an outsider, however intimate, anything to the discredit of the family deserves to forfeit all family rights and privileges.

Society requires that, whatever their private relations, husband and wife face the outward world as a unit, harmonious and with interests identical. Never, under any circumstances, should they discuss the peculiarities of one another in the presence of a third person.

Personalities that are made to do duty as family jokes are never funny to the stranger.

An uncontrolled voice is always unmanly and undignified.

THE GATHERING PLACE.

Life changes all our thoughts of heaven;

At first we think of streets of gold,
Of gates of pearl and dazzling light,
And things all strange to mortal sight.

But in the afterward of years
It is a more familiar place,
A home untroubled by sighs or tears,
Where waiteth many a well-worn face.

With passing months it comes more near,
It grows more real day by day;
Not strange nor cold, but very dear—
The glad homeland not far away.

Where none are sick, or poor, or lone,
The place where we shall find our own.

And as we think of all we knew
Who there have met to part no more,
Our longing hearts desire home, too,
With all the strife and trouble o'er.

—Robert Browning.

WALDORF SALAD.

"Wipe and pare apples, then cut in small pieces," writes Fannie Merritt Farmer in Woman's Home Companion for February. "Mix with an equal quantity of finely cut celery, and moisten with mayonnaise dressing. Mound on a nest of crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with curled celery and canned pimentos cut in strips or fancy shapes."

"Curled celery often makes an attractive garnish, and I am wondering if you all know how to prepare it. Cut thick stalks of celery in two-inch pieces. With a sharp knife, beginning at the outside of the stalks, make five cuts parallel to each other, extending one third the length of the pieces. Make six cuts at right angles to the cuts already made. Cut the other end in the same fashion. Put the pieces in cold oriced water, and let stand for several hours."

USES OF ALCOHOL.

There is no end of things that alcohol is good for. It should always be kept in the house. It is excellent to rub on the head for headaches; it will remove spots from dress goods; it will remove spots from rugs and carpets; it will remove odors from many things, such as the tobacco odor from a seal amber cigar holder; it is used to burn in alcohol lamps; it is an excellent tonic to rub on the skin if you are tired. It will almost always remove medicine stains.

THE LOST ROAD.

The golden stars and the violets blue
In the April when I was a child,
The Roman cherries I plucked with you,
So wild, those woods, so wild!
Oh, wonderful dreams did the sunrise paint!
Still the song's in my throat as I play!
My heart, my heart, I have lost the path
To the road of that yesterday!
Away at the end of that beautiful road
My heart's idol rose-scented lies;
The summer breeze hovers about her abode
And lingering sighs and sighs.
Oh, lips that smiled in the silence sweet,
Oh, lips that loved me well!
Oh, love, oh, love, I have lost the road.
And the way no mortal can tell!
—Schamler Iris.

Funny Sayings.

Four-year-old Helen wished to get into the play-room, but the gate, (which had been put at the door to keep her baby brother in) was locked. She tried again and again to climb over it, when at last her mother heard her say, "Dear God, please help me get over this gate." Just then she tumbled over, and said, "Never mind; I got over myself."—Harper's Magazine.

COULDN'T BOTH RIDE.

General Phil Sheridan was at one time asked what incident in his life caused him the most amusement.

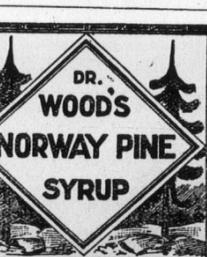
"Well," he said, "I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the army mule. I was riding down the line one day when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule that was kicking rather freely. The mule finally got his foot caught in the stirrup, when, in the excitement, Pat remarked:

"Well, if you're goin' to git on, I'll be gettin' off."

At a London dinner recently the conversation turned to the various methods employed by literary geniuses. Among the examples cited was that of a well-known poet, who, it was said, was wont to arouse his wife about four o'clock in the morning and exclaim, "Maria, get up! I've thought of a good word!" Whereupon the poet's obedient helpmate would crawl out of bed and make a note of the thought-of-word.

About an hour later, like as not, a new inspiration would seize the bard, whereupon he would again arouse his wife, saying, "Maria, Maria, get up! I've thought of a better word!"

The company in general listened to the story with admiration, but a merry-eyed American girl remarked:



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST,

and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DEY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.B., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

HAD BACHACHE. Was Unable To Do House-work For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease?"

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. G. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my house-work for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I am highly recommended them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

HIS AMBITION.

Although there was no sort of toy which could be bought and for which Harold had expressed a desire that was not in his possession, he still had his unsatisfied longings. "I know what I wish I was, mother," he said one day, when his own big brother had gone away and the little boy across the street was ill.

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "Perhaps you can be it, Harold; mother will help you. Is it to play soldier?"

"No, indeed!" said Harold, scornfully. "I just wish I was two little dogs, so I could play together."

PICTORIAL ANCESTRY.

From the Christian Endeavor World. And Englishman, fond of boasting of his ancestry, took a coin from his pocket, and pointing to the head engraved on it, said: "My great-great-grandfather was made a lord by the King whose picture you see on this shilling."

"What a coincidence!" said his Yankee companion, who at once produced another coin. "My great-great-grandfather was made an angel by the Indian whose picture you see on this cent."

Mr. Alton is one of the few white Republicans in his section of Arkansas. He has in his employ an aged negro known as "Uncle Reuben," who "endurin' de wah had fit for the Union."

A few months ago Uncle Reuben applied for a pension. As Mr. Alton was riding past a field where the old man was ploughing one day last week, he was hailed in this wise:

"Marse John, I done got my papahs, an' I wanten 'knowledge dem fore you."

"You can't acknowledge them before me, Reuben," was the response; "you must go to Squire McCabe or some other magistrate."

"Tain't so," said Uncle Reuben's indignant rejoinder. "My gal read me what was writ on dese papahs, an' it sade I mus' 'knowledge dem fore a notorious Republican, an' dat's what you am, kase every body knows dat Squire McCabe am a Dimocrat."

—December Lippincott's.

Little Sisters of the Poor in China.

"In the large city of Shanghai one could witness this morning a very touching spectacle," writes Father de Moiray, S.J., under date of December 10, 1908. "Two young ladies received from the hands of our vicar apostolic, Bishop Paris, S.J., the habit of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Those young women, who belong to very good families, are the first ones of their nationality to enter the Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor."

"The Little Sisters, coming from France, arrived in China in February 1904. Their house is located in the outskirts of Shanghai, not far from St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral. An immense amount of good is being done there as in all the Little Sisters' houses, and holy poverty is already calling to itself some of our young Christians."

Archbishop Farley Raps Modern Stage

"The stage is worse to-day than it was in the days of paganism," said Archbishop Farley, of New York, in his sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral last Sunday morning.

"We see to-day men and women—old men and old women—who ought to know better, bringing the young to these orgies of obscenity. Instead of that they should be exercising a supervision over the young and should look carefully after their companionship."

"All about us we have the men and women who are setting evil examples. Men hoary with age are often found inspiring with evil the minds of the young. They go to the public places and to the theatres in shamelessness and they bring with them youngsters who cannot escape corruption."

The action of the theatrical managers in asking for the appointment of a censor bears out the Archbishop's position.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS WILL CURE YOUR BABY.

If your little ones are subject to colic, indigestion, constipation, worms, simple fevers, or the other minor ailments of childhood, give them Baby's Own Tablets and see how quickly the trouble will disappear. But better still, an occasional dose of the Tablets given to well children will keep these troubles away.

Mrs. Allan A. MacDonald, Island River, N.B., says: "My baby suffered greatly from constipation and stomach trouble and Baby's Own Tablets cured him. I always keep the Tablets in the home now." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

Dear Reader,—Be patient with me for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? For without that help this Mission must cease to exist, and the poor Catholics already here remain without a Church.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address:—

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

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

Letter from Our New Bishop.

Dear Father Gray,—You have duly accounted for the alms which you have received, and you have placed them securely in the names of Diocesan Funds. Your efforts have gone far towards providing what is necessary for the establishment of a permanent Mission at Fakenham. I authorize you to continue to solicit alms for this object until, in my judgment, it has been fully attained.

Yours faithfully in Christ,
F. W. KEATING,
Bishop of Northampton.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land 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.
- (4) Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

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

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

NORTHERN Assurance Co'y

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

INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908

Capital and Accumulated Funds.....\$47,410,000
Annual Revenue.....\$8,805,000

Deposited with Dominion Government for security of policy holders.....\$398,500

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

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

MONTREAL CITY AGENTS
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ARTHUR BROWNING, FRANK G. REID,
258 Board of Trade, 26 St. John St.
Tel. Main 1745. Tel. Main 1222

WILLIAM CALDER, 31 St. Nicholas St.
Tel. Main 1539.

CHAS. A. BURNE, JOHN MACLEAN,
68 Notre Dame St. W., 88 Notre Dame St. W.
Tel. Main 1539. Tel. Main 1539

FRENCH DEPARTMENT
N. BOYER, G. H. THIBAUT,
88 Notre Dame St. W., True Witness Bldg.
Tel. Main 1539. Tel. Main 979

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

IT

Alderman Lord May is an abolitionist. He was of the United and he past ten years commended Ward Cannization—on in the coat Doyle, J.P., have gentlemen tenant is riff.

Alderman elected May, going Mayor, J.P., Alderman the newly—office in 18

Several s place with the city of broke out in lishment of Lower O'Co the following and manure ing Compan flames, dam the extent on the same and statione O'Brien, Co. completely v

A movement to hold a mo in aid of the Danesfort run to acquire fo the people.

Dunshaughlin a motion to short of coin would satisfy and calling o sioners to pre ment of the to the untema tive county.

The members tholic Commu their secretary warded to the Fund in aid o recent bog sild of £6 11s 6d

The window Brothers' new town were bro by some perso sent unknown, 18 No reason the exwardsly a are most popul in the district.

At the annual Cella Corporat Callas was elec suing year. T tendance of cit outgoing Mayor (Drew) presided.

Michael Milloy chairman, and T chairman of the low.

At the Magher sions Judge Ove sented with in recognition of minal business. the compliment, the sub-Sheriff, it hopes that the s

Widespread regn death of Denis quigan, which occ illness of twelve inst. The lar followed his res testified both to the general sorrow

Mr. H. T. Bar at the dinner of the ing Society, said Ireland's progress commerce. The la very important be fare of Ireland. exports, which al other, totalled which worked out head of the popul showed that Irelan tion unequalled by

It makes child—and every d The pure soap dirt in a nat cleanses can injury. R

SURPRISE

Irish News.

WAS WEAK AND THIN

ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS.
NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
Cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

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

ed at his trade until a few years ago. Having been in receipt of outdoor relief, he was disqualified for an old age pension, but his wife, whom he married when he was about ninety years of age, receives a pension.

The South Tipperary Co. Council discussed the question of the Waterford Bridge, have decided not to take any action as regards preparing new plans for the appeal, but to offer expert evidence to the Privy Council against the proposed scheme the estimated cost, and the appropriation.

Mrs. Rody Gleeson, Denis Looby and William Hoare, have been reinstated in their holdings. They became the purchasers of their holdings at an amunity reduced from their former rent by about 50 per cent. In addition, the tenants are receiving a free grant of about £100 each to help them to restock their farms.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Waterford, Alderman Thomas Whittle, the outgoing Mayor, was re-elected for the ensuing year. The name of Alderman James Quinlan was placed first on the list for the Shrievalty. It was ordered to lodge an appeal with the Privy Council against the report of the Vice-regal Commission re new bridge.

The death is announced at the age of 96 years of Condy Boyle, C.B.O., from dropsy. He was over 75 years a bailiff of the Marquis of Conyngham's estates, and a process-server and Irish interpreter at quarter sessions since the institution of the county courts in Ireland.

At a meeting of Nationalists in Letterkenny on Sunday a letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, enclosing a subscription of £10 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. In doing so he paid a warm tribute to the work of the Irish Party. The meeting was held in the Literary Institution, under the auspices of the O'Donnell Branch of the U.I.L. Every seat in the hall was occupied and many had to stand.

On the evening of Jan. 24, Alexander McKay, belonging to the steamer drifter Carona MacDuff, coming out from Rathmullan pier in a ship's boat, fell between the steamer and the boat and was drowned. The night was very dark and a strong tide running. The deceased was only 21 years of age.

At the statutory meeting of the Sligo Corporation, the outgoing Mayor, Councillor Michael Keene, J.P., presiding, Alderman Higgins was unanimously chosen Mayor for the ensuing term.

Messrs. Workman and Clark, Belfast, who launched on Jan. 30 the first of three new steamers ordered some months ago by the Boston Fruit Company, have received a fresh order for at least three similar steamers of about 5000 tons each to be built with the utmost despatch. Two other fruiters are now on the stocks well advanced. These vessels, though American owned, will fly the British flag and be registered at the Port of Glasgow.

At a meeting of Arva Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, on Jan. 17, it was decided to make an effort to establish a co-operative creamery in the district, and canvassers were appointed to go amongst the farmers.

In the town of Omagh a number of the streets were under water, and the lower lying houses were flooded to a depth of four feet owing to the tremendous rainstorm on January 18, and the sudden melting of the snow in the hills. Carts with difficulty carried people out of houses, and from one highly-lying portion of the town to another. Many narrow escapes took place owing to the strong current of water on the streets, several times horses being nearly carried off their feet. Beside the model school the water was very deep, and a holiday had to be declared, the teachers and pupils being unable to get near the school. In some houses beds were floating in the water, and the inmates had to wade through the house over their waist in the flood.

Mr. Jeremiah MacVegh, M.P., on Jan. 17, addressed a large and representative gathering of his constituents at the picturesque and prettily situated village of Clonvaraghan

nestling high where the mountains of Mourne sweep down to the sea. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local branch of the United Irish League, and the popular representative of South Down was accorded a most cheering and enthusiastic reception. The weather was bitterly inclement—it blew a gale all day—but despite the most unfavorable climatic conditions that could be imagined the sturdy Nationalists of the district turned up in full force to extend a hearty welcome to their popular member.

It was announced at the meeting of Cork County Council sitting at the Old Age Pensions Committee, that the number of claims dealt with in the county was 15,520. The number was as high as 859 in one district—Castletown-Berehaven—and the lowest was 87. The total amount earned by the clerks of the sub-committee according to scale, would be about £1800.

At the annual meeting of the Cork Town Council the present incumbent Councillor Donovan was re-elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The chamber was packed, and over fifty out of fifty-six Councillors were present. The space outside the bar was crowded with the general public. The Lord Mayor (Councillor Donovan) presided.

A letter was read at the meeting of Queenstown Technical Committee from the department, declining to approve of the appointment of J. J. Kelleher to the position of principal, as the Department stated that the qualifications he possessed did not fit him for the duty of controlling the school, and the Committee passed a resolution asking the Department to specify the qualifications wanting, and if it should turn out that these were wanting in his predecessors, that Mr. Kelleher's appointment be ratified.

Canonization of Blessed Clement Hofbauer, C.S.S.R.

In the Consistory Hall, in presence of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Curia, the general of the Redemptorist order, the promoters of the causes of Blessed Clement Hofbauer and Venerable Joan of Arc and a large number of prelates and laymen belonging to Germany and France, the decrees, approving of the miracles necessary for the canonization of Blessed Clement Hofbauer, C.S.S.R., and of the beatification of the Maid of Orleans were read. The occasion was a truly historic one, and as such was looked upon by those privileged to be present.

When the reading of the decrees came to an end, the general of the Redemptorist congregation read a brief address thanking the Holy Father for the approbation of the miracles wrought through the intercession of Blessed Clement.

The reply of Pius X. is a striking one, but doubly so for the pithy manner in which society in several countries is described. "His Holiness," says the Corriere d'Italia, "replied by affirming that no pleasure can be compared to that which he experienced every time that with God's help, he can decree the honors of the altar to those brothers who, having led on earth the perfume of their virtues, manifest, by the aid of God, the prodigies of heaven."

Taking then the theme of that day's gospel, which recalls the cure of the leper and the centurion's servant, the Holy Father showed the necessity of the intercession of the saints, that the paralyzed and leprous society of the present day may realize what it is doing and return to God. It shows itself ungrateful to God for this grace and deaf to His calls to the true path, not willing to acknowledge the dispositions of His admirable providence which rewards and chastises, even in the natural order, the deeds of the world.

I Can't Praise Them Too Much

So Says Charles Bell of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Had Rheumatism for Ten Years and the old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured Him Completely.

North Range, Digby Co., N.S., Feb. 22. (Special.)—"I am so filled with gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills that I cannot praise them too highly." These are the words of Mr. Charles Bell, well known here, and they are echoed by many another who has been freed from the tortures of rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered terribly from rheumatism for ten years," Mr. Bell continues. "I was so bad I could scarcely get in and out of bed. After trying various medicines without getting relief, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cleared the Rheumatism right out of me."

That's what Dodd's Kidney Pills do to Rheumatism—clean it right out of you. They do this simply and naturally. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. When the kidneys are healthy they strain this uric acid out of the blood. With no uric acid in the blood there can be no Rheumatism. Consequently to cure Rheumatism, cure your kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys.

Time Proves All Things

One roof may look much the same as another when put on, but a few years' wear will show up the weak spots. "Our Work Survives" the test of time.

GEO. W. REED & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR

it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.

The most skilful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using

PURITY FLOUR

can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.

If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

THIS IS THE LABEL



See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

Health Talks.

The Care of the Teeth.

(By J. E. Robeson.)
(Editor's Note.—The following article on the care of the teeth by J. E. Robeson, in Physical Culture, contains much interesting information as to their care and structure.)

Proper mastication is the foundation of health. Or the axiom can be put in even stronger terms, thus: Health and all that it means to humanity, hinges upon the use of the teeth as Nature intended, and which man, to a very great extent, ignores.

Now, while the unthinking may take exception to the foregoing, the physician and the physiologist will agree therewith. The nutrition of the body, and the due discharge of its functions, are alike dependent upon sound digestion, and such digestion is only possible when the food is thoroughly chewed before it is swallowed. If such chewing does not take place, additional work is imposed upon the stomach and other organs of digestion, with the result of a non-assimilation of food, a series of digestive disorders and the malnutrition of the body in general.

All of which is the outcome of the failure to recognize the fact that digestion really begins with the mouth. Without going into technical description of why this is so, it may be said that a thorough admixture of the saliva with the food is necessary in order to bring about certain chemical changes in the latter so as to render it fit to be received by the stomach. If, however, the food is improperly masticated, the stomach is called upon to do work which properly belongs to the mouth, and trouble ensues on the lines indicated.

This being so, it follows that the teeth play a much more important part in the scheme of existence than mankind realizes—that is that portion of mankind that has not given thought to the matter. It therefore follows that a sound, serviceable set of teeth is not merely desirable, but an essential if health and strength and vitality which waits upon it be desired. And who is there that does not wish for the physical qualities in question?

In this connection it may be said that never in the history of civilization has there been a time in which the sound body was a more definite factor in success than just now. The reason for this is apparent. Only those with such bodies can stand the strain and stress of modern business competitions. It is the men with "staying powers," who wins in the

race to-day. And such powers are in nine cases out of ten dependent upon the manner in which his digestive process behaves itself. It is the old story of the fuel in the engine. Unless the fuel is properly consumed, the engine will not perform its allotted duties. And the consumption of the food-fuel, in the case of man, rests, to a very great extent, upon the perfection of his dental arrangements.

It may be objected, however, that thanks to modern civilization, there are but few whose teeth are fitted to serve the purpose of Nature as just set forth. The replies to this are manifold, but only one or two will be submitted. In the first place, while it is true that civilization and sound teeth rarely exist side by side, yet on the other hand, the art of the modern dentist has reached such perfection that it can offset such defects in a practically perfect manner. This statement applies not only to the aesthetic side of the matter, but to the work of the teeth themselves. A beautiful set of teeth gives a charm to the plainest of faces, but it must not be forgotten that they were primarily intended for use and not for adornment. As intimated, however, the dentists of today recognize the dual intentions of the creator in this respect, and when the occasion arises they not only improve upon Nature as far as appearance is concerned, but in addition they bring about a dental condition by which the food is masticated in a thorough and consequently health producing fashion. Of course, there are dentists and dentists, by which is meant that the profession is not without its quacks and charlatans. But the world is learning to distinguish between honest work and the output of the fakir. Hence it is that members of the dental profession who stand high in general favor are for the most part, those whose statements and work have been tried, and in consequence, trusted by the public.

The space at the writer's disposal is so limited that he cannot enter into a detailed description of the teeth, their ailments or the work of the intelligent dentist in regard to them. But an attempt will be made to say something about these features of the subject in a brief fashion. So, then, the teeth are composed of four parts, namely: the enamel, the dentine, cementum and pulp. The first of these, the enamel, constitutes the outer covering of the tooth and is, by the way, the hardest tissue of the human body. The dentine is situated under the

(Continued on Page 6.)

LOVERS

T. ANTHONY

of Padua.

Be patient with me you again how much I can I do? that help this Mission exist, and the poor ready here remain with- obliged to say Mass and in a Mean Upper- it, this is the sole Catholicism in a division of Norfolk measuring to my many anxieties, occur Grant, No En- cept Hope) ve outside help for the ul down the flag. ty of the Catholic Pub- Church and Presbytery. y in hand towards the ig, but the Bishop will to go into debt. be grateful to those who s and trust they will charity. no have not helped I or the sake of the nothing, if only a "lit- sier and more pleasant to beg. Speed the glad ed no longer plead for Home for the Blessed

Catholic Mission

in Norfolk, England.

gratefully and prompt- the smallest donation my acknowledgment e of the Sacred Heart. y.

Our New Bishop.

Gray.—You have duly the alma which you and you have placed in the names of Dio- Your efforts have the establishing of a mission at Fakenham, to continue to solicit object until, in my as been fully attained, fully in Christ, KEATING, Bishop of Northampton.

Canadian North-West

REGULATIONS

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Insurance Co'y

LONDON, Eng. ing as the Strongest."

FUNDS, 1906

\$47,410,000

\$8,805,000

\$398,580

and Aberdeen for Canada West, Montreal Manager for Canada.

AGENTS

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JOHN MACLEAN, 88 Notre Dame St. W. Tel. Main 1539

H. E. THEBAULT, True Witness Bldg. Tel. Main 574

ult to eradicate Cure will draw

Alderman Coffey has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1909. He is an able and experienced Corporation and a steadfast Irish Nationalist. He was one of the first members of the United Irish League in Dublin, and he has maintained during the past ten years an active and prominent connection with the Arran Quay Ward Branch of the National Organization—one of the most flourishing in the country. Councillors Michael Doyle, J. M. Cogan and J. Crozier, J.P., have been selected as the three gentlemen from whom the Lord Lieutenant is to appoint the High Sheriff.

Alderman James Sinnott has been elected Mayor of Wexford. The outgoing Mayor, Councillor Robert Hanlon, J.P., did not seek re-election. Alderman John Sinnott, father of the newly-elected Mayor, filled the office in 1881.

Several serious fires have taken place within the past few days in the city of Dublin. On Jan. 23, fire broke out in the tobacconist establishment of Mr. Frank Gallagher, in Lower O'Connell street. Early on the following morning the chemical and manure works of Messrs. Goulding Company, were discovered in flames, damaging to the extent of £5000. An explosion on the same day in the tobacconist and stationery shop of John C. O'Brien, No. 30 Lower Dorset street, completely wrecked the premises.

Alderman Michael J. Potter, J.P., was unanimously elected Mayor of Kilkenny for the ensuing twelve months.

A movement is on foot in Callan to hold a monster Gaelic tournament in aid of the fight for the Scully and Danesfort ranches which it is hoped to acquire for distribution amongst the people.

Dunshaughlin Rural Council passed a motion to the effect that nothing short of compulsory land purchase would satisfy the people of Meath, and calling on the Estates Commissioners to provide for the reinstatement of the evicted tenants of Meath to the unrented lands of their native county.

The members of the Mullingar Catholic Commercial Club have, through their secretary, Mr. Wm. Barry, forwarded to the Treasurers of the Fund in aid of the sufferers in the recent bog slide in Galway, the sum of £6 11s 6d subscribed by them.

The windows of the Christian Brothers' new schools at Bagnalstown were broken in several places by some person or persons at present unknown, on the night of Jan. 18. No reason can be assigned for the cowardly act, as the Brothers are most popular with all classes in the district.

At the annual meeting of the Drogheda Corporation, Councillor Thomas Callas was elected Mayor for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance of citizens present. The outgoing Mayor (Councillor Patrick Drew) presided.

Michael Milroy has been re-elected chairman, and Thomas Murphy, vice-chairman, of the Corporation of Carlow.

At the Magherafelt Quarter Sessions Judge Overend, K.C., was presented with a pair of white gloves, in recognition of there being no criminal business. In acknowledging the compliment, the Judge thanked the sub-Sheriff, and expressed the hope that the satisfactory state of affairs would long continue.

Widespread regret is felt at the death of Denis M'Keever, Ballymaguigan, which occurred, after a short illness of twelve hours, on the 21st inst. The large concourse which followed his remains to Newbridge testified both to his popularity and the general sorrow.

Mr. H. T. Barrie, M.P., speaking at the dinner of the Coleraine Pibighing Society, said he was hopeful of Ireland's progress in agriculture and commerce. The latest returns had a very important bearing on the welfare of Ireland. Their imports and exports, which almost balanced each other, totalled £121,000,000, which worked out at about £31 per head of the population. The figures showed that Ireland occupied a position unequalled by England. Ireland's

imports and exports combined represented £4 per head better than England, and were ahead of Denmark, and second only to Portugal, which stood first in exports by reason of its extensive wine industry.

General regret is felt at the recent death of Carthage Healy, Lisnmore. Deceased, who has been in failing health for some time past, was the youngest son of the late Maurice Healy, late Clerk of Lisnmore Union, and was brother of Messrs. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P. Dublin; Maurice Healy, solicitor, Cork; and Thomas Healy, solicitor, Wexford.

At the annual meeting of the Longford Urban Council, the outgoing Chairman, Peter Igoe, Co. C., presided, and there was a full attendance of members. Francis M'Guinness was unanimously elected chairman and Thomas Duffy was unanimously re-elected vice-chairman.

Much satisfaction is felt at the speedy termination of the struggle of the people of Dysart and Castletown-Geoghegan to have the evicted land known as "Big Meadow" surrendered, and also to have the big ranch of Whitepark, in the same district, given up. Two cattle drives took some 21 men were sent to jail—some to Kilmalham and some to Tullamore—in connection with them, while thirteen others by arrangement entered into bail. Friendly negotiations have resulted in a surrender of the farm; bail bonds were signed on behalf of the 21 prisoners, and these were despatched to Tullamore and Kilmalham for the release of the prisoners. Throughout both cattle drives not even the lock of a gate was broken, nor any person or beast injured in any way.

The funeral took place on Jan. 27, from Holy Cross, Ardoyne, of the late Brother John Walsh, C.P., whose death occurred on Jan. 25. He was a native of Innishannon, Co. Cork, where he was born 75 years ago.

The death is announced of the Rev. Brother Thomas Declan Dowling (formerly of Kilkenny) at the Christian Brothers' Monastery, Cahiree, Co. Wick. The deceased was 57 years of age and had spent 36 years in the Order.

On Jan. 24, in St. Derecan's Hall, Valentia, Michael Cahill, Timothy Cahill, Patrick Donoghue, John Connell, Phil Connell, Dan Connell, Tim Connell, Pat Connell, John Sugrue, Michael Keating, Pat Sugrue, Peter Donoghue, John Connell, Michael Falvey, Tom Lea and Con Shea, who, under circumstances of great difficulty and danger, rescued thirteen Portmagee fishermen wrecked at the entrance to Valentia Harbor on the night of Sept. 13, were presented each with a medal for their bravery. In addition, each man received a congratulatory letter, and Mr. Grey, Board of Trade representative, presented a sovereign to each man, merely, he said, as a sign of honor and respect from the commercial side of life.

Sir Robert Anderson's re-election to the "Civic Chair" of Belfast was unanimous. No one thought of proposing an opposition candidate.

At the last meeting of the Dail Uiladh, a draft syllabus for the coming session's work at the Gaelic College, Clocanally, submitted by Miss O'Farrelly and Seamus O. Searcaigh, was passed with some emendations. The secretaries were directed to embody this in the prospectus for 1909, and to have printed and circulated immediately. A special feature of the college course for the coming year will be the establishment of a course in Modern and Ancient Irish for advanced students, and those who have already obtained the Teaching Certificate. A special certificate to be known as the Ard-Teideas will be awarded to those who attend this course and pass an examination on the matter thereof.

General regret has been expressed in teaching circles in Belfast over the death of a much-esteemed and familiar figure, Miss Margaret McComb, late principal of St. Peter's Female National School, Ragleigh street.

A blacksmith named John M. Kay, has just died at Asmoy, County Antrim, at the age of 101. He work-

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Correspondence intended for publication must have name of writer enclosed, not necessarily for publication but as a mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.

ARE THE SCHOOLS OF FRANCE GODLESS?

Mr. Wilfrid Gascon, an employe of the House of Commons at Ottawa, recently wrote to L'Action Sociale, of Quebec, to ask what they meant by calling the schools of France Godless, and asking whether teaching based on the Ten Commandments of God and embracing the instruction of children on their duties towards God can be called Godless or atheistic teaching.

Mr. Godfroi Langlois, M.L.A., in his position of editor of Le Canada the chief government organ in Montreal, asks the questions, of the friend Mr. Gascon, who, like the member for St. Louis, is an advocate of the system now in vogue in France of laicisation of the schools and the banishment of all dogmatic religious teaching.

We place before our readers today a document which shows that Mr. Heroux, when he calls the schools of France atheistic and Godless, was using only mild terms. They are, moreover, schools of anti-patriotism and their nefarious teaching is supported by the government in power.

The government now in power in France is bound to stamp out all trace of religion. As shown in the course of the lecture by Father Fallon, of which the beginning is printed in these columns, to-day, M. Vi-

viani, at that time Minister of Labor, and M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, addressing the school teachers at Amiens, made declarations showing that their object was to stamp out all religious belief.

M. Combes went far with his work by suppressing the religious schools, and the work is now being carried on by his successors. The decision of the courts in the Morizot case has led M. Doumergue to bring in bills to limit the authority of parents with regard to their children. In the Morizot case, which has been referred to at length in the True Witness, an appeal to the law against offending teachers was declared to be within the competence of aggrieved parents. But before judgment was delivered the Government determined to crush this growing movement, which had for its object the safeguarding of the very neutrality of the schools, the observance of which it was the duty of the Government to enforce.

There were some who thought that these measures would never be allowed to pass into law. The Bills were roundly condemned by responsible Republican journals like the Temps and the Journal des Débats, as needless, if the education authorities did but do their duty in compelling the observance by the teachers of the neutrality decreed by the law. But, in default of such action, they were mere measures of repression which, at the same time, offered no guarantee in addition to those the insufficiency of which had been proved by sad experience.

On the occasion of the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, the Holy Father, through Mgr. Bisleti, has cabled to Father Louis A. Lambert, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, the Apostolic benediction and his congratulations. This signal honor is well deserved by the venerable priest, who as a writer confounded by his fearless and logical reasoning the great agnostic Ingersoll, and has for many years fought the battles of the faith in the New York Freeman's Journal.

Of late years there has been a tendency in certain portions of the Church of England in Canada to assume the title of Catholic. Formerly all Anglicans rejoiced in the appellation Protestant, and even today in the communities where the ritualistic spirit has not entered the Anglicans would be offended that anyone should refer to them as Catholics. The more modern section, however, claim to be a branch of the Catholic Church, which is abominated by the old-fashioned section. It is not in Canada alone, however, that this question has aroused dispute. In England a debate has been proceeding in the Saturday Review, and the following remarks of the Catholic Times of Liverpool sum up the Catholic attitude on the question: We shall probably have discussions at all times about the title "Cath-

olic," but their interest is and will remain merely academic. We are in possession of the title, and attempts by Protestants and others to rob us of it prove, and will prove, failures.

But it may be objected that the Bills leave parents and guardians ample guarantees for the protection of their children in the appeals that are allowed to the education authorities. But as a matter of fact Morizot's doings were brought to the notice of his official superiors, who did nothing but attempt to cover him; and when M. Girodet took the case to court, Morizot was actually removed and promoted, though at the trial the Advocate-General who defended him allowed that Morizot was "a miserable creature whose place, is not in the ranks of the teachers." Is such action as this on the part of the education authorities likely to create confidence in the parents that their righteous complaints will be listened to and their proved grievances redressed by men who in the past have been notoriously remiss in the performance of this duty? And what makes it less likely than ever that any effective action will or can be taken is the fact that the teachers have rallied round Morizot, first by protesting against the prosecution of which he has been the object, and now, since the trial, by undertaking to pay the expenses of it and the damages which he was condemned to pay.

William J. Bryan's paper, the Commoner, ever since the election, has been printing letters from its readers giving their opinions as to the reasons why he was beaten at the polls. Week after week these letters have contained the meanest and most bigoted flings at the Catholics of the United States, asserting over and over again in hundreds of these missives that Catholics at the command of their priests and prelates threw their votes and influence against him and for the meanest of reasons, self. All the stale calumnies of the A.P.A. era are furnished up and used. They are printed without a word of dissent or disapproval by The Commoner, which by its silence thus acquiesces in this crusade of vilification. It is only another instance of what a shifty charlatan in politics its owner is, and how wisely the people have so emphatically rejected him at the polls.

HONOR FOR FATHER LAMBERT. On the occasion of the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, the Holy Father, through Mgr. Bisleti, has cabled to Father Louis A. Lambert, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, the Apostolic benediction and his congratulations. This signal honor is well deserved by the venerable priest, who as a writer confounded by his fearless and logical reasoning the great agnostic Ingersoll, and has for many years fought the battles of the faith in the New York Freeman's Journal.

Father Lambert has lately been the victim of a severe illness, but we note with pleasure that he has once more resumed his place as the leader in the field of Catholic journalism, and rejoice that his pen has lost none of its trenchant power, nor his brain that clear, logical form of reasoning which defies all the sophistry which the opponents of the Church use in their endeavors to overturn the immutable rock of truth.

THE NAME "CATHOLIC." Of late years there has been a tendency in certain portions of the Church of England in Canada to assume the title of Catholic. Formerly all Anglicans rejoiced in the appellation Protestant, and even today in the communities where the ritualistic spirit has not entered the Anglicans would be offended that anyone should refer to them as Catholics.

Assuredly it is not in the columns of the True Witness that our French brethren will find matter antagonistic to their aims and ideals; but what is true of your esteemed paper is not true of all the utterances or sentences coming from English-speaking sources, even Catholic. God alone knows what a battle the Irish put up against swords and pickaxes in trying to preserve their native tongue. Today we deplore a loss for which we are in no sense responsible, and so, it but poorly behooves men with Irish names, especially beyond the border, to try to sacrifice the beautiful French language on the same fire-pile as that which practically destroyed the tongue, the glorious classic tongue of our own ancestors.

STANDERING THOSE WHO HELPED HIM. William J. Bryan's paper, the Commoner, ever since the election, has been printing letters from its readers giving their opinions as to the reasons why he was beaten at the polls. Week after week these letters have contained the meanest and most bigoted flings at the Catholics of the United States, asserting over and over again in hundreds of these missives that Catholics at the command of their priests and prelates threw their votes and influence against him and for the meanest of reasons, self. All the stale calumnies of the A.P.A. era are furnished up and used. They are printed without a word of dissent or disapproval by The Commoner, which by its silence thus acquiesces in this crusade of vilification.

EDITORIAL NOTES. It is sometimes safer to back down than to get your back up. Conceit may puff a man up, but never props him up. The truth is the worst you can say about some people. It's a good plan to believe only half you hear, and then forget the most of that. The man ever loaded with an excuse seldom gets there. Faith is the silken garment of the soul; disbelief the rag and tatters. Dress modestly, but not fine, unless the world knows you can afford it.

Correspondence. WHY TRY TO ABOLISH FRENCH? To the Editor, True Witness: Dear Sir,—Our French-Canadian friends are often up in arms over matters pertaining to the conservation of their language, and it is hard to blame them on the score. It may happen that, at times, there is more misunderstanding, more thoughtlessness, than malice or ill-will, on the part of those who cause them to complain. But, all things considered, I think that there is no special reason existing why those (or anyone) of Irish blood should prove such zealous apostles of Anglo-Saxonism as some of us. Assuredly it is not in the columns of the True Witness that our French brethren will find matter antagonistic to their aims and ideals; but what is true of your esteemed paper is not true of all the utterances or sentences coming from English-speaking sources, even Catholic.

God alone knows what a battle the Irish put up against swords and pickaxes in trying to preserve their native tongue. Today we deplore a loss for which we are in no sense responsible, and so, it but poorly behooves men with Irish names, especially beyond the border, to try to sacrifice the beautiful French language on the same fire-pile as that which practically destroyed the tongue, the glorious classic tongue of our own ancestors.

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Application to Parliament. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing and Power Company for an Act extending the time granted by its charter Chapter 65 of the Statutes of 1904, (Section 12) for the expropriation of lands, and for other purposes.

Advertisement for Penmanship featuring the Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Zeribner's System of Penmanship. It lists special features like simple method, practical plan, perfect classification of letters, and uniformity of style. Published by D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.

Advertisement for Meneely Bell Company, 22, 24 & 26 River St., 177 Broadway, New York. They manufacture superior church bells for churches, schools, and other institutions.

Advertisement for Church Bells, featuring Memorial Bells as a specialty. Located at Baltimore Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md.

Advertisement for Brodie's Self Raising Flour, described as the best flour. It includes the slogan 'Save the Bags for Premiums' and a note that 'Without worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.'

Graph Reminiscence I stood by mons and in College Green... THE MECCA College Green land—the old are of profou in all parts of in some exiles of the heart some warm in Leinster, and is the Mecca ever Fortune Let me say Green itself as ed a "green" green there. with large pa place is a tra of all kinds o noise is consi College Gree fare extendi to Dame statu tion of it, an to Dublin Ca did statues of different per and Henry Gr the equestrian Prince of Ora mory. The o tomb in Westr ed the Boyne than two cent the very chair thral which attended a for the victo stood beneath THE STATU This old sta claudes; A bought had th survived muc one occasion up." To-day was treated in Catholic Mayo ration of Dub west side of scription: "T having fallen stored, at the Domini, 1890, resolution mov J. Doherty, C. ously adopted at its m 1889, Thomas in the chair." Slabs with the north and base record the ces of erection, of William. is a statue of cal attitude, a nificance in th and Grattan one another! mention that of the Four C Parliamentar spirits—Edmu Goldsmith, in of which the Thomas Moore College street, black old buil Goldsmith and early years, I ing what a ch the spirit of ev since Moore, th short while ag dictine monk a College Gree of insurance of the north sid Jury's Hotel, t Exchange. At the stately h Insurance Com pile of the Lon Globe Company the Bank of Tr ficient south fr of us at least south side of C west end of C fees of insur the banking bu hon & Co., th PAGE W Tougher and stron THE PAGE W WALKERVI

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Graphic Description of Irish Tour.

Reminiscences of Grattan's Parliament and Pleasing Glimpses into the Past.

I stood by the old House of Commons and in the old House of Lords in College Green, and the feelings inspired by the occasion were of a very composite character; says John L. Forde, in the Melbourne Advocate. The places, for the two make up a unit that cannot be broken up—is full of interest as a merely historic relic, and is also invested with the deepest interest as the depository of Irish National regrets and hopes. The House of Lords is to-day, as I saw it, the monument of a dead past, in which political oppression and religious intolerance prevailed—on the detestable principle that might is right. The old Parliament Houses are to-day strongly suggestive to the visitor, who, like myself, comes fresh from another land, where the essence of liberty is possessed by the people, and returns, after a long absence, with the "open mind" of a stranger.

THE MECCA OF ERIN'S CHILDREN.

College Green and the Bank of Ireland—the old Houses of Parliament—are of profound interest to Irishmen in all parts of the world. The hearts of some hearts may turn to Munster, and some hearts to Ulster; and some warm memories may revert to Leinster, and others to Connaught; but College Green belongs to all—it is the Mecca of the Irishman, wherever Fortune may have cast his lot. Let me say a word about College Green itself as it is now. It is called a "green" because there is no green there. The ground is covered with large paving stones, and as the place is a tram station, and traffic of all kinds of vehicles is great, the noise is considerable and ceaseless. College Green is a noble thoroughfare extending from Trinity College to Dame street, which is a continuation of it, and leads to the entrance to Dublin Castle. It contains splendid statues of two men of totally different personalities—William III. and Henry Grattan! I stood before the equestrian statue of William, Prince of Orange, with crowded memory. The other day I visited his tomb in Westminster Abbey; I crossed the Boyne water (as he did more than two centuries ago); I sat in the very chair in St. Patrick's Cathedral which he occupied when he attended a "thanksgiving" service for the victory at Drogheda; and I stood beneath his statue.

THE STATUE OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

This old statue has seen many vicissitudes. A post-card which I bought had this inscription: "It has survived much rough usage, and on one occasion was actually blown up." To-day one reads how well it was treated in our own time by a Catholic Mayor and Catholic Corporation of Dublin. A slab on the west side of the base bears this inscription: "This historic monument, having fallen into decay, was restored, at the cost of the city, Anno Domini, 1890, under authority of a resolution moved by Councillor W. J. Doherty, C.E., J.P., and unanimously adopted by the Municipal Council at its meeting of November 1, 1889, Thomas Sexton, M.P., Mayor, in the chair."

Slabs with Latin inscriptions on the north and south sides of the base record the date and circumstances of erection, and contain a eulogy of William. Nearer the University is a statue of Grattan in an oratorical attitude, and there is some significance in the fact that William and Grattan have their back to one another! "O'Connell used to mention that 'Justice' in the Hall of the Four Courts, had her back to the Queen's Bench, but the great Parliamentarian faces three congenial spirits—Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith, in front of the University of which they were alumni, and Thomas Moore, at the entrance to College street. As I gazed at the black old building where Burke and Goldsmith and Moore passed their early years, I could not help thinking what a change had come over the spirit of even that grim old place since Moore, the latest, was there—a short while ago they made a Benedictine monk a Doctor of Letters.

College Green is largely made up of insurance offices and banks. On the north side we have the big Jury's Hotel, the office of the Royal Exchange Assurance Association, the stately home of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, and the huge pile of the London and Liverpool and Globe Company. After these come the Bank of Ireland, with its magnificent south front, familiar to most of us at least by pictures. On the west end there are three palatial offices of insurance companies; then the banking house of Guinness, Mathon & Co., the ancient plate and

the tapestries in after years cost \$8,000. They are said to be the finest in existence. A large number of Huguenot refugees settled in Dublin and many of their descendants are now to be found among the opulent merchants of the city.

MEMORIES OF GRATTAN'S PARLIAMENT.

The great fireplace, on the north side of the room, is notable in its capacity, and within the fender is a ponderous poker, the use of which needs two strong arms. The heavy fender's pattern is a tiny brass railing. The massive mantelpiece is composed of black and white marble and hand-carved oak, and is elaborately decorated with heads and masks and foliage. Many an old peer, now cold in his clay, has stood here to warm his limbs when debate flagged or the House waited for bills to arrive from "another place." The fender and poker are "modern,"—that is to say, were introduced after the Parliament had been "burst up"—the same is to be said of the carpet that covers the floor. The chairs have been newly covered since the Lords sat upon them; but otherwise the House is just as it was on the night that the peers met for the last time, and the bribe had been fixed up, and everything had been made "straight" for the crooked job undertaken by Castlereagh.

The great mahogany table in the centre of the Chamber, in front of the woolsack, with the "Inlaid-Sheridan" chairs around it, have reposed thus for more than half a century. The upholstered seats around the walls have lain unoccupied for the same long period. Would it not be a queer freak of Fate if the Irish peers, in the early years of the twentieth century, were called upon to occupy them once more? And the Chairman of Committees were to take his seat again at the head of the old mahogany table and lords again eagerly grouped about it, and resumed their "revision" of bills sent up from "below"!

THE HISTORIC CHAMBER.

The Chamber is highly paneled all round with fine oak-work, and the decorations of wall and ceiling are ornate. We had had undisturbed a thorough examination of this old historic Chamber, redolent of associations noble and nefarious, when our meditations were disturbed by the entrance of another porter, and at the head of a large party of American tourists. Presently the hitherto silent Chamber rang with voices in the American twang. One evidently strong-minded lady held in her hand a large notebook, in which she made entries. She asked numerous questions of the porter, and often required him to repeat his answers while she committed them to paper, and altogether this lady from the West Atlantic was the most prominent member of the group that now crowded around the red-vested man.

All this time the money-changers were busily at work outside. The House of Lords is the only part of the old Irish Parliament House that has not been utilized by the governors of the Bank of Ireland. Our guide took us down corridors and "division" lobbies which bounded the ancient House of Commons, but the Chamber has been adapted for banking purposes, and the tourist has no longer access to it. It is occupied by the accountant-general and other officers of the bank. In the corridors and lobbies we passed eight old chests, which were used in the old legislative days for the reception and preservation of papers.

TWO MAGNIFICENT TAPESTRIES

Two great tapestries of beautiful design and execution and in an excellent state of preservation, adorn the north and south walls. That on the north wall, over the great mantelpiece, is about twenty-four by eighteen feet. A medallion portrait of William III. is at the top, and around it is inscribed the title of the picture, "The Glorious Battle of the Boyne." The picture represents the battle in full swing, with William wading his horse through the water, and Schomberg falling from his charger and dropping into the stream, having received his mortal wound. The picture is bordered by five medallions. The portrait of William at the top has been already mentioned. There, on your left, is a portrait of Schomberg, and a view of Drogheda, inscribed "Drogheda, Surrendered." On your left is a portrait of the Earl of Athlone and a picture entitled "King William Heads Ye Inniskilliners."

History of the Church.

(Continued.)

There is no known life in minerals and stones, but we remark a certain something which resembles it, a mysterious attraction that unites all the particles, that in some cases even, attract other bodies; without knowing what it really is, we call it the principle of cohesion or attractive force.

With regard to plants, every one knows that they have life, we know that they feed, grow and breathe, that they generate and die. The principle of this vegetation was called the vegetative soul by the ancients; to-day it is called vegetable force. The words are not the same, but we do not know any more about the nature of this life than the ancients did.

In animals a more developed life is seen; not only do they feed, breathe and reproduce, but besides they move and feel, they have organs of sensation, some of them as many as five. This principle, which gives the animals the faculty of feeling, was called by the ancients the sensitive soul, and by modern scientists sensitive powers, animal faculties or other names which all fall short of explaining what it really is. Another thing that we know is that God produces from the earth plants and animals, with their special sort of life, but not so with our soul, it is the breath of His



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mouth, He produced it, in a way, from Himself, not because it is part of His substance, but because made by His own image.

What God is for the world, our soul is in some respects for the world. God is not the world, but He caused it to exist, all that the world is or has that is true, real, beautiful and good, comes from God, without Him it would fall back again into nothingness. In the same way our soul is not the body, but the cause of its life; it is the soul which keeps together the different members—the soul it is which gives it the faculty of breathing, feeding, growing, moving and feeling. Without the soul the body would cease to live and drop back into non-existence as a body.

All that the world possesses, real and perfect, God, who communicates it, possesses it Himself eminently and infinitely more so. All the beauty life that the body possesses, the soul, which communicates it, possesses eminently and infinitely more. Placed, as it is, at the boundary line of the two worlds, that of bodies and that of spirits, it has not only the power of animating the body to which it is united, of using the organs to know exterior objects, it has furthermore the desire and the faculty of knowing the reason, the first cause, which is God, and of communicating with its equals by speech. For this reason it belongs to the spirit world.

With this desire and this faculty man becomes a sort of creator, an earthly god. He creates in a way, not substances, but new forms. He is always inventing and perfecting whilst the animals, even the most cunning, neither invent nor perfect anything. The birds build their nests always in the same manner. Cats and beavers are not more cunning in our days than they were centuries ago. Since between five and six thousand years animals are killed in every way, and in all that time they have not found a way of defending themselves, they have not

learned a shadow of more sagacity. As they are circumscribed within the bounds of a mechanical intelligence or instinct given to them by God, they do now, without apprenticeship or progress, what they always did and always will do. And this does not depend on the brain or any other organ of the body; calves have in proportion to their size larger brains than man, nevertheless they grow into oxen; the brain of the orang-outang is of absolutely the same form and proportion as that of man; his tongue and vocal organs are the same; instead of two hands he has four, for his feet have the form and suppleness of hands. Nevertheless the monkey is never any more than a monkey; he never speaks, never thinks, never becomes better. With all the organs of the voice, he not only does not speak, but furthermore cannot be taught to speak, and for this reason he is below the parrot, the magpie and the thrush, which can be taught without much trouble to speak a few words, but a monkey, never. From their familiarity with man, the dog and the elephant participate in a way in his intelligence and affections; not only do they sometimes guess his thoughts and execute them with grace and docility, but they even become attached to him, show themselves grateful for favors done, to them, defend them at the risk of their life, and are afflicted at his death. Nothing of this is found in the monkey; he may be broken in, subjugated, but never tamed or domesticated; they remain captives. In this state they are always found to be rebellious, deceitful, cunning, gluttonish, spiteful and brutal. They only understand chastisement and give only when they see they are weaker than man.

(To be continued.)

Vatican and its Press.
 Comparing the files of the Papal organ, the Osservatore Romano, of the present day with those of ten

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The Woman Who Was So Tired.

The city editor wanted a story with "human interest" in it, so he looked for the Little Reporter.

She came whirling in on the wings of the revolving door, dancing on her toes to keep up a circulation, her fingers wiggling with frozen tear drops.

"My! It's cold!" she piped, "and so glassy, I slipped twice getting here from the elevated."

Throwing her frosted muff and coat on her roll-top desk, she lovingly hugged the radiator, holding in her half-numbed fingers the morning paper, while she scanned the headlines.

They called her "the Little Reporter" because she was no bigger than your thumb, and because she belonged to that particular type of woman which always appeals to the male heart as needing to be taken care of.

"Yes," said the city editor, "it is cold, and the weather has made me think of a story for you. New York must be full of suffering of one kind and another on a day like this. Just go out and spend it looking for the coldest woman in New York, or the saddest woman, or the most over-worked woman in New York, and come back with a story about her."

So the Little Reporter drew on her coat and dried her veil and wrapped it about her face, and skipped blithely out by the circling door into the sleet, and late that night she came back and sat at her desk and wrote a story and she called it:

"The Woman Who Was So Tired." While the city editor read the copy it was noticed that he used his handkerchief freely while swearing at whoever it might be who insisted upon having fresh air from an open window.

"And me coming down with this cold in my head!" muttered the city editor unsteadily.

The story of "The Woman Who Was So Tired" made a hit. It was full of a gay humor and a tender pathos that touched the heart. In it the Little Reporter seemed to have given her readers of her best, that best which made the smile break through the tears like a sunburst through an April shower. People read, and as they read they laughed with "The Woman Who Was So Tired" at the comedies in her daily life, while as quickly they wept over her tragedies.

"The Woman Who Was So Tired" was described as young and self-supporting, and others supporting as well, for she had a mother who stopped at home and kept the Harlem flat between intervals of pain; two little sisters in the public school, and a young brother.

To earn their several livings "The Woman Who Was So Tired" had chosen a profession which made her a wanderer in New York's streets among the rich, the poor, the moderately well-to-do. Did not one know without telling that she was a book canvasser or a seller of small wares at open doors—doors that so often shut in her face ere she had stated her errand?

All day she wandered among downtown offices, east side tenements, west side apartments.

Often, when in the worst neighborhoods of the east side she would go hungry all day, not always because she lacked the pennies for food, but because her capricious appetite revolted against the fare served in any of the nearby restaurants.

She was ever running to catch cars and trains, for minutes were precious to her, or she would go walking seeking out her patrons, and so she was always weary.

At the newspaper office they knew at once the story had made a hit, because it brought in letters by the dozens. Kind-hearted philanthropists demanded to be given the real name and address of "The Woman Who Was So Tired," for they knew she lived and moved among them every day, and that the author of the story had met her and known her well.

She had gone to their hearts and they wanted to do something for her. One saw that the weary woman was proud, though poor, so the philanthropists declared they would help her without her knowing whence help came. Working women wrote, thanking the author for her championship of women who had to work overtime, for the heroine had been described as often working sixteen hours a day.

Before the end of the week the volume of correspondence concerning the story and its heroine so increased that now the Little Reporter had it heaped upon her desk in stacks, and presents began to arrive addressed to "The Woman Who Was So Tired" in care of the editor or the writer of the story. Checks came in, and the Little Reporter scratched the palms of her hands with pins that fastened dollar bills to note paper on which was faintly written or ignorantly scrawled a word of sympathy for the heroine of roving feet.

There were presents of warm clothing, dress lengths, loys of various kinds for the little sisters and brother; a thin Coalport cup and saucer for the invalid mother who in the story longed for the dainty surroundings of better days; there were books, some grave, some laughingly, all nicely bound; boxes of chocolates, packages of nuts.

Very frequently the city editor would be called to the telephone to be asked for the address or further information of "The Woman Who Was So Tired," and he grew irritable over the continual interruptions to his work. "One might think," he said crossly, "that nobody ever was tired before and never would be again. Great Scott! I'm tired myself. Here!" he called to Bobbie, the office boy, "take this batch of

letters and presents over to Miss Sanderson's desk and tell her to call an expressman and forward 'em to the woman who was always tired!"

The Little Reporter looked up with a shrug of annoyance and protestation.

"Haven't ye got her address?" asked the boy, sympathetically, then quickly he added, "Course not! She wouldn't give that, I guess, after all she told ye!"

At the office they began to notice that the Little Reporter over in the corner was losing somewhat of her blithe manner. Her cheeks were paling and her eyes saddened and took on the look that comes of little sleep. In and out of the office, then intermittently at her desk, on which there now was scarce space for the moving of her pen, she worked on, taking an assignment first here, then there, but her cheery laugh was now infrequent, and only occasionally came a flash of wit in her hurried conversations with different members of the staff. They tried to joke her about the heroine of her story, but she failed to respond with her old-time repartee.

"So those cuts have come at last," exclaimed the city editor one afternoon as a messenger boy bore toward him an oblong cardboard box. He stretched out his hand for it.

"For 'The Woman Who Was So Tired.' Please forward." This was the inscription on the attached label, and on the box, in gold letters, "Blank & Co., Florists—Broadway."

"Hang 'The Woman Who Was So Tired!'" he cried out angrily, then pointing to the desk where sat the Little Reporter he added a bit softly, "Take 'em over to that lady."

She drew out from the box a dozen American Beauty roses, and hanging to the wide ribbon which bound their stems was a card. It read, "From a tired man to a tired woman."

She put them in the ice-water pitcher. They were beautiful roses and costly, and they shone out gloriously from among the heaps of parcels and letters addressed "To the Little Reporter's fingers trembled on her pencil and a drop splashed down upon the yellow copy paper. For a moment her hand pressed her temple, then she dropped her face in her hands. The city editor walked over to her.

"Are you sick, Miss Sanderson?" he asked, kindly.

"No-o-," she drawled.

"I hope you haven't had some bad news."

"No," she said again. "It's just 'Tired.' It's on my conscience. I can't rest—I-I—"

Nearly she broke down. Her eyes were growing big and shiny.

"All these letters, these bundles, these roses, oh, I didn't think it would turn out like this—how could I know people would go on so? I had to get a story. I couldn't waste all that time—I hunted and searched till 9 o'clock that night, and I just—"

"Don't say you faked it," interrupted the city editor. "I know it's true; everybody knows it's true!"

"I didn't make it up. It was all true—oh, don't you understand? I was IT."

Her face went down among the roses and parcels.

The city editor gazed about the room, yet seeing none of the rush getting out of next morning's paper, hearing none of the click of typewriters nor the din at the telegraph tables. And this was "The Woman Who Was So Tired." Their own Little Reporter, who went in and out among them, so unconsciously cheerful, so full of the joy of life and work, calling out sometimes when she had finished two columns "Find something else for me so I can run up a nice space bill this week!"

His mind travelled over the details of the story that had stirred so many hearts. The woman had appeared to be a book canvasser, working on commission—how like a reporter working on space and scouring the town for news! Frail and young, she had a whole family of dependents. In the story she had slipped three times turned her ankle. Instinctively he looked at the Little Reporter's feet, and noticed that she was wearing old shoes, the one shoe much larger than the other, doubtless because of the swelling of her strained ankle. Why, on the night of the day when he had sent her out limping?

He looked out of the window, out over the towering skyscrapers of great New York, where daily he had sent her to bring in news of the city's joys and sorrows, its wedding and its funerals, its prayers and its cursings, its virtues and its vices, its feasting and its fasting. "The Woman Who Was So Tired" was often hungry! Had the Little Reporter ever lacked for food? Involuntarily he rested upon the large-printed quotations one of the men reporters had justly hung over it the morning they had published her particularly racy and sparkling account of a banquet at Sherry's:

"Who writes the fine report of the feast? She who got none and enjoyed it least!"

For three years now the Little Reporter had been on his staff, the one man among a dozen men. At first on she had hesitated about taking her so irresponsible, so young, so helpless of her family, her home. Who would have suspected the burden she

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is

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It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawyer, Gold River, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

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carried so lightly upon her shoulders? And on the day he had sent her out to write on the "most anything woman" she would find in New York, surely there must have been some special reason why "good space" was necessary to her that day! Once he had laughingly called her an Oliver Twist, because she was always "asking for more" space.

He had always suspected New York, large sums for clothes, for she dressed smartly with stylish gowns and nobby hats, but the woman of her story made her own dresses and hats on Sunday and after midnight. When did the Little Reporter get time to sleep?

From the high window he looked out again over busy, laughing, sorrowing, noisy, seething New York, then again at the head of the Little Reporter still sunk upon her desk, then around upon the men in the room.

"I expect," he said to himself, "we sometimes forget up here in our tower of observation that we too are a part of New York, and perhaps New York also forgets it, we're just a part of it all, and how like we are, how very like!"

They were wanting him at his own desk and he hurried over, yet turning an instant to look again at the Little Reporter, and say a kindly word to reassure her troubled heart, he saw that her hand had fallen away from her face and that she was fast asleep in the midst of the hub-bub of the city room.

And he tripped off softly and motioned away Dobbie, who was hurrying to her with proofs, lest he disturb and awaken the woman who was so tired.—New York Times.

HEALTH TALKS—Continued

enamel, and forms the principal constituent of the tooth. The cementum is a thin covering over the root of the teeth and extends from the neck to the apex of the latter. The pulp occupies an elongated canal which runs through the centre of the dentine. It contains the nerves and blood vessels of the tooth, is the vital part of the latter, and sends forth fibres of living matter through the microscopic canals of the dentine to nourish and endow the tooth with sensation.

Diseases of the teeth are brought about in a variety of ways, but they almost always begin with the decay of the enamel, through the medium of which the dentine rapidly disappears under the action of acids produced by the fermentation of morsels of food in the mouth. Then the pulp becomes exposed, which brings about the most common form of toothache. We need hardly remind our readers that this ailment results in the most exquisite suffering.

It will be seen by this, then, that dentists when treating diseased teeth are confronted with three classes of them, these being those in which the enamel and dentine are affected; those where the pulp is dead or dying. It is in the appropriate treat-

No Pain with Red Blood

Get your blood right by using Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and Rheumatic pains will disappear.

Rheumatism and diseases of the nerves are closely allied—both are due to thin, watery and impure blood.

Have you ever noticed that it is when you are tired, weak, worn out and exhausted that the rheumatism gives you trouble.

Well, if your blood were analyzed at such times it would be found lacking just such elements as are contained in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Because this great restorative actually forms rich, healthy blood it positively cures rheumatism.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes: "I was so weak and helpless that I required help to move in bed. Indigestion and rheumatism caused great suffering. By the use of eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been made strong and well."

Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on every box. 50 cents at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

ment of each of these classes that the skill of the dentist is shown and it is by their improper treatment, or their proposed prolongation, that the quack becomes apparent.

An authority on the matter states that 95 p.c. of all dental troubles are the direct outcome of uncleanness; which is the same as saying that there is a neglect to use the tooth-brush, or to wash the mouth after eating, Tartar is the chief enemy of the teeth, this being a deposit of animal and mineral matter precipitated from the fluids of the mouth. We need not describe this tartar, seeing that it is unhappily too common and too obvious in the cases of a great many individuals.

But quite outside of the fact that it eats into the enamel, it makes the gums spongy, forces the gums from the teeth, produces an absorption of the bony sockets, imparts a disagreeable odor to the breath and—most important of all—vitates the saliva. In view of what has been said in regard to the importance of this fluid in the process of digestion, this same vitiation is one of the most harmful results brought about by tartar.

All of which points to the necessity of absolute cleanliness. Indeed if the mouth were kept perfectly clean and pure, teeth would never decay. But, inasmuch, as particles of food will insist upon clinging to the teeth after meals, it remains for us to remove these particles by such means as are possible.

These means include the tooth-brush which, by the way, should be soft rather than hard; silk thread which is especially woven for teeth-cleaning purposes and can be obtained at any drug store, and such free from acid. There are by the way, a good many dentrifices which are objectionable by reason of their acidity, because they lead to the rapid destruction of the teeth. However, an article which has found favor with the public may, as a rule, be accepted. Besides that, it must not be forgotten that reputable manufacturers of dentrifices have reputations to maintain which they cannot afford to ignore by foisting a harmful compound upon their patrons.

The work of the skilled dentist, outside of the removal of tartar, which, by the way, is not nearly so painful a process as many people seem to think it is: consists of filling teeth, extracting those that are useless, and the fitting of artificial teeth. It need hardly be said that the latter portion of the work is among the most important, inasmuch as upon a perfect dental outfit rest the three great functions, beauty, speech and digestion. And here, just a word about the constituents of artificial teeth. Many people still believe that such teeth are taken from dead persons. This belief is on the face of it, absurd, inasmuch as there are infinitely more living people who want artificial teeth than there are dead people who could furnish the supply, even supposing that the friends of the latter were willing that the remains of their loved ones should be mutilated for the purpose in question. As a matter of fact, artificial teeth are composed of porcelain, which is a compound of silex, felspar and kaolin. From these minerals, together with the needed coloring matter, such teeth are manufactured. There is absolutely no tooth or teeth used by dentists which were originally to be found in the human mouth.

Artificial teeth are kept in place either through the medium of "plates" or by bridge and crown work. In the first instance the "plates" are made of either one of the precious metals, or hard rubber, which accurately fit the hard palate and the fixed, the former being kept in position by two natural forces: adhesion and atmospheric pressure.

Crown work consists of attaching artificial tops to decayed teeth, or to roots. The crowns may consist of either gold, or, for front teeth, porcelain facings. In bridge-work, where there are two or more sound roots or teeth with spaces between, it is impossible to supply the missing teeth by constructing what is in reality, a series of crowns across the vacancy. Let it be again said that, as with the treatment of teeth, so with the work of supplying the artificial articles in place of those lost, the skill of the dentist is a factor in the total result. Now in dentistry the clientele of the professions, follows his skill and honesty. It follows then that the dentist who has a reputation, as a rule, deserves it because he has satisfied his patients and earned his fee. On the other hand, the quack who entices victims into his office through the medium of absurdly small fees and impossibilities to return, and relies for the moral of all of which is so clear that it is unnecessary to point it clearer.

The care of the teeth should, if possible, begin in childhood. Also, any trouble with the dental equipment should not be neglected, inasmuch as it is liable to have painful, and even legitimate dental, do not forget that state in which practically all of the evils which civilization has imposed on the mouth can be remedied. Cleanliness is an essential after the work of the dentist has been completed. And, most important of all—do not forget that your health depends, to a very great extent, upon the perfection of your masticatory process.

And in conclusion, I can hardly emphasize too strongly the necessity of the particular cleanliness referred to. Some prefer to use the tooth-brush after each meal. This is by



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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Shops East of Winnipeg. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Shops," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 10th day of March, 1909, for the construction and erection, complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of shops east of Winnipeg.

Plans, details and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. S. R. Poulin, district engineer, Winnipeg, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00).

The cheque deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms. Cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, Dated at Ottawa, 30th January, 1909.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 2708.

Dame Marie Catherine Oulmet, wife of Adrien Paquette, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. Said Adrien Paquette, defendant.

An action of separation as to bed and board has been instituted on 21st January, 1909, at Montreal, 19th February, 1909. LEBLANC, BROUSSARD & FOREST, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

far the better way, if the habit can be formed and it is convenient. If this is found difficult, however, it can be used every night and morning. Lemon juice may be used with the lute instead of the powder. Dilute the lemon juice with water just as you would with any other tooth wash.

If you will press the gums slightly between the thumb and forefinger against the teeth each time after washing, you will find it will assist in hardening them and will help materially to keep the teeth clean and healthy. The gums should be taken firmly between the thumb and forefinger and every part should be pressed slightly against the teeth. After this, it will be to rinse out the mouth with whatever tooth-wash you may be using.

I have previously referred to the use of silk floss, and would especially emphasize the necessity of this at frequent intervals, if one wants to be sure that the teeth are thoroughly cleaned. The silk floss should be run in between the teeth and brought back and forth with a view of cleaning out all the particles of food that may have lodged there. The teeth will rarely decay if the suggestions made in this article are followed in every particular.

Examinations 4-5 p.m. 2-4 p.m.

W. G. KENNEDY DENTIST

410 Dorchester St. West, Corner Mansfield St. Specialty: Plate-Work and Bridge-Work

M. I. Morrison. J. Hatchett. MORRISON & HATCHETT. Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, 5th Floor, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 ST. JAMES STREET. Phone Main 314.

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

Bell Telephone Main 433 JOHN P. WHELAN. M.A., B.C.L. ADVOCATE AND SOLICITOR 93 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ST. Montreal.

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CODERRE & CEDRAS. ADVOCATES. 8 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal. Street Railway Bldg. Evening Office: 365, Notre Dame Street West, 53 Church Street Verdun.

Bell Tel. Main 3552, Night and day service. CONROY BROS. 193 CENTRE STREET. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters. Estimates Given. Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

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

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8:30 p.m. Committee of Management meets last Wednesday, Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald McShane; P.P.: President, Mr. W. P. Kearney; 1st Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. P. McQuirk; Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. W. Wright; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey; Asst.-Recording Secretary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; 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 8:30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kilgallon; President, M. J. O'Donnell; Rec. Sec., J. J. Tynan, 223 Prince Arthur street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 20. Organized 13th 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. F. Killoran; Chancellor, W. A. Hodgson; President, Thos. R. Stevens; 1st Vice-President, James Cahill; 2nd Vice-President, M. J. Gahan; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Avenue; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 504 St. Urban street; Treasurer, F. J. Sears; Marshal, 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. Merrills, Dr. W. A. L. Styles and Dr. John Curran.

There's a niche my boy, A corner for And it was Along life's For the boy w So lad be The world In the corner There's a niche my girl, A corner for For the girl With a pure A place that is So lass, be The world In the corner There's a niche my dears, A corner for With a work Which no or In God's great So dears, be The world v And your place

"This is such Judy sighed, he against the sit "I guess the ge day," she ad went waddling air of importan Judy was visi and she longed t lights of the orc stand of having prisoner in the H Aunt Maria sm had to lie there could make grand and come to help did, I don't know little girls ever got leg; but they did, managed to get hi Then grandmother leg and made him she could. While that, the little girl supper; for grandm at once for the doc father's leg, and growing dusk.

She was afraid i when it grew dark brave woman, and to be done.

"Just before the a terrible squawkin gn out at the shed ing and squealing a roar, but above it hear the gander. "Grandmother s rifle and hurried to what was causing for quite often wilding around. But th cat, Judy, it was a Judy gasped. "Grandmother cre right out. She forg She was thinking o mals inside the she tender pigs nearest t "But as she came the strangest sight! old gander defending pig! He kept just o of the bear's paws, but squawked, and beat powerful wings. Un not know what to do matter which way he was the gander. When he heard gra toward her, growlin grandmother fired, an

"Limbs are nerves, joints. Rheumatism, Sci

Parish News of the Week

Subscriptions to the Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Father Holland Birthday Fund, including Chas. McCarthy, Henryville, P.Q., and others.

EUCHE AND CONCERT.

St. Anthony's Young Men's Club will hold a euche and concert in their hall St. Patrick's night.

STANDARD A.A.A. GIVE FINE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Standard A. A. A. Dramatic Club made their second appearance before the public on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16th, putting on their play, "Butternut's Bride, or the Merry Widow."

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

On last Saturday afternoon took place in the parlors of Loyola College, Drummond street, the annual business meeting of the Catholic Sailors' Club.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, as follows: President—Mr. C. F. Smith. 1st Vice-President—Mr. D. McDonald.

SOCIAL OF THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

Nault's hall was again the scene of a very pleasant gathering Thursday, February 18th, when the members of St. Patrick's Fraternity of the Third Order of St. Francis, and many of their numerous friends, met to pass a few hours in social relaxation.

flected upon the canvas. Many pretty views of Ireland were also presented, Rev. Father Ethelbert giving a lucid explanation of each as it appeared.

The musical portion of the programme, consisting of songs, and some very pretty musical selections, was of a high order, and Prof. Shea is to be complimented upon its perfect execution under his able supervision.

After refreshments had been served, Rev. Father Ethelbert made a few remarks on St. Francis the "Catholic man." He showed how clearly St. Francis understood the spirit of his time, and made use of all the good it held for the uplifting of the people of his day.

PRIZE WINNERS AT ST. ANTHONY'S Y. M. CLUB EUCHE.

On Monday evening a very successful euche was given by the St. Anthony's Young Men's Club. The prize-winners were as follows: 1st prize, Miss K. Moore, ticket No. 800, barrel of flour; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Moore, ticket 1329, tin of coffee.

Euche winners—Ladies: 1st, B. Carey; 2nd, Mrs. Dixon; 3rd, Mrs. A. T. Haynes; 4th, Mrs. Haynes. Gentlemen—1st, Mr. Gaudry; 2nd, T. Callaghan; 3rd, Mrs. Ryan; 4th, W. H. Stanley.

SHROVE TUESDAY AT ST. MICHAELS.

The people of St. Michael's celebrated Shrove Tuesday by giving a euche. The spacious hall attached to the school building was thronged to its utmost capacity. As on former occasions, the proceeds of the evening were devoted to the school fund, and the people interested in the good work are fully alive to the importance of leaving nothing undone which would help the furtherance of their undertaking.

At the signal announcing the opening of the evening's play, seventy-six tables were immediately occupied. Nine very fine prizes were offered and won, as follows: Ladies: 1st, Miss M. O'Donoghue; 2nd, Miss W. McHugh; 3rd, Miss Weir; 4th, Miss M. Ryan and 5th, Miss O'Malley.

The prizes for the euche were donated by the following: Gents' smoking set, donated by Mr. and Mrs. Edward O'Neill; ladies' music portfolio, donated by Mrs. Thos. Quinn; a set of fancy pillow-shams, a cut glass bon-bon dish, by Miss Mary Donoghue; a fancy dish, by Miss D. J. McGarrack; a cut glass dish by Miss McGuire; Mr. Thos. McLean, a box of cigars; Mrs. P. Duffy, a cheese dish.

LATE CAPTAIN DEEGAN.

Last Saturday morning there took place at St. Gabriel Church the funeral of another of the pioneer landmarks of the district of Point St. Charles, in the person of Capt. Wm. Deegan, of No. 15 Fire Station. Several years prior to the time when St. Gabriel became annexed to the city of Montreal, Captain Deegan entered the services of the then municipality, working in various positions of trust, both with credit to himself and satisfaction to those in authority.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring an image of the product box and text describing its benefits for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for Vapo-Cresolene, a medicinal product for coughs, croup, and asthma, featuring an image of a person using the product.

To his widow and sorrowing family we wish to add our word of condolence in this their hour of sad affliction, and say sincerely, May his soul rest in peace.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.

The annual demonstration of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held in St. Ann's Church on Wednesday evening, when the seating capacity of the Church was taxed to the utmost. After the recitation of the Rosary by Rev. Father Holland, C.S.S.R., chaplain of the Society, Rev. Father Heenan, of Saratoga, N.Y., preached an eloquent sermon on the benefits to be derived from: the practice of temperance, and the evils that follow its steady increase.

Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed. Rev. Father Killoran, chaplain of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, was the celebrant, with Rev. Fathers Holland, C.S.S.R., and Dufresne, C.S.S.R., as deacon and sub-deacon. The male choir, under the able direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, provided a special musical programme for the occasion.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. Mr. M. J. O'Donnell, President; Mr. J. H. Neelan, vice-president; and Messrs. Dunn, Callaghan, Stevens, Milloy and Moore, councillors. St. Ann's Juv. Temperance Society—Mr. J. Baxter, chairman; Messrs. P. J. Hyland and P. Maguire, councillors. St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society—Mr. J. Collins, president; Messrs. E. Flaherty, J. Kelly and P. Polan, councillors.

Mount St. Louis Annual Sports Day.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, a big crowd turned out on Saturday last to witness the Mount St. Louis annual sports. Though it had been raining, the ice on the Jubilee rink was in splendid condition, and the young sportsmen had every opportunity to display their ability in the various events. The College band was on hand, and their selections were thoroughly enjoyed. The events were as follows:

135-yard race—1st, M. Dineen; 2nd, P. E. Hebert; 3rd, F. Adam. Time, 23-4-5. Junior Class (2nd section), 270 yds.—1st, L. Delorme; 2nd, L. Chiric; 3rd, P. Rice. Time, 45 sec. flat.

270 yards, Junior Class (1st section)—1st, M. O'Flaherty; 2nd, A. Boulanger; 3rd, G. Dozais. Time, 41-3-5. 405 yards, Intermediate Class (2nd section)—1st, E. Hately; 2nd, A. Shevlin; 3rd, G. Boucher. Time, 1:07-3-5.

435 yards—1st, F. Racette; 2nd, G. Picard; 3rd, O. Mersier. Time, 1:46. Half mile, for seniors—1, F. Goudreau; 2, S. Logue; 3, H. Adam. Time, 2:23-1-5. The special race for the scholars in the third division, for Mrs. J. I. Phillips' prize. First, A. Bruneau. P. Rice came in second and F. Racette a close third. Time, 37-1-5 seconds.

540 yards skating race for the beginners in the second division—1st, E. Grace; 2nd, L. Boulanger; 3rd, B. Beland. Time, 1:27-1-5. Preliminary heat, 675 yards, five laps, for the junior class—1, L. L. Valle; 2, C. Lemieux; 3, F. Dufresne. Time, 1:48. The final, 540 yards—1, E. Lortie; 2, P. E. Gagnon; 3, E. Grace. Time, 1:24-4-5.

Advertisement for CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS, a remedy for sore throats and coughs, with detailed instructions for use.

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

Advertisement for MONTREAL-OTTAWA train service, detailing routes and schedules.

Advertisement for MONTREAL-NEW YORK train service, including City Ticket Offices.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PACIFIC OTTAWA SLEEPER train service.

Advertisement for OTTAWA TRAINS, listing various routes and schedules.

Advertisement for OTTAWA SLEEPER train service, detailing amenities and prices.

Advertisement for OTTAWA TRAINS, listing various routes and schedules.

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