

ATURDAYS  
AT 1 O'CLOCK ON SAT.  
5.30 P. M.  
S., 1909.

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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 Boynsmaes 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 Biederlack 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 pariter 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 shameful 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 unblushing 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 gashers 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. Pour followed 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.



# 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.

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 the premises 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 untenanted 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 place on 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 amendments. 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, Raglan street.

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

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 annuity 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 M'Kay, 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 D. 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."

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## 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 p. How can I help it? can I do? to that help this Mission to exist, and the poor ready here remain with- obliged to say Mass and tion in a Mean Upper- it is, this is the sole tholicism in a division of Norfolk measuring to my many anxieties, occur Grant, No En- (Hope) ve outside help for the ul down the flag. ty of the Catholic Pub- us to secure a valu- 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

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**in Norfolk, England.**

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

**Our New Bishop.**

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

**Canadian North-West**

**REGULATIONS**

ated section of Boni- laitote, Saskatchewan, e, excepting 8 and 96, y be homeesteaded by is the sole head of a ale over 18 years of t of one-quarter sec- more or less. made personally at rice for the district is situated. may, however, be conditions by the on, daughter bro- an intending home- is required to per- ns connected there- of the following x months' residence ion of the land in years. her (or mother, if ased) of the home- on a farm in the u entered for, the residence may be person residing mother. er has his perma- ing lands in the vicinity of his sents as to satisfied by re- notice in writing e Commissioner of at Ottawa of in- or patent. W. W. CORY, of the Interior. ed publication of will not be paid

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ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

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If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consider 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 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 shiftily 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.

C. DESSAULLES, Solicitor for Applicant. Dated at Montreal this eighteenth day of January, 1909.

Again, I shall admit that there is exaggeration in French papers at times; the Irish especially are too cheaply singled out for reproach and correction. Those papers seemingly forget that all the Irish the tentative abolishment of French can boast of is very often summed up in the spelling of a name that shows evolution in the family tree. These people are simply Anglo-Saxons or Irishmen, and "God Save Ireland" is as foreign to their hearts as common sense is to their brains.

That an Englishman may want his tongue spread all over the world, civilized and uncivilized, is only natural; but that men of Irish blood (were they even less in number than they are now), should want to see French sacrificed for the sake of English is a problem I want others to solve. PADRAIG.

The Preacher Who Will Never Lack Hearers.

(From the Ave Maria.) The Inter-Ocean is moved to commend the Rev. Dr. Munnhall, of Philadelphia, for his views on the still opportune subject of non-attendance at church. Says Dr. Munnhall: "People don't care two raps for the preacher's opinions. What they want is to hear the voice of God speaking to discouraged hearts and grief-burdened souls. It is God's message and not the preacher's that the people want to hear. Give them that message and there will be no lack of hearers."

The Chicago journal fully endorses that opinion, and, after condemning the preacher's seeking to speak with authority on matters foreign to his calling, adds: "When the preacher speaks of what he does know—of what he must be assumed to know, else is his office an inhuman mockery, and his presence in it a blasphemy—when, with the faith that knows no wavering, and with the fear of God that is the beginning of wisdom, he delivers God's message—he speaks as one having authority, and he is heard gladly, and will never lack hearers, because to discouraged hearts and grief-burdened souls his voice comes as the voice of God."

Not discrediting reading to find on the editorial page of one of our leading secular journals.

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Graph

Reminiscence. I stood by mons and in College Green, inspired by the very composition of L. Forde, in the unit that came full of interest, and the deepest interest Irish National. The House of saw it, the past, in which and religious—on the detour might be right. Houses are to live to the vis comes fresh from the essence of the people, an absence, with a stranger.

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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. Ford, 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 of others to Ulster; some warm memories may revert to Limerick, and others to Connacht; 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

jewelry house of West & Son, the leading house of the trade in Ireland; the Belfast Banking Company's house, the Hibernian Bank—a splendid structure—the Branch Post and Telegraph Office, another insurance company, the house of Atkinson, poplin and cabinet manufacturers, which has stood there for the best part of a century; the Ulster Bank, the National Bank; Boyle, Low, Murray & Co.'s Bank, the Scottish Provident Institute, the Commercial Union Association. And up above all these huge buildings swam solicitors, stock brokers, costuriers, tailors, and all sorts and conditions of men and women working away daily for gold and bread.

## WEALTH AND POVERTY SIDE BY SIDE.

In the long ago there used to be, close up to the Bank of Ireland, on the south side, in a short street, a humble institution called by some the "poor man's bank." Three gilt balls hung over the door, and if a man said he had business, not in the Bank of Ireland, but at "the back of the bank," you know that he had no account at the front. To-day I passed through the narrow passage leading from Foster place to "the back of the bank," and there still hung the three gilt balls of yore! Wealth and poverty side by side! A porter acted as guide to the old House of Lords, which is now the only House that remains intact. It is almost in the same state as the night in 1800 that the Irish peers met in it for the last time. If each man had put on paper in detail his recent personal experiences, what interesting reading it would make at this time! How many of them kept diaries, and where are these papers now?

The porter ushered my wife and myself into the deserted House of Peers, closed the door, and left us there alone. It was not a large hall perhaps not more than a third of the House of Lords at Westminster in size—but elegant in its proportions and fittings and decorations. The House is in the eastern wing, which faces College street and the Moore statue. At the east end of the Chamber, within a railed enclosure, was a fine marble statue of George II., in whose reign the "union" with England took place. It was executed by Waker, of London. In this enclosure was formerly the woolsack on which the Lord Chancellor sat when the House was in session. On either side of the statue of George II. is a strong-box with the lid thrown open. These were used for the reception of valuable papers, and now have lain in the House for over a century. At this end of the room are busts of George II. and George IV. Thus three of the four Georges dealt with by Thackeray are represented here. At the west end of the Chamber are busts of Nelson and Wellington.

## 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."

On the opposite wall is a tapestry of the same dimensions, the subject of which is "Ye Glorious Defence of Londonderry." The title surrounds a medallion portrait of "Major Baker, Governor," of the city during the siege by James II. This tapestry is also bordered by five medallions. On your left is a portrait of the fighting parson, Dr. Walker, and a picture of "Ye Breaking of Ye Boom." On your right is a likeness of "Ye Captain of ye Dartmouth," and a picture of the killing of the French general by Col. Murray in single combat.

Those tapestries are beautiful works of art, and were executed in Dublin by French Huguenots, who came hither after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The work was hand-made, and occupied twenty years in execution. What the original cost was may be guessed from the fact that the mere cleaning of

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. BUILT A CENTURY BEFORE CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

Besides the two Houses of Parliament, this building also contained the Court of Requests. This Chamber is now used as the public banking chamber of the Bank of Ireland, and as we passed through it the tellers and ledger-keepers and customers were diligently transacting their business with all proper solemnity. Outside, two tall Grenadiers, with musket and fixed bayonet, patrolled the space under the great portico and colonades. This splendid pile was erected in 1729—exactly a century before Catholic Emancipation. In 1929 will it still be used for its present purposes?

## 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 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

learnt 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, gluttonous, 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

Wicklow Co. Council has granted a pension of £30 per year to Mr. Erbs who occupied the position of sate collector of No. 18 district in Shillelagh Union for a period of twenty years.

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Parish News of the Week

Subscriptions to the Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Table listing names and amounts for the Father Holland Birthday Fund, including 'Previously acknowledged \$514.00' and 'EUCHRE AND CONCERT'.

EUCHRE AND CONCERT. St. Anthony's Young Men's Club will hold a euchre 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. The following was the cast: Benjamin Butternut, Mr. J. R. Walsh...

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. After a few words of welcome by the president, Mr. Felix Casey, the secretary and treasurer's reports were read, and though they showed a slight falling off as compared with the figures of the previous year, yet there were hopeful signs that during the coming season affairs would be so adjusted that at the next annual meeting a good balance would be shown.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, as follows: President—Mr. C. F. Smith. 1st Vice-President—Mr. D. McDonald, Manager of the Montreal Street Railway. 2nd Vice-President—Dr. Hackett Secretary—Mr. A. Phelan. Treasurer—Mr. B. McNally. The name of Mr. Casey, the retiring president, was added to the Committee of Management. The officers of the Ladies' Board were all re-elected. A vote of thanks was then proposed by the Treasurer, Mr. B. McNally, to the director of the club, Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J., for the uniform kindness and tender solicitude which he had shown the sailors and their friends during the past year. In the absence of Father Kavanagh, the above vote of thanks was duly honored by the Rector, Rev. Father Gagnier. A vote of thanks was proposed by Rev. Father Gagnier to the retiring president, which being responded to, brought to a close one of the pleasantest gatherings yet held in favor of the Catholic Sailors' Club.

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. By eight o'clock the hall was well filled, and the first item of the evening's programme—magic lantern views of the natural beauties of Canada—was presented and proved most interesting to all present, who felt a glow of pride in their native land as each beautiful scene was re-

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. "His spirit has outlived him," said the speaker, "and those who would be true Franciscans should, like St. Francis, make use of all that is most excellent in our own day for the world's uplifting."

A few words from Rev. Fathers Holland and Singleton, and the assembly dispersed, adding one more to the many enjoyable evenings spent together by the brethren of the Third Order.

Besides the above-mentioned clergymen there were also present several of the Christian Brothers and Rev. Fathers Dunstan and Pennafort, O. F.M.

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

On Monday evening a very successful euchre 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 flour; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Moore, ticket 1329, tin of coffee.

Euchre 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 euchre. 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. A sense of loneliness was experienced when, for the first time in the history of similar events, in the parish, the pleasing countenance and kind, encouraging words of the beloved pastor, Rev. Father Kierman, were absent from among them. Yet, while absent, enjoying a well-earned rest, those present showed that although he was away from them, still his work was neither forgotten nor neglected.

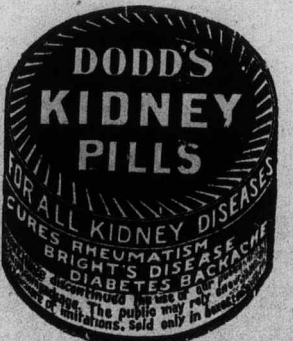
At the signal announcing the opening of the evening's play, seventy-six tables were immediately occupied. Nine very fine prizes were offered and won, as follows:

Ladies: 1st, Miss M. O'Donoghue; 2nd, Miss W. McHugh; 3rd, Miss Weir; 4th, Miss M. Ryan and 5th, Miss O'Malley. Gentlemen—1st, Mrs. J. J. Dugan, playing as gentleman; 2nd, Mr. P. O'Brien; 3rd, Mr. J. H. Dunne, and 4th, Mr. Chambers.

The prizes for the euchre 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. After the euchre, refreshments were served, and, on the whole, the evening was most delightful, and too much praise cannot be given to the promoters or to the manner in which both priests and people united in the furthering of their beloved and noble work.

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. Shortly after annexation he was named to the position which he held until his death. Ever faithful to duty, kind and genial to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, oftentimes the protector of the weak and the unfortunate, ever ready to lend a hand to a charitable work, his loss will be sadly felt.



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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. He expressed regret at the steady increase of the liquor traffic, and presented to his hearers the contrast between the drunkard and the sober man. In concluding, he suggested that the taking of the pledge of total abstinence would be a very desirable commencement for the holy season of Lent.

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. The various societies were represented by the following named officers:

- 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. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society: Aid. D. Gallery, president; Mr. D. O'Sullivan, vice-president; Mr. E. A. Shanahan, secretary; Mr. E. Rogers, asst. secretary; Mr. B. Feeny, Collecting Treasurer; Mr. J. P. Ryan, and Mr. H. Wherian, marshals; Messrs. M. Gorrigan, J. Shanahan, T. Rogers, J. Murphy, C. Shanahan, J. Hogan, B. McAleer, D. G. Shanahan and J. Walsh, 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. Intermediate Class (1st section), 435 yards—1st, F. Racette; 2nd, G. Picard; 3rd, O. Meecher. Time, 1:45. 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. After this race the A. and S. Maloney brothers gave exhibitions of fancy skating and they were well received. 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. Valleau; 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. Text: 'A simple and effective remedy for SORE THROATS AND COUGHS. They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. Your druggist or from us. Use in stamps. LEMING, MILLS CO., Limited, Agents, Montreal, Canada.'

Advertisement for GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Text: 'MONTREAL-TORONTO. 4 Express Trains Each Way Daily. Leave Montreal—9.00 a. m., \*9.45 a. m., \*7.32 p. m., \*10.30 p. m. Arrive Toronto—4.30 p. m., 9.45 p. m., \*6.15 a. m., \*7.30 a. m. Elegant Cafe-Parlor Car service on 9.00 a. m. train. MONTREAL-OTTAWA. 3 Trains Week Days, 2 Trains Sundays. Leave Montreal—8.30 a. m., \*7.30 p. m., \*8.00 p. m. Arrive Ottawa—11.45 a. m., \*7.55 p. m., 11.15 p. m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains. MONTREAL-NEW YORK. Leave Montreal—18.45 a. m., \*10.55 a. m., \*7.40 p. m. Arrive New York—18.00 p. m., \*10.08 p. m., \*7.20 a. m. \*Daily. \*Week days. CITY TICKET OFFICES. 130 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461 or Bonaventure Station.

Advertisement for CANADIAN PACIFIC. Text: 'OTTAWA SLEEPER. OTTAWA SLEEPING CAR SERVICE RESUMED. Lv. Windsor Station daily at 9.50 p. m. Passengers may remain in car until 9 a. m. Price of berth, \$1.50. OTTAWA TRAINS. LEAVE WINDSOR STATION. 18.35 a. m. \*9.50 p. m. \*8.55 a. m. 14.00 p. m. \*10.15 p. m. LEAVE PLACE VIGOR. 18.30 a. m. \*15.45 p. m. \*Daily. \*Daily, except Sunday. \*Sunday only. TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James Street Next Post Office.

Advertisement for INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Text: 'BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT. TRAIN SERVICE. 7.30 A.M. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup. Except Sunday. Maritime Express. 12 NOON St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, St. John, Halifax, and Campbellton, Moncton, Sydney, through connections to Newfoundland. Except Saturday. N. B.—On Saturdays, this train goes as far as St. Flavie only. 4.00 P.M. St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet. Except Sunday. Saturday Only. 12 Noon St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie. CITY TICKET OFFICE. 130 St. James street. Tel. Main 615. GEO. STUBBLE, City Pass & Ticket Agent. H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

Advertisement for MONTREAL-OTTAWA. Text: '3 Trains Week Days, 2 Trains Sundays. Leave Montreal—8.30 a. m., \*7.30 p. m., \*8.00 p. m. Arrive Ottawa—11.45 a. m., \*7.55 p. m., 11.15 p. m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains. MONTREAL-NEW YORK. Leave Montreal—18.45 a. m., \*10.55 a. m., \*7.40 p. m. Arrive New York—18.00 p. m., \*10.08 p. m., \*7.20 a. m. \*Daily. \*Week days. CITY TICKET OFFICES. 130 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461 or Bonaventure Station.

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The final, 675 yards—1, F. Cavanagh; 2, L. Demers; 3, C. Lemieux. Time, 1:34-4-5. Half mile, intermediate class—1, J. Kearney; 2, A. Latourelle; 3, J. B. Pepin. Time, 2:01. Backward skating, 135 yards, for beginners—1, L. Boulanger; 2, De Tonnacourt. Backward skating, 270 yards, for the Junior Class—1, R. Goudout; 2, L. Demers; 3, C. Lemieux. Time, 53 secs. flat. 270 yards backwards for the Intermediate Class—1, J. Kearney; 2, Limouges; 3, A. Latourelle. Time, 51 seconds flat. Backward, 405 yards, for the Senior Class—1, F. Keegan; 2, H. Desrosiers; 3, P. Dufresne. Time, 1:31-5. Half mile, Junior Class—1, J. Picard; 2, R. Hebert; 3, W. L. McGannon. Time, 1:55-3-5. One mile, Intermediate class—1, A. Racette; 2, A. Tanguay; 3, A. L. Lamouges. Time, 4:05-3-5. Backward race, 270 yards, Junior Class—1, E. Laberge; 2, A. Lamouges. Time, 55 secs. flat. The half mile special backward race was won by J. Laurin. Time, 2:02. 405 yards backwards, for the Intermediate Class—1, A. Racette; 2, W. L. McGannon. Time, 1:08. Two mile race, between J. Laurin and P. Gadois. Both skaters kept close together, leading alternately. Laurin fell at the twenty-first lap, but got up again and before another lap was covered passed Gadois. At the twenty-third lap Laurin ran away from Gadois, and at the crack of the pistol at the twenty-fifth lap sped ahead at such a pace that he finally won by half a lap. His time was 7 minutes, 49 seconds. Hurdle race for seniors. There were four hurdles placed, and the following were the competitors: G. St. Pierre, J. Laurin, N. Latraverse, A. Germain, L. Delorme, A. Lamouges. Laurin, in spite of his fall, won the event by almost a quarter of a lap. The second place was won by N. Latraverse. Following the events a hockey match was played between the Mount St. Louis and the Polytechnic School. The line up was as follows: Mount St. Louis—A. Cadotte, G. St. Pierre, J. C. St. Louis, N. Latraverse, A. Hanley, H. Renaud, J. Furlong. Polytechnic School—E. Denoncourt, A. J. Papineau, L. Patenaude, A.

Advertisement for EARLY CLOSING SATURDAYS. Text: 'DURING FEBRUARY THIS STORE CLOSURES AT 1 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS—OTHER DAYS AT 5.30 P. M. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1909.'

Advertisement for S. CARSLY Co. LADIES' \$15.00 WINTER COATS. Text: '23 only, LADIES' WINTER COATS, made of fine fancy tweeds in light and dark grey, also navy serge, 50 inches long, semi or loose fitting back, double breasted, self collar, lined throughout with heavy mercerette—all well finished and a perfect fit guaranteed—odd sizes, regular value \$15.00. To clear. \$5.99 FOR'



Advertisement for Great Glove Sale. Text: 'These Gloves were bought from an overstocked manufacturer at a price unheard of. We do not exaggerate in saying that never in late years have we offered such good Gloves for so little money. Come early. 1,500 pairs LADIES' FINE GLACE AND SUDE KID GLOVES, all colors, mostly 2 dome (a few 8, 10 and 12 button lengths), very finely made; none ever sold less than \$1.25, many worth \$2.50 a pair. Your choice pair. 89c. 700 pairs MEN'S CAPE KID AND SUDE GLOVES, all the best makes in black, white, tan, gray and mode, light and medium weights. Regularly sold at from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a pair. Special price, per pair, only. 69c.'

Advertisement for BASEMENT TINWARE SECTION. Text: 'COPPER BOTTOM BOILERS, blackened by smoke on outside only, otherwise good as new, heavy tin sides, spun copper bottom, regularly worth up to \$1.75 each. Special. 49c. ENAMEL TEA KETTLES, 50 only, No. 8 gray enamelware, first quality only, 6 quart size, exceptional bargain, regular 75c. Special. 55c.'

Advertisement for S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil. Text: 'With the old surety, St. Jacobs Oil to cure Lumbago and Sciatica. There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c. and 50c.'

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, by the Estate of the late John Henry Wilson, of the City of Montreal, for the passing of a law authorizing the testamentary executors of said J. H. Wilson to increase the annual rent payable to each of the latter's children under his last will. Montreal, this 2nd February, 1909. L. LYMAN, Attorney for Petitioner.

Forest, J. Tessier, L. Hebert, L. Lanier. Referee, Mr. J. Brennan; judge of play, Mr. W. Hennessey. In the hockey match, Mount St. Louis defeated Polytechnic School 3 goals to 2.

Unionist Lawyer on the Irish Abroad. Mr. Hilliam Fry, the eminent Irish solicitor, a Fryman in his sympathies, has been bearing very valuable testimony to the position of Ireland in the estimation of foreign nations and to the great power, influence, and success of the Irish abroad. Mr. Fry in 1907 visited Japan, and on his return home delivered a lecture in which he astonished his audience by relating that, the moment it was known that he was an Irishman, he was surrounded everywhere by Japanese gentlemen, with a knowledge of Irish politics which was as minute as it was amazing, and was asked most searching questions as to the success and progress of the Home Rule Movement. Mr. Fry made an ascent to the highest peak of the Andes of South America, and in lecturing the other evening on his adventures expressed his pride and delight at the position of the Irish in South America. The acknowledged head of the cattle trade in Buenos Aires was a Mr. Healy, the grandson of an Irish tenant, evicted after the "Black '43," while he made the acquaintance of members of the O'Higgins and Devereux families, and of other Irish families occupying positions of dignity and affluence and reflecting lustre on the land of their ancestors which they even after the lapse of generations regard as their own.

NOTICE. The Institutes and the Curator named to the substitution created by the last will of Isaac Hurtubise, son, do hereby give notice that they will present to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, a bill to ratify the nomination of a testamentary executor, and several acts or deeds which have been passed by the latter, and for other powers to be conferred to him concerning said substitution. LORANGER & PRUD'HOMME, Attorneys. Montreal, Feb. 3rd, 1909. NOTICE. We do hereby give notice, on behalf of Messrs Charles Chaput, Fuguar Robertson, S. D. Vallieres and Victor Morin, all citizens of Montreal, that they will present a bill at the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to ask that the charter of the City of Montreal shall be amended: 1st. To reduce the number of aldermen from two to one for each ward; 2nd. That a board of five commissioners should be created, of which the Mayor shall be chairman, to administer civic affairs, and also deal with all questions relating to the civic administration. February 4th, 1909. BEAUDIN, LORANGER, ST. GERMAIN & GUERIN, Attorneys. The landlord and tenants on the Estates portion of the Compagnie estate have agreed to purchase terms. Good luck to the new proprietors.