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# The Globe and Witness



Vol. LVIII., No. 48, MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909. PRICE, FIVE CENTS

### THE DIVORCE EVIL INTENSELY ALIVE.

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS' VIEWPOINT

Canada Presents a More Creditable Attitude Than Does the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons contributes an article on "Divorce" to the May Century. His Eminence begins by asserting that the evil is intensely alive in the United States. He compares present times with the days of papal Rome when, de laetis Seneca "There is not a woman left who is ashamed of being divorced."

The Churchman reviews the divorce statistics of the United States and agrees with another writer that more divorces are granted in the United States each year, than in the rest of the world.

Our neighbor Canada, presents a far more creditable attitude on this subject than we do, writes the Cardinal. From 1867 to 1886, inclusive, only 116 divorces were granted in the Dominion of Canada, or an average of less than six every year, in a population of four millions. During the same twenty years there were in all Ireland only eleven divorces. These two countries, the former about one half, the latter three quarters Catholic, should furnish food for thought as to a cure for our divorce problem, showing that there is a cure that does cure, and this, I repeat, is religion.

#### A SHAMELESS VIOLATION.

How can we call ourselves a Christian people, if we so flagrantly, shamelessly, legally violate a fundamental law of Christianity? For if the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage does not constitute a cardinal principle of Christianity, I am at a loss to know what does. What mockery to call those homes Christian where the mother's heart is broken, the father's spirit crushed, and where children cannot cling to one of their parents without exciting the jealousy or hatred of the other!

Marriage is the most inviolable and irrevocable of all contracts ever formed. Every human compact but this may be lawfully dissolved. Nations may be justified in abrogating treaties with each other, merchants may dissolve partnerships, brothers will eventually leave the paternal roof, and, like Jacob and Esau, separate. Friends, like Abraham and Lot, may be obliged to part company; but, by the law of God, the bond uniting husband and wife can be dissolved only by death. No earthly sword can sever the nuptial knot which the Lord has tied; for, "what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

It is worthy of remark that three of the Evangelists, as well as the Apostle of the Gentiles, proclaim the indissolubility of marriage, and forbid a wedded person to engage in second wedlock during the life of his spouse. There is, indeed, scarcely a moral precept more strongly enforced in the Gospel than the indissoluble character of marriage validly contracted.

#### THE SAVIOR'S ANSWER.

The Pharisees came to Jesus, tempting Him, and saying unto Him: Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause? Who answering, said to them: Have ye not read that He who made man from the beginning, made male and female? And He said: For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and they shall be one flesh, and they shall be one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. They say to Him: Why then did Moses command to give a bill of divorce and to put away? He said to them: Because Moses, by reason of the hardness of your heart, permitted you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so. And I say to you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery; and he that shall marry her that is put away, committeth adultery.

Our Savior here emphatically declares that the nuptial bond is ratified by God Himself, and hence that no man, nor any legislation framed by men, can validly dissolve the contract.

#### MOSES AND DIVORCE.

To the Pharisees interposing this objection, if marriage is not to be dissolved, why then did Moses command to give a divorce? Our Lord replies that Moses did not command but simply permitted the separation, and that in tolerating this indulgence, the great lawgiver had regard to the violent passion of the Jewish people, who would fall into a great excess if their desire to be divorced and to form a new alliance were refused. But our Savior reminded them that in the primitive times no such license was granted. He then plainly affirms that such a privilege would not be conceded in

### IRISH POOR LAWS REPORTED UPON.

#### THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Special Recommendations Dealing With the Conditions in Ireland.

The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and the Relief of Distress, which some time ago issued an exhaustive Report dealing with the English portion of the inquiry, has now published its Report on Ireland. The Report extends to over eighty pages, entering in detail into the Irish part of the investigation, and concluding with a series of recommendations. There is as in the case of England, a separate Minority Report, in which Preliminary Wakefield, Mr. F. Chandler, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mrs. Sidney Webb disagree with the Report of the Majority, and of the Viceregal Commission. To this Sir Henry Robinson and the Bishop of Ross append a rejoinder. The principal recommendations are: That the County or County Borough be in future the area of administration and of charge for the relief of all classes of necessitous persons, and that no exception from this principle be permissible, unless the Local Government Board is satisfied that such exception would in each particular case be in the best of administration.

#### THE ANCIENT PARISHES.

Of the three parishes into which the Catholics are divided, those of Belgrade and Kragujevatz are the most ancient. The parish of Nisch was formed after the Russo-Turkish war. Its first parish priest was a Pole from Silesia, the Rev. Willibald Tschok, who, at the cost of great privations and sufferings, built a small church and a presbytery in which he opened a school, where he taught himself. His school was a real success, his pupils being almost invariably successful at the Government examinations. In summer, during the holidays of his children, all his time was devoted to visiting his immense parish.

So much zeal was rewarded by persecution. The Orthodox Church succeeded even in having him condemned to prison. But King Milan, who appreciated the priest's worth, granted him an amnesty. But, after the King's abdication, he was sent into exile. After four years, he succeeded in returning to Nisch, where he unfortunately died in 1903.

#### A UNIQUE POSITION.

Since then, the parish priest of Kragujevatz has had charge of the two parishes; but the school has not been re-opened; and the poor priest found it impossible to make every year the round of his two parishes, with the result that his flock is growing more and more indifferent. Servia is perhaps the only country in the whole world in which there is no kind of Catholic organization—no diocese, no Vicariate, no Prefecture, not even a Mission with a Superior. The Servian Government would allow nothing of the kind. This is all the stranger that in the other Servian state, Montenegro, the Catholic Church enjoys remarkable liberty since the Concordat between Prince Nicholas and the Holy See was concluded.

the new dispensation; for, he adds: "I say to you: whosoever shall put away his wife, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." Protestant commentators erroneously assert that the text justifies an injured husband in separating from his adulterous wife, and in marrying again. But the Catholic Church explains the Gospel in the sense that, while the offended consort may obtain a divorce from her husband, he is not allowed a divorce a vinculo matrimonii so as to have the privilege of marrying another.

This interpretation is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the Evangelists Mark and Luke, and by St. Paul; all of whom prohibit divorce a vinculo, without any qualification whatever. In St. Mark we read:

Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her. And if the wife shall put away her husband and be married to another, she committeth adultery.

The same unqualified declaration is made by St. Luke:

Every one that putteth away his wife and marryeth, he is guilty of adultery; and he that marryeth her that is put away from her husband, committeth adultery.

Both of these Evangelists forbid either husband or wife to enter into second wedlock, however serious may be the cause of their separation. And surely, if the case of adultery authorized the aggrieved husband to marry another wife, those inspired penmen would not have failed to mention that qualifying circumstance.

#### ST. PAUL'S INTERPRETATION.

Passing from the Gospels to the Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, we find there also an unqualified prohibition of divorce. The Apostle is writing to a city newly converted to the Christian religion.

### BIGOTRY REBUKED IN ENGLISH TOWN.

#### RESULT OF A PROCESSION.

Reading Police Committee Reproved by Council in Striking Manner.

In Montreal processions of the Blessed Sacrament are of annual occurrence. They are recognized, by law and protected by that same law. They serve to manifest the firm faith of Canadian Catholics; to others they arouse a respectful interest, at least. One finds such processions accompanied by the uniformed guardians of the law, and, in the instance of the chief of the Corpus Christi processions, accompanied by men sworn in the King's service. In the face of such liberty under the British flag, one would expect that in the seat of Empire there should exist even a more complete liberty, if such were possible. Yet instead of that one finds restrictions and appeals to the law to prevent public manifestations of religion. But such appeals are not made against all forms of religion. The Salvation Army may parade its uniformed members in the streets and demand, and receive, ample protection. The events of the procession in London on the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress is too recent to need more than mere reference to here. There is an even more recent instance, that of Reading. On Palm Sunday there was a public procession in which the Blessed Sacrament was carried. This aroused many protests on the part of local non-Catholic bodies.

#### THE WATCH COMMITTEE.

A deputation was received by the Watch Committee (apparently the Police Committee). This Committee resolved "That the Head Constable do take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the public thoroughfares being used for any procession which would infringe the provisions of the Act 10, George IV., c. 7, as such processions are highly calculated to provoke a breach of the peace." The Town Clerk was directed to write to the Bishop of Portsmouth and inform him of the Committee's decision and informing him that the Committee felt assured that they could rely upon his assistance in "securing conformity with the law of the land." The Bishop replied in due course, taking exception to the statement that such processions constituted a violation of the law. The matter did not end there. At a meeting of the Council Mr. Robson moved: "That this Council regrets the instructions given to the Head Constable by the Watch Committee to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent public thoroughfares being used for any procession which would infringe the provisions of the Act 10 to George IV., c. 7." He said he would ask his friends of the deputation to the Watch Committee to consider the liberty of others as they would have their liberty considered. What was objected to! The deputation took an entirely local ground. They said: "We do not approach you from a religious standpoint, but solely as citizens who demand that the law shall be enforced." But so far as the outside speeches and hysterical letters with which the newspapers had been flooded were concerned, there was very little concern for the maintenance of law; they seemed to breathe throughout an antipathy to Roman Catholicism and a fear of Roman Catholicism.

#### CARE OF CHILDREN.

That effective steps should be taken to secure that the maintenance of children in the workhouse be no longer recognized as a legitimate way of dealing with children. That children be dealt with generally on the lines recommended by the Viceregal Commission; but whilst strongly advocating the extension of boarding-out as far as possible, we do not recommend any relaxation in the inspection of boarded-out children. That a system of supervision and record such as prevails in the case of children discharged from Industrial Schools and Reformatories be applied to children leaving the care of the Public Assistance Authorities. That the power under the Poor Law Act of 1899 of assuming parental control be more extensively used in the case of children of parents of proved vicious and vagrant habits, and that such children should be wards of the local authority up to the age of 21 years. That in all cases of hiring children out to service the responsibility for supervision should not cease with discharge from the institution. That voluntary agencies should be recognized by the Public Assistance Authority and report to it as regards the after-care of children. That special provision should be made for the children of widowers.

#### PROTECTED THE ARMY.

At the time when the Salvation Army first came into the streets, they all remembered the demonstrations made against them—how they were stoned, and the riots that took place. The Watch Committee did not say to the Salvation Army, "You must not hold your processions in the streets." No, they made the police protect them; and quite right. That was the course they ought to take now.

Mr. Frame, who seconded, said he did not think the Catholic Relief Act went sufficiently far, for he believed that the same liberties should be granted to the Catholics as to all other denominations.

#### A CATHOLIC COUNCILLOR.

Mr. Connolly, who described himself as the first Catholic who had claimed a seat on the local public body since the Reformation, said he would not let pass that opportunity of claiming for his co-religionists the same liberty of action and the same fairness of treatment as was the birthright of every law-abiding citizen. It had been apparent throughout the whole controversy that the objectors had been animated solely by hatred of the Catholic religion and a fear of its growing strength. Had the deputation to the Watch Committee been honest enough to have protested against the procession on religious grounds, their attitude would have been a logical if unsuccessful one; but they were astute

### CANADA'S SYSTEM PLEASES LEADER.

#### JOHN REDMOND'S VIEWS.

Finds Twenty-six Home Rule Governments Established in the British Empire.

References to Canada were made by Mr. John Redmond in a recent speech at Bolton. After discussing parliamentary representation in Germany the Irish leader continued: Let me come a little nearer home for an example. I assert—my exact words are those of the great son of the British Empire, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada (applause)—I assert that the sole bond of the unity of the British Empire is local autonomy (applause). One is almost ashamed of representing these facts, which ought to be with- in the knowledge of everybody, and yet I find that people allow those facts to slip their memory whenever they come to deal with Ireland. Does everyone that in the British Empire to-day there are 26 autonomous parliaments, Home Rule Parliaments, with executives responsible to them, with full control over local affairs, and that there are, in addition to these twenty-six, nine or ten Home Rule Parliaments in other places that control all local legislation, but not with executives responsible to them, but with executives responsible to the home government.

#### CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

There are in Canada eight Home Rule Governments and Parliaments. There are in Australia six Home Rule Parliaments. There is one in Newfoundland, there are four in South Africa—including Parliament created the other day in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which the other day were at war with England, and which by the simple act of giving them local autonomy, have been turned into local and contented portions of the Empire (applause). There is a free autonomous Parliament in New Zealand, and another in Tasmania, and even the little islands in your shores have got a system of Home Rule you deny us. The Isle of Man (laughter and applause), Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, each one of these islands has got a complete system of autonomous Home Rule (applause). They have each of them Legislative Assemblies, with full control of local legislation and local taxation and local affairs generally, and is it not somewhat ridiculous in face of these facts to attempt to answer our claim by saying that Home Rule is something unheard of and novel and revolutionary? (Applause.)

#### FULL AUTONOMOUS POWERS.

I will not deal with those portions of the Empire which have great Legislatures but not full Home Rule. It is sufficient for me to say that twenty-six houses of Parliament have been created in the Empire, with full autonomous powers, and I defy any man to point out a single instance in the whole twenty-six where the grant of Home Rule, which was regarded at the time as a risk, has led to injury to the Empire or led to any result whatever except contentment and the loyalty of the people (loud applause). I have met Englishmen who were convinced on the arguments for Home Rule, and who said they were, and who yet raised the religious bogey as a justification for their refusal of it. Let me take the experience of those quarters with this argument. I won't go back to past history. Let me take the experience of the present day; you know that in 1888 a great system of local government was extended to Ireland. Lord Salisbury had declared that:

#### HOME RULE.

In conclusion Mr. Redmond said: We Irish Nationalists, at any rate, are bound to insist that the Irish question—the Home Rule question—shall not be burked or shirked as it was at the last general election (hear, hear). We must, in justice to our country and to our cause, call on every Irishman in this country to refuse to vote for any candidate who is not prepared to declare, not merely that he is a Home Ruler in theory, but that he will use all his influence to have Home Rule put in the front at the next general election (applause). There are some Irishmen who have lost heart in the

(Continued on Page 4.)

enough to recognize that it was on legal grounds alone that the local authority could move, and so, on legal grounds alone they made their protest. They took their stand on old obsolete Acts of Parliament—or Acts that were, at any rate, obsolete to all common-sense individuals. After several of the Councillors and the Mayor had spoken sympathetically the motion was put and carried by a vote of 19 to 14.

### ATTACKS CANADA WITH VITRIOLIC PEN.

#### TIRADE OF A FRENCH CRITIC.

Says People are Crude, Clergy Supreme and Fraud in High Honor.

Now it is Canada's turn, says the Literary Digest. The French seem to fear that their dwindling population is likely to be still further depleted by departures for Canada, so we find an article in the Grand Revue (Paris) by Mr. J. E. Vignes, whose pen pricks the Canadian bubble and reveals the real Canada as a wretched sink of misery. Everything is wrong. Previous writers who have cracked up the Dominion as an ideal spot were laboring under some strange hallucination. Those who go to Canada, to live show themselves to be hypnotized by "the Canadian legend." This legend is created or fostered by superficial writers and travelers and is promoted from obvious reasons by the Canadian Government, declares this writer, who accordingly sets out to show the readers what "the veritable Canada is." It is natural, he admits, that Canada should be advertised in Europe by those who feel the need of European labor and European capital.

#### FLAMING STATEMENTS.

It is advertised by these immigration or trade agents as a land flowing with milk and honey. Its riches are dwelt upon. Particularly are French people attracted by the statement that Canadians love the French and everything that is French. The French Canadians love only their compatriots in Canada, and when asked if they would wish to be under the French Government, vigorously expressed their dislike for any such connection. The flaming statements made with regard to the advantages of Canadian immigration are declared by this writer to be "absolutely astounding to the Frenchman who has lived in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, who knows Canadian life there, in all its various classes, and is familiar with the business, politics, the farm life, and the religious life of Catholic and Protestant."

The "Canadian legend" is enlarged upon by Mr. Vignes. In this Canadian fairland of fancy "life is easy," "rents are low," "food plentiful and wholesome is always within reach even of the poor"; "the climate is not severe"; "the snow that falls makes the houses warmer"; there are no epidemics in Canada, so pure is its air; "the people of Canada do not know hardship or destitution"; "no ragged beggar is seen on the streets."

#### THE LEGEND OF CANADA.

All this is merely "the legend of Canada," he assures his compatriots. The account of Canada's wealth in mines, fisheries, forests, and agricultural products is declared to be just as fictitious. To quote further: "Capital is absolutely unknown in Canada. The people are new and crude, and have done nothing so far as building up the country. Most of their territory is uninhabited. More than half of it is even unexplored and under no government administration. Its mines, its forests, its coal-beds, are in a great measure unexploited. Its roads and methods of transport and communication are primitive and utterly inadequate. Its commerce and industry are merely in their infancy. Without capital a people can neither prosper nor achieve greatness. . . . If the Canadian legend merely resulted in the loss of the money of some credulous French investors we might be able to find some consolation over an ordinary mercantile occurrence, but if the Canadian legend induces whole French families to emigrate to Canada, where in a strange land they would meet with nothing but disappointment, and probably be plunged into dire poverty, then it is time to raise an indignant protest against such misrepresentation. With an ex-deputy of France who lately came to Canada to investigate on the spot the subject of colonization, we should not hesitate to exclaim: 'It would be criminal to induce a single French colonist to settle in such a place as this!'"

#### ATTACKS THE CLERGY.

The Catholic clergy come in for their share of vitriol. They exercise "an almost supreme power" over Canadian Catholics and tax them with the sanction of governmental authority. They dominate the schools and the higher education, which is under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities, and is of "a low standard." The young man who leaves college is still under ecclesiastical dictation. "This follows him step by step throughout his life, and aims at controlling those three great emancipators of the human intelligence, the Book, the Newspaper,

(Continued on Page 8.)



All works of taste must bear a price in proportion to the skill, taste, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture.

IMPORTANCE OF WALKING.

Women are beginning to realize more and more that it is impossible to have a good complexion if the daily walk is omitted.

FEW FLOWERS HAVE ODOR.

One of Uncle Sam's botanists at Washington is said to have discovered that out of 4300 specimens of flowers cultivated in the United States and in Europe only 428 possess an agreeable perfume.

ARRANGING THE VEIL.

It is quite an art these days to put on and arrange a veil neatly, yet it must be done, for it is these very details that make or mar a whole costume.

MANNER INSPIRES RESPECT.

We all admire the woman who carries her head high. A royal manner always inspires respect. It doesn't matter what one owns or how one is clothed; it is the manner, the speech and the grace that make the lady.

OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

That old-fashioned mother!—in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first workshop.

GOOD WAY TO CLEAN WHITE LEATHER.

Alum mixed with pipeclay will be found successful as a means of cleaning waist belts of leather in white or pale shades.

LOGIC OF THE HEATHEN.

Sometimes strange difficulties are encountered by the young ladies who are endeavoring to teach Christianity to the Chinese in Greater New York.

HOW TO SMOOTH ROUGHENED ARMS.

It is not at all uncommon to find the skin on the back of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder extremely rough, having the appearance of sort of a permanent "gooseflesh."

WHAT IS WORN IN PARIS.

The Blue Serge Suit Much in Vogue. Embroidered Bands Give Chic Effect. Coiffure Bow Adds Smart Touch.

HELPFUL HINTS.

To rid the house of black ants, brush thoroughly with a hot solution of alum and water all the cracks and crevices that are infested.

HELPFUL HINTS.

There is no shame in being poor but there is great shame for him who borrows, if he owes and will not make up his mind to pay back.

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HELPFUL HINTS.

To get rid of roaches, take equal portions of corn meal and red lead, mix with molasses, and spread on plates.

Mildew may be removed if you rub the spots with laundry soap, put salt and lemon on them, and lay the goods in the hot sunshine.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Paint stains may be removed with turpentine, tar stains with lard. Pour boiling water from a height upon tea stains. Wash iodine stains with ammonia and water until the spots disappear.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Ammonia is good to take out most spots. Ammonia and whiting together are good for brightening nickel. Apply with a woollen cloth.

If a piece of cloth is saturated with paraffin, and rubbed lightly over picture frames and mirrors, the flies will not light on them.

HELPFUL HINTS.

The blacking used by hardware dealers for stoves is made by mixing turpentine and black varnish with any good stove polish.

HELPFUL HINTS.

One teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with the stove polish gives the stove a fine luster.

HELPFUL HINTS.

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That old-fashioned mother!—in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first workshop.

HELPFUL HINTS.

With equally telling success, in another case, forget-me-nots were decided on to complete simple little frocks of silk ring-spun net over pale-blue satin foundations.

HELPFUL HINTS.

One of the standbys of the spring season is the blue serge coat costume one, two, or the so-called three-piece combination.

HELPFUL HINTS.

The serges come in wide, narrow, and very fine wales and twills, and in all shades of blue, but the old-time navy is a good choice.

HELPFUL HINTS.

The serges should be as simply made as possible, at the most a little braid and plain buttons, and in some cases a velvet insert collar is the limit of appropriate trimming.

HELPFUL HINTS.

For wear with summer blouses and shirtwaists there are high stocks of all-over eyelet embroidery to which are attached smart little bows edged with lace or jabots of finely pleated lawn.

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One of the standbys of the spring season is the blue serge coat costume one, two, or the so-called three-piece combination.

HELPFUL HINTS.

The serges come in wide, narrow, and very fine wales and twills, and in all shades of blue, but the old-time navy is a good choice.

HELPFUL HINTS.

The serges should be as simply made as possible, at the most a little braid and plain buttons, and in some cases a velvet insert collar is the limit of appropriate trimming.

HELPFUL HINTS.

For wear with summer blouses and shirtwaists there are high stocks of all-over eyelet embroidery to which are attached smart little bows edged with lace or jabots of finely pleated lawn.

HELPFUL HINTS.

There is no shame in being poor but there is great shame for him who borrows, if he owes and will not make up his mind to pay back.

HELPFUL HINTS.

To get rid of roaches, take equal portions of corn meal and red lead, mix with molasses, and spread on plates.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Mildew may be removed if you rub the spots with laundry soap, put salt and lemon on them, and lay the goods in the hot sunshine.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Paint stains may be removed with turpentine, tar stains with lard. Pour boiling water from a height upon tea stains. Wash iodine stains with ammonia and water until the spots disappear.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Ammonia is good to take out most spots. Ammonia and whiting together are good for brightening nickel. Apply with a woollen cloth.

HELPFUL HINTS.

If a piece of cloth is saturated with paraffin, and rubbed lightly over picture frames and mirrors, the flies will not light on them.

HELPFUL HINTS.

The blacking used by hardware dealers for stoves is made by mixing turpentine and black varnish with any good stove polish.

HELPFUL HINTS.

One teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with the stove polish gives the stove a fine luster.

HELPFUL HINTS.

We all admire the woman who carries her head high. A royal manner always inspires respect. It doesn't matter what one owns or how one is clothed; it is the manner, the speech and the grace that make the lady.

HELPFUL HINTS.

That old-fashioned mother!—in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first workshop.

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Cowan's Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's. Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

On the shores where they perished no wretch shall revile, No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger Of scorn at those sons of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernia, though tyrants seek to degrade thee, Yet proud sons of science acknowledge their birth On thy sea-girted shores, whose high genius has made thee The gem of the ocean, the wonder of earth.

Long, long has the halo of glory surrounded The memory of Bryan, the pride of thy shore; And o'er thy dim lakes and wild valleys have sounded The heart-touching strains of Carolan and Moore;

O, soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee, Green island of Erin! may liberty's smile To the lustre of primitive ages restore thee, The gem of the ocean—the Emerald Isle!

GOT TO THE ROOT OF HIS TROUBLE.

And Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured W. Wright's Backache.

He had suffered for several years but the old Reliable Kidney Remedy gave him quick relief.

Kelvington, Sask., May 24.—(Special.)—Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of backache, and I have recommended them to others who have also been cured.

"No treatment I could find gave me any permanent relief till finally believing that my kidneys were the root of my trouble, I determined to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Four boxes cured me."

Mr. Wright went at his trouble sensibly. He examined his symptoms, and they showed him that Kidney Disease was his trouble. Do as much for yourself, and if your symptoms point to disordered or diseased kidneys the cure is easy. Dodd's Kidney Pills will do it. They never fail.

A Chesterton Speculation.

"I know only one surname that is really finer than Shakespeare, and that is Breakspere, the only English pope." Thus writes Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in the course of an article in The Illustrated London News, wherein he indulges in some pretty speculations about surnames, and their coincidences.

"A pleasing lyric in prose might be built up about the two of them" (says Mr. Chesterton) "the one Englishman who rose to the highest of all official places, and the other who rose to the highest of all unofficial. It is at least certain that there was only one Englishman on the highest platform of priests, and only one on the highest platform of poets; and it is certain that each of the names is the only exact rhyme to the other one."

Mr. Chesterton takes the coincidence further, and shows the appropriateness of the two names to those who bore them. "If there was one thing more than another that the Renaissance did, it was to shake the spear, to brandish the lance even more than to use it. If there was one thing that a pope in the twelfth century had to do, it was to break the spear, to bend the thick necks of throned fighters who could not otherwise have conceived anything so fine as fighting." There is one accident of nomenclature which does not come under Mr. Chesterton's purview as the present occasion, but is recalled in the following lines: Go get you manned by Manning, and newmanned By Newman and, mayhap, wisemanned By Wisemarr.

They Soothe the Excited Nerves.—Nervous affections are usually attributable to defective digestion, as the stomach dominates the nerve centres. A course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will still all disturbances of this character, and by restoring the stomach to normal action, relieve the nerves from irritation. There is no sedative like them and in the correction of irregularities of the digestive processes, no preparation has done so effective work, as can be testified to by thousands.

An Irish General.

The General Chapter of the Redemptorists opened its Sessions in the Mother House of St. Alphonsus in Rome to elect a new General in succession to the venerated Father Matthias Raus, who some time ago petitioned the Holy See to be allowed to retire owing to his age.

At an advanced hour the Capitulars chose their new General in the person of Father Patrick Murray, Provincial of the Irish Province. It may be remembered that last summer his name was proposed to the Holy See for the diocese of Down and Connor. There was great rejoicing in Ireland at this first appointment of an Irish religious to succeed St. Alphonsus Liguori in the government of a Congregation which has always been so successful in Ireland. Of course, Father Murray will now take up his residence permanently here in Rome.

The Poet Whittier on Ireland.

(The following poem below has never been included in any of John Greenleaf Whittier's words. I find it says S. T. Pickard in The Independent, in a scrap book kept by his older sister, who thus preserved fifty other poems, few of which have ever been published, except in Garrison's Free Press and The Haverhill Gazette, in which they first appeared. The first two poems to be printed were The Exile's Departure in June 1826, the date of composition being given as a year earlier. These may be found in any edition of his complete works. The poem here given was published in The Free Press, August 3, 1826, and the date of its composition is not indicated.)

Brightly figure thy shores upon history's pages, Where names dear to fame and to science long known, Like unsetting stars through the lapse of long ages From the sea-girted isle of Hibernia, have shone: Fair Island! thy vales are embalm'd in the story, Which history telleth of ages gone by, When Ossian's proud heroes strode onward to glory And ocean's wave answered their loud battle-cry. The wild vine is creeping—the shamrock is closing Its foliage o'er many a dimly-seen pile— Where entombed on the fields of their fame are reposing The proud peerless chiefs of the Emerald Isle.

And in far later years, with the purest devotion To the high cause of freedom, full many a son Of the green shores of Erin, the gem of the ocean, Fair evergreen laurels of glory has won. The martyred O'Neil and the gallant Fitzgerald, On the bright list of glory forever shall stand, And fame circle Emmet, the eloquent herald.

Who wakened the spirit and pride of his land, They are gone! they are gone! but their memories that linger

FORTIFIED AT FIFTY.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring Health and Strength to Women at a Critical Time.

Few women reach the age of fifty without enduring much suffering and anxiety. Between the years of forty-five and fifty health becomes fickle, and acute weaknesses arise with rheumatic attacks, pains in the back and sides, frequent headaches, nervous ailments and depression of spirits.

The secret of good health between forty-five and fifty depends upon the blood supply. If it is kept rich, red and pure, good health will be the result, and women will pass this critical stage in safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help women of mature years as no other medicine can, for they make the rich, red blood that means good health and brings relief from suffering. Mrs. C. Donavan, Newcastle, N.B., says: "About two years ago I was greatly run down and very miserable. I did not know what was wrong with me. I was hardly able to drag myself about, had severe headaches and no appetite. I felt so wretched that I hardly cared whether I lived or not. I had often read of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for others and I decided to try them, and I can now truthfully say I found them all they are recommended to be. Under their use my health gradually came back; I could eat better, sleep better and felt stronger in every way, and before long I was enjoying as good health as ever I had done."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the trouble in the blood. They actually make new blood. That is why they cure such troubles as rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, kidney troubles, headaches, sideaches and backaches, and the ailments of growing girls and women of mature years. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What is Worn in Paris.

The Blue Serge Suit Much in Vogue. Embroidered Bands Give Chic Effect. Coiffure Bow Adds Smart Touch.

One of the standbys of the spring season is the blue serge coat costume one, two, or the so-called three-piece combination.

The serges come in wide, narrow, and very fine wales and tw

Man's Icing

trouble with lake icing, it wan's. ... can ice a dly, in three rth Cowan's rth delicious Sold every-

THE ROOT OF TROUBLE

kidney Pills Cured's Backache. ... several years but the kidney Remedy gave

Speculation

one surname that is Shakespeare. ... the only Eng-writer Mr. G. K. ... course of an articulated London News,

SKIN DISEASES

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

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

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T. Brassard, K.C. H. A. Cholette, LL. B. Thomas M. Tansey, B.C.L. BROSSARD, CHOLETTE & TANSEY. Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors. 160 ST. JAMES ST. Guardian Bldg.

ADVOCATES. CODERRE & CEDRAS. 8 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal Street Railway Bldg. 353 Church Street Verdun.

Bell Tel. Main 3354, Night and day service. CONROY BROS. 103 CENTRE STREET. Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters. Estimates Given. Jobbing Promptly Attended to.

LAWRENCE RILEY PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley. Established in 1856. Plaster and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to. 15 Paris Street, Point St. Charles.

CATERERS AND CONFECTIONERS. D. H. WELSH & CO. 10-12 HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL. Manufacturers of the Famous D. H. W. Brands Caramels and Everton Toffees. Bachelors, Wedding Suppers, etc. Personal attention. PHONE MAIN 5301.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1868; Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald McShane, P.P.; President, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, K.C.; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Walsh; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Kennedy; Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. C. Birmingham; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey; Asst.-Recording Secretary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; Marshal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Marshal, Mr. P. Conolly.

Hrs.—9-12.30. 2-4 p.m. Examinations 4-5 p.m. W. G. KENNEDY DENTIST. 419 Dorchester St. West, Corner Mansfield St. Specialty: Plate-Work and Bridge Work.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly. Read about better ceilings. Tells of two thousand designs for every sort of structure from a cathedral to a warehouse—proves why our ceilings cost less. Get the book. Ask our nearest office. PEDLAR People of Ottawa.

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

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

TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

Dear Reader,—Be patient with me for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? For without that help this Mission must cease to exist, and the poor Catholics already here remain without a Church. I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a Mean Upper-Room. Yet such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the county of Norfolk measuring 85 by 20 miles. And to add to my many anxieties, I have no Diocesan Grant, No Endowment (except Hope) We must have outside help for the present, or haul down the flag. The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand towards the cost of building, but the Bishop will not allow us to go into debt. I am most grateful to those who have helped us and trust they will continue their charity. To those who have not helped I would say:—"For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a 'little.'" It is easier and more pleasant to give than to beg. Speed the glad hour when I need no longer plead for a permanent Home for the Blessed Sacrament. Address—

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

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

Letter from Our New Bishop.

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

Synopsis of Canadian North-West

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

NORTHERN Assurance Co'y OF LONDON, Eng. "Strong as the Strongest." INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908. Capital and Accumulated Funds...\$47,410,000. Annual Revenue...\$8,805,000. Deposited with Dominion Government for security of policy holders...\$398,580. Head Office—London and Aberdeen. Branch Office for Canada 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal. ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

MONTREAL CITY AGENTS. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. ARTHUR BROWNING, 228 Board of Trade, Tel. Main 1745. FRED. G. REID, 30 St. John St., Tel. Main 1222. WILLIAM CAIRNS, 33 St. Nicholas St. CHAS. A. BURNE, 88 Notre Dame St. W., Tel. Main 1539. JOHN MACLEAN, 88 Notre Dame St. W., Tel. Main 1535. FRENCH DEPARTMENT. N. BOYER, 88 Notre Dame St. W., Tel. Main 1539. G. B. TELLEAU, 88 Notre Dame St. W., Tel. Main 1539.

News From Catholic England. Keen Controversy Between Two Canons Relative to the Faith of St. Anselm.

Jesuits in Glasgow Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Work in That City.

(From our Correspondent.) London, May 13.—The primary subject of interest this week is the Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill, which makes its debut to-morrow. Resolutions have been passed by acclamation at large public meetings, and copies forwarded to the Prime Minister and other members of the Government. In fact, everything has been done to strengthen Mr. Redmond's hands that the Catholics of England, organized by the Federation, could do, and we now await, not the verdict of our fellow-countrymen, alas—but the combined decision which motives of policy struggling with personal bigotry will exact from the party at present in power. They are in a tight corner, and they cannot afford to lose their friends with a general election, from which it is freely whispered they would never return, looming in the background. Now a good number of the Catholic electors of the country are their friends in the purely political aspect of affairs, but they have already had one demonstration, at Newcastle after the Eucharistic Congress, which showed them what the Irish Catholic will do when his most sacred feelings are outraged, and from their fear, not their courage, we may take some hope for the bill.

A CONTROVERSY.

An interesting correspondence has been occupying the columns of the Times during the past fortnight. The antagonists are "A Canon of Canterbury" and "A Canon of Westminister." The former commenced hostilities by criticizing in very impertinent language Archbishop Bourne's recent sermon at Canterbury on the feast of St. Anselm, stating that he was unaware why an Archbishop of Westminister should be familiar with the works of a mediæval Archbishop of Canterbury, but apropos of His Grace's statement that it would be natural to place the works of the saint un-abridged in the hands of Catholics of to-day and to find them in accord with all his teachings, he begged to differ; as in the "Cur Deus Homo" of St. Anselm, it was distinctly evident that the writer did not hold the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady, an attitude which the learned Canon of Canterbury sarcastically remarked "would be quite acceptable to many Catholics in England to-day, but they were not Roman Catholics!" Some persons unfamiliar with the works of theologians were rather staggered by this statement and its accompanying reference, and the columns of the Times were eagerly scanned the following day by many Catholics for the Archbishop's vindication. It came with the very next issue. The great historian and theologian of the Archdiocese, whose identity is thinly veiled for many by the signature of his ecclesiastical rank, made the other canon look a very foolish man indeed by pointing out the plain facts of the case, and incidentally correcting a wrong reference given.

AN EXPECTED ANSWER.

The "Cur Deus Homo" is a dialogue, and the words which were quoted are put by the writer, St. Anselm, into the mouth of the Advocate Diaboli, whose arguments he is engaged in refuting! But the Canon of Canterbury was not satisfied, and after a reasonable space of time had elapsed for him to replenish his stock of ammunition, he took the field again, with the statement that he quite expected the answer given, but that St. Anselm was the author of his ecclesiastical rank. He went on to cite other works of a Saint to prove he, who is usually considered the forerunner of those who were the greatest advocates of the dogma of Our Lady's stainlessness, was directly in conflict with this, at his time, undefined doctrine. Finally he ended up with a wild statement that if the Archbishop of Westminister "taught what St. Anselm taught he would be excommunicated. Within a couple of days the Westminister Canon had conclusively replied, and given chapter and verse which proved that if St. Anselm had lived in our day he would have taught exactly what the Catholic Church teaches now the world over.

A STOLEN PATRIMONY.

Moreover, if the rev. gentleman who is receiving the stolen patrimony of Augustine's sons thinks the belief in the Immaculate Conception is an invention of modern times he might do well to refer to the "Book of Cerne," now in the library of Cambridge University, from which a clerical friend of the writer's extracted some years ago a most beautiful prayer to our Blessed Lady which proves that the Catholics of the eighth century knew and believed in the stainlessness of the Virgin Mother. I enclose a copy of the prayer in question in full, for it has been printed and indulged for use at the present day, and the beauty of its strong, simple English cannot be surpassed: "Holy Mother of God, Virgin ever blessed, glorious and noble, chaste and inviolate, Oh! Mary Immaculate, chosen and beloved of God, endowed with singular purity worthy of all praise. Thou who art the advocate

MANY DON'T KNOW HEART AFFECTED.

More People Than are Aware of It Have Heart Disease. "If examinations were made of everyone, people would be surprised at the number of persons walking about suffering from heart disease."

This startling statement was made by a doctor at a recent inquest. "I should not like to say that heart disease is as common as this would imply," said the expert, "but I am sure that the number of persons going about with weak hearts must be very large." "Hundreds of people go about their daily work on the verge of death, and yet do not know it. It is only when the shock comes that kills them that the unsuspected weakness of the heart is made apparent." "But undoubtedly heart weakness, not disease, is more prevalent nowadays. I should think that the stress of living, the wear and rush of modern business life, have a lot to do with heart trouble." There is no doubt but that this is correct, and we would strongly advise any one suffering from heart trouble to try a course of MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A PROFANATION.

Great indignation has been felt in Scotland at the profanation of one of the glorious old Abbey shrines which the piety of mediæval Catholics has left as a monument to our more material day. In the beautiful abbey church of Arbroath a Masonic service has been held on the sacred spot where once the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass was offered daily for the living and the dead—"where stood the altar in the ancient days." Canon MacDonald pronounced in the pulpit on the following Sunday against this act of desecration. It is not enough that they have razed these glorious monuments of the faith to the ground, that the grey moss grown stones lie scattered up and down the land like the beads of a broken, and forgotten Rosary, because in their silent beauty they yet are fragrant with the prayers of those long since departed, and that clinging sweetness must be dispelled by other and less sacred associations.

SAILORS AT MASS.

The tiny temporary church at Kirkwall in the far Highlands, or rather, the Orkney Islands, has been taxed to its utmost capacity recently when the Catholic officers and men of the Home Fleet, who landed at Scaja Flow, arrived after a two mile tramp, in several sections to hear holy Mass, one of their number serving the priest. Father MacDonald, who was so recently in England appealing for his poor fisher folk in their spiritual needs, apologized to the men and the officers who accompanied them for the dearth of accommodation and said an extra Mass that the piety of those who were unable to squeeze into the small structure at the first Mass might not be disappointed.

JESUITS IN GLASGOW.

Archbishop Maguire presided in Glasgow on Sunday at the solemn High Mass which marked the celebration of the fifty years of strenuous labor which the Jesuits have spent there, since Bishop Murdoch appealed for help to provide adequate spiritual aid for the great influx of Irish Catholics who began to people the city in the sixties of the last century. The beautiful church of the order in Woodside Road was packed by an immense congregation, and the interesting review of the missionary labors of the Society given by Canon MacLuskey was listened to with rapt attention. The Archbishop himself, though forbidden by his doctor to do any public speaking for some time to come, expressed his appreciation of the services of the good priests, and particularly of Father Parkinson's labors, which are now closed forever, and as he passed down the long aisle, His Grace gave his blessing to the kneeling congregation.

CATHOLIC ART.

As space is limited I must leave mention of the Royal Academy for the next mail, with the passing word that the picture which bids fair to be acclaimed the centre of attraction in this year's exhibition, is Frank Dicksee's "Shadowed Face," a reverent work full of the poetry of color, and depicting against all the

To Regulate the Bowels

Keep the bowels regular. This is the first and most important rule of health. You can depend on Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to help you carry out this rule. They effect prompt and thorough movement of the bowels and as they do not lose their effect the dose does not have to be increased. By their enlivening action on the liver they positively cure biliousness and constipation. "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for constipation with most satisfactory results. They have also cured a young man here of backache, from which he suffered a great deal."—Mr. Peter McIntosh, postmaster, Pleasant Bay, N.S. There is no question as to the efficiency of this well-known family medicine. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, and Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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

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EDUCATIONAL GROUNDING.

His Books of Wide Circulation; His Plays Known to All Critics.

Writing of Isaac Henderson, the author whose death was recently recorded in these columns, J. G. Robbins, in America, relates that: Mr. Henderson was born in the city of New York, Feb. 13, 1850, of Scotch and Irish descent, though his family had lived in America for many generations. After making his early studies in private schools and under tutors in his native city, he entered Williams College, from which he received the degree of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. His wish upon graduation was to start at once upon literature as a profession, but his father, who was a partner of William Cullen Bryant and John Bigelow in the ownership of the New York Evening Post, had other plans for him, to which the young man yielded rather unwillingly. In 1872 he became connected with the Post, of which he was made assistant publisher in 1875, and from 1876 publisher, stockholder and a member of the Board of Trustees. He often spoke gratefully in after life of his father's wise judgment in thus giving him a sound business training. In 1880 he sold out his interests in the Post and the following year went abroad, living in Rome or London until his death.

THE FIRST NOVEL.

Mr. Henderson's first novel, "The Pretate," was published in 1886, while still a Protestant. He was most conscientious while writing this book, taking pains to consult an Episcopalian clergyman, long resident in Italy, to verify his statements. Later, when a Catholic, he realized on how many points he had been misinformed. He published his second novel, "Agatha Page," two years later, and this was soon after dramatized under the title of "The Silent Battle," and produced by Sir Charles Wyndham himself. The play in London. Later in the year, the same play, though called "Agatha," was acted at the Boston Museum. His second drama, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," was presented at Wyndham's Theatre in London, in 1901, the principal male part being taken by Sir Charles Wyndham himself. The play was given next year at the Empire Theatre, New York, and it has been acted in various provincial theatres.

REMEMBERED AS A CATHOLIC.

While giving sufficient prominence to Mr. Henderson's business ability and literary talent, it is as a Catholic, first and foremost, that he should be remembered, and this would accord with his own wish. His wife, who before their marriage was Miss Marjand Brown, of a famous Quaker philanthropist, Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, became a Catholic several years after their marriage, her conversion being followed soon after by that of her mother, who was received into the Church when she was more than seventy years of age. Mr. Henderson then went to work in his own earnest, conscientious way to study the evidences of Catholic truth, the outcome of which was that he was received into the Church in 1896.

CONSTIPATION IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous, and should be at once attended to and corrected. MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

work on the bowels gently and naturally without weakening the body, but, on the contrary, toning it, and they will if persevered in relieve and cure the worst cases of constipation. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with sick headaches, constipation and catarrh of the stomach. I could get nothing to do me any good until I got a vial of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They did me more good than anything else I ever tried. I have no headaches or constipation, and the catarrh of the stomach is entirely gone. I feel like a new woman, thanks to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used in all about half a dozen vials." Price 25 cts. a vial, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

This is no illusion. M. Bertillon, director of the Statistical Office of the City of Paris, who is rather hostile to our ideas, acknowledged that in the last two years the number of civil burials is falling. All the cures of our suburbs affirm that the number of baptisms and first Communions increases. Thus, at the very time that our rulers seek to avert from God the French people by promising them the good things of this world, the people, deceived and saddened, come back to God, to the Faith of their fathers, and give up a hostility entirely superficial, the perfidious work of enemies who are experts in the art of calumny.—Catholic Herald of India.

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Extremator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.



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Shirts

# Abbey's Salt

**FURTHER KIND AND WILLING WORDS.**  
In a subsequent letter from the Rev. Father Eugene L. Gervais, Notre Dame de Grace, to the one we recently published, he writes:—"Your Salt is worth fifty times its weight in gold to me, and my wishes are that its value may be known, and that it may be used by all similarly troubled as myself."

## From the Irish Mail.

The all-Ireland football final was played at Thurles before 12,000 spectators, Dublin defeating Kerry 10 points to 8.

Bohlands, the great Dublin millers and bakers, of which Mr. D. Sexton is chairman, has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on common stock. At the annual meeting it was announced that Bohlands is the only bakers in Ireland using Irish flour exclusively.

From all over Ireland come protests against the new Budget. The Chancellor's opinion is shown in his reply to Mr. Swift MacNeil, who asked whether in view of the fact that the proposed increase of taxation on whiskey and tobacco is opposed by every Irish member with the exception of those belonging to the Government, he would consider the expediency of persisting in this proposal. Mr. Lloyd George, in reply, referred to his speech of last week, in which he pointed out how small a part of the taxation would fall upon Ireland (an Irish member said upon Ireland (an Irish member said "Two millions"). He could not see his way to modify the Budget in the direction indicated.

At the weekly meeting of the Govery Board of Guardians, Mr. M. Lyons presiding, Sir Thomas Esmond wrote tendering his resignation of the position of Chairman, and regretting circumstances he found himself unable to devote in future so much time to the public service as he had devoted in the past. On the motion of Mr. P. J. Fanning, J.P., seconded by Mr. M. Bolger, it was unanimously decided that Sir Thomas be requested to reconsider his resignation of the chairmanship of the Board.

The Rev. Bro. Joseph E. Meagher, an esteemed member of the Community of the Monks of St. Patrick, Mountat, is dead. Deceased was a brother of Mr. Michael Meagher, M.P. for North Kilkenny, and belongs to an old and respected family.

On Sunday, 16th May, the Most Rev. J. P. Dowling, O.P., Archbishop of Port-of-Spain, was consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin at St. Saviour's Church, Dominick street.

A press association telegram says that the Catholic Herald states on good authority that not only has Mr. William O'Brien, who resigned his Parliamentary seat in Cork recently, retired from politics, but it is his intention to take up his residence permanently in Jerusalem, where he will live in complete retirement.

There have just been erected in the Thurles Cathedral two new altar rails enclosing the side altars, one of which has been presented by the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, a native of Thurles, and the other in memory of the late Mr. James Quirk, of Thurles.

The Irish Party decided by an overwhelming majority against admitting Mr. Maurice Healy to the party. Mr. Maurice Healy was introduced to the House by his brother, Mr. T. M. Healy, and Mr. Eugene Crean, amidst loud Tory cheers.

Mr. John Dillon was given a most enthusiastic greeting at Swinford, near Sligo. In the course of his speech he said: "We are told that under this new Budget the provisions of the Treaty of Union are broken, and Ireland is being shamefully overtaxed. This is perfectly true, but the provisions of the Treaty of Union were often broken before, and they will be broken again as long as a London Parliament has the dealing with Ireland, and it is idle for me to talk about the provisions of the Treaty. Why? I daresay many of you have heard of the Treaty of Berlin. It was broken by Austria and Germany the other day in the north of England, because England was not ready to fight (applause), and to tell you the truth, I would not give much for any treaty unless you are prepared to fight if it is broken; and as long as we are not able to defend our own interests by a native Parliament in Dublin, so long will the English rob us (hear, hear)."

The most amusing outcome of the breadnought agitation is the way in which the "Blue Funk" school are showing Lord Charles Beresford for having killed the scare which they so successfully worked up prior to his retirement from the navy command. The Weekly Freeman. What really killed the scare was the Budget, for there is nothing brings your true Jingro to his senses so quickly as to be asked to foot the bill. But rather than admit this the Big Navy party are determined to find some

properly signed from the organization known as the "Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ireland," whose National President is Mr. Seumas MacManus, and National Secretary, Mr. John Ferguson, they, on their part, agreeing to accept our transfer cards properly signed. We earnestly request that a convention of the united organization be held not later than the first day of next August for the purpose of electing National officers, and adopting rules conformable to the above agreement. Finally, we hope and earnestly pray that the patriotism and good sense of the rank and file of both organizations in Ireland will see the necessity and wisdom of coming together in one great Catholic fraternal association, National and non-political.—Sincerely and fraternally yours  
Rev. PHILIP J. O'DONNELL,  
MATTHEW CUMMINGS,  
Envoys of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America.

## FAMOUS ST. SOPHIA IS GRAND EDIFICE.

Walls and Towers of Constantinople Offer Strange Sights to Visitors.

(From our Correspondent.)  
Constantinople, April 12.—While every visitor, be he Christian or unbeliever, views the Church of St. Sophia with profound admiration, the Catholic sees in it a glorious temple that was raised for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice and administration of the Sacraments. And in proportion to his reverence for the grand work of a Catholic emperor, is his sorrow at the present desecration, like the grief one feels looking upon the vacant altars of London's Westminster Abbey. At one of my visits to St. Sophia I saw a tourist, a Catholic priest, enter, and, after a pause, kneel and offer a prayer of reparation on a pavement that once ran red with the blood of Christians slain by the Turks when they took Constantinople.

Of all the ancient buildings contemporary with the period of St. Sophia, it alone has withstood war and earthquake, and is to-day intact, excepting mosaics the Turks have marred, as when Justinian cried out, "Solomon, I have surpassed you!" This preservation is looked upon by Christians as a sign of the ultimate triumph of Christ over Mahomet. Fearing the walls were weakening, the Turks have built up buttresses that destroy the beauty of the exterior. They have also added minarets, and in the courtyard erected the small houses, schools, etc., which surround every mosque.

### BUILDING ST. SOPHIA.

But the glorious interior is untouched. It took thousands of men five years to build St. Sophia. In dimensions it is a grand square of 235 by 250 feet with great side aisles wide as ordinary churches. Entrance to the nave is through a noble hall, two stories high, with walls finished in variegated marble and ceiling glistening with mosaics. The dome rising above the center of the church surpasses St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and even the Florence Duomo. Smaller domes of corresponding height rise above the side aisles. Supporting galleries and dividing aisles are marble columns that are treasures in themselves. Some are of porphyry brought from the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek, and others, of dark green marble, once adorned the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. The apex of the most magnificent Byzantine church the world knows faces the rising sun; the present worshippers in St. Sophia face Mecca when they pray, so the Mihrab, the Mohammedan altar, is pushed somewhat to the side. This arrangement, and the slanting position of the rugs covering the vast floor area, produce a curious oblique effect, anything but pleasing. In two places I saw the symbol used by the early Christians—fish carved on black marble slabs. Constantinople is a city of mosques, every sultan builds one, and all are modelled after St. Sophia. One of the handsomest has its interior faced with blue tiling of exquisite coloring while the exterior is ornamented with six graceful minarets.

### WALLS OF THE CITY.

When Constantine built New Rome he enclosed it with walls which succeeding emperors so strengthened and extended that when the city was conquered by the Turks it had a triple line of defence; it walked away within. Yesterday I walked around these ancient fortifications, which are higher, thicker, and far more picturesque than the famous walls of Rome. Twenty-eight gateways and numberless towers, round and square, with deep moat beyond, make these old grey ruins that end in the courtyard of the Seven Towers the most interesting sight of the Turkish capital, with the exception of St. Sophia. In one of the Seven Towers are the prisons where the terrible Janissaries confined and tortured their victims before beheading them. A great deep cistern is also there, into which were thrown the heads of luckless ambassadors who had proposed disagreeable terms to the Ottoman rulers. It is called the Ambassadors' Well.

### ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

### China's Catholic Population.

The Catholic population of China has already run up to more than 1,040,000, and the census for the past year will doubtless bring a higher figure.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that, under the Quebec Companies Act, 1907, Letters Patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the 8th day of May, 1909, incorporating Honorable Joseph Philippe B. Casgrain, senator, Messrs. William Thomas Henev, manufacturer, Oscar John Miller, merchant, James Tipping, merchant, and Gaspard Archambault, merchant, all of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes:

Real estate dealings;  
To carry on the business of a land company with the power of purchasing, holding, developing, improving, clearing, settling, cultivating, renting, pledging, mortgaging, exchanging, selling and otherwise dealing in and disposing of real estate and lands, whether cultivated or not and any interest or right therein, and for that purpose to pay out and invest capital in purchasing, surveying, clearing, improving, developing and preparing for occupation and settlement such lands as may be necessary for the purposes of the said company, and in and upon such lands to make, construct, erect, build and maintain roads, bridges and other internal communications, houses, mills, factories and manufacturing and other buildings, and works necessary, or expedient for the occupation or improvement of any such lands, and to operate and carry on any works or improvements thereon.

To construct dwelling houses and other buildings, upon such real estate or any part thereof;  
To sell, lease, convey, mortgage, exchange, dispose of, or otherwise deal with, such real estate or any portion thereof, and to develop, improve and lay out any such property in building lots, streets, lanes, squares or otherwise;

To make advances by way of loans to purchasers or lessees of any part of the company's real estate for building purposes or other improvements, with the approval of the shareholders, to aid by way of advances or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, water-works, sewers and other works of improvement calculated to render the company's property more accessible and to enhance its value;

To take and hold mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges, to secure the payment of the purchase price of any property sold by the company or any money due to the company from purchasers or advances by the company to purchasers for building purposes or other improvements;

To open, search for, win and work in or under said lands, and mine for or all ores, minerals and metallic substances and products as may be found therein, and to acquire, own, develop, sell, lease, carry on mineral lands, mines, including coal mines and mines limestone, oil wells and other products to be found in quarries and mineral lands and to carry on such mines or works connected therewith;

To carry on as principals as well as agents or factors, a general quarry and contracting business, and to deal in and contract for the manufacture and supplying of stone in all forms, lime stone or products of a like nature.

To acquire by purchase, lease, concession, exchange or other legal title, and to hold such property, movable and immovable, as may be deemed necessary and requisite for the purposes of the company's business and to pay for the same in cash, non-assessable shares, bonds or other securities of the company, and to dispose of the said properties;

To erect, construct, operate and manage all factories, stone crushers, machine shops, engine houses, and other necessary structures, and to use dynamite and other explosives needed for the operations of the company;

To purchase, acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of shares, stocks, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this company, or carrying on business capable of being conducted so as to benefit this company;

To issue, hand over and allot as paid up stocks shares of the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated, in payment of any business franchise, undertaking, property, rights, privileges, leases, mortgages, licenses, patents, contracts, real estate, stock, assets and other property or rights which the company may lawfully acquire by virtue hereof;

To sell or otherwise dispose of any portion of the real estate or other property owned by this company for such considerations and upon such terms and conditions as the company shall see fit, and to accept cash, shares, debentures, stock or securities of any other company having objects similar to those of this company in payment or part payment thereof;

To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company.  
The board of directors may treat the net proceeds of sales of land or interests in lands, after deducting current expenses as capital and may from time to time repay the capital to the shareholders, *pro passu*, provided that no capital shall be paid to the shareholders unless all liabilities of the company be first paid under the name of the Montreal Royal Land Company, Limited, with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each.  
The principal place of business of the corporation in the province will be in the City of Montreal.  
Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary this eighth day of May, 1909.  
L. RODOLPHE ROY,  
Provincial Secretary.



For the PROTECTION of Homes, Hotels, Hospitals, Theatres, Schools, Churches, Factories, Stores, Barns, Stables, Carages, Vessels, Railways, &c., &c.

## The Underwriters Fire Extinguishers

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Tested by UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (Inc.), under the direction of the NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.  
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In the treatment of summer complaints, the most effective remedy that can be used is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard preparation, and many people employ it in preference to other preparations. It is a highly concentrated medicine, and its sedative and curative qualities are beyond question. It has been a popular medicine for many years and thousands can attest its superior qualities in overcoming dysentery and kindred complaints.

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Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELL SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS.

## CANADA.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.  
To All to whom these Presents shall come or whom the same may concern

## GREETING.

WHEREAS, "The Quebec Mining Companies Act" provides that with the exception therein mentioned, the Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Quebec, may by Letters Patent under the Great Seal create and constitute bodies corporate and politic for any of the purposes or objects to which the Legislative authority of the Legislature of Quebec extends;  
And whereas by their petition in that behalf the persons herein mentioned have prayed for a charter constituting them a body corporate and politic for the due carrying out of the undertaking hereinafter set forth;  
And whereas it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of Our Lieutenant-Governor, that the said persons have complied with the conditions precedent to the grant of the desired charter and that the said undertaking is within the scope of the said act;

Now, therefore, know Ye that under the authority of the hereinabove in part recited Statute and of any other power or authority whatsoever in Us invested in this behalf, We do by these Our Royal Letters Patent, hereby create and constitute the Persons hereinafter named, that is to say: Isaac Elias Hyman and Horatio Joseph Hyman, merchants; Herbert M. Levine, Manufacturer, Sydney N. Levine, Manufacturer, Joseph J. Levine, Traveller, all of the City of Montreal, and any others who may become shareholders, and their successors respectively, a corporation for the purposes and objects following, that is to say:

To prospect and explore for mines and minerals. To carry on all operations by which the soil, earth, rocks and stones may for the purpose of extracting any minerals whatever be mined, dug for, raised, washed, cradled, in any manner; crushed or treated, smelted, refined, washed or treated in any manner; by which such minerals merchantable by any means whatever and sell or otherwise dispose thereof. To acquire, lease, possess and alienate mines, mining lands, mining rights,

pre-emption rights or any interest therein, mechanical contrivance, patent-rights of inventions or the right to make use of such apparatus or patent rights connected with the aforesaid purposes.

To build, maintain and exploit upon its own property or upon those under its control, telegraph and telephone lines, embankments, dams, flumes, canals, water powers, electric and other powers, water-works, roads, factories, buildings, mills, warehouses and stores necessary or useful to its operations.

To exercise all the powers enumerated in article 5225 and 5231 of the Revised Statutes in the manner therein prescribed.

To manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of goods, merchandise, tools and apparatus required by the company or its servants or workmen.

To build, acquire, possess, charter and employ vessels necessary for its operations and for the transport of its products.

To receive in payment for minerals, lands, merchandise or works, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities issued by any mining company, and hold same or dispose thereof.

To acquire the assets, enterprise, property, privileges, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company carrying on any industry or business which the company constituted under this act, may carry on, and pay for the same by paid up shares in whole or in part, if it so desire, and undertake the debts and charges appertaining thereto.

To do all such acts and operations as are necessary to those above mentioned or which may facilitate the attainment of the objects for which it was incorporated.

That the shareholders incur no personal responsibility in excess of the amount of the price paid or agreed to be paid to the company for its shares.

The corporate name of the Company to be "Starlight Mining, Smelting & Developing Company."  
The chief place of business of the said Company to be in the City of Montreal, in our said Province, and the amount of the capital stock of the said Company to be twenty thousand dollars current money of Canada, divided into twenty thousand shares of one dollar each; that the said Petitioners are to be the first directors of the said Company; that the sum of thirty-five dollars has been taken on the said capital stock.

That on the aggregate of the stock of the said Company, so taken, the sum of \$100,000.00 has been paid into the credit of trustees for the said Company and is standing at such credit in one of the chartered banks within Our said Province.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of Quebec to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Our trusty and well-beloved, the Honorable, Sir C. Alphonse Pantaloni Pelletier, Knight Commander of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of Our Privy Council for Canada.

Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Quebec.  
At Our Government House, at Our City of Quebec, this ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of our reign.  
By command  
L. RODOLPHE ROY,  
Secretary.

Messrs. Elliott & David,  
Solicitors for Applicants.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. In re L'Union Saint-Joseph de Montreal, in liquidation.

Notice is given that the said Society, L'Union Saint-Joseph de Montreal has decided, at an extraordinary and special meeting of its members held on the thirteenth of May, instant, to liquidate voluntarily the business of the said society and that Theodule Benard, accountant, residing at No. 1136 of St. Andre street, Montreal, has been named liquidator and that all certificates or contracts issued in favor of the members are at an end from the said date of the thirteenth of May, 1909, and will be allocated according to the rights of each of the said members on the assets of the said society.  
Montreal, 19th of May, 1909.  
THEODOLE BENARD,  
Liquidator.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



### A TROUBLESOME SUM.

"Arithmetic," the Sum remarked, "is not in Willie's way. If I have a chance, most terribly I'll puzzle him 2-day."

"As he declares that figures are a nuisance and a bore, I'll try his 10-der brain, as it has ne'er been tried be-4."

"He says he 'S's the rule of 3,' And so it's my design, To show his teacher that he is A youngster asi-9"

To do that sum when it was set Cost Willie toil immense; He said he'd known no harder 1 In his 6-perience!"

### CLEVER PUSSY.

A lady had a tame bird which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet her cat, which always before had shown great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden and jumped with it in her mouth upon a table. The lady was much alarmed for the fate of her favorite, but on turning about instantly discerned the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat had just come into the room! After turning it out, her own cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird without having done it the smallest injury.—Selected.

### APPRECIATE YOUR MOTHERS.

"Oh, I never do housework!" we heard a young girl say in a crowded car. "Mother doesn't expect me to. I keep my hands nice for practicing. Mother's used to work, she doesn't mind. I never do the dishes."

Never help the weary mother who toils early and late to keep the precious daughter in school? Never lift one finger to lighten the heavy burden of her who has never spared herself for your comfort, from the time you were a tiny, helpless infant in her arms?

### OLD JACK THE CART HORSE.

Jack was a wise old cart-horse in our village. Often when a child, I used to stand at the door of the shop of John Hall, the blacksmith,

### and see him shoe old Jack.

How cheerful it was, on a cold day, to see the fire flame up and down, and then, when he took up the horseshoe in his iron pincers, and laid it on the anvil, and made the sparks fly, as he hammered, how intently would I watch the scene!

One day Mr. Hall's boy, in shoeing Jack, drove a nail the wrong way. Jack did not find it out till he had gone home, and then the nail began to pain him a good deal; so what did he do but open the gate, and jump back to the blacksmith shop!

Mr. Hall saw him coming, and knew at once that something must be the matter. Jack came in, and held up his lame foot, as much as to say, "Please take off my shoe." Mr. Hall took it off, bathed the foot, and replaced the shoe, whereupon the old horse trotted back to his master's farm.

### THE BOY WITH A BACKBONE.

"I say there, boy, want to earn a nickel?" Tommy Tolliver, the new errand boy at the factory, jumped to his feet. Want to earn a nickel? Was there ever a boy who wanted it more, Tommy wondered. Had he not been studying the "Want" column of the daily paper for weeks in the hope of finding a job, so that he could help his mother to keep all the little Tollivers in food and clothing?

"Just you run around the corner to the saloon and get this two-quart pail full of beer. Here's the change. We'll pay you the nickel when you come back," said one of the group of men who sat eating their lunch in the corner of the room.

Tommy's face flushed, and instead of reaching out a willing hand for the extended pail, he clasped both hands behind him. "I can't do it," he said. "Why can't you?" sneered one of the men. "You ain't much of a kid if you can't carry a two-quart pail of beer two short blocks."

"That's just the trouble," answered Tommy, with a flash of the eye. "I'm a lot too strong to carry a two-quart pail of beer even one block. I've had enough of the stuff. If it hadn't been for beer I wouldn't be working here doing what my father ought to be doing, taking care of my mother and the youngsters. I'd be in school like other boys."

"The faces of the men clouded with anger. "Who set you to preach to us, you young upstart? Don't you know we can make it mighty unpleasant for you here if we've a mind to?"

"I can't help it," replied the boy firmly. "I can't touch the stuff."

"Say, sonny, you better do it this time," counseled a good-natured

### young man, "or they'll complain to the superintendent about everything you do."

"You'll have to do it, that's all there is to it," said the first speaker. "The boss put you here to run our errands. So just you take that pail, and don't you show up here again until it's filled. Here?" And the pail was thrust into the boy's hand.

Just outside the door Tommy hesitated for a second, thinking hard. "That man in there isn't the head man," he argued. "There are men way ahead of him. Of course, if I come to the boss telling me, I've got to do it. I'll have to hunt for a new place, but I'm not going to give up easy."

Straight around the corner went Tommy to the main entrance, up the broad steps to the elevator. The elevator man directed him to the room where "the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer were holding an important meeting."

"Well, my boy, what's the trouble?" asked the gentleman who seemed to be at the head of affairs. "I'm Tommy Tolliver, the new errand boy in the factory," said Tommy bravely. "I just came yesterday, and the men down there say I've got to get this pail of beer or I'll be fired quick. I came up here to find the real boss. Say, is it so? Have I got to carry their beer for them?"

The man looked seriously down into the anxious boy's face as he answered with another question: "What do you propose to do?" "Quick as a flash the answer came back, in a respectful but spirited tone:

"Do? I reckon there ain't but one thing to do, and that's to hunt another job. I'm not going into the beer business for anybody." There was a subdued murmur of applause in the room.

"The men, my boys, neither are we in the beer business, and I think it's about time we had some pretty stiff rules posted up in our building concerning that very thing. What do you say?" he asked, turning to the other gentlemen in the room.

"I suggest that we draft such a notice immediately, have it written out on the typewriter, and have a copy in that pail and send it back by this young man. Then the men can't say he didn't bring back a full pail."

Before the day was over notices were posted all over the building forbidding the use of beer and liquor of all kinds on the premises. Neither did the president forget the new boy in the factory, but when a few weeks later, a new office boy was needed in the head office, he sent word to the superintendent of the factory that he would like to have "the boy with the backbone" sent up to take the position. And although no name was mentioned, the superintendent smiled a knowing smile and called out loud so that all could hear:

"Tommy Tolliver, the president wants to see you in his office."—Selected.

membered, and it would be better still if editors of newspapers became acquainted with this condition in Italian affairs.

The Inner Shrine is now in the best seller class. It is a remarkable story in some particulars. It is not the wonderful story that some writers have asserted, but it is entertaining reading for a spare hour. Because it is published anonymously it has aroused more interest than if the name of the author appeared on the title page.

Aspects of Anglicanism, by Mgr. Moyes, D.D., Canon of Westminster Cathedral, Longmans, Green & Co., paper, 2s, cloth 2s 6d, net, is a re-issue. The preface explains that the chapters of the book appeared substantially in a series of articles in The Tablet, at various dates between 1890 and 1899. Canon Moyes states that he is of the opinion that certain principles of faith are more easily set forth in the light of concrete illustrations than by abstract statements, and adds that such concrete illustrations are most conveniently sought in the facts and incidents of the religious world of our time. The articles are written in the clear style for which Mgr. Moyes is noted and are upon a variety of topics which maintain as lively an interest to-day as they did in the times in which they were originally written. There is a useful topical index.

A Pill for all Seasons.—Winter and summer, in any latitude, whether in a torrid zone or Arctic temperature Parole's Vegetable Pills can be depended upon to do their work. The dyspeptic will find them a friend always and should carry them with him everywhere. They are made to withstand any climate and are warranted to keep their freshness and strength. They do not grow stale, a quality not possessed in many pills now on the market.

## Bishop of Galway.

### Dr. O'Dea's Appointment Marks New Era in Ireland.

The appointment of the most Rev. Dr. O'Dea to the See of Galway marks a new era in the history of the relations of Ireland with the Holy See. From the time of Gregory XV. (1622) all business matters between this country and the Roman Curia have been transacted through the congregation of the Propaganda, and during these years Ireland has been in the position of those regions in which the Church was imperfectly organized. Now, however, by the Apostolic Constitution published a few months ago, this country has been withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Propaganda and placed directly under the ordinary Common Ecclesiastical Law, so that for the future all business transactions will be carried on, not through the Congregation already mentioned, but by that peculiar office or Tribunal to which the matters happen to belong. The election of Bishops of Ireland in the future will be controlled by the congregation of the Consistory, and the present is the first instance of an appointment under the new regime.

Dr. O'Dea's selection for Galway is particularly appropriate. He will have here, in guiding and shaping the destinies of the University College ample scope for the display of that educational ability for which he has already earned such a high reputation. During a twelve years' Professoriate in Maynooth he delighted his class with a power of clear and lucid expression, a comprehensive grasp of his subject, a depth of knowledge, and a capacity to impart a living, interesting, and dry-bones of Moral Theology, that compelled the attention of his class and made his lectures a pleasure that few of them would willingly forego. When he was called upon to fill a higher and more responsible position in the College there was universal regret, and this sorrow was intensified when it was realized that his removal from the Chair of Theology deprived the students of what promised to be one of the most valuable additions to Theological literature that ever emanated from the pen of a Maynooth professor. In its unfinished condition, the little treatise, "De Justitia et Jure," is unrivalled, as far as it goes, in the clearness and cogency of its reasoning and for the wide acquaintance which its displays with all the intricate details of English Jurisprudence in its relation to the Ecclesiastical and Moral Law. As Vice-President of Maynooth College, Dr. O'Dea acquitted himself with no small degree of firmness, zeal and prudence, and it occasioned no surprise some six years ago when he was elevated to the episcopal charge of the diocese of Clonfert.

### HEALTHY LITTLE CHILDREN.

A mother should not expect that her children will escape all the ills to which babyhood and childhood are subject, but she can do much to lessen their severity and make baby's battle for health easily won. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones. They are mothers' ever-ready help and Baby's best friend. The action of the Tablets is gentle but thorough. They cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, allay the irritation at teething time, destroy worms and promote healthy, natural sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or narcotic. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### There is no Rainy Season.

General Ashton, of Tacoma, who accompanied Moreton Frewen to Prince Rupert, is a firm believer in the future of the town. The present is his first trip here, and he predicts that with the sale of lots, there will be an influx of people who mean business, and who will stay by the proposition. "I believe," he said yesterday, "that in a great measure the industrial and commercial history of Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver will be duplicated here. Your harbor is a truly magnificent one. Prince Rupert is in the path of the growing Alaskan and trans-Pacific trade. The country between here and the prairies presents limitless opportunities for development, and whatever takes place, Prince Rupert must more or less directly benefit. This port is nearer the ports of the Orient than any shipping port to the south. The new railway has an exceptionally easy grade. These are matters to be considered by the great business establishments of the east and middle-west, whose operations extend across the Pacific. Sometimes you hear people talk about the rain. Why the whole coast, from Alaska to California, is in the rain belt. We have no rainy season. The weather does not enter into the calculations of the big business men, whatsoever. With them it is a matter of time—of dollars and cents. If they find it more to their advantage to do business through this port, they don't care whether it's hot or cold, cloudy or bright. And they will find that it will be to their advantage to figure on Prince Rupert."—Exchange.



## Should Learn to Swim.

### Confidence and Coolness Requisite in an Upset in Any Water.

Now that the sun's rays have more warmth in them and the chill is leaving the water, those boys and young men who do not know how to swim should begin lessons at once. Every boy should learn to swim when he is in what is termed the "tender" years; this advice concerns girls, too, and every parent see to it that the boys and girls learn to swim. In a recent holiday no less than six persons were drowned near Boston. In each instance there was a canoe upset within a reasonable distance from shore, the victims losing their lives, within comparatively easy striking distance of land. Some may point out that the moral of this is to remain away from canoes, but the point is that swimmers of even moderate or fair proficiency could have reached the overturned canoes, righted them and made for safety, or, failing to right them, could have clung long enough for assistance to arrive. Canoes are safe craft despite their crankiness, or, as the sailors term it, their tenderness. Canoes can be righted, and even upturned they float and will suffice to keep a couple of men afloat for a considerable time. The great advantage of the swimmer lies in his confidence. When he falls into the water, he knows that it is not a difficult matter to keep afloat, and he does not throw up his hands and make violent struggles. The writer and Dr. "Jack" Brannen (correct), who will be remembered as the dashingly forward line which formed the attack of the wonderful team that won such high honors for the Irishman in hockey, were tumbled out of a canoe into a seething rapids one day and were sent scurrying through the swift running waters in most surprising fashion. Some spectators who saw the affair from land expected that they were about to become witnesses of a tragedy, but to their surprise we reached safe waters and got ashore with the canoe, paddles and such garments as were in the craft. "Jack" had presence of mind, and saved the pain of us. It was a big surprise to be suddenly tumbled out of a canoe into a seething cauldron of water and when I shot up I was surprised into inactivity. Then I was pitched along suddenly, something cracked me on the head and I was further surprised to find myself sliding over the bottom of the canoe, then floating upturned. As I was shooting off a tug at my hair woke me up and a sharp command to "hang on to the canoe." I did what I was told and the pair of us were tumbled down the rest of the way as though we were "bumping the bumps," clinging to the canoe and salving everything. It is practically impossible to swim in a rapids, and "Jack's" method was the best way out of the difficulty. Edward Stewart White in one of his books tells of the Hudson Bay voyager's way of going through a rapids. The man let himself go, relaxed his muscles, and allowed the water to drive him through the channel, hoping only that he would not be driven against a rock before he reached the still waters. It takes a lot of confidence to do that, but it is the only way. So the sum total of my advice is: first, learn to swim, next learn coolness and confidence. Then no matter how much confidence one has never attempt to try the fool performance of rocking the boat. This and the didn't-know-it-was-loaded person furnish a lot of work for the grave digging fraternity.

### STRAY SPORTING NOTES.

Shamrocks did well in Toronto against Tecumseh. They appear to be improving in staying powers.

Montreal and Tecumseh play at the Westmount field on Saturday and will provide the real opening of the championship series.

### The business of preventing Frank

The closing exercises of St. Ann's Physical training classes was held in St. Ann's Hall last Sunday. In the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience of the parents and friends of the boys. Rev. Fathers Rioux, McPhail, Duresne, Ald. D. Gallery, Messrs. Kennedy, M.D., J. Walsh, M.F.P., and C. Conroy, M.D., occupying the front seats. The programme of gymnastic exercises was interspersed by songs by Messrs. Jas. McMillan; E. O'Brien, R. Finnell, and V. Latimer, Prof. J. McCaffrey acting as accompanist, also selections from St. Ann's Fife and Drum Band, under the direction of Dandmaster Smith.

The most interesting item on the programme was without doubt the novel game called Gym-Polo, played by two picked teams under Captains O'Grady and Cloran, Mr. M. O'Donnell as referee, and Ald. D. Gallery and Walsh as judges of play. The contest was exciting in the extreme and resulted in a victory for the O'Grady team. Rev. Father Rioux presented prizes to each member of the winning team.

At the close of the entertainment, speeches were delivered by Rev. Father Rioux, Ald. D. Gallery, Mr. Frank Curran, all warmly complimented Prof. Scott on the excellent work of his pupils. Rev. Brother William took advantage of the occasion to thank Ald. Gallery for the deep interest he took in the boys of St. Ann's School, he also expressed his gratitude to the members of the T. A. & B. Society for the natty physical uniform, donated by them to the special gymnastic class.

The programme was brought to a close by the rendering of the national anthem, "God Save Ireland," by the Fife & Drum Band. It is given out that Prof. Scott will take charge of a gymnastic class composed of St. Ann's Young Men, thus the boys will be able to complete the course of physical culture begun while attending St. Ann's School.

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Use Surprise the ordinary way if you wish but we recommend a trial the Surprise way.

Read the directions on the wrapper. Surprise is a pure Hard Soap.



### CONDITIONS THAT DEVELOPMENT SUMPT

Disease germs, like plants, need a suitable favorable conditions and there are no germs more certainly tuberculous.

Among the common prepare the body for the tubercle bacillus following may be mentioned:

1. Living in poorly ventilated, or dark rooms.
2. Lack of plain, nutritious food.
3. Lack of cleanliness.
4. Lack of outdoor exercise.
5. Loss of sleep.
6. Cramping the habit of digestion by walking or sitting in a stooped position.
7. Neglected colds, other disorders, and catarrhs of the nose which may be caused by air laden with dust.
8. House dust, carpets, hangings, etc.
9. An unclean and alcoholic drinks.
10. Vicious person and use of tobacco.

An abundant supply of air is a powerful means of prevention and cure.

We should be in the much as possible; well ventilated bedrooms with windows wide open, and avoid crowded and places, and we should that the rooms in work are properly fresh air. There is we will be injured by than by breathing st the weather is cold our bodies warm by properly and not by the fresh pure air, beathed the full amount their bodies require with which consum would be reduced.

### Physical Training.

### Closing Exercises of St. Ann's Classes Prove Interesting.

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We need sunlight to health in our have too much sunshi even though it may fall wall papers and carp Eating poorly coo wise unwholesome fo us troubles of the is one of the ways th natural power of the disease is weakened.

Wholesome, nourishi not mean high pri which are often more nutritious it mean simple articles of fo obtained in abundan the price most peopl pay.

Some member of should understand food so that it will be easily digestible. the kitchen is at a roughly clean place, cook is a healthy, and competent person. The education of a pleate until she has le prepare plain, palata There is a close re between food and air. properly prepared, of digested and used by quantities sufficient for tion of health un

### That is caused by ju and there is just of Gin Pills

kidneys—neutralize those scalding pass relieve the pain in th Gin Pills are also th for Rheumatism an box; 6 for \$2.50. sent on receipt of DEPT. T

## THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

The White Sister has the merit of being a curious story. This, the last story written by F. Marion Crawford, was in possession of the Macmillan firm for a year before it was published, and a dramatized version was first presented to the public. Mr. Crawford presented a novel plot and sprinkled unexpected events throughout his tale. It is interesting, yet it hardly sizes up to the author's standard. Mr. Crawford seems to have departed from the logic of events to furnish a "happy" ending, and on that point Catholic critics will, probably, differ from the opinions of other critics. However, the story is a clean one, and its problems are human ones.

Mr. Crawford was a lover of Italy and by his long residence in that country was thoroughly qualified to speak with authority on its affairs. For that reason the appended excerpt from The White Sister is of particular interest. "To all intents and purposes the 'Vatican question' has ceased to exist; the Italian Government may fairly be said to be at peace with the Church; the old bitterness may survive amongst certain prejudiced people, chiefly in small towns, but the spirit of this time is a spirit of good will and mutual forbearance, and the forces that were once so fiercely opposed actually work together for the common good in more cases than the world knows of."

After this statement Mr. Crawford



# HEALTH TALKS.

## LESSONS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

### CONDITIONS THAT FAVOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Disease germs, like the seed a farmer plants, need a suitable soil and favorable conditions for their growth and there are no germs of which this is more certainly true than those of tuberculosis.

Among the common conditions that prepare the body for the growth of the tubercle bacillus within it, the following may be named:

1. Living in poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, or damp houses.
2. Lack of plain, nourishing food.
3. Lack of cleanliness.
4. Lack of outdoor exercise.
5. Loss of sleep.
6. Cramping the lungs and organs of digestion by habitually standing, walking or sitting in a bent or stooped position.
7. Neglected colds, coughs, and other disorders, and long-continued catarrhs of the nose and throat which may be caused by breathing air laden with dust.
8. House dust in general, from carpets, hangings, etc.
9. Intemperance and indulgence in alcoholic drinks.
10. Vicious personal habits, including the use of tobacco by growing boys.

An abundant supply of pure, fresh air is a powerful natural agent for the prevention and cure of consumption.

We should be in the open air as much as possible; we should sleep in well ventilated bedrooms, preferably with windows wide open; we should avoid crowded and poorly ventilated places, and we should make sure that the rooms in which we live and work are properly supplied with fresh air. There is less danger that we will be injured by a little draft than by breathing stale air. When the weather is cold we should keep our bodies warm by clothing them properly and not by shutting out the fresh, pure air. If all persons breathed the full amount of pure air their bodies require, the frequency with which consumption occurs would be reduced.

Crowded, overheated, damp, improperly ventilated houses, workshops, bed-rooms, living rooms, and places of assembly are among the important conditions that favor the spread of consumption.

When the windows of a room are opened, the stale air passes out above and the fresh air in below; hence, to secure proper ventilation, the windows should be open both from above and below. On a calm cool day, when there seems to be no current of air, the direction in which the air moves in a room can be shown by holding a lighted candle before an open window or door; when the candle is held near the bottom the flame will point into the room, and when held near the top it will point out. This simple experiment shows that we should have openings high and low in our rooms to secure a constantly incoming supply of pure air, and to provide a passage for the outgoing stale air.

Disease germs that cannot live more than a few hours in the bright sunshine remain alive and dangerous many months in dark places. Tubercle bacilli soon die when the sun shines on them. Even diffused sunlight acts as a germicide.

### SUNLIGHT FATAL TO TUBERCULOSIS.

We need sunlight to keep the color of health in our cheeks. We cannot have too much sunshine in our houses even though it may fade the colors of wall papers and carpets.

Eating poorly cooked and otherwise unwholesome food causes various troubles of the digestion. This is one of the ways through which the natural power of the body to resist disease is weakened.

Wholesome, nourishing food does not mean high priced delicacies, which are often more harmful than nutritious; it means the ordinary simple articles of food that can be obtained in abundant quantities for the price most people are able to pay.

Some member of every family should understand how to prepare food so that it will taste good and be easily digestible. Be sure that the kitchen is at all times a thoroughly clean place, and that the cook is a healthy, cleanly, careful and competent person.

The education of a girl is incomplete until she has learned how to prepare plain, palatable dishes. There is a close relationship between food and air. The best food, properly prepared, often cannot be digested and used by the body in quantities sufficient for the preservation of health unless a sufficient

amount of pure air is breathed. Cleanliness of the body, of clothing, habitation and food and of everything with which we come in contact is an important means of protection against tuberculosis and other infectious diseases. No better hiding places can be found for tubercle bacilli and other disease germs than dirt and rubbish.

The use of soap destroys many more than it destroys and thus makes them harmless. One of the relatively few things in which persons differ from the lower animals is the use of soap. Soap is an emblem of civilization.

Disease germs may be transferred from unwashed hands to food and with such food into the mouth; hence as we never know what filth may have been in contact with the numerous articles we handle, our hands should always be washed before we touch food, either to prepare it or to eat it. Raw fruit, especially the kind we do not peel, should be washed before it is eaten.

Remember also that clean and noble thoughts as well as cheerfulness help to keep us well.

The clerk, the lawyer, the merchant and the mechanic, as well as the teacher and the scholar, spend many hours in rooms where the air may become stale and impure; hence they should take daily walks in the open air and make frequent excursions into the country.

The best results are obtained from exercise when it is taken in the open air. Exercise should be moderate and of a kind that uses all parts of the body.

One of the evils of our modern athletics is the strife to break records. Overtraining does more harm than good.

Sufficient sleep is a necessary for the maintenance of health as wholesome food and pure air.

One-third of our lives is spent in bed; hence the importance of proper bedrooms.

A thoroughly satisfactory bedroom must be well ventilated, and must be so constructed that the sun can shine into it during at least a part of the day. Damp rooms or rooms with moist walls, and interior dark rooms or rooms without windows (no matter how well they are ventilated through air-shafts or otherwise), should not be used as bedrooms.

Young people should always make up for loss of sleep, and should not take so-called nerve tonics to correct the feeling of discomfort caused by insufficient sleep.

The normal position of the body is erect; the head should be carried high, with its weight supported on the backbone. A stooped position, a curved back, an open mouth and a hanging chin are conditions that favor the development of consumption.

Cramping the chest by stooped walking or by sitting in a stooped position prevents the lungs from expanding as fully as they should, and under this condition the blood does not receive an abundant supply of air.

### COLDS, CATARRHS, AND OTHER DISORDERS.

We are all liable at times to become affected with colds, coughs, catarrhs and other disorders, which may help the tubercle bacillus to enter and grow in our bodies and thus cause consumption. Hence these little disorders should not be neglected or treated as unimportant. While they continue they have a similar relation to our bodies that an unguarded, open door bears to a strong house. The longer the door is open the more time a thief has to enter; likewise the longer the little disorders remain the more time the tubercle bacillus has to get in.

Tubercle bacilli may remain alive and dangerous many months in house dust when shielded from sunlight. But this is not the only reason why house dust favors the development of consumption and other diseases.

When air that contains dust is breathed, the dust is deposited on the lining of the nose and throat, this delicate lining is irritated and injured in a way that aids the passage of disease germs through it into the body.

We should therefore avoid dust, and house dust especially, and to do so we should have no unnecessary draperies and hangings and no nailed-down carpets.

Carpets and rugs should be swept with a carpet-sweeper and not with a hard broom, and bare floors should be swept with a soft broom or wiped with a moist cloth. Dusting with dry cloths, brushes, and feather dusters stirs up dust, and the more dust is stirred up the more dangerous it is. Removing dust with a damp cloth is more hygienic.

During sweeping the windows of a room should be lowered from the top

dows open at the bottom let air and kept closed at the bottom. Wind-blown in and not out, and therefore cause the dust that rises during sweeping to be blown farther into the house and not out of it.

The habitual use of alcoholic drinks, even in moderate quantities, is regarded by high medical authorities as a condition that favors the development of consumption that few habitual drunkards escape the disease.

Vicious habits, among which the use of tobacco by growing boys may be included, rob the body of strength and prepare it for the growth of the tubercle bacillus and the development of consumption.

Viciousness and intemperance are the constant aids to ill health, and disease is mostly the fine we pay for living improper lives and neglecting the laws of health.

## Higher Education.

### Ottawa Critics Forced to the Opinion that Some of it is Dangerous.

Is Higher Education dangerous? asks the University of Ottawa Review and then proceeds to answer: We are forced to the reluctant conclusion that some of it, as provided in the modern American University, undoubtedly is. A writer in the May number of the Cosmopolitan has produced startling revelations regarding the philosophic, sociological and religious teaching in the principal universities of the United States. He has taken special courses, or been present at lectures as a visitor, or interviewed members of the faculty or consulted the printed records of what is taught in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, George Washington, Chicago, Columbia, Syracuse, California, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Cornell, Brown and Leland Stanford. What has he discovered? That in hundreds of class-rooms the future leaders of the nation, both men and women, are being daily taught these revolutionary doctrines: The Decalogue is no more sacred than a syllabus; the home as an institution is doomed; immorality is merely an act in contravention of society's accepted standards; the change from one religion to another is like getting a new hat; moral precepts are passing shibboleths; conceptions of right and wrong are as unstable as styles of dress; wide stairways are open between social levels, but to the climber children are encumbrances; the sole effect of profraternity is to fill tiny graves; there can be and are holier alliances without the marriage bond than with it. Olympus and Mount Sinai are twin peaks beautiful but not made sacred by mythology. There are no God-established covenants—what happens at elections is more important than what took place in Palestine; those who defy the moral code do not offend any deity but simply arouse the venom of the majority that has not yet grasped the new idea. Theology is breaking down; conscience is a false guide and there are no abiding standards of right and wrong. These, we are told by the author, are the doctrines commonly taught by leading professors in the great Universities, and he quotes their own words as proof of his assertions. What a startling state of affairs, when we consider that there are in the States 493 institutions of higher education in which 229,000 students receive instruction from 21,000 professors! If this scientific godlessness is, as we are told, the tendency of modern education, may we not justly fear that it is creeping into the Universities of Canada? Signs are not wanting that such indeed is the case. What then must be the feelings of all truly Christian, and especially Catholic, parents, when they reflect that students in at least some of our own great Universities may freely absorb what society condemns as tainted ethics unless the professor, seeking publicity or inexpert at dodging it, arouses the wrath of the community. As far as Catholics are concerned, the remedy is obvious, though, in sooth, very difficult of realization.

## Conversion of England.

### Father Vaughan Discusses Needs of the Great Work.

According to Amos Braithwaite, in The Missionary, Father Vaughan when in Washington was interviewed as to the plans for the conversion of England.

What we want now, in the first place, is an able and energetic head. We want also every Catholic in England to recognize as a matter of conscience that he has a duty to his non-Catholic neighbours, and that he has a part to play in England's Conversion. It will take some time, I imagine, to arouse all the Catholics in England to a sense of their obligation in this regard. Though we have been giving these missions now for five years, there are a great many Catholics who look on our work as an experiment. They want to know what the Bishops think of it. They want to see for themselves if the people attend and if converts are really made. Some still make that old remark which strikes me as often only an excuse for laziness, "that it is much better to leave outsiders alone and look after our own." The Catholic Church is, as you know, a missionary church. We have the commission "to teach all nations," to preach the gospel to every creature. Who, then, pray, are "our own," and who the "outsiders"? Are those who are not "our own" the devil's own? God forbid. Did not



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## PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



### Was in Bed for Three Months.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.E. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

Jesus Christ die to save all? We must not be exclusive. Of course, we have to save our own, but what does that mean? It means instructing well our Catholic children. It means helping Catholic schools. It means that more than anything else, but is that going to hinder us from speaking of religion to others, disabusing their minds of the false notions they have of the Church, and, in fact, going out after them gathering them together wherever we may, and giving missions to them?"

### A Good Sligo Man.

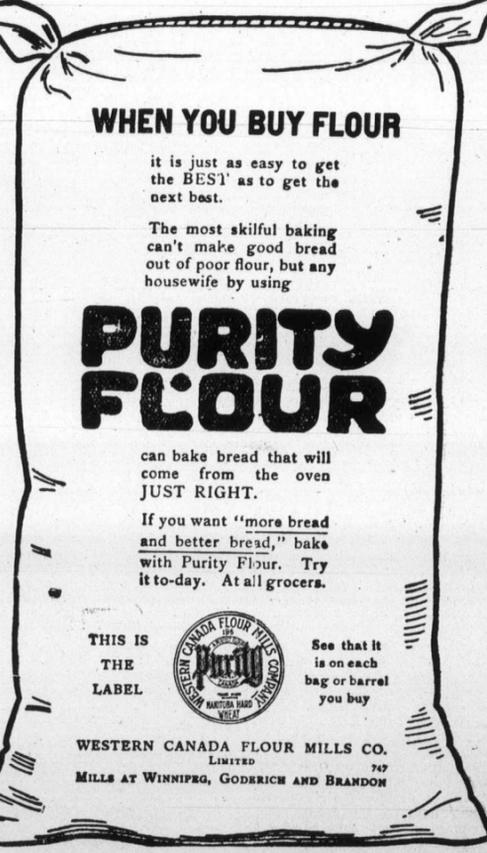
A striking personality in the social, commercial and political life of Sligo county has passed away in the person of Mr. Nicholas H. Devine, Tubbercurry, whose death occurred after a short illness at the patriarchal age of 88 years.

From the days when, on the 21st November, 1868, the manhood of Tubbercurry and district succeeded in asserting their right to public meeting during the progress of the famous O'Connor election, and proclaimed their allegiance to democracy at the point of the bayonet, Mr. Devine has been a striking figure in all the agitations and popular movements for the betterment of the Irish peasantry. A member of the Repeal movement, he stood beside Isaac Butt when the late leader of the Irish party inaugurated the Home Rule movement. He was present at the concourse of world-renowned men who attended the O'Connell Centenary, and was present in the Land League rooms in Dublin when the famous No. 10 manifesto was issued a few days subsequently. He was incarcerated in Armagh prison as a "malcontent" under the Forster regime, and the occasion of his re-

## Time Proves All Things

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

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