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The True Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS
AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Vol. LVIII., No. 56 Commons R. R. Dec. 1909 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909 PRICE, FIVE CENTS

FRANCE WEAKENED BY MORAL PLAGUE.

COUNTRYMAN'S CRITICISM.

Declares His Native Land Has Abjured the Christian Religion.

The more serious papers of Paris, such as the Soleil, the Figaro, and the Gaulois, are always dwelling upon the perils that France is being hurried into by the widespread social decay, says the Literary Digest. We are constantly being reminded of the principles laid down by all historians, from Herodotus to Ferrero, that no nation can stand the sapping ravages of moral corruption, and that in the whole history of Europe we see that it is the most moral nation, the most self-sacrificing, the soundest in heart and mind, which other things being equal, invariably comes off best in the struggle of war and peace. It is the dead body which calls down the eagles of destruction. This principle gives importance to the work of a Frenchman who warns, if he does not pass sentence on, his mother country.

FRANCE BECOMING DECREPIT.

France is becoming decrepit, as she has been for years decadent, says Mr. René Lavoullé. She is at present being devastated by seven moral plagues, he writes in his book, "Les Fléaux Nationaux." She is weakened by religious infidelity, depopulation, immorality, alcoholism, materialism, antimilitarism, and political corruption. Of infidelity and its evil effects he writes:

"France has, in its national policy, abjured the Christian faith, of which it was so long the champion. This is plainly proved by the attitude of the Government toward the Church, and the whole tenor of recent legislation. With this loss of faith has followed the loss of many qualities which work for national fortitude and for the character upon which national virility is based. Military prestige has vanished, the navy is a wreck, and does not now count as a serious factor in the plans of European cabinets, while the strained relations that have sprung up between social orders have made the country an object of criticism and an example and warning to other nations."

ANOTHER PLAGUE.

Race suicide is another plague which is sapping the vitals of France. This writer quotes Mr. Prévost, president of the last Congress of Social Economy, who compared the birth rates of the different European countries, and remarked of France: "If this condition of things continues, in twenty years there will be two Germans for every Frenchman, if indeed France survives long as a nation. The following figures are quoted in support of this contention: In the sixty years from 1846 to 1905 the population of Great Britain and Ireland increased 52 per cent; that of Germany 59 per cent; that of Austria 49 per cent; that of Italy 36 per cent; that of Russia 81 per cent; that of France 14 per cent; finally in 1907 the French population had decreased by 20,000. While the writer enumerates as causes of this decrease the crowding of the rural population into cities, the military system which forces country youths to spend three years of early life amid the corruptions of the town, and the crushing weight of taxation, which amounts to \$25 per capita, the principal causes lie deeper. They are moral and include selfish materialism, which concentrates the general mind on pleasure, and a diminished sense of duty, with the resultant increase in the number of suicides, of which 9,816 are recorded in the single year 1905.

DECAY OF LITERATURE.

The moral decay of French literature, art, and drama, he goes on to say, is doing its work in promoting French degeneracy and making Frenchmen of all classes the slaves of vice. Closely allied with this is alcoholism, concerning which he gives some startling figures.

While the consumption of alcohol in England is decreasing, and so diminishing seriously the revenue derived from its taxation, in France the records for the consumption of alcohol show that during the latter half of the nineteenth century the quantity drunk, per capita, had more than doubled. The amount of alcohol employed for the production of absinthe and similar liquors has almost tripled between 1874 and 1905. And in addition to the immorality, insanity and crime directly due to alcoholism, collapse of the moral sense, antipatriotism, and political corruption are now rampant in France, we are told.

PASSION FOR EASE.

"The passion for ease and comfort grows the more rapidly in proportion as it is gratified. More and more do we perceive in all classes,

PLOTTING AGAINST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

GERMANY AND FRANCE JOIN.

Former Efforts to Overthrow it Renewed by Masonic Order.

The reunion, after a lapse of nearly thirty years, of the German Free Masonic lodges with the Grand Orient of France, occupies at the present moment very considerable space in the columns of the Italian, French and German papers, says a writer in the Liverpool Catholic Times and Opinion. It is a fact considered to be one of the most important events of the day and, according to the Italian journal, indicates that a further attempt will soon be made in Germany to revive the Kulturkampf and a systematic persecution of the Catholic Church. It would seem that the Grand Orient of France has recently become alarmed at the spread of Catholicism in Germany and its increasing power, and has therefore used every influence to induce the Free Masons of Germany to join with their French brethren in a fresh attempt to stamp out the religion and the name of Jesus Christ. It will be remembered that in 1902 Ernest Nathan, now Mayor of Rome, went to Barcelona to meet the grand masters of the Portuguese and Spanish lodges and also M. Combes and other persons of that type, with a view to planning a campaign for the creation of a great confederated Republic of the Latin races on anti-Catholic and anti-Christian lines. The papers at the time declared that it was then advocated that measures of unsparing severity should be adopted towards those who prevented or hindered the development of the scheme in question. Very soon after this meeting broke out in Portugal the violent and fierce campaign against the religious orders, which was the forerunner of the one that soon destroyed the religious Congregations in France.

Irish in the Household.

Bishop O'Donnell's Suggestion to Popularize Language.

Teelin Head, behind which Sliabh Liag rises in majestic proportions, was chosen this year as the scene of the Feis Tírconnail. Teelin is situated in Donegal Bay, in the parish of Glen Columbeille, which was intimately associated with the lives and labors of St. Columba and other sainted men and women of Tírconnail in the early days of its Christian glory. It was fitting, therefore, that the proceedings, held on the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul, should partake of a religious as well as a national character.

Addresses were delivered in Irish by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; the Right Rev. Monsignor M'Glynn, and the Rev. Father Cassidy, P.P., Glencolumbkille. An eloquent oration on the Cathach, the Battlebook of the Princes of Tírconnail, was delivered by the Rev. M. J. O'Donnell, D.D., St. Eunan's College, Letterkenny, and an Ode in Irish was recited by Mr. Patrick O'Dwyne, Killybegs.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell also delivered a speech in English, and suggested the establishment of an Association of all who would agree to make Irish the household language for at least one hour in the day, and that the members of the Association should wear as a badge a medal of Ethne, the mother of St. Columba.

Follow Dictates of Conscience.

Marquis of Ripon's Advice to Young Men.

The Marquis of Ripon recently granted an interview to a writer on the staff of the Review of Reviews, in which he gave many interesting episodes of the active life from which he has just retired. Speaking of his conversion to Catholicity, and the fact that this step had not hindered his official career, he said:

"That is very remarkable, and I owe that to Mr. Gladstone. When I joined the Catholic Church I was fully convinced that by that act I had cut myself off forever from public service, and the Times told me so with the utmost emphasis. That it was not so was entirely due to Mr. Gladstone."

Asked to give his advice as to the management of public affairs for the benefit of younger men who are growing up in the service, he said:

"That is rather a large order, but if I had to say anything this is what I would say: 'In the government of the world, as in all the other affairs of life, accept no other than the voice of your own conscience. In dealing with the affairs of your own private life, let your moral judgment be supreme. In the governing of countries as in everything else, so live that all those over whom you wield authority shall recognize that your first object is to make truth and justice prevail. That at least has always been endeavored to order my life in whatsoever position I have been placed.'"

Noble words and worthy of a Catholic statesman.

LOGES MEET ANNUALLY.

LAND COMMISSION AND IRISH TENANTS WORK BEING ACCELERATED.

Strong Criticism Directed at Department by Mr. John Redmond.

The eight German lodges which have openly allied themselves with the Grand Orient in Paris are the Sun of Brevinthe, founded in 1841; the Three Globes of Berlin, founded in 1840; whose Grand Master is Gerhardt, a Jew and Counsellor of the Empire; the Grand Lodge of German Free Masons of Berlin, founded in 1770, grand master, Count Delina, major-general in the German army; the Royal Grand Lodge of Friendly Masons of Berlin, founded in 1760; the Concordia of Darmstadt, founded in 1864; the Grand Saxon Lodge of Dresden, founded in 1811, whose Grand Master is the Protestant pastor, Klapp, well known as an extreme Modernist. Curiously enough, all these Lodges only meet once a year, and that on Whit-Sunday, and it was on Whit-Sunday that the compact which, if I read plain indication aright, is to result in a renewed persecution of the Christian religion was signed. It is notable, too, that Mayor Nathan, on learning this news, at once telegraphed his hearty congratulations both to Berlin and Paris, and it is expected that before long the Grand Masters of France, Germany and Italy will meet, their object being, as usual, to plant the foot of Freemasonry on the head of the Christian religion. It is expected that there will then be a recrudescence of anti-clericalism in Italy, the Syndic of Rome being constantly seen in company with the "Honorable" Padrecca, the editor of the abominable obscene and blasphemous "Asino." Everything, of course, is being prepared for the great anti-Catholic manifestations of 1910-1911 in Rome, which are to mark the anniversary of the fall of the temporal power and the inauguration of the monument to Victor Emmanuel II., one of the manifestations of an ostentatious triumph of anti-Christian Freemasonry in Italy, which, were it not for the action of the Church, would prove the country's undoing.

French Government

Modifies Law as to Home For Aged Priests.

The French Government has issued a decree modifying the law of 1904 which suppressed religious teaching orders, whereby in the near future permanent homes will be assured aged and infirm priests as members of the orders. Heretofore the law provided for the evacuation and sale of the houses of congregations if petitions that they be used as homes for members were not formulated within a stated time or if the funds in hand were not sufficient to properly maintain them. The Government now waives the first condition and undertakes the maintenance of the houses if the funds of the occupants are not sufficient for that purpose.

Echoes of Tercentenary

Appreciation of Montreal Aid at Cliff Haven.

To the Catholics of Montreal much is due for the successful opening of the great Tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain. Through the kindness of Rev. Gerald McShane and the members of his fine choir journeyed to Cliff Haven, the splendid celebration of the Pontifical Mass on Sunday, July 4th, was the most memorable event of its kind ever witnessed in the United States.

It will be of interest to the Catholics of Montreal to know that a beautiful souvenir booklet is being compiled which will contain all the addresses, sermons, musical programs, together with pictures of the distinguished lay and clergymen who visited Cliff Haven during the week of the Tercentenary celebration, views of the choir, the procession, the President and his party, etc. It is the intention to make the booklet a real work of art, which will pass for the most nominal sum and be a creditable and permanent summary of the memorable events of the celebration.

President Taft, during his stay at Cliff Haven, spoke of the great binding effect of the Tercentenary celebration, how it had brought France, England and Canada into closer and more friendly relation with the United States. Why, we have already taken up here the Dominion song, "Canada," as though it were our national air.

At the regular family gathering on Sunday evening July 11th Miss Frances Stafford, of Montreal, with a voice beautiful in its natural and refreshing tones, sang "Canada," and gave as an encore "Absence," Miss Stafford's rendition of "Canada" was so charming and spirited that its martial swing swept the great auditorium, and on every hand the tune has been caught up, until it seems to have permeated the very atmosphere of the Summer School.

PERSECUTION OF ORDERS.

UNFRIENDLY FEELING AROUSED.

Ever since this meeting a furious persecution has raged in France against the Christian religion and the "idea of God," which has brought the country to its present condition of chaos and anarchy. But chaos and anarchy are precisely what the Continental Free Masons desire, for their object is not the welfare of mankind, but the chance of fishing in troubled waters, which may benefit their influence. For some time past most serious charges have been made against them by a number of Continental journals to the effect that they have been at the bottom of dangerous conspiracies to which lamentable events can be traced. Until clear, convincing evidence can be produced—and the difficulty of producing it is obvious—such accusations cannot be taken as evidence against them. But of their efforts to stir up clerical strife and to engage the worst elements of society in their warfare against Christianity there can be no doubt, and one day there will, I feel sure, be an exposure of their more recent methods, fully documented.

TREASURY NIGGARDLINESS.

In the niggardiness of the Treasury the prime cause of the slowness of the operations is to be found; but there is another matter to which Mr. Redmond, Mr. Kibride, and the other speakers directed attention—the bewildering diffusion of the work among a number of offices in different streets. In a number of private houses, widely separated, the work of a great department charged with enormous duties and having an immense staff, is so split up that the individual bent on business with the Land Commission would need the assistance of a chart or a guide to bring him to the desired office. Mr. Redmond urged that, in the interests of the public, of order and despatch, all these offices should be contained in one building. Economy is not served by the present chaotic system; that indeed might be inferred from the fact that in this case the Treasury as represented by the Board of Works, who bought up three private houses instead of securing one decent building is responsible for the present state of affairs.

A CURIOUS CONDITION.

Another serious aspect of this question is the insanitary condition of the houses which, according to Mr. Redmond, have been condemned by the Corporation, and are so dangerous to health that no less than thirty per cent. of the clerks are incapacitated at one time or another every winter. This, apart from any other consideration, is another illustration of the result of Board of Works' economy. The Chief Secretary seemed to be very well satisfied with operations under the Evicted Tenants Act. He is of opinion that the question is practically settled. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Kibride, who are qualified to speak on the subject, do not share that view. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-five of the evicted have been restored to their holdings; but many genuine cases

Gentle Prelate.

Pius X is Also Forceful as a Statesman.

A London paper recently declared that although Pius X. could not be accounted so potent a force in international politics as Leo XIII, there was no doubt that his tenure of the throne of Peter had shown him to be the most sympathetic among rulers of modern times.

To Etudes (Paris), Leonce de Grandmaison contributes a study of the Sovereign Pontiff which goes to show that underneath the gentleness and charm of the priest, there is all the forcefulness of the statesman. Says M. de Grandmaison:

The Pontiff signs himself Pius, servant of the servants of God; he is also, however, a great master.

His pontifical work may be divided into three headings, namely: his administrative organization and internal government of the Church; his foreign policy; and his fight against Modernism.

In regard to the first, whether it be a question of the catechism, of Church music, of the codification of canon law, of frequent communion, of the organization of great seminaries, or whether the decisions and directions of the Pope take the form of Encyclicals, bulls, or decrees of the motu proprio type, there can be no gainsaying the masterly methods which characterize him.

One is conscious that in many of his encyclicals, His Holiness seems to deliberately dissociate himself from the classical form of the pontifical Encyclical and, in common language, makes his behests known to the world at large, the highly educated and the humbly educated being addressed in the same terms.

Referring to the difficulties connected with the disestablishment of the Church in France, especially at the outset of this momentous crisis, when all the anti-clerical passions of an atheistic government were let loose upon the nation, M. de Grandmaison shows that the firmness of the Pope softened much of the bitterness of the struggle between the opposing parties, and enabled the churchmen to issue therefrom with the full honors of war. Says the writer:

Owing to the peculiar difficulties with which the whole crisis was encumbered, a weak Pope might have been excused had he compromised with the enemy to any extent.

But transience of any kind was the remotest from the Pope's mind. He was among the few who saw that the strength of the Church lay largely in her pacific action and in maintaining the spirit of non-reprisal.

The result was that the Church in France has issued stronger from the conflict, and that the cause of Catholicity has gained by the attempt of the French anti-clerical party to overthrow the religion that won for the French people the greater part of their greatness. His fight against the spirit of agnosticism and "half-protestantism" that is becoming common enough among Catholics, indicated that he, before any other, perceived the approach of that spirit of rebellion which subsequently came to be known under the name of Modernism.

More than any other leader or teacher of men, he has clearly defined the limits of scientific enquiry and shown that materialism is the real bar to the advance of civilization, just as religion is the true basis on which it is founded.

Considered as a diplomatist or as an organizer, there can be no doubt, says the French writer, that Pius X must, as the guide of the Church in one of the most critical ages in all her history, have proved himself, in every way, worthy of the highest traditions of the Church.

Everything he has undertaken has prospered, and there is no question that under his safe guidance, a new era has opened for the welfare of the Catholic Church.

still call for consideration.

Nobody desires to prevent the restoration of an evicted tenant to his holding, but it is justly claimed that preference should be given to the men who made sacrifices in the land war, and by their spirit and fortitude won reform. It was for them that this legislation was primarily intended, and even if the qualification had to be strained in their favor, they demand consideration in priority to the case of the tenant who took no stand in the agrarian agitation but lost his holding through some other cause.

PACE OF LAND PURCHASE.

The pace at which Land Purchase is proceeding and the administration of the Evicted Tenants Act were the two outstanding subjects of discussion. With regard to the first, the fact was emphasized that the so-called blockers of Land Purchase have succeeded in accelerating the speed at which transactions are carried out. The average amount of transactions in the past has been £5,000,000 a year; during the past few months the transactions have proceeded at an average of £8,500,000. The rate is close enough to Mr. Birrell's limit when he estimated that £10,000,000 a year would exhaust the capacity of administration. Mr. Redmond questioned that estimate when it was made, and he challenged it, again last week when it was shown that a marked increase had followed the pressure exerted by the Irish Party to secure greater expedition in the handling of the work of the Land Commission. As Mr. Kibride pointed out, no fewer than 5638 estates, to the value of £49,000,000, remain to be dealt with, and, even at the increased rate, six or seven years must elapse before these arrears are disposed of. There is urgent need of accelerating the rate to the figure calculated by Mr. Redmond to be within the capacity of the Commission. Even with the present staff the pace could be improved; but admittedly the office is undermanned. The real blockers of Land Purchase are the Treasury; the alleged obstructionists secured the slight addition to the staff which made possible the quickening of the procedure. If the work is to be done as it ought to be done, the machinery must be strengthened, and in this demand the Irish Party will have the co-operation of the representatives of the landlords.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY OF IRELAND

has grown from very small beginnings, but in its career has circulated over half a million penny Catholic booklets which have probably had two and a half million readers. It is regrettable to learn, however, that owing to the death of young Catholic writers, prizes offered for original booklets through the kindness of the Archbishop of Tuam had to be withdrawn.

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A friend may well be reckoned the masterpiece of nature.

SLEEP—BEAUTY'S REAL SECRET.

Sleep and nine hours of it—sleep right in quality as well as quantity—sleep and sleep more than anything else is the real key to beauty. Of course any amount of sleep will not make an ugly woman a beauty, but it will increase her attractiveness 100 per cent, for it will give her an exquisite complexion and clear, beautiful eyes. Sleep is thus important, for nowadays sleep practically means health for the wealthy seeker after beauty.

Many women boast of the little amount of sleep they require to keep themselves going to a round of fashionable gaiety, but they are acquiring nerves and lines of ugliness that will some day destroy their looks years before the proper time set by nature. Sleep is to the woman, as water is to the plant, not the only requisite for beauty, but the prime one and the one which will most quickly make or mar beauty.

Go to bed as early as possible, but if the hour for retiring must be late then get the sleep late in the morning. Don't take a foolish pride in getting up at 7 or 8 o'clock when the hour of retiring has been in the wee small hours of the morning. It may seem smart, but it is actually foolish. Of course, this advice is for those women whose duties are largely social. For the worker, whether at home or in the shop, office or school—the advice is to go to bed early, say at 10 o'clock. For nine hours of sleep is the best receipt for good looks ever put on the market.

Above all try and not go to bed when all fatigued out. Make it a point to retire just before the absolutely wearied point, for then the quality of sleep is far better than when the point of retirement is that of entire physical exhaustion. Sleep must be tranquil to preserve or bring back beauty. This means that to retire utterly exhausted will prevent the beauty value of sleep showing itself.

Therefore when worn out just at bed time, take a cup of warm milk or of cocoa or chocolate. Read a chapter or two of an amusing book or one of a quiet strain of thought. Of course if the mind is upset by terrible news nothing can restore the quality of sleep. But then one is actually ill and should have the attention of a wise physician.

Then another point of importance is the manner of getting out of bed. Jumping up and running about the moment one awakens is bad for the looks. Take ten minutes to get out of bed and do so gradually. It is well to let the maid open a window at a time. Luke warm water should be used on the hands and face just before getting out of bed. Of course all this advice is for the woman of means. The milkmaid's rosy beauty is absolutely impossible to the woman of fashion no matter how many beauty doctors furnish advice and treatment at exorbitant rates. The woman of fashion must use the above methods and try to avoid all excess in eating and fatigue possible. Therein lies the true secret of continued good looks for the fashionable woman.

BAKED EGGS FOR LUNCH.

When the housekeeper has unexpected luncheon guests, or when the larder is almost depleted, and visitors come for supper on Sunday evening there are always eggs. A French cook declared recently that there are 114 different ways of cooking eggs. This may be true, but if you are in a hurry to put an appetizing dish on the table, to adopt baked eggs. This dish is always acceptable. Take a tin pie plate and sprinkle the bottom of it with bread crumbs, drop each egg as in frying, so that each egg will touch its neighbor. Sprinkle the tops of the eggs with a layer of bread crumbs, place small pieces of butter here and there on the crumbs, salt and pepper to taste and place in an oven. The dish will be cooked in five minutes.

SIT AT YOUR WORK.

While it isn't possible to do so with every phase of the housekeeper's work, a number of tasks may be accomplished as well sitting as standing. Unless one is trained to it standing is very tiresome for the average woman. Sitting is a rest for the back at least. And every household task that can possibly be performed in that attitude should be done so. Scrubbing, sweeping and bed-making, of course, must be done while standing, but there are other things that do not demand this.

Take ironing for instance. Purchase or have made a light high stool just the right height to give a satisfactory purchase on the iron. After one

or two experiments you will discover that you can iron just as well this way as bending over the board. There are a thousand and one other household duties, such as kneading bread, mixing things in the kitchen, dusting various ornaments and chairs, cleaning silver, etc., that may be done just as well sitting as standing. When one has been in that habit of not sitting, no little difficulty will be experienced at first. But if persevered in the new habit will quickly supplant the old.

A PICNIC SANDWICH.

The sandwich is the picnic standby, of course, and unusually good ones can be made by baking a pan of little round rolls, cutting the tops nearly off when they are cold, scooping out some of the crumb, and filling them with chicken chopped and reduced to a stiff paste with cream. They may be seasoned highly with salt and black pepper, and celery salt, if liked.—Woman's Home Companion for July.

THE LUXURIOUSLY FITTED OVERNIGHT BAG.

As all the novel-reading world well knows, the Englishwoman never goes anywhere without her "dressing-case." The hospitable American hostess, with her cordial invitation to "Run out and spend Sunday, dear, and don't bother to bring anything but a toothbrush—everything else is in the guest room," would very likely shock the Englishwoman inexpressibly. Perhaps, indeed, this fastidious nicety about her own toilet paraphernalia has something to do with the perfect grooming for which the Englishwoman is world-famed. The English heroine of the story-book, of course, always steps out of the railway carriage for a week-end visit with an irreproachable maid, as well as a dressing case; but with one of the up-to-date dressing-bags provided nowadays for short journeys the services of a maid seem really superfluous. The sumptuous "fitted bags" supply every reasonable need for a complete toilet except a hot bath and a massage.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED.

The fitted suit-cases are the most expensive of the "overnight" bags. They are perfectly appointed suit-cases, a trifle smaller than the regulation 22 to 26 inch case, and in them, besides the toilet implements packed in delightful order around the edge, there is space for one's night garments, a fresh blouse for next morning, and—if one is a very clever packer—a filthy lingerie dinner frock for the evening's wear. These "overnight" suit-cases come for both men and women, the only difference being in the nature of the fittings; more brushes being provided for masculine use and a larger supply of metal-topped boxes and bottles for femininity.

These cases are exceedingly elegant and distinguished in character, and for some reason, known only to the manufacturers, they are made up only in a style obtainable by the favored few to whom dollars do not matter. Luxury and leisure are expressed in the rich leathers, silk and velvet linings and in the costly fittings of silver, gold or ebony, inlaid with silver deposit.

NO LIMIT TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Extravagance need know no limit in these traveling cases, which are eagerly selected as gifts by the fortunate rich whose stock of available presents is soon exhausted; and a gold-fitted traveling case, with jewel settings, might easily bring the price of one's little birthday gift to the requisite three-figure mark, below which insignificance and commonplaceness would threaten.

The properly equipped overnight bag, whether costing \$20 or ten times that amount, must contain certain essentials. These include, besides the regulation hand mirror, brush, comb, manicure set and a full provision of screw-top glass receptacles, a cosmetic outfit, tooth and nail brush-holders, an alcohol lamp and curling iron.

Even ordinary handbags are equipped with these luxurious fittings, and the young man who would send his most admired fair something really acceptable in the way of a birthday gift may pick up for twenty-five dollars or so a dainty handbag, so alluring that it will win her favor for some time. Besides its equipment of inside purse, card-case, memorandum book and address book—all, of course, fashioned of the exquisite leather which forms the bag and lined in the same dainty way—there will be a whole kit of toilet requisites, small in size, but perfect in every detail.

CONVENIENT DRESSING CASE.

The woman who cannot afford an expensive leather-fitted bag for her week-end visits, may provide herself

with an equally convenient, if not as luxurious, dressing-case made of suede kid, or even of silk or cretonne. These cases are made in a long strip, which may be unrolled and spread over the dresser when the destination is reached and when rolled up they may be closed with a ribbon loop and button. To the strip of leather or other material should be stitched straps and pockets to accommodate the various articles of the toilet, and a separate strip, lined with oiled silk, will carry sponge, tooth and nail brushes. Pressed glass bottles with nickel screw tops may be bought for a trifle, and these, containing the cologne water, toilet ammonia or other liquids may be slipped beneath stitched straps on the dressing-case strip. Of course, the experienced woman traveler knows all about the convenience of the tooth pastes, talcums and powders and the like, which come in tin tubes or flat boxes; and the soap and face powder books with detachable leaves are also very useful.

In fact, when one considers how easy it is to have all the comforts of home always within one's reach, the hostess' invitation to "drop in and rely on the resources of her guest room," seems not unusual at all.

TO PRESERVE SILK STOCKINGS.

The durable cotton or lisle solos which are now placed in a mass of the fine thread silk stockings keep the form from wearing out, but most women find that the chief trouble is with the tops—where broken threads cause the hose to ravel in unsightly runaways all the way down the side. This is especially provoking in the case of silk stockings to be worn with bathing suits. To prevent this breaking of the silk threads, the garters should be attached, not to the top of the stocking, but to short tape loops sewed to the edge. Black tape half an inch wide should be used and the garter may be hooked through the loop.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A handful of flour bound on a cut with stop bleeding. Half a lemon dipped in salt will do wonders in polishing brass and copper cooking utensils. Mother of pearl ornaments should be cleaned with a paste of whiting and cold water. Soap—discolored them.

Before broiling—always throw a little salt on the fire to clear it, and prevent a blaze from the dripping fat. When ready to core apples, if you do not own a corer, use a common wooden clothes pin—does the work just as well.

Save the water in which potatoes have been boiled and use it to wash tarnished brass. It will come out as bright as new.

Marks made by setting hot dishes on polished surfaces may be removed by rubbing them briskly with kerosene oil, then with alcohol.

To keep mould from the top of preserves of any kind, put a few drops of glycerine round the edge of the jar before screwing on the lid.

For cleaning teeth that have been neglected use dry powdered sulphur, which will clean off all tartar, and leave the teeth white and shiny. Rinse the mouth well after using with warm water and a few drops of tincture of myrrh.

To keep bread boards a good color wash them with cold water and soap. A little silver sand added to the soap will improve the appearance if the board is discolored.

To clear water pipes when frozen add plenty of salt to the hot water so commonly used to thaw water pipes, and this, when poured down will free the pipe quicker than plain water.

FASHION TIPS.

Violet shades are seen everywhere. The touch of black is made much of.

Irish crochet lace is the favorite for jabots.

Skirts are just a little wider around the feet.

There is a general trend toward fuller garments.

Some of the smart dress trimmings are done in straw.

Some of the new veils are so lacy as to rival the nets.

Handkerchief linens are being worked into dainty summer dresses.

Black and white combinations continue to be popular in millinery.

Wine colors, from the lightest to the darkest, are popular for walking hats.

One of the modish colors is centre, a rather deeper shade than ashes of roses.

Some of the new veils are of the color of straw, with thick, heavy chenille dots.

Sleeves must be close, but not so close at the elbows as they were during the winter.

A CATHOLIC KING WAS EDWARD III.

MGR. VAUGHAN'S SERMON.

"Continuity" Theory Receives Another Serious Setback.

The most striking of the discourses which Mgr. Canon Vaughan has been delivering at the Cathedral on Sunday mornings during June was the last. They have been devoted to the consideration of the "Continuity" theory, which the Bishop of London has been trying to impress on the Anglican mind by the Fulham pageant. Mgr. Vaughan has dissipated into thin air the vain pretence, and has shown conclusively what every Catholic knows, and every Protestant boasts of, that the English Church Establishment was absolutely cut off at the Reformation in doctrine and obedience from the Roman Catholic Church, which was up to that time the Church of Augustine and Dunstan and Anselm and Edmund Rich and Thomas of Canterbury, the Church of the kings and nobles, the Church of the people and the parliament, the Church in England which for a thousand years had proclaimed and proved its loyalty unity with the See of Rome. This time it was through a letter to the Pope, Benedict XII., written by Edward III. Of Edward III. Hume had written that his reign was "one of the most glorious in the annals of our nation."

A GENUINE CATHOLIC.

The King himself was no weakling. He curbed the licentiousness of the great, he made his nobles feel his power, and his valor and conduct made his warriors successful in their enterprises. He reigned for fifty years. Let the Bishop of London and his followers note. Sundry complaints were lodged against the King, and carried to Rome, which raised against him the suspicions of the Pope. Did he snap his fingers at the Pope, and tell him that he had no jurisdiction in that realm of England as a modern Anglican would do? No. But being a genuine Roman Catholic to the backbone, like the rest of his Kingdom, he was distressed as a loving son who had incurred the displeasure of a generous father. He addressed a letter to the Sovereign Pontiff, a very remarkable document, to protest against the accusation, assure the Pope of his innocence, and to beg him to take no notice of his calumniators. This parchment the King caused to be written after consultation with his advisers, and dispatched to Rome by special couriers, a deliberate and official document. "Let not," it ran, "the envious information of our detractors find place in the meek mind of your Holiness, or create any sinister opinion of a son, who after the manner of his predecessors shall persist in amity and obedience to the Apostolic See."

A ZEALOUS CHAMPION.

Nav, if any such evil suggestion concerning your son should knock for entrance at your Holiness's ears, let no belief be allowed it, till the son who is concerned be heard, who trusts and always intends both to say and to prove that each of his actions is just before the tribunal of your Holiness, presiding over every creature, which to deny is to maintain heresy. And, further, this we say, adjoining it as a further evidence of our intention and greater devotion, that if there be any one of our kindred or allies who walks not as he ought in the way of obedience to the Apostolic See, we intend to bestow our diligence—and we trust to no little purpose—that, leaving his wandering course, he may return into the path of duty and walk regularly far the future." Then referring to some reproach, admonition, or censure he had received from the Pope, the King continues: "That the Kings of England, our predecessors, those illustrious champions of Christ, those zealous assertors of the right of the Holy Roman Church, and devout observers of her commands, that they or we should deserve this unkindness, we neither know nor believe."

"We constantly avow that we are, and shall continue to be, to your Holiness and to your seat a devout and humble son, and not a stepson." Could they conceive anyone not a Roman Catholic giving utterances to such sentiments? Had words lost their plain meaning for the Bishop of London? Another paragraph: "Your Holiness, in whose hands are the keys to open and to shut the gates of heaven on earth, as the fullness of your power requires information of the truth from your sacred tribunal, which is over all," &c.

With the long sleeve has appeared the new loose chain bracelet, with pendant of artistic design, which falls loosely over the sleeve.

Raffia has been woven into extraordinarily smart bags and belts, the straw often being oddly but delightfully studded with semi-precious stones whose color shows attractively upon the soft shade of the straw.

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CRAZE OF ANGLICANS.

If King Edward has foreseen the craze of Anglicans to-day to prove that he, Edward III., and his subjects were not loyal Roman Catholics, he could not have expressed his loyalty and his Catholicity in more unmistakable and more explicit terms. Whom were they to believe, King Edward speaking for himself, or the present Bishop of London speaking for him? Listen again: "Your Holiness presides over every creature, which to deny is heresy," and explicit profession of faith in the spiritual supremacy of St. Peter and his successors as custodians of the truth revealed to them by Jesus Christ. That is implied in the term heresy, which applies only to a truth revealed by Christ himself. The Pope in reply expresses his satisfaction to the King that he should thus follow the commendable footsteps of your progenitors, Kings of England, who were famous for the fullness of their devotion and faith towards God and the Holy Roman Church." Would the Bishop of London and his Anglican followers explain? He paused for a reply. The vain pretense to continuity set up by them could only make them ridiculous in the eyes of honest men.

THREE AGNOSTICS AND CATHOLICISM.

The Religious Belief of Grant Allen, G. B. Shaw, and Kier Hardie.

That Voltair, died an atheist is open to doubt, more probably he passed to his reward an agnostic, and between the two lies a great gulf. The atheist simply denies a God and would reduce life to a pure matter of chance. Under his regime moral law would cease to exist in so far as it is governed by conscience. On the other hand the attitude of the agnostic is simply "I do not understand. I can't accept things without proof. If you can, explain to me, for I have an open mind." This is the state of mind of many so-called atheists and the object of this article is to show how three widely divergent characters regard the Catholic Church. All, it may be added, belong to no faith in particular.

GRANT ALLEN'S RELIGION.

Grant Allen, the well known novelist, has now been dead about five years, and it may be remembered that at his funeral there was no religious ceremony of any kind. Here was a man, who had been labelled by the world an atheist, and yet in fact was nothing of the kind. To those who knew him, he was the very epitome of all a gentleman should be. Kind-hearted, affectionate, sincere, and his home life was of the very happiest description. The publication of an unfortunate novel earned him erroneous impressions of his views on the marriage question, in point of fact the novel was written in a weak moment to sell easily, which it did. To say he regretted it all his life is not to exaggerate. He was conversant with the Catholic creed as one within the fold and had spent many of his happiest days in Italy, where his chief delight was to write of the pictures and the beauty of the churches. To the day of his death, he cherished a profound respect for the Catholic faith and recognized in it only a powerful incentive to good. Where he failed was, he simply could not understand and was sincere enough to say so. One evening as he stood on a terrace overlooking the Thames at Cookham he said to the writer: "I can't tell you how I admire your Church, could I believe in it and understand it, I should be a member of it tomorrow." Faith, we know, is a gift, and evidently it had not been vouchsafed to him, yet he was no atheist.

G. B. SHAW'S BELIEF.

Next may be considered George Bernard Shaw, litterateur, Fabian, playwright and the fashion of the day. Here is a professed atheist who spends his time in laughing at his public, the same public, who ten years ago would have none of him, but to-day through the theatres that husband his productions. And is he an atheist? By no means. He also is so constituted that he must have proof before accepting a dogma. That the Church of England as at present exists presents difficulties to such a mind is not surprising; he is logical by nature and finds nothing substantial behind its pretensions.

His view of the Church of Rome is: "I can't accept what I don't understand." He admires its ritual, appreciates the genuineness and devotion of its members, but simply is unable to comprehend the precise value of the word faith. Is it surprising for this spirit, argues Shaw with all sincerity, to believe in the intangible, and to speak, in black and white, au contraire. The writer once travelled with him in the Mediterranean, and this question of religion and creed often cropped up, his sentiments were, if anything, distinctly of interest in the Catholic Church, mingled with admiration for their history and triumphs. Mr. Shaw is no atheist at heart.

KEIR HARDIE'S FAITH.

Finally it may be interesting to consider Mr. Kier Hardie, radical, socialist and labor leader. An atheist? Most certainly not. Self-made he has achieved his present position through sheer sincerity in what he believes correct and a real and genuine desire to work for the betterment of the laboring class. He brings to this vexed subject of religion the same honesty of purpose which has distinguished all the actions of his life. His enemies, of whom he has many in the political world, all admire his rugged perseverance and have never questioned the depth of his character, occurred on board the liner, which last brought him to Canada. A Church of England service had been advertised in the first saloon and Mr. Hardie proposed to go. But, he asked, where are the second class passengers and the stowage. He was told that they were not allowed in that part of the ship for any purpose and in consequence Mr. Hardie stayed away, remarking that in worshipping God he believed in equality every bit as much as he did in daily life. Coming up the St. Lawrence, the writer commented on the size of some of the churches which dot the banks of the river. Mr. Hardie volunteered the information that they were Catholic, adding you can always tell Catholic churches by their proportions, the Catholics were so generous and look after the accessories of their faith so carefully. Maybe Mr. Keir Hardie wishes he understood!

ATTRACTS INTELLIGENT MEN.

In conclusion then without, of course, laying down a hard and fast law it may be assumed that the Catholic Church holds out many attractions to agnostics, greater than those possessed by denominations. Its history of martyrdom, suffering, and its inevitable final triumph in all its struggles so far attract such minds with a compelling magnetism that needs just that gift of faith to complete its victory. That amongst those outside the Church should be such great intellect is naturally a thousand pities, but it is some consolation to know that they equally will put up with no makeshift imitations and say so in unmistakable language.

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A Programme of Social Reform by Legislation.

BY JOHN A. RYAN, D.D.

A Programme of Social Reform by Legislation, is the title of a keenly interesting article by Dr. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul, which appears in The Catholic World for July. Discussing the tendencies of the day relative to Socialism, the author asks: Shall this movement toward a wider State intervention in matters industrial continue until it has embraced the full programme of Socialism? or shall it be confined within the bounds of feasible and rational social reform?

Proceeding the author finds that there are, consequently, between four and seven million adult males in America who require less than the lowest wage required for decent family life. Owing to their greater economic weakness, the proportion of women and children who fail to obtain decent remuneration is probably higher than in the case of the men. These facts contain of themselves all the elements of an acute social problem.

A MINIMUM WAGE. The obvious objection to the proposal to fix a minimum wage by law is that it would not work. This assertion may mean that our individual resources are not adequate to a universal living wage; that, even though the resources are sufficient, industry could not be successfully reorganized on the basis of such a law; or that, in any case, the law could not be enforced. As to the first objection, the burden of proof is clearly upon those who take it seriously in a country as rich as ours. The second may be urged against every effort of a trade union to obtain the union scale of wages, and against every law fixing a minimum number of hours of labor per day; while the third is in some sense valid against any and every law whatever. If a labor union can establish a minimum rate of remuneration successfully, why may not the civil law be equally successful, so far as the organization of industry is concerned? Inasmuch as no law obeyed perfectly, the enforceability of any statute is relative.

DIFFICULTIES OF ENFORCEMENT. In the case of a law fixing a minimum wage, the difficulties of enforcement are peculiarly formidable, from the side of the employer and employee, but they are not insurmountable. They have been so satisfactorily overcome in Australia and New Zealand, that these countries have no intention of abandoning their minimum-wage legislation. Moved by the Australian example, the dominant party in the present British House of Commons has introduced a bill applying the principle to certain of the sweated trades of England. Even if such legislation should prove enforceable and effective in the case of only one-fourth of the American workers who are now underpaid, it would do more good than any other single measure of labor legislation that is now available. The authority of economists and legislators is, indeed, unfavorable to the plan, but it was likewise opposed to legislation fifty or seventy-five years ago, and its arguments at that time were tiresomely suggestive of those now used against a legal minimum wage (Cf. Webb, Industrial Democracy, Part III., Chapter I.)

THE COST OF LIVING. Inasmuch as the cost of living is not the same in all parts of America the proposed legislation should proceed from the State rather than from the national legislature. The only difficulty here is that the minimum wage might be considerably higher in one State than in a neighboring State, where general conditions of living and of employment were practically the same. The result would be to put the industries of the former at a disadvantage. Nevertheless the same condition confronts many other legal regulations of industry, such as those affecting railway rates, factory arrangements and the hours of labor. In cases of this kind, as well as in the matter of a minimum wage, uniformity and thoroughness could best be attained through national laws applied and modified by State boards to suit local conditions. This would require amendments to both the State and national constitutions, but such amendments are inevitable as a prerequisite not only to a satisfactory minimum wage-law, but to a satisfactory solution of the general problem of industrial regulation. Whether the law be State or national, the work of applying it and of fixing the precise terms of the minimum wage would necessarily be entrusted to a commission, boards of experts as is now done in the matter of regulating railroads and other public service corporations. The principle involved and the conditions to be met are, the same in both cases.

WAGES OF WOMEN. The proposed law would, of course, apply to the wages of women and children as well as to those of adult males. It would thus have the special advantage of obtaining living wages for classes that are peculiarly unable to help themselves. In a recent excellent study of woman labor, Mr. William Hard has shown that women cannot organize effectively because their stay, as individuals, in industry is only temporary (Everybody's Magazine, November, 1908-April, 1909). To remedy this condition he would have their hours and other conditions of labor so changed that they can continue as wage-earners after marriage. The first recommendation is good; the second seems to be unqualifiedly bad. That the married woman's presence and functions in the home, her ideals of motherhood, and her relations to her children, should be revolutionized in the way Mr. Hard suggests, cannot be accepted by any one who takes an adequate and healthy, albeit "old-fashioned" view of family life.

WOMEN WORKERS INCREASING. The family cannot be made over in this arbitrary fashion without producing social and moral disaster. At present there are more than five million women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, and the number is steadily increasing, both absolutely and relatively. In 1900 the number exceeded by one million the number that would have been at work had the increase merely kept pace with the increase in the total female population. The explanation of this disproportionate increase in the number of women in industry is chiefly what Mr. Hard declares it to be, namely, the fact that a large proportion of woman's traditional tasks have been transferred from the home to the factory. Woman is merely following them. It must be admitted, too, that the process is not yet finished, that the proportion of women wage-earners will inevitably increase still further. Nevertheless, we refuse to accept Mr. Hard's solution. No matter how many of woman's tasks have been removed from the home, the average married woman who does her full duty well as wife and mother, and who adequately does all the work that can be better done at home than elsewhere, will find her time fully occupied by these during the child-bearing and child-rearing period. After that her labor usually will not and certainly ought not to be required outside the home.

DUTY OF THE STATE. Moreover, if Mr. Hard's plan were followed, the number of women workers would be greatly increased, thus intensifying their competition with men and giving a further impetus to low wages for both. While they would then be better able to organize than at present, their organization would still be less efficient than those of male workers; and the latter have not succeeded in raising their remuneration to a decent level. Hence the only remedy that seems to be at all adequate to the manifold evil of woman labor is a legal minimum wage.

Concerning the morality of this measure, whether for men, women, or children, it is sufficient to say that the State has both the right and the duty to protect its citizens in their right to no more exacting labor functions than when it legislates for the safety of life and limb or for the physical and moral health of the community.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW. Dr. Ryan favors an eight-hour law. He quotes John Mitchell to the effect that the eight hour regulation has done more for temperance in the mining regions than all other influences combined. In this matter these words of a conservative writer are well worth pondering: "When machinery is replacing men and doing all the heavy work of industry, it is time to get rid of the ancient prejudice that a man must work ten hours a day if he is to keep the world up to the level of the comfort that it has attained. Possibly, if we clear our minds of cant, we may see that the reason why we still wish the laborer to work ten hours a day is the fear that we, the comfortable classes, may not go on receiving the lion's share of the wealth which these machines, iron and human, are turning out" (Smart, Studies in Economics, p. 328).

RESTRICTING FEMALE LABOR. Legislation Restricting the Labor of Women and Children.—The effects of this measure would be very similar to those of an eight hour law. The total number of women and of persons under sixteen years of age engaged in gainful operations, is approximately seven millions. It is obvious that neither of these classes should be allowed to work more than eight hours per day. In certain occupations which are exceptionally arduous, such as operating telephones, the hours ought to be still fewer. Night work ought to be entirely prohibited. Women and children should be kept out of certain occupations for which they are physically and morally unfit. Married women ought not to be permitted to become wage earners except in conditions of great poverty. The wages of women and young persons ought to be the same as the remuneration of men for the same work. This would be good for the former, but better for the latter. Children should not be permitted to work under sixteen years except for very special reasons, and during the school term, no child ought to be a wage earner below the age of fourteen. It would be more

beneficial to the child and more beneficial to society to relieve poverty through other methods. The enforcement of the legislation considered in this paragraph would help women and children by lessening competition, raising wages, conserving health and increasing opportunity, and would react upon the remuneration of men by diminishing a very difficult and destructive form of competition. It goes without saying that the measures recommended under this and the preceding heads could not be fully applied to agricultural labor.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES. Laws Affecting Industrial Disputes.—Legislation is needed to legitimate peaceful picketing, persuasion and boycotting. The principle of the boycott is employed now and again by all classes, and within certain limits it is entirely lawful and laudable. Even the so-called secondary boycott, although peculiarly liable to abuse, is not essentially immoral. On this account, and because it is not often likely to be applied, it ought not to be prevented either by statute law or by "judge-made law." Well-meaning persons who oppose any limitation of the power of the judiciary in this matter, commonly forget that practically the only legal warrant for the exercise of such power is a very general principle of the Common Law concerning conspiracy, and a body of precedent created by judges who have attempted to apply this general principle to labor disputes. As applied by English judges, the principle has been called by Thorold Rogers, "the most elastic instrument of tyranny which can be devised"; as applied by judges in the United States it represents merely an attempt to enforce their own conceptions of natural equity. But these were and are the conceptions of men who, as Theodore Roosevelt has recently reminded us, were and are unfitted by training, association, knowledge or sympathy to do justice to the position and claims of labor. The British Parliament wiped out the approach and injustice in 1906 by enacting a law which makes peaceful persuasion and boycotting legal; but in this, as in more labor legislation, European action is far in advance of the United States.

RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED. In all but exceptionally prosperous times, the amount of unemployment is very large. Averaging the good times with the bad, it seems to be somewhere between eight and fifteen per cent. The first and simplest legal relief measure would be a system of State employment bureaus, such as that existing in Germany. State labor colonies could be of great benefit to certain classes of the unemployed, and would cost the community much less than any system of purely charitable relief. In the third place, there should be a system of State insurance against unemployment, and State subsidies for approved private agencies which provide the same kind of insurance. In Belgium the government contributes a certain proportion of the benefits paid out by the trade unions for this purpose. The same thing could be done for those unorganized laborers who have contributed to some voluntary insurance society. Probably none of these measures, nor all of them together, would adequately solve this most difficult and demoralizing problem, but they would relieve an immense amount of suffering, and prevent much economic waste, crime, and deterioration of character. And there would still be plenty of work for individual charity and private relief organizations.

HAZARDS OF WORK. Provision Against Accidents, Illness, and Old Age.—The contingency of unemployment is only part of that insecurity which, in perhaps, the most discouraging feature of modern industry, and which almost continuously haunts a very large proportion of the laboring class. Some one has estimated the number of persons killed and injured in their occupations in America last year at 500,000. Not one of our States has an adequate employer's liability law to meet this evil, and all of them are far behind most of the countries of Europe. We are still dealing with industrial accidents on the basis of the antiquated Common Law, provisions concerning "the fellow-servant rule," "assumption of risk," and "contributory negligence." These should all be abolished.

HOUSING THE WORKERS. In our cities this problem grows steadily more perplexing and more dangerous. It is at once a menace to the productivity, the health, the morals, and the contentment of large sections of our working people. As early as 1894, the proportion of slum-dwelling families occupying three rooms or less, was: in Baltimore, 55 per cent; in Chicago 52 per cent; in New York, 83 per cent; and in Philadelphia, 62 per cent (Seventh Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, pp. 87-88). In the lower East Side of New York the population per acre was, in 1900, 282; in 1905, 432. Fifty blocks in Manhattan have more than three thousand inhabitants each.

OVERCROWDING PROBLEMS. As a natural consequence of overcrowding, rents for all kinds of houses and tenements, are constantly rising. Among the families studied by the committee appointed by the New York Conference of Charities, rent had increased all the way from fifty cents to five dollars per month between 1905 and 1907. The smaller the income of a family the larger is the proportion of its expenditure for this purpose.

Since private agencies will certainly fail to meet this situation, the cities must undertake the work in the interest of self-protection and elementary humanity. They should not only condemn and prevent insanitary housing and congestion, but erect decent houses and tenements for the poorest classes. These could be rented or sold, preferably sold, on easy conditions; in some cases at less than cost. The problem of municipal housing has been earnestly attacked by many of the cities of Great Britain, and some of the other countries of Europe.

A Military Murder. Cruel Duel Between Two German Officers. If any one wonders at the rapid growth of Socialism in Germany, he would do well to consider in all its bearings the following account of a duel, which, with the full sanction of the military authorities, recently took place near the castle of Regenstein, in the Harz. The principals were Lieutenant Granier and Lieutenant Sweitzers. The occasion of the quarrel is thus described by the Berlin correspondent of The Standard: "There had been a banquet and ball, at which Sweitzers, who had just been promoted to the rank of senior lieutenant, was unduly exhilarated. As Lieutenant Granier was not at the ball, Lieutenant Sweitzers was entrusted with the duty of escorting home the fiancée of Lieutenant Granier. On the way he tried to kiss the lady who rejected his advances, but pardoned him for his impertinence before they parted. When she met her fiancé at Whitesun, more than four months after the incident, she told him what had occurred, and Lieutenant Granier immediately challenged Sweitzers. Before the duel could take place the facts had to be laid before a military Court of Honor. Sweitzers was asked whether the lady had given him any encouragement. He answered frankly and honorably that she had not. "The answer cost him his life. He was condemned to be shot. The conditions of the duel prescribed by the military authorities made a murder certain—alternate pistol shots, with thirty seconds aim, at ten paces, the shooting to go on till one or the other was killed or disabled. The challenger was given the first shot. The correspondent of The Telegraph tells what follows: "It was Lieutenant Granier, the injured party and the challenger, who opened the duel. He had half a minute in which to shoot down a man standing motionless only ten paces from him. Apparently he aimed with extreme care at his adversary's head, but the bullet failed to hit its mark, though only very narrowly. It was now Lieutenant Sweitzers's turn. He presented and pulled the trigger, but the pistol missed fire. According to the rules of the shot, however, this counted as a shot, so the duellists took fresh weapons from the hands of their seconds and began again. This time Lieutenant Granier aimed better. Lieutenant Sweitzers was hit in the chest and at once fell in a heap on the ground. The bullet had passed through a lung, and lodged in one of the vertebrae. The wounded man was carried to the attendant train and conveyed to Halberstadt.

To Awak the Liver. Coated Tongue, aching head, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, feelings of depression and ill-temper. These arise from sluggish torpid action of the liver. Relief comes after the use of one of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and cure within a few weeks after the use of this great regulator of the liver.

With the liver right there is usually no disturbance of the digestive system, therefore get at the cause of the trouble by awakening the liver to action by use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Mr. L. Phillips, Virgil, Ont., writes: "I have used a number of boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and consider them excellent for torpid liver."

25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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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. 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.

Catholic Federation.

Notable Gathering Arranged for Pittsburg Next Month.

On August 8, 9, 10 and 11 the city of Pittsburg will entertain a notable gathering of Catholic laymen, namely, the delegates to the eighth national convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies. These delegates will represent nearly three million Catholics citizens of all nationalities, and every leading national society in the United States will send its quota of representatives.

Special invitations were sent out by the national secretary to all the archbishops and Bishops in the United States, asking them to participate in the convention and to send diocesan representatives. At the convention held in Boston last year twenty-four archdioceses and dioceses were directly represented by special delegates appointed by the Bishops. It is expected that this number will be doubled at the Pittsburg convention. One of the important questions to be discussed at the convention will be the preservation of Catholic Indian schools and missions. A special request to encourage this work has been received from His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and Archbishop Farley.

Among the delegates to attend the convention there will be representatives from the Indian tribes. Among the Indian chiefs who will be in attendance are Chief Horn Cloud and Chief Black Elk. These Indians will be accompanied by one of the Jesuit missionaries of Pine Ridge, S. D. Delegates from the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and Alaska are also expected.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies was launched in Cincinnati on December 11, 1901. Since then the organization has held annual conventions and has attracted the attention and received the approval of nearly all the members of the American episcopate and the direct endorsement of His Holiness Pope Pius X. The purpose of the organization is to impress Christian principles on the public mind, to the end that these principles will become the basis of all moral, civil, social and business dealings.

SKIN DISEASES

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

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

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

where he expired a day and a half later in the arms of his heartbroken wife.

new of the Church of can't accept what I and. He admires its genuineness of its members, but able to comprehend the of the word faith. Is of the spirit argues unchangeable, and Mr. sincerity wants every-peak, in black and certain possesses, no him in the Mediter-ian's question of religion a cropped up, his sen-ific anything, distinctly the Catholic Church, admiration for their triumphs. Mr. Shaw is heart.

RDIE'S FAITH. er being interesting to er Hardie, radical, labor leader. An at-ainly not. Self-made his present position sincerity in what he and a real and genu-work for the better-roping class. He brings subject of religion the of purpose which has all the actions of his nities, of whom he has olitical world, all ad-nd perseverance and estioned the depth of r. An example of he occurred on board h last brought him to church of England ser- advertised in the first. Hardie proposed to asked, where are the passengers and the was told that they red in that part of the purpose and in conse- redie started away, re- in worshiping God equality every bit as in daily life. Coming vrence, the writer the size of some of hich dot the banks of r. Hardie volunteered a that they were ca- you can always tell us by their propo-ies were so generous the accessories of carefully. Maybe Mr. fishes he understood.

INTELLIGENT MEN. then without, of down a hard and fast assumed that the h holds out many at-omies, greater than n by denominations, martyrdom, suffering, final triumph in s so far attract such compelling magnetism that gift of faith to tory. That amongst the Church should be lect is naturally a , but it is some con- that they equally th no makeshift im-ly so in unmistakable

A. B. L.

children drink want. Health-ious, delight-ly pure. That ocolate flavor. omical.

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TR WELL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us NOT LATER than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909.

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

It is pleasant reading which our London correspondent furnishes for the readers of The True Witness by his summary of Parliament's consideration of religious processions.

We are informed that the Home Secretary has announced in the House that there is nothing illegal in such processions, adding that neither the government nor the police have the power to stop them.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

To Catholics the world over the present state of affairs in France have more than usual interest. The fall of Clemenceau and his cabinet came with surprising suddenness after a violent debate in which the Premier played the part of a statesman.

Catholics of France can have but little sympathy with the fallen Premier, indeed, they are apt to agree with M. Jaures in the latter's statement that "with Clemenceau disappears the most dangerous man in the republic."

The Cabinet which has just resigned was formed October 23, 1906, and was reorganized January 4, 1908. It followed the Cabinet of which M. Sarrien was Premier.

The Chamber of Deputies on March 25 last unanimously adopted M. Delcasse's motion to appoint a Parliamentary commission to inquire into the state of the navy before fresh credits were voted.

Prior to this a departmental inquiry had been instituted by the Government, but this was declared inadequate, although M. Brousse, who investigated the navy accounts, reported that millions had been swallowed up without any benefits to the navy.

At the conclusion of the investigation by the Parliamentary commission a report was submitted which was a scathing denunciation of the naval administration for the last ten years. It was an astounding exposure of the deplorable condition of the fleet, for which France had spent

\$700,000,000 since 1899. The 350 pages of the report contained details of the inefficiency resulting from confusion and red tape conditions, which, the report said, made French naval construction cost twenty-five per cent more than English or German.

It was pointed out that ships were equipped with guns of ancient model; that shells of a type condemned after serious accidents were still being manufactured, that there was no dry dock capable of accommodating battle ships now being built and that there was a lack of reserve coal and ammunition supplies at the various ports and arsenals.

The debate on the report has been acrimonious throughout, and M. Michel, the reporter of the commission, a few days ago strongly denounced the naval policy of the government and declared that the public wanted to know why, in spite of the enormous sums appropriated, France had dropped from second to fifth place among the naval powers.

In October, 1908, Gaston Thomson resigned as Minister of Marine, following a long series of criticisms and a vote in the Chamber of Deputies deploring the negligence of the department. The growing dissatisfaction with the methods of the ministry of Marine culminated prior to this in an interpellation in the Chamber.

M. Thomson was succeeded by Alfred Picard, one of France's most eminent engineers, but his assumption of office did not deter those who had been fighting for reform in the naval administration, with the result that scandals of a far reaching nature have been unearthed.

Eugene Georges Benjamin Clemenceau, the retiring Premier, was born in 1841. After obtaining his diploma as a doctor of medicine at Paris he realized that his pronounced political opinions would, as long as Napoleon III remained upon the throne, inevitably interfere with his career in France.

Returning to France a few years later he rapidly made his strength felt in political affairs, becoming a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1876. He founded the newspaper Justice in 1880, and during the Dreyfus agitation he defended the imprisoned officer in that paper.

When the Action Sociale gives the French-speaking population of Ottawa and suburbs in 1907 as 3860 families against 1980 English-speaking families, it would be well to ascertain exactly whether the figures are true or not, for when the census of Hochelaga, Maisonneuve and Viauville was taken previous to the forming of the parish of St. Aloysius there were but 135 families found who spoke English.

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pleased with the election of the late lamented Archbishop, although at the time of his taking charge of the diocese the English-speaking were two-thirds of the population. It is a noteworthy fact that the Ottavians, who are indeed the only interested parties in the matter, are not particular whether the Archbishop-to-be will be a patriot or not, provided that he speaks both languages, and that they dislike interference when it comes from abroad.

HERITAGE OF JOHN CALVIN.

Prof. Emerston says: There is no fact better worth impressing on the modern liberal churches than this: that they have come to be what they are through a development out of the Calvinism they are only too ready to undervalue or to despise.

Whatever they have that is most vital to the religious experience of to-day they owe, not to the rags of ecclesiasticism that still cling about a timid Protestantism, but to the sound, creative principle of reverent liberty that is the best heritage of John Calvin.

Prof. Emerston should read the Life of Calvin to see why the modern liberal churches are so ready to undervalue and to despise the acts of one of the worst miscreants in the world's history.

RUSSIAN COURTESY GREET A WRITER.

Polish and Armenian Churches are the Catholic Edifices.

Nijny-Novgorod, Russia, July 2.—Though the annual fair gives this city international fame, Russia loves it for its natural charms. Like an empress on a throne is Nijny-Novgorod on the banks of the Volga.

On the crest of the hill and sloping downwards on the north and east side, are delightful gardens that extend for two miles. These shady avenues command the Volga and lure one on and on in a desire to catch a last glimpse of the mighty river before it disappears on its long journey down to the Caspian sea.

Nijny-Novgorod is split with deep ravines that are splendidly terraced and so high is each division that when descending one's head is apt to grow dizzy. In addition to the various lines of stairs and driveways by which to ascend to the upper town, there are two inclined railways.

The fair will open next month with a representation of Europe and Asia, numbering 400,000 persons. Workmen are busy getting the shops in readiness for the tremendous amount of merchandise that will be exhibited.

Improvements are constantly being made, inviting little parks, driveways, ornamented squares and paved streets have transformed a barren plain into a pleasant summer foreground for this mammoth gathering.

Some duties are quite obvious. They are the same in all ages and all countries. Men may neglect them, but they cannot overlook them. Everyone knows that he has duties to his children or his servants.

Our neighbor, in the Christian sense of the word, is any one we can reach—any one who comes under our influence. In feudal days a man had not many neighbors. In the modern democracy he has neighbors beyond count.

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water is held. The samovar is prepared in the kitchen. The pipe is filled with charcoal and lighted, the smoke being carried off by another pipe into the kitchen chimney.

The pure Russian type is seen in Nijny-Novgorod. The men are large, well-built and rugged-faced. They wear full beards, long boots, coat with skirt effect and peak caps.

Wristbands and fronts of their shirts are embroidered in colors, the work of wife or mother. Russian women are skilful at needlework. During the long nights of the long winter they make lace, some very beautiful, and with the proceeds support the family.

Some day, perhaps, a Catholic church shall stand in its right place upon the crown of the hill, a site that is a natural altar. There one may think no petty thoughts, the view is too noble.

The Kremlin, while immeasurably smaller than that of Moscow, has a situation which in turn exceeds the Muscovite in picturesqueness. Because of the level country the Volga's course can be traced for miles and miles, until the broadly-curving waterway is lost where sky and horizon meet.

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WARM WEATHER WISDOM

Eat discreetly, exercise lightly, and wear cool clothing. We only supply food for thought and exercise for judgment; but when it comes to Summer attire we're here with the goods.

Don't wait till your vacation begins and buy in a hurry at the last minute or run the chance of getting what you want away from home. We know the taste of our citizens better than a stranger.

WARM WEATHER WEARABLES FOR MEN.

BRENNAN BROS. Hatters and Men's Furnishers 251 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST 7 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST

Phone Up 3627. Phone East 246

FRANCE'S LESSON.

There can be little doubt, for instance, that the disasters which have overtaken the Church in France might, in large measure, have been averted if Catholics a generation ago had started building up a sound and effective Catholic press.

The influence of the press is, of course, beyond all calculation. Men in these days are dominated and shaped by what they read, and more especially by their newspapers.

At least we can give a large share of the credit for the strong and splendid organization of German Catholics to the men and women who during the last generation have taken to heart their duties to the Catholic press and labored to propagate it.

Can we acquit of all responsibility for the present calamities in France the men to whom this remarkable prophecy was uttered?

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Advertisement for Penmanship by D. & J. SAILIER & CO., 13 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal. Features include simple method, practical in plan, perfect classification of letters, etc.

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

Advertisement for FREE Book PEDLAR People of Oshawa. Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Journalist. I bless the symbol of your office. My predecessors used to consecrate the swords and armor of Christian warriors. I am happy to draw down blessings on the pen of a Christian journalist.

Advertisement for Abolition of Effluents. In a Eugene one worth my wish that it myself.

Advertisement for THE IRISH IS EU. Keen, Vigorous Faith Firm Co.

At a dinner held in the recent meeting of the Union, Ireland, Mgr. General of the diocese of England, who was asked, said that they were from England and they always found it a pleasure to find their souls in the country in which they had times their efforts were most useless and often when they came over the keen, vigorous people they went back with fresh ardour and work, it did not bear immedicable wounds, as all labor sooner or later. C. Browne said: "As a stranger and I have to say so on Irish soil, the earnest tribute I can give in England cause of elementary education have been strengthened and evoked so far by the veneration of our rights by the Parliamentary party. I this afternoon read the dangers of irreligion in public. Well public assembly, and warning of this after what I have where, what I have England, that without against the forces of education, even Christ in England, we were swept away by the opposing forces which passed over us like a and left no signs of Catholic schools are not hesitate to say that do not perhaps great the danger has-

Abbey's 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."



Does Not Play Right. Critic Declares There is too Much Competition in Boys' Play.

The modern boy does not play too much; he plays too hard, contends P. C. Fowler, jr., in The Boston Globe. When he isn't working or studying, he is sleeping, loafing, or doing something which is supposed to contribute wholly or largely to the pleasure side of his life. Loafing isn't resting and is not a part of play or diversion. The average boy, whether at college, school or at work, makes a business of diversion and a hardship of play.

News From Catholic England.

Closing of the old Sardinian Embassy Chapel-- Processions now practically sanctioned-- Canadians in London celebrate Dominion Day.

London, July 21, 1909. "If in the evening there shall be sorrow, yet in the morning gladness." These are the words which best apply to the two memorable events over which we have just passed.

Another attack by Col. Long was defeated by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who elicited an expression of admiration from the Home Secretary for the conduct of Liverpool Catholics in the recent disgraceful riots there, when under the most unjust provocation they remained calm and self-controlled, despite all the fury of the Orange mob.

AN INSPIRING PILGRIMAGE.

It is but one day in the year, so 'tis said, that the tide allows the people of the North to walk dry shod across the three miles of sand which separates Holy Isle from the mainland. The Catholics of Jarrov took advantage of the day to reach the ruined sanctuary of St. Cuthbert and St. Aidan, and there amidst the glorious old arches which once echoed to the chant of the monks of Lindisfarne, and where, for nine hundred years, the Christian Sacrifice was offered up, these descendants of the ancient faith gathered about the consecrated altar and, with the blue heavens for a canopy, the priest of St. Bede's Church, the priest, once more renewed the holy rite. What a different gathering it was to that witnessed a few weeks since when in pursuit of the modern Anglican doctrine of continuity a number of Church of England Bishops and clergy visited the place and offered prayer. But now there was indeed being renewed the old worship. Imagination filled the choir with many a saintly monk and scholar as the incense clouds rose above the graceful pillars, and the sacred bell sounded sweetly in the long spaces of the ruins.

NEW CHAPEL OPENED.

Many had been cast down and destroyed, many more had been confiscated to a worship which was certainly never in the minds of those who built them. But this little church had accomplished its work and though it had now to pass away and be cast down like the rest, it was not before it had built up a noble record and done great things in the service of the Church. So we passed from the old church, not without the sadness of parting, but yet with thoughts of gratitude that its fate was a little less hard than many more beautiful fanes, for its fair white daughter had risen in strength and beauty but a few paces distant, and was waiting to carry on the Apostolic work. And truly there was a thrill of joy for every Catholic heart in entering this new Church on Tuesday morning for the first solemn High Mass, and during the few days of its existence it has drawn many to look, possibly for the first time, upon the altar of God within. Its handsome front faces upon one of London's newest thoroughfares, Kingsway, and noble oak doors give entrance to a graceful interior. The sanctuary stands well back between pillars and there is also a small Lady chapel. Above the altar is a handsome relief of white marble carved with the coronation of Our Lady, while on either side are statues of the two patrons, SS. Anselm and Cecilia, a rich and massive baldachin of red and gold mosaic work breaks the whiteness of the sanctuary with a dash of color, and above the sanctuary is a spacious rood loft on one side of which the old organ has been re-erected while the other has a gallery for the choir. The Mayor of Holborn, though not a Catholic, showed his sympathy by attending the opening in his robes of office, and was afterwards present with the Archbishop and several of the neighboring clergy who met the friends and benefactors of the mission at luncheon at the Holborn Restaurant on the conclusion of the Mass, at which Father Bernard Vaughan was the preacher.

NO POWER TO STOP THEM.

It had been suggested that the removal of the Blessed Sacrament from the old to the new home should be carried out in state, with a triumphal procession. And well might this idea have been put into execution, since the Home Secretary's momentary pronouncement in the House a few days since, has practically sanctioned such processions, and has at least given us the information that neither the Government nor the police have power to stop them, a fact which causes us to regret a little more bitterly the unwarrantable action which marred the Eucharistic Congress last year. Col. Long must have been greatly chagrined when he realized that his efforts to tighten the slackening bonds of Roman Catholics had only succeeded in causing the rotten strand to break. Mr. Gladstone, in stating that action could only be taken by the Attorney General, as informers were expressly forbidden, even should the action of the act which refers to such processions as those of the Blessed Sacrament be contravened-- added that common sense and mutual toleration should influence all concerned, and when such influence prevailed police interference would be found unnecessary. He further admitted, in reply to Hilaire Belloc, the Catholic journalist member, that the police had expressed themselves well able to cope with any possibilities last September, and that it was only after consultation with them that the Archbishop had made all arrangements for the procession through the streets of West-

OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO CATHOLICS

The one reference work which, before all others, should be in every Catholic's library is

The Catholic Encyclopedia

FIFTH VOLUME: NOW READY. At a tremendous outlay of both labor and capital, the Catholic scholarship of the entire civilized world has been brought to bear upon a single, concerted expression of the information which every Catholic ought to have, and which he can not obtain from any other source. No pains have been spared to make this authoritative, accurate and thorough, and both in its external make-up and in the variety of its contents, the CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA ranks with the best of general encyclopedias. Alone of reference works it gives the history, constitution and teachings of the Catholic Church, the biographies of great Catholics, Catholic usages and customs, Catholic philosophy--everything, in short, that the Church has done or influenced in the two thousand years of its existence, and its value to the Catholic, therefore, is measured only by his desire to be well informed, first, on his religion; second, on a vast range of secular subjects treated here as no where else; third, to understand the pervading influence of the Catholic Church in the history of the world.

THIRTY BROAD DEPARTMENTS

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EVOLUTION

On receipt of the attached coupon, we will gladly forward as follows: 16. Excommunication 22. Catechism 26. Egypt 17. Eastern Churches 23. Communism 27. Divorce 18. Anglicanism 24. Evolution 28. Dante 19. Alexander VI 25. Babylonian 20. Dispensation 29. Eucharist 21. Christianity 30. Education of the Blind

NOTED CONVERT. Edinburgh has a notable addition to her Catholic clergy in the person of Father Franklin, who has just been appointed to the Cathedral. He is recently ordained in the Eternal City, having gone in for a course of private instruction and preparation after resigning a brilliant rectorship which he held in the Anglican establishment. Like so many converts, clergyman he was a noted preacher, and his eloquence is not likely to suffer by his admission to the Church of the Apostles. In connection with the fact that the plans for new Catholic schools in the capital of Scotland have been passed by the Dean of Guild, it is interesting to hear that the recent vigorous action of the Edinburgh School Board in refusing free books to Catholic children is likely to be tested shortly in the courts.

Glasgow has not yet ceased her rejoicings in connection with the golden jubilee of the coming of the Jesuit Fathers to the city. A crowded meeting was held in Hengler's circus the other evening at which Archbishop Maguire paid an eloquent tribute to the Fathers, and denying the assertion that their colleges were mere recruiting grounds for the Society, pointed to his own case as one in point. Everybody present intensely relished the amusing "pageant" given by the juniors of the college, which contained delightful and pungent reminiscences of the English Church parent, that as we hear, has ruined the beautiful grounds of a certain episcopal palace and scared the celebrated bats and frogs thereof out of their remarkable senses.

And here I perceive that the pilgrimage to Canterbury and other matters must await the following mail. BILIOUSNESS, Liver Complaint. If your tongue is coated, your eyes yellow, your complexion sallow; if you have sick headaches, variable appetite, poor circulation, a pain under the right shoulder, or alternate constipation and diarrhoea, floating specks before the eyes, Your Liver Is Not in Order.

All the troubles and diseases which come in the train of a disordered liver, such as Jaundice, Chronic Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, Headaches, Water Breach, etc., may be quickly and easily cured by MILDUR'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. R. G. Grogan, Smith, Ont., writes: "I had suffered for years with liver complaint, and although I tried many remedies I could not get rid of it. Seeing Mildur's Laxa-Liver Pills advertised I decided to try them, and after using them four months I was completely cured."

Is The Fastest Growing Company in Canada. \$2,714,453 was gained in the amount of insurance in force at the close of 1908 as compared with the previous year. The expenses were \$10,224 LESS than in 1905, while the volume of business on its books was much larger.

Is it any wonder then that the whole Canadian people have confidence in the wise, conservative business management? And they show their confidence by taking out enough insurance in The Mutual Life to make it the fastest growing company in the Dominion. Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Oshawa. You can gain by buying from us everything in the line of Fireproof Building Materials for Interiors and Exteriors. Free Catalogue for the asking. FEDERAL People of Oshawa Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

THE IRISH PARTY IS EULOGIZED.

TRIBUTE BY ENGLISH PRELATE. Keen, Vigorous Faith of People Instills Firm Courage.

At a dinner held in connection with the recent meeting of the Mayo North Union, Ireland, Mr. Browne, Vicar-General of the diocese of Southwark, England, who was warmly applauded, said that they who came over from England and witnessed the living faith of the people in Ireland always found it a kind of tonic for their souls in the conditions of life in which they had to work. Sometimes their efforts seemed to be almost useless and their labor in vain. When they came over here and saw the keen, vigorous faith of the people they went back with fresh courage and with fresh hope to their arduous work, which, even if it did not bear immediate fruit, they could hope would bear fruit afterwards, as all laborious work did sooner or later. Continuing, Mr. Browne said: "As a stranger and guest in your midst, I have to say, the first time I have had an opportunity of doing so on Irish soil, the most public and earnest tribute I can to the way in which we in England fighting in the cause of elementary and secondary education have been supported and strengthened and even made victorious so far by the vigor of the defence of our rights by the Irish Parliamentary party. I heard a paper this afternoon read by a very able writer in which we were warned of the dangers of irresponsible utterances in public. Well, this is not a public assembly, and in spite of the warning of this afternoon I will certainly say what I would say anywhere, what I have said before in England, that without the bulwark of the Irish Parliamentary party against the forces opposing Catholic education, even Christian education, in England, we would have been swept away by the torrents of those opposing forces which would have passed over us like a mighty flood and left no signs of our being--as Catholic schools afterwards. I do not hesitate to say that you in Ireland do not perhaps realize how great the danger has been, how close

The Pope's Cap.

Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, the aged widow of the late Democratic chieftain of Brooklyn, returned last week with her party from Europe on the Lusitania. The chief object of her visit abroad was to have an audience with the Pope, who last summer conferred on her the title of Marchioness. "The Pope was very gracious to us," Mrs. McLaughlin said. "He received us in his private library in the Vatican and put out both hands to greet us. His manner is very unaffected, and when I knelt to kiss his ring he lifted me up with both hands just as if I had been a baby. There were two chairs in the room covered with books, and when he saw that two of our party were standing he jumped up and took off the books so that they could be seated. He asked about America and seemed particularly interested in the Brooklyn diocese. "I had brought a white silk cap with me and I offered it to him. He took off the cap he was wearing and presented it to me. I am going to put the cap in a case."

Summer Complaints Deadly to Little Ones.

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather months give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours the child may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child, and will promptly cure these troubles if they come unexpectedly. For this reason Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. Mrs. F. Laroche, Les Fonds, Que., says: "Last summer my baby suffered from stomach and bowel troubles, but the prompt administration of Baby's Own Tablets brought him through splendidly." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



THE CHILD'S PETITION.

She stole into church alone With shy and timid grace. A little child with wondrous eyes, And smiling, dimpled face.

the more of you as they see you putting these things into practice. But there are still other courtesies which every boy and girl should know and practice.

I am so hungry, Lord! my soul is faint For heavenly nourishment amid the strife, I starve, O Father, hear Thy child's complaint, And feed my spirit with "the bread of life."

FILLING IN THE CHINKS.

"I? Oh, I just fill in the chinks." The girl laughed as she said it, but her mother added quickly: "The chinks are everything. You haven't the slightest idea what a help she is, and what a load it lifts from my shoulders, this 'filling in the chinks,' as she calls it."

Learn to greet people with a smile. Polite recognition always makes a favorable impression. The boy who is pleasant-faced, and gently tips his hat to his friends, will win for himself their good wishes and kindly assistance.

Heart of my heart I love you so— The song is as old as the winds that blow, Centuries since, when it was sung 'Twas already old, though for ever young;

THE SHINE.

"Well, grandma," said a little boy resting his elbow on the old lady's stuffed chair arm, "what have you been doing here at the window all day by yourself?"

"All I could," answered dear grandma, cheerily, "I have read a little, and prayed a good deal, and then looked out at the people. There is one little girl, Arthur, that I have learned to watch. She has sunny brown hair, her brown eyes have the same sunny look in them, and I wonder every day what makes her look so bright. Ah! here she comes now."

Open the door, let in the air; The winds are sweet and the flowers are fair. Joy is abroad in the world to-day; If our door is wide it may come this way.

THE GIRLS OF LONG AGO.

Where are the girls that we used to know; The pink-frocked girls of the long ago? The little lass with the eyes of blue, And wind-tossed hair of a golden hue?

"I'll ask her," said Arthur promptly, and to grandma's surprise, he raised the window and called: "Susie, oh, Susie, come up here a minute, grandma wants to see you!"

Open the door of thy heart; let in Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin. It will make the halls of the heart so fair That angels may enter unaware.

POET'S CORNER

A CRY OF THE SPIRIT. I am so weary, Lord! my load of care Seems still more heavy with each opening day. I cannot lift it, Father, hear my prayer, And give me strength to keep the upward way.

"Yes, yes, I see," said dear old grandma, putting her arms around this streak of sunshine. "That's God's reason for things; they are, because somebody needs them. Shine on, little sun, there couldn't be a better reason for shining than because it is dark at home.—Sel.

Where are the girls that we used to know; The pink-frocked girls of the long ago? The little lass with the eyes of blue, And wind-tossed hair of a golden hue?

BEING POLITE AT HOME.

Thousands of boys and girls who will read this have been taught, by loving parents and kind teachers to say "I'm sorry." "I thank you." "Pardon me." and "Excuse me," at the proper times.

"You see I only do the little things that get left for the general cleaning or neglected altogether. It is pleasant and helps—at least mother says it does."

Where are the girls that we used to know; The pink-frocked girls of the long ago? The little lass with the eyes of blue, And wind-tossed hair of a golden hue?

MONTREAL PRIEST WAS WELL RECEIVED CALLED APOSTLE OF THIS CITY.

Striking Comment on Father Martin Callaghan's Paper on Converts.

Writing in The Missionary, a "member" describes the recent conference of Catholic Home Missionaries. He writes that the "gathering was different from ordinary formal affairs. It was nothing short of startling—and thrilling, to all hearts that love the Church—this revelation made by the conference of the likeness impressed by the mission impulse on all men who respond to it, no matter how different their environment in the Church may be.

MEN OF ALL NATIONS.

There were representatives of the Italian, German, French, Negro, Irish, Indian, Chinese, English, Polish and Spanish races. There were Canon Regulars, Presidents of Universities, and Professors; Monsignori, Rectors of great city churches, Monks, and Missionaries; propagators of the faith by writing of books and editing of magazines, Chaplains of the army and navy, of prisons and almshouses; settlement workers from city slums and workers on foot with knapsacks, on horses with saddlebags, or in the superbly equipped chapel car.

THE APOSTLE OF MONTREAL.

One of the youngest men present was the great Sulpician, Father Martin Callaghan, of Montreal. He has been more than forty years a priest, and he has a record of almost five thousand conversions, having himself baptized more than three thousand non-Catholics. But eternal youth laughs from his eyes and his warm in his hearty handclasp.

Poison Not Labelled.

We do not know much about Charles F. Lummis, of the Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal., but one movement with which his name is associated indicates that he is a man of practical common sense. His position helps him to know that sometimes valuable time is wasted by inexperienced readers in devoting page after page of books on history, travel, etc., which should be labeled "fiction." Accordingly he has been sounding the principal librarians of the country on the advisability of adopting a uniform conservative plan for the valuation of books so as to indicate to uninitiated readers such works as are authoritative and such as are misleading or valueless as works of reference.

WHICH?

Smith was working in his yard, Pushing his lawn mower hard. Brown, who happened then to pass, Asked: "Well, out to cut your grass?" "No," said Smith, "I'm herding whales In the midst of Arctic gales."

SELF RAISING FLOUR Brodie's Celebrated Self-Raising Flour It is the Original and the Best. A Premium given for the empty bags returned to our Office. 10 Bleury Street, Montreal.

HEALTH TALKS.

Clothing For Hot Weather.

Physicians declare that one of the chief reasons for so many deaths in the heated term is that apparently no effort is made to select suitable clothing for summer, either in respect to color or material. This is particularly true in the cases of the city's guardians, the policemen and firemen, who from the very nature of their occupations are exposed to extreme heat, either directly from the sun or of artificial origin. And yet these men are obliged by the city Government to wear heavy uniforms of dark color, which more readily absorb the sun's rays than anything else, and in the cases of the policemen at least are obliged to wear them tightly buttoned. Many policemen have complained of this handicap this summer.

CAUSES OF SUNSTROKE.

Dr. J. Leonard Corning, the well-known neurologist of New York, has written of sunstroke: "Undoubtedly one of the most potent predisposing causes of sunstroke is intemperance. The statistics accumulated by the local Boards of Health of the United States prove conclusively that a large proportion of those prostrated by solar heat were, if not actually drunkards, addicted at least to copious and habitual indulgence in alcoholic beverages. The ultimate analysis of statistics shows with equal certainty, also, that the true exciting cause of sunstroke is intense and often prolonged heat.

FATHER CALLAGHAN'S PERSONALITY.

Father Callaghan gave his instructions through interpreters and imported for them catechisms, prayer-books, and hymns in their own language. The condition of the Montreal Chinese has notably altered. They are less socially ostracized, mingle in Catholic worship, lift their hats to the priest, and greet him with smiles. They boldly profess their faith. "If questioned as to his religion," said Father Callaghan, "a convert Chinaman will answer: 'I am not a Chinaman. I am an Irishman.'"

Polish Catholic Congress.

The thirty thousand Polish Canadian Catholics of the West will be represented in the first annual convention to be held at Winnipeg on Sept. 5, 6, and 7. The clergy and laity of the entire country will be presented in large numbers and, in addition, it is expected that several speakers of prominent names will attend from the United States, including Mgr. Rhode, the first Polish Bishop to be consecrated in America.

Smith was riding on a car.

Black got on and asked beside: "Out to take a little ride?" "No," growled Smith, "I'm climbing trees To enjoy the evening breeze." Black got off and tapped his brow, Thinking Smith was dotty now.

Smith was lurching in a place.

Where the busy waiter race. White came in from off the street, Asked: "Do you come here to eat?" "No," said Smith, "I'm here to sing Joyous lyrics of the spring."

render the influence of external heat upon the organism doubly disastrous.

"It is probably true, as Fick and some other physiologists have shown that owing to evaporation through the skin and lungs the temperature of the blood is always maintained at about the same degree of elevation. But, as Maclean remarks and Obermier's experiments have shown, light clothing is sufficient to curtail the processes of dermic evaporation to such a degree that an accumulation of heat in the body is the inevitable consequence.

THE MODERN METHODS.

"Fortunately, at the present day this ancient and barbarous method of practice has met with almost universal condemnation. In its place we have the douche, which, when assiduously applied over the chest, neck, head and shoulders, is a powerful aid to the reestablishment of respiration. If there is great pallor of the countenance, the inhalation of a few drops of nitrite of amyl is often of great assistance.

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Book

"Father Tyrrell's 'The Interpretation of Another Man's Ways' is a very interesting study. Why do we explain? Why do we involve? Why do we 'word-weave'?" all he has to say into one or two lines. Even when Mr. Tyrrell has gone far, he has not gone too far. In his task, he is on one line. Mr. Tyrrell's 'The Interpretation of Another Man's Ways' is a very interesting study. Why do we explain? Why do we involve? Why do we 'word-weave'?"

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THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

Book Notes.

"Father Tyrrell's Modernism," by Hakluyt Egerton (Kegan Paul, price 3s 6d) is an expository criticism of "Through Scylla and Charybdis," a collection of the more recent essays of that foremost English modernist, Catholics are more or less acquainted with the main ideas involved in the heresy that has been so thoroughly exposed and condemned by the Holy See; but it must not be supposed that the articles mentioned in the encyclical "Pascendi" are to be found in the writings of any modernist. They are scattered up and down the camp; it is not a perfectly systematic position as yet, one will go far, another farther still, one a third will tell both that neither have gone far enough. They have, however, in common a starting-point, and that is the philosophical attitude they take up towards religion.

scribed in the most moving chapter of the book. His last years were troubled with a charge of heresy, never proved and never (during his lifetime) entirely withdrawn; posterity has, however, vindicated him. His body rests in the Corona of Canterbury Cathedral in a plain tomb in a prominent position, but like his life, modest and unpretentious withal.

Some Anglican Claims. Who are Really Catholics in the Community.

Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, contributes a most interesting article under the above heading to the Irish Rosary for the month of July. Writing of the claim which the Anglicans make to be the representatives of the Catholic Church in England, he says: (1) Every continental or foreign Catholic from the old or new world, ecclesiastical or lay, royalty or otherwise, on coming to England, ignores the Anglican body, and goes to worship, as a matter of course, with those who are in communion with the Holy See.

(2) Every continental or foreign Protestant, whether Lutheran, Calvinist, or any other persuasion, on coming to England goes, as a matter of course, to the Established Church. For example—The German Emperor, the Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, or Queen of Holland, who have visited England at various times, and the German clergy who came to England in the summer of 1908.

(3) A letter simply addressed "The Catholic priest," is always delivered to the nearest priest (Roman) living in the district, and never to an Anglican minister.

THE OLD LAD O' THE BELLS. Hark! The bell o' St. Mark. How it mothers the air! Sure, I can't understand All the bells in this land— I declare But it's quare— Whin the bells o'er the sea are so joyous an' grand.

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University of Ottawa, CANADA Conducted by the OBLATE FATHERS. Founded in 1848. Degree-conferring powers from Church and State. Theological, Philosophical, Arts, Collegiate and Business Departments.

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.

Irish Hall of Fame. Memorial to be Erected at Boston College. According to the Globe of that city, Boston is soon to have an Irish Hall of Fame, to be erected on the grounds of the new Boston College.

Time Proves All Things One roof may look much the same as another when put on, but a few years' wear will show up the weak spots. "Our Work Survives" the test of time. GEO. W. REED & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best. The most skilful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using PURITY FLOUR can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.

Great Jesuit Dead. After a year's illness, Rev. James J. Conway, S.J., dean of philosophy, science and ethics in St. Louis University, and one of the best known pulpit orators and philosophical writers in the West, died Monday afternoon at St. John's Hospital, St. Louis. Father Conway was 55 years old. Death was due to cancer of the stomach, which attacked him about a year ago.

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CARREAU LTD. Successor to C. B. LACROIX. Church Decorations, Funerals and Religious Articles for Ceremonies and Missions. Notre Dame Street West Montreal.

GOOD EXHIBITION OF CANADIAN ART.

SUMMER SHOW AT GALLERY

Works Show General Standard of Artistic Excellence.

No doubt comparisons are odious, but they are sometimes interesting and give rise to reflections that may prove beneficial.

A GOOD COMPOSITION.

Another particularly good composition is the work of Maurice Cullen, and if not of so striking a nature as Mr. Boy's Spanish lady, it evidences a depth of feeling and sincerity that renders it exceedingly noteworthy.

A BARNSELY CANVAS.

"The Last Rays" is a canvas by J. M. Barnsley, and shows a typical village scene in England. In treatment it is pleasing, though conventional, the coloring true and the composition natural.

A GOOD EXHIBITION.

On the whole, then, it is a surprisingly excellent exhibition, the only pity being that there should not be more of it.

ISLE ST. MICHEL A NATIONAL PARK.

DUE TO SUMMER SCHOOL.

Montrealers Aid in Religious Services and Concert Programmes.

Cliff Haven, N.Y., July 21.—The Champlain Tercentenary, now passed into history, this week has witnessed decided steps taken toward the fitting dedication of a monument erected by Congress to the memory of those who, under the courageous Commodore Macdonough, decided that the beautiful lake to which Samuel Champlain gave his name, should belong forever to a free and independent people.

The fourth week opened here bright and cool. By reason of the number of priests on the assembly grounds, a number of masses were said on Sunday beginning at 6 o'clock and concluding with the solemn high Mass at 10.30.

The family gathering on Sunday evening as usual was largely attended and was a happy occasion. Mr. Charles Murray, secretary of the school, presided over the evening festivities and ushered in a most delightful program.

The course in Physical Culture under the direction of Miss Mollie Agnes Geary, of New York, which was started last week, is very popular. The week-end performance of the Cliff Haven Stock Co., which has become a permanent feature of the School, has likewise become one of the most popular of the School's many phases of entertainment.

part all occupied with business of some kind. These, in fact, no leisure class to speak of, who might contribute a quota of aspiring artists, while the professional, who is really dependent on his "rush naturally hies himself to the "old world, where besides finding a more congenial atmosphere to work in, rich patrons of art abound, and where there is a much readier market for his wares.

LOCAL AND DIOCESAN.

NEW CHURCH AT ROCKFIELD.—Yesterday afternoon Bishop Racicot presided at the blessing of the corner stone of the new church of the parish of St. Pierre aux Liens, on the Upper Lachine Road, near Rockfield.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT.—Last evening's concert in aid of the Catholic Sailors' Club was in the hands of Branch 26 of the C.M.B.A. This entertainment was under the direction of Mr. Mortimer, who, together with Mr. John Walsh, who acted as chairman, were among the best organizers of this worthy institution.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.—The hint given in the columns of the True Witness last week for a refrigerator was taken by a kind reader who sent a new one to the Home this week, but as there was no card with the gift, the donor's name is unknown, and therefore cannot be published.

OBITUARY.

The Late Andrew Dunn.

In the passing away of Mr. Andrew Dunn, known to his familiar as "Andy," one of the gentlest souls has paid nature's final tribute. Born some seventy-four years ago at St. Catharines, P.Q., a short distance below Quebec, Mr. Dunn lived there until 27 years ago, when he moved with his family to Montreal.

Bernard Sullivan, who is in charge of the company, has gathered together a galaxy of extraordinary talent, and plans are under way to stage several of the great Catholic plays which will be of incalculable value from an historical as well as an artistic and educational point of view.

Canadian Polish Congress. The thirty thousand Polish-Canadian Catholics of Western Canada will be represented in the first annual convention to be held at Winnipeg on Sept. 5, 6, and 7.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Cures Rheumatism, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, etc.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Alaska - Yukon - Pacific Exposition

Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be on sale daily until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to

Vancouver, B.C. \$89.00
Victoria, B.C.
Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore.

Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route.

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

Visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and such famous resorts as the Yellowstone Park, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Colorado Springs, Denver, Salt Lake and the famous Royal Gorge, and many other points of interest.

Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909
CITY TICKET OFFICES, 130 St. James St., 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ALASKA-YUKON PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Seattle, Wash., June 1st to Oct. 16th, 1909.

Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be sold until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to

Vancouver, B.C. \$89.00
Victoria, B.C.
Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore.

Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route.

San Francisco, Cal. \$104.25
Los Angeles, Cal.

Going via any regular direct route to San Francisco, returning via Portland, Oregon, and any regular direct route therefrom or vice versa.

Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT TRAIN SERVICE

7.30 A.M. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup.

12 NOON MARITIME EXPRESS St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, St. John, Halifax, and Campbellton, Moncton, Sydney, through connections to Newfoundland.

4.00 P.M. St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet.

12 NOON SATURDAYS ONLY St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 130 St. James Street, Tel. Main 615. GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & Tkt. Agent, B. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

Vapo-Resolena. Established 1879. Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria. Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics.

attend from the United States, including Mgr. Rhode, of Chicago, the first Polish Bishop to be consecrated in America.

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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909.

GREAT 2 1/2 DAY'S SALE OF Black and Colored Dress Goods

Reductions of about 33 1-3 p.c.

Our plans have been made to clear between 5000 and 6000 yards of Summer Dress Goods before the one o'clock bell Saturday.

260 yds. FANCY GREY CHECK PONGEE FABRICS, 40 in wide, smart checks. Regular values up to 29c yard. Sale price, yard 15c

2620 yds. EOLIENNES, VOILES and LLAMAS, in sky pink, light and dark greens, brown, grey, cardinal, helio, all-wool materials, of very fine texture, 42 inches wide. Regular values up to 79c yard. Sale price, yard 48c

240 yards only Sample pieces FRENCH SATIN CLOTHS, for early Autumn wear, in grey, toque, vieux rose, brown, bottle green, cardinal, smoke grey. Regular values 85c. Sale price yard 63c

320 yards Black Striped Panama, of very fine weave, narrow stripe, dressy to a degree for Costumes and skirts. Reg. 40c. Sale price, yard 27c

The Boys' Clothing Dept. Has Moved

Now on Ground Floor—Next to the Manchester Department.

The entire turning over and re-arrangement of this stock brought to the front many lines which will be cleared at heavy reductions. These are examples:

11 doz. BOYS' WASH SUITS, Buster Brown and Sailor styles, all sizes, 3 to 7 years, several colors, all well finished. Reg. value 95c. July sale price 68c

180 pairs BOYS' KNEE PANTS, strong and lined throughout, cut full, sizes 23 to 33. Regular value 65c. July sale price 49c

8 doz. BOYS' BLOUSE WAISTS, in white and blue, grey and blue, and other shades. Regular value 49 cts. July Sale price 35c

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ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening.

All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday evening.

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Church Bells

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Farmacia's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

It was to the party that the app was due, and it upon the bill that immense service to serving poor in the age pension had been the chairman of the the only good thing land since the of that was no doubt cription. It distri and a half millions the aged and deser land, and meant a the Irish rates.

Vol. LVII THE IRISH HAS GE IS SPIRIT Mr. Joseph D to Men A largely at tic Nationalis held recently a contingents be from every par but from all o tiful weather f which took l esque surround Red Bay. V tan, P.P., V.F ed, and the ch Joseph Devlin, Mr. Joseph I received with said the Irish ly the army it represented of Irish Nation heroic inspirati and all its nob future. That trim lever hes whole-hearted a to the Irish par tical men, and eiples and theo brilliant they m unless they wen tion and made dual and the people. ORGANIZATI It was all ver Home Hule and principles and great fact wh endeavored to k them, and wh never loses ca cause had trium over the Irish pa effective and di organization bel was absolutely land to advance road to social r al self-governme country in the served by a parli Ireland was at t It was only a Mr. Balfour had as the most effe devised for its p other day the George telling a men that there pable parliament British or in a than the Irish p THE PART past few years out a parallel in parliamentary m seemed to be a certain section of land that unless were continually dramatic and sen of the party was factively. There er mistake. Ther or a danger whic the past, either a duals, which w prepared to fac sion required. Bu the party had do at Westminster w factive because panned by scenes "alarms and ex most exciting cha LACK OF I There was notli instance, about th the Universities B work which the l cularly its chairm did during the pe through the House that measure sto greatest reforms e Irish people from liament (cheers) the Irish party wh it appear that the Act would have be to Ireland if the B been present at th have imagined eit people had very sh that John Bull had a sudden and unpr generosity to unre DUE TO IRIS It was to the party that the app was due, and it upon the bill that immense service to serving poor in the age pension had been the chairman of the the only good thing land since the of that was no doubt cription. It distri and a half millions the aged and deser land, and meant a the Irish rates.