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'NEUTRAL' SCHOOLS AROUSE CATHOLICS.

WAR MEASURES TAKEN.

Bishops in Pastoral Urge Aggressive Action.

The joint pastoral letter recently issued by all the Archbishops and Bishops of France to their flocks has created a sensation not only in France but throughout Europe for the reason that it marks the beginning of a new policy on the part of French Catholics. Heretofore they have been on the defensive; they are now preparing to take the offensive. The Bishops' pastoral is distinctly a war document. It offensive. The Bishops' pastoral is distinctly a war document. It means a fight to the finish between the government and those who uphold the right of liberty of conscience. The education question is the issue. The infidel powers of France are committed to the dampable principles, which they are trying to force upon the parents of France, of the "right of the child" not to be taught any religion until the age of eighteen. This is the principle worked out in the so-called "neutral" schools of France.

THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS.

Says the Bishops' pastoral, according to the report translated from "L'Elelair" by the French correspondent of the Catholic Standard and Times:

The parents have the right and "The parents have the right and the obligation to choose a school in conformity with their belief. There are two kinds of schools in our country to-day, the free or Christian school and the neutral school. The Christian school is that in which religious instruction holds the first place, in which the teacher places in the hands of his pupils books of secular orthodoxy and creates absolute orthodoxy and creates about them an atmosphere favorable to the development of faith and

"This school your children ought to meet everywhere, and the State ought to be in justice bound to place it at the disposal of the family, especially in a country like ours, where the vast majority of the people profess the Catholic faith. as Leo XIII. said with supreme for, as Leo XIII. said with supreme authority, it is of paramount importance that children born of Christian parents be from their earliest years instructed in the precepts of religion, and that the education usually imparted be not separated from religious training. (Encycl. Nobilissima Gallorum Gens.)

THE "NEUTRAL" SCHOOL.

'And the 'neutral' school. About rand the neutral senool. About thirty years ago, by a deplorable error or by perfidious design, the principle of religious neutrality was introduced into our school laws—a principle false in itself and directions in its consequences. What laws—a principle faise in lossif and disastrous in its consequences. What else is this neutrality but the systematic exclusion of all religious teaching from the school and, as a logical consequence, the discrediting of those truths which all nations have looked upon as the necessary foundations of education?

foundations of education?

"At all times and for all countries the Popes have denounced and condemned the neutral school. Leo XIII., addressing the French nation, pronounced the most categorical condemnation against this pedagogical system. Speaking of the necessary union of secular and religious training, he said: "To separate one from the other is to wish the child to remain neutral when there is question of its duties to wards God—a lying and pernicious system which opened the gates to wards God—a lying and pernicious system which opened the gates to atheism and closes it on religion.

SOURCE OF THE NATION'S DIS-

"The neutral school has been "The neutral school has been rejected by the Church) and this rejection, which certain people call intolerance, can be justified without difficulty. In the suppression of all religious teaching in the schools we cannot but see one of the chief sources of the disease from which France is suffering, and which affects at once family life, morality and patriotism. This is the thesis developed by M. Jules Simon in the Senate at the time of the discussion of the school laws.

"The Church forbids attendance at neutral schools, because the faith and virtue of the children are im-periled there. This is an essential and virtue of the children are imperied there. This is an essential rule which must ever be borne in mind. Nevertheless there are circumstances in which, without detriment to this fundamental principle, it is permitted to modify its application. The Church tolerates attendance at a neutral school when backed by serious reasons, but only on these two conditions: There must be nothing in this school calculated to pervert the conscience of the child, and parents and priests must supply out of school the religious instruction and formation which the pupils cannot receive there.

neutrality of certain teachers who spread anti-religious doctrines. Parents have the right and obligation to watch over the school and the instruction given to their children. To this end it is advisable to form To this end it is advisable to form associations, in order to give more weight to their declarations. Such declarations do not proceed from a feeling of hostility towards the teachers. Teachers who have nothing to reproach themselves with have nothing to fear. They ought, on the contrary, to rejoice that the parents are not indifferent to the work of the school.

CONDEMN TEXT BOOKS.

"Exercising a right inherent in espicopal office, a right w laws and tribunals will strive vain to deprive us of, we one all unanimously condemn widely-spread text-books in which the Catholic Church, her history and the Catholic Church, her history and her teachings are grossly villified and misrepresented. We forbid the use of these immoral books under pain of mortal sin.

(The books condemned are four-

teen in number, seven histories of France, four works on ethics, a history of French civilization, a primer of civic instruction, civil government and a manual of classic selec-

of civic instruction, civil government and a manual of classic selections.)

"If parents discover that the school, instead of being neutral, is nothing but a 'form into which a Christian child is thrown only to come forth a renegade,' they will not hesitate an instant to withdraw their children from it.

"There is a law in preparation which will render the exercise of your rights more difficult, but to save the souls of your children you will brave every danger. We, 'for our parts, are prepared to suffer everything in order to help you to shield your children from the dangers of the Godless school and to preserve them together with the inestimable treasure of faith, the beautiful hopes of which it is the earnest it this life and in the life to come."

ORGANIZING CATHOLIC FORCES

In connection with this noble de-claration it is interesting to read an interview published a few days ago in the Paris Temps. The person in-terviewed is Msgr. Gibler, of Ver-sailles, a "separation bishop," one of the fourteen bishops created by Plus X. after the separation of Church and State in France. "Our In connection with this noble deof the fourteen bishops created by Plus X, after the separation of Church and State in France. "Our organization," said the Bishop, "is not ret so complete as some are disposed to believe. Much remains still to be done. The separation found us slumbering. We were not prepared for the state of affairs

dabbling in politics! Is it dabbling in politics to combat an unjust law! I think not. We merely protest against the law and wait for its abolition, for that is a question of power. We take our stand on the sacred ground of religion; on this ground we draw the Catholic forces together. As the defeated party, we are preparing to bring victory to our standards."

In the Cathedral, Cavan, recently, Most Rev. Dr. Boylan, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, asked the young girls of the parish to attend lace classes which were established, and asked the parents to urge them to gain a knowledge of this profitable industry. In one place he knew, as much as £800 had been earned by the girls in a single year, and they were thus enabled to supplement the home income. His Lordship also asked the girls and women to attend the Domestic Economy Instruction class opened in Drumcrave National School and would continue for a ten weeks' course. If they availed of the instruction, they would be instructed in cooking, laundry work, hygiene, dressmaking and home sewing, and in this way acquire a great deal of useful and moet necessary knowledge.

LIGHT UPON AUTONOMY BILL.

MUCH DISCUSSED SUBJECT.

Clear Explanation of its Several Clauses; Difficulties Defined.

(We are pleased to acquiesce to the wishes of one of our subscribers, who sent us the following letter with request to publish.)

Editor Citizen,—As so much has been written and spoken upon the school cleases of the Autonomy bill, I beg you to publish my views of the important matter, which I hope may throw some light on it and in direction the interest of a better understanding. The question should be disc. the interest of a better understand-ing. The question should be dis-cussed in a non-political spirit. Those who have discussed the school clauses are gentlemen who would disdain to avoid their obligations as private individuals and I believe private individuals, and I believe they would not urge the imperial or Canadian governments or parlia-ments to avoid their obligations; hence, I will endeavor to point out the obligations and guarantees which I consider exist in favor of the Roman Catholics of the Domi-nion, east of the Rocky Mountains, to maintain their schoools, as it seems best to themselves.

seems best to themselves.

Prior to the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, France was possessed of the Hudson Bay country, which was occupied by its subjects, and by Article 10 of the treaty that country was restored to Great Britain, and under Article 14 those of the subjects of France who were willing to remain there and to be subjects of the kingdom of Great Britain were to enjoy the free exercise of their religion according to the usage of the Church of Rome, etc.

The articles of the capitulation of Quebec, 1759, contain similar proms best to themselves.

Quebec, 1759, contain similar pro-visions, and the articles of the visions, and the articles of the capitulation of Montreal, 1760, contain more extended provisions and reservations in that respect and among other things specially include all their communities, which include the schools and teachers thereof respectively. spectively.

The Treaty of Paris, 1763, called the Definitive Treaty, recites the Treaty of Utrecht and incorporates it with other treaties named in it and declares that the guarantees of disposed to believe. Much remains still to be done. The separation found us slumbering. We were not found us slumbering. We were not formatted for the state of affairs suddenly thrust upon us. Everything had to be improvised. Clergy and laity had been accustomed to stand on the defensive; methods of conquest, such as obtain in mission lands, were foreign to them. The storm has not annihilated us, and now we are pushing forward to recover the lost positions, to rebuild the edifice which has been torn down. In my diocese of Versailles every parish has its organization committee. The chairman is either a pastor or a layman approved of by the Bishop; its field of works are religious, moral and material affairs of the parish. The cantonal committee directs the work of the various parish committees; it looks after the press, charitable and social works, the instruction of youth, and especially the association of heads of families, whose aim is to watch over the neutral schools.

The diocesan committee finally directs the work of the cantonal congresses are held which serve admirably to arouse enthusisiasm, to enlighten clergy and laity on their duties as propagandists, to further existing works and serve admirably to arouse enthusisiasm, to enlighten clergy and laity on their duties as propagandists, to further existing works and serve admirably to arouse enthusisiasm, to enlighten clergy and laity on their duties as propagandists, to further existing works and set new ones on foot. During the current year twenty-seven congresses of this kind have been held."

Speaking of the clergy and politics, Msgr. Gibler said: "We cannot raise a wisp of straw but our entense cry out: 'Look, they are dabling in politics!' Look, they are dabling in politics to combat and the final propers and politics, may be a many and all their communities should be made to the articles of capitulation of this kind have been held."

The follows the Quebec act, 1774, an imperial enactment, which after the pressice of the murity of the clergy and Great Britain shall serve as a basis and foundation to the peace and to

free to exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the French Dominion.

Then follows the Quebec act, 1774, an imperial enactment, which after reciting the definitive treaty, confirms it and authorizes and constitutes a council for the government of the affairs of the province with power and authority to make ordinances for its peace, welfare and good government and Sections 5 and 8 enact that His Majesty's subjects professing the religion of the church of Rome and their clergy should enjoy the rights and privileges safeguarded by the said treaty, and Section 15 provides that no ordinance touching religion, shall be of any force or effect, until the same shall have received His Majesty's approbation.

The Constitutional act, 1791, also an imperial enactment, not only does not affect the sections of the Quebec act referred to but establishes a legislative council and assembly in each province with power to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government thereof, ard Section 48, after reciting the Quebec act, provides that the legislatures shall not vary or repeal any act or acts which selate to or affect any religious form or mode of worship, or which shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, among others, of teachers, until every such act shall previous to any declaration or significance of the

King's assent thereto, be laid, be-fore both houses of parliament in

fore both houses of parliament in Great Britain.

The Union act, 1840, also an imperial enactmenent, authorized the reunion of the provinces with one legislative council and assembly authorized to make laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the province of Canada, such laws not being repugnant to that act or to such parts of the Constitutional act as are not thereby repealed or to

such parts of the Constitutional act as are not thereby repealed or to any act made or to be made and not thereby repealed, and Section 42 contains provisions identical with those contained in Section 42 of the act of 1791.

Thus stood our constitution at the time of the passing of the Confederation act. The imperial parliament of Canada to legislate subjects to the reservations and restrictions above referred to, and those powers have in no way been enlarged in the direction mentioned by the British North America Act which authorized the federal union with a constitution similar in principle to that de the federal union with a consti-tution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom. If this should be claimed as a transfer of the reserved power, which I do not admit, then our parliament would assume the powers and would neces-sarily have followed the action of the imperial parliament, which ne-ver legislates to alter, vary, or pre-judically affect treaties. In the dis-tribution of legislative powers Sec-tion 93 provides that the legisla-tures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject, however, to the provisions and re-strictions in its subsections contain-

however, to the provisions and re-strictions in its subsections contain-ed. The Confederation Amendment Act, 1871, confers powers on the parliament of Canada to establish new provinces and make provision for their constitution and adminis-tration and for the passing of laws for the peace, welfare and good government of such provinces. Sec-tion 5 declares that the Mamitoba act, 1870, shall be deemed valid and affectual and Section 22 of the Ma-mitoba act contains identical proffectual and Section 22 of the Ma-nitoba act contains identical pro-tisions with Section 93 and its absections, except that in sub-ection 1 the words "or practice" ire added, which emphasizes the in-ended restrictions.

The question therefore apparently resolves itself—into one of constitu-

esolves itself into one of constitu-tional power. The Pominion par-tament ought to follow the power ional power. The Dominion partiament ought to follow the power delegated to it, on the subject. If it cannot for political or other reasons arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the matter should be referred either to the imperial parliament or to the privy council. I apprehend, however, if our parliament will apply itself to the question in a non-political spirit, that it will readily reach the conclusion applicable to the subject and within the competence of its power. Section 146 of the B.N.A. act

Section 146 of the B.N.A. act authorizes the admission of Rupert's Land and the North Western territory into the union on terms subject to the provisions of that act. This section manifests the intention of the imperial parliament in respect of the terms upon which new provinces were to enter the union thereafter. Lord Mansfield, in delivering the

Lord Mansfield, in derivering survival unanimous judgment of the court in Campbell vs Hall states that articles of capitulation upon which ticles of capitulation upon which the country is sur-endered, and trea-ties of peace by which it is ceded, are sacred and inviolate according to their true intent and meaning. Sir John Bourinot (lecture, Jan.

ectual on Catholic subjective sectual or the rites of the Roman Catholic subjective permit.

In order to apply the terms of these treaties reference should be made to the articles of capitulation of Quebec and Montreal in which the provisions and reservations as accorded at the time are fully set forth, for the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, and to the Roman Catholic religion, and to the end that the bishops, chapters, priests, cures, missionaries, nums and all their communities should be tremed to exercise all the jurisdiction free to exercise all the jurisdiction of the free exercise of their religion and certain specified fraternities and all communities of religieuses were guatant specified fraternities and all communities of Paris, In 1774 parliation of Paris, In 1774 parliating of Paris, I goods, constitution and privileges. These terms were included in the Treaty of Paris, In 1774 parliament (imperial) intervened ir. Canadian affairs and a system of government was granted to Canada by the Quebec Act (p. 10). Opposition was raised principally in the change from English law to the laws and usages of Canada. The imperial parliament however was influenced by desire to adjust the government of the province and to conciliate the majority."

Garneau, No. 2, page 233, also re-

of the province and to conclude the majority."

Garneau, No. 2, page 293, also refers to the subject and both cite the remarks of the Kirg, who in assenting to the bills signalled the Quebec act for special commendation "as being founded in the plainest principles of justice and humanity, and that he doubted not that it would have the best effects by calming the inquietudes and promoting the well-being of our Canadian subjects."

Todd, No. 1, page 610: "The constitutional powers appertaining to parliament in respect of treaties is limited. It has no power to change or modify in any way a treaty it self (p. 27). The mother country has never parted with the claim

(Continued on Page 8.)

ment.

In 1903, M. l'Abbé Le Roy, a priest working among the people, thought he saw a gap in the social work of France that needed to be filled. What was it to be? Certainly a place unoccupied up to then: but one like the famous German Volksverein? Yes, and no. It was to be a Volksvereir, but one applied to the needs of France. The German organization is for Catholics: well drilled and solid in their faith. Now organization is for Cathonics well drilled and solid in their faith. Now in France the population is Catholic only in name, rarely in practice; therefore, he argued, it must differ from the Volksverein somewhat. Again, social works are not lacking in France; anyone going over the list will be astonished at the number; might even be tempted to say there are too many. Where is the trouble, then? Might it not be in the lack of intellectual enlightenment, of moral impulse, in the people themselves? —Ah, here it is! be said, my work shall be one of education, of popular education. The country has lost the social instinct, this must be reformed; not the time yet to talk of associations, labor unions, syndicates, etc.; knowledge drilled and solid in their faith. unions, syndicates, etc. knowledge comes before action, the mind before unions, syndicates, etc.; knowledge comes before action, the mind tafore the will. How get the people to act when they do not know why they should act, nor what to do, nor how? Again, at a recent German congress it was said, very truly: "In France they have forgotten that the road to power is traced with printers' ink." Socialism, one solution of the great social questions, gains the people because it understands and sympathizes with their miseries, while good Catholics look on with fooded arms, because they do not know the real sufferings of the people, or if they do know, they are powerless to do anything because they do not know the food anything because they do not know they are powerless to do anything because they do not know step in. He did it with the foundation of

Here is where M. Le Roy would step in. He did it with the foundation of the "Action Populaire." It was to be an educational effort, one of popular social propagandat, it aimed chiefly at association—not to found but to help the founders, to second initiative, and especially to give rise to it. The means will be the principle label to grave and unplied the second propagators. ter's ink; to write and publish tracts ter's ink; to write and publish tracts, pamphlets, social books of all kinds spread them over the country, put them into the hands of the leaders in every city, town and village, force these on to the good work of Catholic social and religious reconstruction in France; this is the aim it has efore it, a work of nopular social education and information. So except for the idea; what has it pro-

much for the idea; what has it produced? ENORMOUS ACTIVITY.

The results are startling. The first tract was published January 26, 1903; since then 210 have seen the light. But the sphere of activity has widened enormously; there are now published, besides the tracts appearing every ten days. there are now published, besides the tracts appearing every ten days, four annual books of 350 pages or so, two monthly reviews, a technical agricultural library, a series of social biographies; countless postcards and pamphiets; several books social biographies; countless postcards and pamphiets; several abooks and a mone ay series of social documents—a daily newspaper is noped for soon,—in alb a library of nearly 400 books; 200,000 sold in 1508 alone; 830,000 since the foundation six years ago! The staff has increased to ten, six priests and four lawyers, one of them an ex-newspaper editor; while in all 200 collaborators contribute their writings to the work. As for the moral results, they are not counted up in numbers; but who can doubt of their vastness? Already hundreds of testimonials are pouring in bearing witness but who can dutte of testimo-ness? Already hundreds of testimo-nials are pouring in bearing witness to what is being done while all the bishops of France have highly prais-ed the undertaking.

bishops of France have highly plus de the undertaking.

Now a glance in detail at all these publications. The first thing to do was to make known the social situation and to form the social instinct. Hence a first category of the publications, the "yellow tracts" of thirty-two pages, costing five cents. They are of three classes; inquiries made into social conditions, first of all—and we might say here that these show as keen an appreciation of present-day miseries as any Socialist—and a more exalted sympathy. But this is not enough. To avoid the dangers of mere empirication, a clear and well four.ded social doctrine is indispensable, hence a second class of tracts: a third follows the principle that after enough the principle that after the lightenment comes action, that the

A FRENCH

"VOLKSVEREIN."

Best motive to action is example, and so sums up in concise biographies what the great workers have done and are doing. As a complement to this five large books of 350 pages have been added, addressed to the young men and young women, the priests, the women, the peasants of Prance-compilations showing what each has done in their state of ifie. At this point it was shown that in all this, many questions demanding less space were left undeched; to cover this need a monthly review, La Revue de l'Action Populaire, was founded. There also appears a monthly series of brochaires setting forth the latest improvements and legislation concerning social interests. Then, to gampere and the proposed in Catholic Europe can appreciate the rise of such a movement.

In 1903, M. l'Abbé Le Roy, a priest working among the people, thought he saw a gap in the social work of France that needed to be filled. What was it to be? Certainly a place unoccuried up to their but. rein has done anything like it." Besides this, more technical, appears a Practical Social Guide, furnishing mirately all the necessary judicial, legal and practical data for the foundation of associations, etc. These books have been called the "secondary education." and are hence addressed to the average intellect.

ADVANTAGES OF PRIMARY EDU-

Primary education is also afforded. An almanac—a popular résumé of the best doctrine on the family, labor, trades, etc.—the "social pamphlets," four-page sheets for distribution, summing up the salient points of sociology it a striking popular way and an ingenious system. pular way, and an ingenious system of "social post cards" accompanied letter-press in explanaby a short letter-press in tion, constitute this branch. remains the intellectual élite, for whose higher education, a review, the Association Catholique, former the Association Catholique, former organ of the Mun group, has been taken over, enlarred, rejuvenated, and renamed the Mouvement Social; while last of all, since at bottom the social needs of France are religious needs, comes a series—"the second shelf in their library," as they will it of strictly religious making. cond shelf in their library," as they call it—of strictly religious publications, though still aiming at organization. This comprises a guide of religious activity, a complete vademecum for the man of action in the modern apostolate; three series of brochures, etc., etc. On the other hand, the "Action Populaire" is a source of information as well as of nand, the 'Action Populaire' is a source of information as well as of hand, the Action Populative is a source of information as well as of education. For this end, a bureau of information—the "Intermédiaire Social"—answers gratis all questions on any social matter—two committees, one of lawyers, one of this purpose. Thus far inquiries from all parts of France, from Austria. Uruguay, Servia, Japan, etc., have come in. The outlay for this work alone is cnormous and it is out of this section that grew the résume spoken of above as "Practical Social Guide." But the "Action Populaire" is not merely staying at home—at this moment a group of men are being formed to run all over France giving conferences.

An Old Montrealer

Organizes President Taft's Reception in New Mexico.

Mr. Marcus P. Kelly, who was for many years accountant in the mecha-nical department of the Grand Trunk nical department of the Grand Trunk Railway, is the gentleman who held the front of the platform as sectetary of the Commercial Club on the occasior, of President Taft's visit to Albuquerque, New Mexico. The reception organized by Mr. Kelly was declared by the President to be the most sincere, most successful and most agreeable of the many he had most agreeable of the many he had so far enjoyed. In fact, so great was his satisfaction that he per-sonally extended to Mr. Kelly an in-vitation to accompany him and his party to El Paso.

party to El Paso.

No social event of importante is complete in the metropolis of the South unless the gerial secretary of the Commercial Club oversees the details. He is one of the bestknown and most respected citizens of Albuquerque.

Mr. Kelly is a graduate of the Archbishop's Academy, and always keeps a warm spot in his 'heart for Montreal and his old friends.

In two ways I am wont to visit my elect, ramely, with temptation and with consolution. And I daily read two lessons to them, one in reproving their vices, another in exhorting them to the increase of all virtues.—Thomas A Kempis A Kempis.

How They Lost Their Health.

Trying to save time at meals

taking only ten or fifteen minutes for luncheon, with their minds intent on business problems.

By not taking a little outdoor recreation every day. They did not know that the bow always on the stretch soon loses its spring, its elasticity. elasticity.

They went into physical bankrupt-

They went into physical bankruptcy by using up more force each day
than nature generated.

By turning night into day; by
too complex living.

They thought they could improve
on God's plan and draw more out
of their physical bank than they
deposited; result, physical bankruntey.

ruptcy.

By hurrying, worrying, fretting, stewing, driving, straining to keep to appearances.

up appearances.

By always reading medical advertisements and medical books which described their symptoms.

They took life too seriously, did not have enough fun, enough play

not have enough run, enough any in their lives.

They were always thinking about themselves, looking for trouble, for unfavorable symptoms, imagining all sorts of things about their physical condition.

Ed not adopt diet to their voca-

Did not adapt diet to their vocation. The brain-worker, the se-dentary man, ate heavy muscle-food, such as meats, and vice versa. By hot temper, jealousy, by a sel-fish, critical, nagging, scolding dis-position, which poisoned their blood

The Laugh Cure.

Laughter induces a mental The habit of frequent and hearty

laughter will not only save

laughter will not only save you many a doctor's bill, but will also save you years of your life.

There is good philosophy as well as good health in the maxim, "Laugh and grow fat."

Laughter is a foe to pain and disease and a sure cure for the "blues," melancholy and worry.

melancholy and worry.

Laughter is contagious. Be cheer-

ful, and you make everybody around you happy, harmonious and health-

Laughter and good cheer m love of life, and the love of life half of health.

Use laughter as a table sauce;

use laughter as a table sauce; it sets the organs to dancing, and thus stimulates the digestive processes.

Laughter keeps the heart and face young, and enhances physical beauty.

Laughter is nature's device for exercising the internal organs and giving us pleasure at the same time.

Beauty of Motherhood.

Edith Rockefeller McCormick, wife of Harold F. McCormick, with Mme. Schumann-Heink and Frederic Schoff, has contributed to a well known magazine an article touching the philosophy of motherhood under the caption "What My Children Mean to

have suffered, or have enjoyed, that we can say, 'I know.' This know-iedge gives us the power to sympathize, to appreciate; it broadens our horizon, makes us more rounded in our development, increases our chances for usefulness and deepens our powers of enjoyment. Why, then, should we not welcome the unfolding of the wonderful new world which comes to us after marriage and received the fulness of the

mother, we find that somothing new is within us, a love so different from any that we have experienced before-a pride, a jealous care, a great, overwhelming joy. All this we could not know before, and how wonderful it is! A bittle soul formed to us to love and to care, for What great confidence God has put in our love and our wisdom to make us such a rift! Life now has a new aspect. No, it is not rore beautifel than it was before, but it is more rounded—our horizon is broader—so much is oven to us.

"But," one says, there is so

much sacrifice in a mother's life; so much she gives up, so much she gives out which is not appreciated, and for which she never receives any

'May I ask what sacrifice is ? Is may I ask what sacrifice is? Is doing what love prompts us to do ever a hardship or a deprivation? Are not the noblest deeds of one's life the deeds prompted by And can love ever be small?

And can love ever be small?

"Looking at it from the narrow standpoint, children broaden our scope, help to make us more our scope, help to make us more our ideal selves; their touch is absolutely necessary for our highest development. But looking at it from the true standpoint, what we may give out of time, strength, thought, to these little beings, we gain back three-fold in the richness of a home with children. with children

"Thus in the capacity of mother e woman of beauty, of talent, of arm, of executive ability, of strong nviction, of artistic temperament high ideals, of broad intelligence of commanding presence, of warm sympathy, of keen perception, of deep feeling, of noble ambition, of loving humanity, finds her greatest

Woman as a Railroad Contractor.

Saskatchewan has a real, live we han railroad contractor. She is a nan railroad contractor. She is at

present grading a few miles east of Regina.
She is Mrs. Bennet, formerly of Chippewa Falls, Wis. For the last two years she has been taking small grading contracts. but this is the first regiment. steading contracts, but this is the first railroad work of importance she has undertaken. The work in hand is an important section of the Maryfield-Bienfait branch of the Canadian Northern, and she has her whole family at the work, her husband also aiding her. band also aiding her.

Mrs. Bennet, whose maiden name was Theresa Rice, was born at Chip-

was Theresa Rice, was born at Chip-pewa Falls, and was graduated from the normal school at La Crosse, Wis. Two years ago doctors advis-ed an outdoor life and a dry cli-mate. She handles with equal fa-cility a scraper or a plough, and talks about "six-foot grades," dumps, scoops, fills and cubic yards of earth as glibly as do most years men about sewing or needlework. Mr and Mrs. Bennet alternately take a day off each week to bake a supply of bread.

Belts in Favor Again

Belts seem to have returned to the highest favor with modistes, if the styles now being put forward are any criterion. Perhaps the world of women at large who have found the princess and Empire styles as a whole becoming and attractive will be loath to see them go, but the modistes, who have by this time certainly succeeded in equipping all the women in the world with several garments in these styles, have about decided that from this time on belts it must be, and belts at on belts it must be, and belts the normal waist line, two. does not mean that the vogue This does not mean that the vogue of the Empire and the princess is over, for at this age of the world a certain amount of independence has been achieved even by the woman of fashion, who for picturesque occasions, at least, insists upon some individual professors were severed. sions, at least, insists upon some individual preference even in the matter of clothes, but there is a decided showing of well-defined waist lines in all the really new models, which seems to mark the fact that the end of the Empire and pincess reign is an affair of no very distant date, at least for the great majority of women.

caption "What My Children mean to caption "What My Children mean to Me."

Writing under the sub-title of "In the Capacity of Mother Woman Finds Her Greatest Glory," Mrs.

McCormick finds the true gratification of life in the dominion of the home, incentive for mobler acts in her maternal love. She says in her maternal love. She says in her maternal love in the most distinctively new models which are not at all plain, of course, but the most distinctively new models have decidedly that effect and carry one's memories back to the fashion books of many years ago. One cannot but imagine, by way of commot but imagine but part:

"It is not until we have experienced a condition that we know. It is only after we ourselves have felt, have suffered, or have enjoyed, that we can say, 'I know.' This knowiedge gives us the power to sympathize, to appreciate; it broadens our horizon, makes us more rounded in our development, increases our chances for usefulness and depens in the whole effect of these something very graceful and charming the property of the parted hair and long curls of the former days when women appeared in these full skirts and trains and over drapertes, plain bodice something very graceful and charming in the whole effect of these styles, but just as certainly they unen. should we not welcome the unfolding of the wonderful new world which comes to us after marriage and received the fulness of the Creator's great gift?

"When we waken to the realization that the baby in our arms is our own, that we have the right, the privilege, the honor to be called nother, we find that something new s within us, a love so different rom any that we have experients

the back of the head

If the moths have begun to eat your carpet, take the tacks out, turn it back one-half yard all around the room, wash the boards with a saturated solution of camphor, putting it on with a paint brush; then lay the carpet back in its proper place, but over it a bowl wring control to put over it a towel wrung out of water camphor, and iron it thoroughly with a red-hot iron, so as to steam it through and through, and this will kill the insects and all their large.

One way of restoring white silk articles that have become yellow in washing is to dip them in tepid, soft water containing to each quart ablespoonful of ammonia w tablespoonful and a few drops of blueing them out, and if still vellow them out, and if still yellow, as little more blueing to the wuntil they are fully restored. Hin the shade to partially dry press with a hot iron between folds of cotton while still camp.

A cup of coffee may be made very A cup of coffee may be made very nourishing if a well-beaten egg is stirred into it and a little cream added. Mix together the sugar, egg and cream, then pour in the hot coffee gradually, whipping it with a silver fork. Taken in this way the coffee is almost as good as a meal to an invalid. to an invalid. finest of manicure acids

The made by putting a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of warm water. This removes most stains from fingers and nails and loosens cuticle more satisfactory than can be done by the use of a sharp instrument The juice of a lemon taken in hot

The juice of a lemon taken in hot water on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective, and for stout women is better than any anti-fat medicine ever invented.

Kerosene is an excellent window cleanser. Moisten a woollen cloth with it and rub the glass clean. Polith with a piece of chemoid.

ish with a piece of chamois.

Tasty Recipes.

CREOLE CHICKEN

Cook four tablespoonfuls of butter Cook four tablespoonfuls of butter with one half shallot, finely chopped, five minutes, stirring constantly. Onion may be used if shallot is not at hand. Add five tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well browned; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three-fourths of a cupful each of chicken stock and stawed and strained towards Brigar stewed and strained tomatoes. Bring to the boiling-point, season with to the boiling-point, season with one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one half teaspoonful of salt and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of paprika. add one and one half cupful of cooked chickes or fowl cut in small cubes, and let, stand ten or fifteen cubes, and let stand ten or fifteen e top of the double minutes in the top of the double boiler, that the meat may absorb some of the sauce.—Fannie Merritt Farmer, in Woman's Home panion for September.

TOMATO TOAST.

Two tomatoes, two eggs, ounce of butter, one ounce of ham a slice of onion, pepper and to taste. Six small rounds of to taste. to taste. Six small rounds of but-tered toast. Wipe and chop the tomatoes. Mince the onion and ham, and cook them with the but-ter in a saucepan about ten minutes, remove from the fire to add the-beaten egg, stir over the fire till it is set, then serve on the toast.

POTATO CROQUETTES.

Season hot mashed potatoes with Season not massed potatoes with salt and pepper, a little nutmeg; beat to a cream, with a tablespoonful of melted butter and ten drops of onion juice to every pint of potatoes add one beaten ever wolk. tatoes; add one beaten egg yolk and a tablespoonful of chopped pars-ley. Roll into small balls, dip in egg and milk, coat them with brea crumbs and fry in hot fat.

BAKED TONGUE.

Wash a fresh tongue, put it in a saucepan with some carrots, turnips, a celery root, salt and plenty of water; boil it, removing the scum as it rises. When soft, take it scum as it rises. When soft, take it out of the pan and skin it, cut up an onion and a little lemon peel, brown them in bacon fat, make holes in the tongue and fill them with the mixture, return it to the saucepan with part of the liquor in which it was boiled, and steam it for a few minutes, then place it in a baking dish, mix half a pint of cream with some of the liquor, baste the with some of the liquor, baste the tongue with it and bake it a nice Cut in slices, cover the sauce and serve

SWEET POTATOES WITH CREAM

Wash and boil four large obtatoes. When done scrape kin, cut into quarters as Wash and boil four large sweet potatoes. When done scrape off the skin, cut into quarters and put them in a saucepan with one heaping tablespoonful of butter, a dush of salt and pepper, a tablespoorful of sugar and a cupful of rich cream. Cover closely and stand at the side of the fire for fifteen minutes.

VOLAU-VENT.

Take one and one-half cupful of cold boiled chicken cut into dice,

drain a cupful of canned peas and cook until tender in a little chicken stock. Cook together two table-spoonfuls each of butter and flour; add half a cupful each of cream and chicken stock, half a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of onion juice and a dash of cayenne and stir until it boils smooth. Add a teaspoonful each of chopped parsley and lemon juice and the chicken and peas. Line a shallow dish of puff paste, cutting the cover a little large, and bake. the cover a little large, and bake. Slip the shell from the baking dish, with the mixture, lay the cover

What is Worn in London

Velvet More Handsome Than Ever-Wide Satin Scarves, Fur-Trimmed Worn With Afternoon Gowns.

London, Nov. 1 .- We are certain-

London, Nov. 1.—We are certainly in a time of transition. After being singularly favored for the last two years by the most beautiful and universally becoming fashions that have graced the female form divine for the last hundred years we are now thereteed by the restless. are now threatened by the restless less of the dressmakers and design ers, to whom change is as breath of their nostrils, wi with manner of absolutely barbarous in-novations, lines twisted awry, dra-peries in the wrong place, and meanbows and buttons and trimmings dumped anywhere, any place being good enough so long as it is one which should not be chosen. one which should not be chosen. Thus we have come to the running-string around the knees or ankles ending in a large bow at the back, which flaps like a spatchcocked chicken from one side to the other as the wearer tries to walk it spite of the running string. Thus, tee of the running-string. Thus, are we threatened with sleeves too. are we threatened with sleeves of thick material fitting close to the upper arm and the fore arm, but with a gap round the elbow filled in with a hanging puff of transpa-rent chiffon. These and many other of the novelties I have seen makes are monstrosities which will last; for women, both here and last; for women, both here and in Paris, are learning every day to be more and more independent in their dealings with their dressemakers, and they no longer "shut their eyes and open their mouths" to swallow with docility whatever may be ordained by those would-be autocrats This is being more and more recog nise in Paris, where the big houses know that, no matter what designs and models they declare to be the fashion for the autumn and winter, no great novelty can be definitely expedienced. ter, no great novelty can be definitely considered as launched until the leaders of fashion, such as the Comtesse Greffulhe, Madame Henri Comtesse Greffulhe, Madame Henri Letellier or Baronne Henri de Roths-child (to name but a few of the prominent "dressers" of Paris) have returned from the country and approved of such novelties by per-sonal selection. It is said that all sonal selection. It is said that all the best dressed women are refusing

only they are properly handled. Eclecticism and individuality have so greatly developed among us of late years, that they were bound to be reflected in our dress, which, if properly understood, reflects in a subtle way a woman's personality and character. One will never find, either here or in Paris, Vienna either here or in Paris, Vienna, or wherever dress is considered of ca-pital importance, that any woman has achieved a reputation for dress-ing beautifully who has blindly fol-lowed the dictates of her dressmaker. The existence of the dressmaker dreends on changer if feshions did depends on change; if fashions did not constantly change it would spell ruin to those who depend on ruin to those who depend on continually throwing some new and gaudy fly over the nose of the feminine fish who seldom fail to rise to the bait. This is excellent for the greatest good to the greatest number, which is said to be the basis of sound political conomy; but the women who makes a reputation basis of sound political economy; but the woman who makes a reputation for fine dressing in the best sense of the term is the woman who never adopts a fashion because it is new, but because she sees how it will or can be adapted to enhance her own beauty. But if there are monstrous-ly ugly designs, there are also many ly ugly designs, there are also many exquisite ones; and the wise buyer will see that she gets the latter and avoids the former, in spite of all the arguments of the sellers, who will naturally prefer to get off their hands the exaggerated novelties which they know quite well will not remain long in favor.

the best dressed women are refusing flatly to give up the long simple lines which have set off their beau-ty so successfully for more than two years; but so long as they are left the close-fitting four reau as the base of all dress schemes they are willing to accept draperies thereon, if only they are properly hendled

The velvets are more beautiful than ever this year and also more popular. Their silky sheen, depth of coloring and softness have never of coloring and softness have never been surpassed, and are seen to won-derful advantage in the present-day fashiors with their sweeping lines. Velvet in the new fashionable shade called "Vendange," which is a beau-tiful deep Burgundy with rosy lights playing on the surface, was adopted to make a handsome gown lights playing on the surface, was adopted to make a handsome gown seen a day or two ago. It was Princess in shape, close-fitting, long and full round the feet, for though all walking dresses are cut very short, the afternoon models still retain their grace and majesty of "tail." A band of skunk bordered the hem of the gown all round, and a tunic effect was given by the added panels at each side, which merge into the back rather high up above the waist line, and were marked along the lower edge by a wide band of silk embroidery. A plece of similar embroidery cut the froit panel horizontally, and another one gave a bolero effect to the, bodice, for a band of it encircled the figure, the fulness of the velvet above being drawn into the embroidered band in thinest folds under a large oval ornament of olivines set in



dull silver. The lower part of the sleeves was also of the silk emproidery, divided from the velvet uppe dery, divided from the velvet upper sleeve by a band of skunk at the elbow which added to the mediaeval suggestion of the dress. A tray guimpe and neckband of spotted net gave the necessary relief of white to the throat, and the toque was of the same "Vendange" velvet as the dress, the velvet very much drapped. the same "Vendange" velvet as the dress, the velvet very much draped, and held across the front by a band of skunk and a white osprey. To complete this charming toilette them was a wide scarf of satin charmeuse of the same color as the velvet, index with chiffon of "Vendange" shot with gold, and bordered all round with a band of skunk. Nothing makes a more delightful addition to a more delightful addition to makes a more delightful addition to a toilette at this time of year than one of these wide fur-trimmed scarves in satin or panne. One needs some kind of extra wrap even with a vel-vet dress; yet it is still too warm for heavy furs, and a cloth coat is not "dressed" enough to accompany a smart, velvet afternoon frock. The a smart velvet afternoon frock scarf meets the afficulty in every way. It is far warmer than it ap-pears, it is exquisite to look at, it ends itself to being draped in all manner of ways, and adds a grace and poetry to the simplest toilette as well as to the most gorgeous cra-

NOT AGAINST HIS WILL.

Some years ago there lived Perth, Scotland, a not very soler man, known as Jamie. One night at acquaintance found Jamie lying at the foot of his stairs. "Is that you, Jamie?" asked the callert "Ay it's me!" replied Jamie, in a tone of resignation. "Have you to'e. of resignation. "Have you fa'en doon the stairs?" was the next question. "Ay, I fell doon, but I was comin' doon, whether or no!"

WHEREIN THEY DIFFER

(From Judge's Library.) First Shining Light (in the colored church)—Ah don't believe in callin' dis heah society de Ladies' Auxliary, Dat's imitatin' de white folks.

Second Shining Light-Den wot will we call it?

First Shining Light—Well, wot's de mattah wid callin' it de "Colored Supplement?"

"Who was it!" shouted the suffragist leader, "who was it that did the most to elevate woman?"

A little chap blinked his eyes, and drawled: "Why, the man that invented those high French heels." drawled: "Why, the man that i vented those high French heels."

And then the meeting adjourned

DISFIGURING, TORTUR-ING SKIN TROUBLE.

Ointments—The Blood Must be Purified.

distress, telling that your blood is impure or weak. You cannot cure eczema and other skin troubles with ointments and outward applications. These things may give temporary relief, but cannot cure, because the trouble is rooted in the blood and can only be removed by purifying and enriching the blood. Dr. Williams' Fink Pills speedily cure skin troubles because they enrich, purify and build up the impoverished blood that caused the trouble. As they feed and cleanse the blood the skin grows fair, the bloom of health returns and new strength is found. No turns and new strength is found. No other medicine has ever had such wonderful results in curing all diseases due to bad blood. Miss Elizabeth Gillis, Kensington, P.E.I., says:

"Words can hardly express how
grateful I feel for what Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills have done for me. For
seven years before I began their use
I was troubled with salt rheum. My hands and arms were nearly always nands and arms were nearly always a mass of torturing cracks abd sores I tried several doctors and spent a great deal of money without getting any benefit. Indeed my hands seemed to be getting worse all the time. Finally my brother persuaded me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I am hanny to say they have and I am happy to say they have completely cured me. I used in all seven boxes and I would not be without them in a case of this kind if they cost five dollars a box instead of fifty cents. I hope my experience will be of benefit to some other sufferer from skin trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co... Brockville, Ont.

ed Supplement?"

HE WASN'T TWINS.

"My friend Woollen—William Wesley Woollen," said Speaker Cannon, was starting on a trip to Europe. He needed a steamer rug in a huarry and telephoned for one to be sent to his house. The clerk took the order, but couldn't understand the name.

"Spell it out," he said, 'and I'll write it down."

"So Woollen started.

"Yes,' said the slerk

"Yes,' said the slerk

"Mr. P. McGuinness, Lisseggerton, Clones, recently found in the thatched roof of his house an ancient smills box of peculiar shape and design. the ornamentation and inscription showing that it was designed as a rouvenir of the victories of Frederick Heroscovenies and the seven years' war in 1763. The box, which was oblong in shape, with rounded edges, measures 61-2 inches in length, admost 2 inches in breadth, and 11-4 in depth. The sides are of silvered copper, and the lid and bottom of silvered copper, and the sides are of silvered copper, and the lid and bottom of silvered brass. On the lid is a relief figure of King Frederick in full military uniform, while a hand stretching from the clouds is about to place a crown of bay leaves on his head. Underneath is inscribed "Fredericus Magnus Borussorum Rex." On the bottom are represented twelve battles in which Frederick was victorious, with inscriptions, one of which the side is scratched "Mark Fudd. Penzance, 1764." It appears that some military were quartered in Liseggerton, in the 18th century and American."

In a recent discussion of illetera-

HER BEST FRIEND.

Practical Plumbe
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Jobbing Pro Lawre PLAS necessor to John I in and Ornamen kinds promptly a 15 Paris Street

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Mall, 92 St. Monday of the meets last Rev. Chaplair Shane, P.P.: Kavanagh, K. dent, Mr. J.

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HOMESTEA

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Cannot be Cured by Salves and

A blemished skin irritating sores, pimples, eczema, salt rheum and other skin disorders are all signals of distress, telling that your blood is

Interesting Find.

plans:

(1) At least support and suitive such year for the (2) If the farther is deed of the father is deed to deader resides us within the father is deed to the father is deed to the father within the father (8) If the net residence us owned by him in homestead the residence may be residence. dence upon said Six months' mtion to apply Deputy Minist N.B.—Unauthor this advertisement for. Heart Tro

Through one can majority of the pe some form of hear

The system becheart palpitates, dizzy spells, a sm clammy hands arbreath, sensation rush of blood to the Wherever there weak hearts Milbu Pills will be found ++++++ Heart Trouble Cured.

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heart trouble, wea
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friend advised me
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BEST FRIEND.

it !" shouted the sufwho was it that did levate won p blinked his eyes, and hy, the man that i high French heels." he meeting adjourned.

ING, TORTUR-KIN TROUBLE.

ured by Salves and -The Blood Must Purified.

skin irritating sores skin irritating sores, a, salt rheum and others are all signals of g that your blood is ak. You cannot cure her skin troubles with outward applications, any give temporary reot cure, because the ted in the blood and removed by purifying the blood. Dr. Williss peedidly cure skin. lls speedily cure strength is found. No has ever had such ts in curing all disand blood. Miss Eliza-sington, P.E.I., 'says: hardly express how or what Dr. Williams' e done for me. For ore I began their use

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e sold by all medicine be sent by mail at 50 six boxes for \$2.50 liams' Medicine Co...

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rgative.—Parmelee's are so compounded n both the stomach so that they act alimentary and ex-They are not drash, but mildly purpleasure of taking lied by the gratify-roduce. Compoundable substances, the afford relief with-

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Manufacturers of the Famous D. H. W. Brands Caramels and Everton Toffee. Banquets, Wedding Suppers, etc. Personal attention. PHONE TIAIN 5301

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS ANY even numbered section of Donassion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26,
sor reserved, may be homesteeded by
any person who is the sole head of a
family, or any male over 18 years of
age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.
Entry must be made personally at
the local land office for the district
in which the land is situated.
Entry by proxy may, however, be

Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the latter, mother, son, daughter, bro-ther or sister of an intending home-

The homest-ader is required to per-erm the conditions connected there-rith under one of the following

(1) At least six months residence upon and suitivation of the land in such year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, it for this father is deceased) of the home-steader resides upon a farm in the steintry of the land entered for, the settlement of the settlement or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of he's knowledge upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of he's knowledge may be natisfied by residence upon said land.

Six months' motice in wwiting there is the settlement of both the settlement of his boy.

At the settlement of his home upon said land.

Deminion Lands at Ottawa of itention to apply for patent.

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

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

Heart Trouble Cured.

majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold elammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliott, Angus, Ont., writes:

"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit found in the property of the property of

The Waters of Trembling.

"Have you come out to enjoy the moon, Santos?" he said. "It is full moon, and your poetical soul can well revel in such a scene."

I had no mind to talk of moonlight and starlight with a human soul before me wrestling with I knew not what, so I walked up to him.

There was no veiling it. It was in his eyes and had been in his voice. He laid a hand on my shoul-

"For a week I have lived a hell on earth, Santos." he said. "That

I bowed my head but did not

looked at the senor's pale face

and the heart in me went out

guish in the senor.

ter.

was drawn

meet this mysterious unknown ar

Presently intense darkness desce

ed on us; but still I did not pro-pose going indoors. Some instinct told me that such was rot his

And then-all along the horizon be

And then—all along the horizon behind the cabana came a faint glimmer of light; brighter and brighter it grew, and what was first a delicate pearl became a rosy flush and then deep crimson. A sweet, fresh breeze blew over the land; so must sin and sorrow flee before the Eternal Light. The master's pale face was drawn and because his over

nal Light. The master's pale face was drawn and haggard, his eyes were sunk in his head. But as he

turned to me I knew he had lost forever that reckless, daredevil spirit which had so often looked out on me from his dark eyes, marring

Together we went in the house, passing softly through the living-room, where slept the boy on the lounge. One arm was flung back above his head, the other hung carclessly over the side of his bed. I have said he was beautiful, with a fair, radiant, boyish beauty in which was much strength; and as I glazed the beauty in the content of the beautiful was much strength; and as I glazed the beautiful was much strength; and as I glazed the beautiful was much strength; and as I glazed the beautiful was much strength; and as I glazed the beautiful was such at the strength of the strength of

ed at him in passing and marked the screen purity of his brow, the warm flush of sleep on his cheeks, I thought I had rever seen a more

lovable face in one so young One look the master gave a grave sad look-then be entered his room and closed and locked door.

To Regulate

the Bowels

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

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

and constipation.

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

their otherwise clear depths.
"I am very weary," he "I am very weary," he said, would fain rest for a while."

Together we went in the house

speak.
"I told you I had a dark and mys-

him.
"You are in trouble, sen

(Georgina Pell Curtis, in Rosary Magazine.)

(Concluded.)

It was one spring morning like that day when I first saw the senor, whan all Nature was awakening with renewed and unconquered life. Inside the cabana the master slept; but I was up early, and having made the fire and put the kettle on to boil, I went out in the garden to pick some order. tie on to boil, I went out in the garden to pick some early spring flowers to put on the breakfast **a-ble, and as I bent over the flowerbed I heard a sound that made me turn my head.

The eastern sun had not yet appeared over the cliff; but its beams sent a golden glow all across sky, and there, standing above the cabana on the extreme edge of the cliff, silhouetted against the warm radiance of the eastern horizon, was the tall figure of a boy of about fif-teen, and as I looked my wonder grew, for indeed he was fair and beautiful. Even as I turned and was about to speak, he seemed to catch sight of the steps in the rock catch sight of the steps in the rock that led down to the plateau; for, swift and sure-footed as a young deer, he began flying down the steep descent. Was he of mortal ken, or was this the winged Mercury, or, perchance, Endymion, the youthful hunter from Mount Latmos?

In a moment he was by my side. No spirit this, no hero of mythology, but pure flesh and blood, instinct with health and life. The

stinct with health and life laughing blue eyes were smiling into mine and a voice like a flute greeted

"Upon my word," he said, "this is the most wonderful place. W— this morning at five o'clock, and took the trail over the mounand took the trail over the mountain to F—; but just below here my burro went lame, and I had to lead him up the rest of the way. What to do was a problem when, lo! I beheld smoke ascending from below the cliff, and walking forward to investigate, I found this enchanter the Careford of Allah ! I'm ed spot—this Garden of Allah! I'm not sure even now but that I am

dream. senor." I answered. "No dream, senor," I answered.
"My master took this poor adobe, and made it look as you see, and I, Santos, work for him."

The boy's clear eyes moved quick-ly from one spot to another, and I saw that the charm of our little corner of the great world had laid hold of him, as it had enthralled

me.
"It's glorious," he said, "and your master, Santos—where is he?"

As if in answer to the question, the house door opened and the master emerged, a cool figure all in

Quickly, and with simple grace the

Quickly, and with simple grace the boy stepped forward.

"I claim your hospitality, sir," he said. "Your man, Santos, has just heard my tale." And then he proceeded to repeat what he had just told me. So strange it was! For the master seemed turned to stone. He neither moved nor spoke; but gazed at the frank, open face of the boy almost, with horror. ov almost with horror

air seemed to grow warm nill; the youth paused in his speech hesitated and drew back—then half

turned to me.
"If you can lend me a fresh burro—' he began. Then, with a ro—' he began. Then, with mighty effort, the senor seemed recover himself and stepped

'Pardor, me," he said-and now he was smiling, his most winning and fascinating smile—"I was so taken by surprise; but you are welcome, most welcome. Santos is skilled in most welcome. Santos is skilled in doctoring all live stock; he will take care of your burro, and you must stay with us a few days before you proceed on your way.

I remember that morning meal, senor; the master was the gayest of the gay; so witty he was, so brilliant; as to the boy. I soon found to be a green wind, and that he had

liant; as to the boy, I soon found he had a rare mind, and that he had travelled and seen the world. His sensibilities were fine and delicate, not like the clods of boys I had known whose minds soared but a little way above the earth, and for whom cock fights and craps made a world.

known whose minds soared but a little way above the earth, and for whom cock fights and craps made a world.

"If you had a piano," said 'the boy, "I would play for you."

"You love music?" asked the master.

And then I moved into the kitchen and lost the answer, but presently when they went out on the gallery, I heard the youth singing in a way that left mader a cloudless between the Living-room and the kitchen open I busied myself at my morning tasks and when, three hours later, the master energed from his room, our guest had no suspicion of that all night conflict on the plateau that now shone so fair under a cloudless blue sky. And then I moved into the kitchen and lost the answer, but presently when they went out on the gallery. I heard the youth singing in a way that left no doubt of his musical

that left no doss gifts.

The three days passed into a week. The young senor's burro had been quite seriously lamed; but he seemed well contented to stay, and meanwhile our quiet life was completely metamorphosed. The master little and pode over

seemed well contented to stay, and meanwhile our quiet life was completely metamorphosed. The master came out of solitude and rode over the mountain and through the canyon with his guest, the boy mounted on my own burro; and then the day came when his own animal was well, and on the morrow he would depart, for his mother, he said, was waiting for him in San Antonio. He must ride to T—, where he would take the train southward.

That night I had retired early, and I must have slept for four or five hours when I awoke with a start, conscious of some oppressive stillness in the air—some whispering, as if the blessed saints had spoken to me in my sleep of coming evil.

Hastily I arose and slipped on my clothes, and so out of the kitchen door I walked and around the side of the low, wide cabana, and somehow it was ne surprise to see the master walking up and down the plateau, and there was that in the carriage of his proud head, the quick, impatient swing of his walk, that told me I saw before me a, man lighting one of the decisive lattle-of life I hesitated—should I could decide the master had seen my, and

The master's farewell was quiet and marily, that of the youth was touched with the magic of a dawning hero-worship for the senor.

I will come again," he said. The boyish voice was as music to my old cars, and long I watched him down the left slope of the canyon, till just at the bend in the mountain trail, he turned and waved his cap in one last farewell.

III.

I wish my story could come to an I was marked in the master holding that fateful book in his hands, and outside the howling of the wind in the gathering dusk. With him thought, and action were always simultaneous and ra-

I wish my story could come to an end now, senor; but, alas! my tale is not yet told.

As I turned down the rocky descent that led to the plateau below, the sun went behind a heavy cloud, and simultaneously a chill wind blew across the canyon. I glanced at the sky. Yes, undoubtedly, a storm was coming: but it might blow for two days before the rain came. I was used to the spring rains and freshets of our Southern climates; they usually lasted three days, during which the river would become very much swollen, and often overflow its banks. Once, ten years earlier, there had been a tremendous storm that turned into a flood, when the Padre Paul, and his ward, little Conchita, had nearly lost their lives; but storms of such magnitude were rare.

The master was very quiet, that on earth, Santos. he said. That boy! he has twined himself round and round my heart. I love him as I never thought I could love again. I look in his clear eyes and see my own lost innocent youth. He knows the world, and yet he is singularly pure." magnitude were rare.

The master was very quiet that day and kept indoors, as the weather was too chill and bleak to sit on the gallery or plateau. As for me, I busied myself with my usual

"I told you I had a dark and mysterious past, Santos," continued the master: "that he spirit of evil and the spirit of light warred within me. To-night all the legions of hell are let loose; for that boy recalls a part of myself I would fain forget—a past that the spirit of light tells me must be trampled on now and forever."

I looked at the senor's pale free tasks.

It was about five o'clock, and I had commenced my preparations for the evening meal, and was thinking how silent the house was without a sound of the boyish voice that had sound of the boyish voice that had enlivened it for over a week, when a sudden exclamation; from the living-room startled me. Something in the tone of the senor's voice showed that there was trouble, so I was in the room in an instant. What had and bowed head. Oh, the anguish and despair in his voice! that there the room i kappened? He stoom is the stoom in the sto

stood near the lounge, which He stood near the lounge, which he had pulled partly away from the wall, in his hand a book, on his face an expression that held me rooted to the spot.

"Santos," he said slowly, and every word was an effort, "this book must belong to the boy."

I drew nearer, Only a book! Then I found my toerne.

"God is good, senor," was all I could say.
"It is a straw to a drowning man, Santos," he said. "Flesh and blood are strong, and then when we seem about to yield to temptations. He sends an angel of deliverance. Stay here with me, Santos."
Back and forth we walked, master and man. I, the poor Mexican servant, and he with his mighty intellect, fit to sit down with the great ones of earth; but in sorrow it the heart and rot the mind and the heart in me went out to

I drow nearer. Only a book! Then I found my tongue.

"Yes," I said. "It is the young senor's book. He was reading it one afternoon when you were asleep. He told me it belonged to his mother and that he was so fond of it he had brought it with him on the journey to W—. He told me his within the layed it as much as he did." journey to W—. He told me h mother loved it as much as he did I was not prepared for the effect of these words on the senor; the

gusa in the senor.

The moon sank to rest, and the stars paled. A chill breeze sprang up, and for a moment I went within, and came back with a warm blanket to wrap around the master. He was shivering then like a child of these words on the senor: the book fell from his fatzds.
"His mother!" he said. "His mother! Oh, my boy—my son!"
His voice was harsh, as of one who constrolled himself with a

mighty effort. In utter bewilder ment I picked up the book. On the ment I picked up the book. Or the fly-leaf was written: "Mary from Philip," and the date sixteen years ago. I turned the leaves to the ti-tle-page, but here was no solution The book was "Green Fire," by Fiona Macleod, a name I had never

"Santos," he said, "it is time 1 explained myself. That night on the explained myself. That night on the plateau I suspected this boy was my. son. Something he had said the evening before made me feel almost certain of it. The conflict in my mind was, whether I should or should not follow the matter conclusion and make sure. My final decision that night was that I was not yet worthy to seek my wife again; but this book, and what you tell me, shows me I can go to her now without fear. to seek my wife

now without fear.

'I found this book on the floor,' he continued: 'the boy must have dropped it and forgotten it. When I opened it, all the past came back to me—that past I can never forget.' As he spoke he took the bbok from my hand, and opened it.

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again with intense and beautiful life."

And so it was, senor. The past to him was as real as the present. He lived it in his own happier days, and among the men and women of bygone centuries. That it was, I think, which kept him from ever feeling lonely in our isolated mountain fastness.

I remembered some words of his that I had heard him say one evening to the young senor, the boy whom I could hardly yet understand was his son.

"Life," he said, "is a human chess board. Men and women come and go. But some of them become immortal, and some we learn to love excellently well. Out of the dim past there are figures that to me can rever appear as dead and gone. I have read of them, and mused upon them, until I know and love each oue."

"Who are they?" the young senor

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The boy threw up his hands and laughed.

"Oh!" he said, "what an uncom-limited pills and said that lew me-dictions and harder and known send and his maker smiled as he maked, and the masker smiled as he maker smiled as he maked and stomach roubles. Hotelie in the maker smiled as he maked and stomach roubles. Hotelie in the maker smiled as he maked and stomach ro

ny old ears, and long I watched im down the left slope of the canon, till just at the bend in the nountain trail, he turned and wavel his cap in one last farewell.

III.

I wish my story could come to an end now, senor, but, alas! my tale so not yet told. again.

Santos," he said, "I have work for you to do cantos, he said. 'I have work for you to do. To-morrow, early, I want you to go to F-and take the train to San Antonio. Go to the address I will give you, and take this ring and book to the boy and his mother. this ring and book to the boy and his mother. Ask them if I shall come to them." He drew a handsome signet ring from his finger as he spoke and handed it to me. "My wife will know that ring," he said, "and the boy? Well, I think he loves me already. It was no chance brought him here."

We sat and talked some time longer. How proud I was that he had chosen me as his emissary. Soon there must be a happy ending to these years of sorrow.

I was up at daybreak, and having prepared our morning meal, was ready to start by seven o'clock. The dear master walked with me a little way down the mountain trail, I on my burro, he on foot. "I trust you, Santos," he said, "I have had proof of your wisdom and good judgment, so I leave everything to you." Flore of your wisdom and good judgr so I leave everything to you." he bade me adieu, and at the he backe me adieu, and at the same spot on the slope of the canyon where the boy had waved farewell to me. I also turned. The master stood, motionless as a statue, his noble head outlined against the northern sky. So must I ever remember him, senor—a strong soul who had won good out of infinite evil and pain.

I reached San Antonio at two o'clock that afternoon and went at once to the hotel the master had named, only to be told that the young senor and his mother had left for the North that morning. reached San Antonio at

What was to be done? In my dis-What was to be done? In my disappointment and perplexity I considered—then my decision was made. They would reach St. Louis early the next morning, and I found it was their intention to stop there for two days and then proceed castward. By starting fer home at once I could reach the canyon at ten o'clock, and if the master suid so, I could go on to W—and send a telegram that would intercept them.

I hastened to the railroad station and caught a train for F—, which and caught a train for F——, which I reached at seven o'clock. Getting my burro from the hostelry, I startmy burro from the noscory, ed on my ride to the canyon. which had been threa-

The storm, which had been threatening for days, was now breaking over the country in all its fury. I had not ridden for an hour when I saw that there was an unusual disturbance of the elements. The first part of my ride across the voltage. part of my ride across the valle was comparatively easy, but at eight o'clock I turned out of the valley and entered on the long, narrow road through the wind-swept canyon. This passage, bounded on each side by high cliffs, acted as a regular corduit for the winds. regular conduit for the wind rain also now began to fall intor-rents, and it was all I could do to keep my seat and guide my burro
I had still two miles through the
canyon before I struck the mountain
trail. At all times a steep and
difficult ascent, it would now be
ten times more so.

But reach the master I must. The mere thought of him alone on narrow plateau overhanging mountain precipice spurred me to fresh effort.

I glarcrked the according to the book from the warm was part one.

As he spoke he took the book from my hand, and opened it.

There are words here," he said, "that will tell you my past, and my inward thoughts as nothing else to the beautiful voice had regained its natural tone.

Turning the pages, he found what he wanted and began to read- His beautiful voice had regained its natural tone.

"In heart and brain that old world lived anew. All that was fair and tragically beautiful was forever undergoing in his mind a markel to the according to the cover undergoing in his mind a markel to the strength of the mountains die, through darkness indescribable and in the face of wind and rain that was like a tormado and a flood. Then, far off, I heard the rumbling of thunder. Another hour and we were half-way up the mountain when a furious storm of thunder and lightning was added to the already overcharged elements. I had so far proceeded with example to the already overcharged elements. was remote and bygone, and crowned with oblivious dust, became alive dwith oblivious dust, became alive again with intense and beautiful life.'

And so it was, senor. The past to him was as real as the present. He lived it in his own happier days, out wildly with the instinct of self-

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side. Only a miracle had preserved me from the same death, senor. For a moment 1 lay like one stummed, then 1 arose, strong in the determination to proceed; the rest of my journey must be made on foot. And so it was, senor. Most of the way groping on my knees, with torn garments that were drenched to the skin, and with bleeding hands and feet, I fought my way to the summit of the canyon. A flash of lightning showed me the straight, mit of the canyon. A flash of lightning showed me the straight, level path that led across from the spot where I was crouching or the ground to the edge of the cliff, one hundred feet distant, where was the path that led down to the cabena. To stand up in that wind was impossible; besides, the full force of it was behind me, and might blow me was behind me, and might blow me over the cliff. if I tried to walk. over the chit. If I tried to walk, I must continue, therefore, to creep. For full fifty feet I felt my way along the ground—and then simultaneously there was a crash of thunder overhead and a deep rumbling under foot. The earth seemed to rock like a gigantic cradle, and there was a noise as if the whole

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remarkable career as a medical adviser and wrote to him explaining my case In a few days I received an encouraging

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wo months.

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preservation. I grasped the friendly branch of a tree. Above the thunder of the elements I heard my burro go crashing down the mountainside. Only a miracle had preserved

Yours sincerely, ANNIE McDONALD.

there was a noise as if the whole mountain were crumbling Was it some peculiar action of the

Was it some peculiar action of the earthquake that caused the lightning which followed to continue, flash after flash, for fully two minutes? Sometimes, senor, even sixty seconds can be an eternity of time. In that vivid and blinding light, which lit up the valley and canyon with an urthly brightness, I beheld a maccent sight. The Waters of Trembling had become the Waters of Trembling had become the vast col-The first ters of Destruction. In a vithey were thrown upward, thirty feet in the air; and I knew by the sound that in their backward leap they were falling down the cliff on our cabana. All danger to myself was forgotten. With a cry I arose to my the tour the test of the control of our cabana. All danger to myself was forgotten. With a cry I arose to my feet and dashed forward. The master was there, under that avalanche. Surely I heard his voice calling me above the storm.

The next moment the wind had taken me like a ball and lifted me off my feet—ther. I struck something. I know not what, and all was oblivion.

Did he escape, you ask, the mas-ter I loved so well, and would have died to save? Alas, no senor. That terrible descent of the Waters Trembling swept down on our plateau, bearing house and all in it over the cliffs to the valley three over the cliffs to the valley three hundred feet below. Thence its course led onward to the waters of the Guadalupe, which became a ranging torrent for days to come. When the storm was over the Waters of Trembling had vanished. Thirty care sever and they have years ago, senor, and they have never come back! If you climb the mountain you can look down in the empty crater that once held them.

And the dear master? Fiv down the river we found all y up down the five we found all was mortal of him. We brought, him to the church and Padre Paul sang the Requiem Mass; then we buried him on the hillside where all the breezes blow.

That is all, senor. I sent the ring and the book to his son, and his wife wrote me, and would have had me live with them, but I was too old to leave my own country that I love so well. You think the title of the book

You think the title of the strange, you say, and that both fire and water worked the master's destruction. Ah! senor, look not at it that way. I grant you he passed through them both—the fires of a sinful and worldly life—of temptations at last conquered; and after that the Waters of Trembling. But what the Waters of Trembang. But what says the sweet singer, David, in one of his psalms, ser.or? "We passed through fire and wa-ter, and then Thou didst bring us forth into a wealthy place." Mrs. Herman
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909

DR. AKED AND THE MINISTRY.

Although we do not consign anonymous correspondence to the wastebasket too readily, before we are morally of the author. yet we are not always angry with any matter of that kind we may happen to receive. And so, we are grateful for the contribution sent us which recalls something Dr. Aked (preacher in the employ of John D. Rockefeller) said concerning candidates to the Protestant ministry, in general, and to the Baptist ministry, in particular. As our retiring correspondent remarks, it is because Dr. Aked sees no vocation truly socalled in the work of a Baptist preacher that he spoke as he once did. For, according to the Rockefellerian divine, if proper candidates are not offering themselves for the pulpit, it is because the pay is poor In other words, Baptist ministers do not believe in facing the stern world as does the Franciscan Father, for instance. They could not think of going into foreign missionary work, as do thousands of priests, who journey to the alien shore and dwell in a strange land entirely dependent upon Providence for food and raim-Furthermore, as the divine principles of a calling from God does not thoroughly enter the candidate's soul, in the vast majority of cases, he cannot see why he should squan der his education, on the poorly pay ing pulpit, when lucrative work awaits him, perhaps, in the purely professional field. Not that earnest uls are not four candidates for the Baptist ministry; but such is the system under which they have to work, and such their secular embarrassments of wife and family, that the question of vocation is entirely swallowed up in the philosophy of bread and butter.

Notwithstanding zeal, courage, ability, and willingness, there are thousand phases of work, in which the Catholic priests, monks, and nuns may engage, and with which a married Protestant clergy can but have little to do. We have the institutions; our nurs and monks get no personal salary, and the nine of our priests live on merely a pittance; because all are convinced that God has called them to their work, and because they have willing ly given up the joys and shadows of sake. Two or three gainless poetalready said, here in Montreal, that the priesthood gets what is left afbeen cared for, from among our Catholic College graduates. That is a lie, and the fact that the fellows es say the contrary makes it

as a rule, and it is the Light of their heavenly caller that leads hem on, the Voice of their God-given vocation that they hear and obey. We understand that when the pulpit becomes simply a professional career that the bigger the salary, the bigger are the chances for a more comclergyman. Thus, when petent given pulpit pays a high stipend, the scholar is often accepted in lieu and place of the "orthodox" pious clergyman. Even infidels may occupy so-called Christian pulpits, ideals as they are in some fashionable congregations. The old Church was wise when, from the beginning, she ruled that her clergy be celibate Outsiders may not understand, yet did they feel what a vocation is, a true, strong vocation, all objectionmaking should cease.

THE WALDENSES OF ITALY.

A subscriber has called our attenion to the utterances of Reverend Alberto Klot, in Stevenson Hall Emmanuel Church, a few days ago, and before some Congregational Church ministers and people. Reverend Klot is certainly a born optimist, for he is pleased with the progress the Waldenses , his brethren, have made in Italy. After several centuries they now number three or four thousand, and what is better, the three or four thousand may soon become o infidels. wants money propaganda at home, and so he chose a good place to talk about the Romish Church. It appears that if Alberto Klot does not get a few Congregational dollars, all Italy is doomed to irreligion! He further more tells us through the Gazette. that the Waldenses have welcomed a few renegade priests to their meeting houses, and that, happily, their health has been able to hold under the strain. Of course, while he is afraid Italy is going over to infidelity, he slyly seems to be pleased that it is, just because Christ and his one true, infallible Church may witness the defection. We are glad that we do not want Reverend Klots in our household. We know just what his converted priests are like, for we have come across maged goods before now. To tell the truth, however, we did not think Congregationalists were the habit of taking men like Klot seriously. We were ready for the of one of the Stevenson Hall clergymen at Reverend Klot's collection work, but not for that of pastor of Emmanuel Church. However, we may expect surprises now in every department

LET US HOPE IT WILL STOP! Some so-called Catholic papers are growing so recklessly ridiculous and so foolishly zealous, that they are undertaking to lecture and reprinand the very Apostolic Delegate His Holiness. Now, for the edification of the faithful, that kind of thing must not go on any longer. A weekly journal owned and edited by reethinkers could not injure religion or sap the very foundations of epis copal authority half so effectively as certain namedly Catholic weeklies are doing Bishops are insulted in them every week, while a priest be comes, at times, nothing better than a plaything. Now, what has religion to gain, when half a dozen little upstarts try to rule the clergy As the Apostolic Delegate has ready been insulted, it will be the Holy Father's turn next. Voltaire, Zola, or Renar did not be gin so boldly as all that; and a daily paper, whether French or English would not think of printing some of the sacrilegious lines published in ertain self-approved C We hope, however, as we said above, that we are on the eve seeing religious journalism of that kind made call itself by its name. We would not, in view ternal salvation, care to be sponsible for half the sinful ponsense some Catholic readers come across in their independent organs of (ir) religious thought and ungodly cri-

THE FAMILIAR VOICE.

A certain Reverend Graham, Bap tist preacher, has voiced his anta Plenary Council, in Quebec, because they chose to toast the names the Pope and King jointly and common. Now, old readers of True Witness will remember the Baptist preacher in question is the selfsame Reverend Graham, who, fifteen or sixteen years ago, here in our city, and in a Point St. Charles meeting house, preached a thorough-ly bigoted sermon for the Orange brethren gathered, avowedly, for prayer, but, seemingly, for trouble. The very able editor of our paper, at the time, served Mr. Graha plain that it is a lie. The priest hood and our religious orders get that the self-same gentleman is only now coming out of his lethargy of

tion. Reverend Graham harmless, we know, but then was it not a harmless fellow that once set fire to his house to warm himself on a cold winter's right. It is just the harmless fuss-makers of his ilk and stripe that are responsible for the lies and calumny thrown in the face of God's Church. True, an individual of his small order is a very negligible quantity when contrasted the Fathers of the Plenary with yet we must not forget that we are forced to build lunatic asylums at great expenditure money, notwithstanding the weak state and the powerless condition of the poor fellows for whom they are meant. What Mr. Graham wants badly is a looking-glass that can tell the whole physical, moral and intellectual truth.

ONTARIO JUSTICE.

We do not presume to say that everything is perfect in our gallant Province of Quebec; but the finding of a jury in Prince Edward two years ago, coupled with doings in New Brunswick and Ontario courts, in our own day hour, are evidently calculated to make us believe we are, at least, great deal better off than some our fellow-Canadians. And regard to court happenings in Ontario, we are only too pleased quote the very ably edited London (Ont.) Catholic Record:

"For many years," says Ontario's great Catholic paper, "the administration of justice in the province of Ontario has been quite freely! criticized, and for very good reason. The agitation for a change beame so pronounced that the government cently undertook to refurbish esta blishment. but, to the amaze ment of everybody, a man who was considered the most interpated was the provincial detective staff was elevated to the top. We would not refer to the matter, because it is somewhat outside our field of work. were it not that we desire to show the terrible clutch which the Orange the terrible clutch which the orange association holds upon moves on the political chess-board. Some may be inclined to blame the Hon. Mr. Foy, Attorney-General, because of this scandalous mal-administration of the control of the c public affairs, but we are not amongst the number. He is simply owerless. The Orange powerless. The Country of the patronage and defy all and sundry persons and all and sundry considerations, when they determine to place one of their numbers of prominence. The The Orange bosses not at all. His question of fitness worries them not at all. His position in the Orange order is the sole considera-tion. The doings on Toronto's streets on the 12th of July should streets on the 12th of July should be a warning to the solid people of the Queen City that there is more

And yet we must speak pathetically of our brethren-when they brush

than one yellow peril.

A DESERVING CHARITY

At Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, there is an Orphan Home, humble and struggling. Rev. W. Bruck, O. M.I., the prest in charge,

'Indeed,' says he, "I do not ex-"Indeed," says he, I do not expect that anything intended for other parts of the West should be directed to us. No! All Lask for in favor of the orphans is an occasional crumb, that we may at least always have our daily bread, if we are denied the means to develop the work and receive a larger number of work and receive a larger number of children than at present. Our est desire is to receive every child in need of a Christian education, for our ambition has always been to make this humble institution a couls a means of children than at present. Our since means of saving souls, a means of preserving the priceless gift of the true Faith to children who are in true Faith to children who are in danger of losing that same treasure. This aim we expect to obtain some day by making use of the grown-up children to impart the same blessing to others, either by their Christian example, or, more directly, as teachers of the young. Our means are unfortunately far below our needs, and the best we car do is to needs, and the best we can do is to struggle hard day after day, in or-der to support the children we have here at present. The burden is a heavy one, as hardly any assistance is received from the diocese; all has to come from private charities col-lected in different parts of the con-

Then the good priest hopes we shall be able to spare a mite the good cause. Of course, Father Bruck is fully approved in his efforts by his Ordinary, Bishop Pascal. If we are able let us help the poor Orphan Home of Prince Albert.

HERALDS OF MISFORTUNE.

We are sure many of our readers have come across that kind of busybody who has always bad news ritable heralds of misforture. As a rule, they are self-sufficient scholars, or what the French style "demi-sa If a chicken belonging to vants." a neighbor happens to sprain its an kle or ruffle its feathers, they know all about it; and gossipers always await their advent with longing. The heralds of misfortune, it is, who spread the scandals of the parish abroad. They know why Mrs A. now refuses to bow to Mrs. B. while they could give all the reasons why Mr. C. refused to look at

word, they are the of the town or parish in which they live; while, if removed to a desert island, they could get up a family fight among the don't you think, dear reader, that, if the world were spared, half its of ill and ruin and desole heralds tion we might find the exile we are living through a little less disagre Heralds of misfortune! any rate, it is better to die a pau per than to live as busybodies live

MR. SOL WHITE'S PAPER.

A friend and admirer of our paper a citizen of Ottawa, has sent us copy of a paper contributed by Mr. Sol White, K.C., to the Ottawa Cidealing with the "Constitu tional Aspect of the School tion"; and it is with pleasure that we publish that paper in our presen issue of the True Witness. White is a brilliant lawyer, but, above all, a frank, upright citizen and thorough man. After we read his views on the School Question we were not surprised to hear that a Protestant weekly refused to publish his paper. Our readers will do well to read Mr. White seriously and earnestly; in return, they will be as grateful to the distinguished Wind sor. Ont., barrister as we are.

A NEW "ELIOTIC" PROPHET.

Ours is a strange, oh! very strange age! Dr. Eliot is only one of a large class! But as large as that class is we had never dreamed that it could boast of holding (Protestant Episcopal) Bishop Hall, of Vermont in its womb; yet so it is! The good Episcopalian Angel of the Green Mountain State is out with a new method towards furthering the reunion of decadent Congregationalism with Protestant Episcopa lianism before both utterly perish But at what expense, do you think? At the dire expense of doing away with the very heart and soul of his branch of Anglicanism, that is, the Thirty-Nine Articles of Elizabeth ! What does "Father Paul" think of Bishop Hall's High Church leanings What will Bishop Grafton say? Of course, Bishop Hall says that neither side will surrender the Apostles' Creed. That we understand, for one cannot give what he does not hold. An old saying that! But how can such nonsense have entered Bishop Hall's head? He is hardly now more serious than our common friend and contemporary, Bishop Sam Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church. We happen to know that Episcopalianism finds it hard to live, act, and have its being in such a poor field as Vermont; so it may be the good bishop does not want to be forced close a few more churches once opened to busy services. Bishop Ingram would not hear "the very rafters shout with praise" in the Episcopalian churches of Vermont, we afraid; nevertheless, we hope shop Hall has been misquoted, for we should not wish to be again obliged to associate his name with that of Dr. Eliot.

THE NEWEST TOWN.

We know that, in the Western States, they can build a town in a night, and that Illinois is, perhaps, the champion at the work; yet are glad that Newfoundland. good old Ancient Colory, is sharing in the general prosperity of it is a pleasure to publish what the editor of the cessfully ambitious St. John (N.B.) New Freeman has to say under the caption above. Let us hear editor:

"Though Newfoundland—dates from 1497 in point of discovery, It has now the distinction of owning the newest town on the globe. If Damascus be really the oldest existing city, Grand Falls, in the centre of Newfoundland, is the youngest, it was formally opened, and the with all ceremony, since the fi since the first

of the present month.

"Grand Fealls is the growth of railway development in Newfoundland. It is a pulp manufacturing land. It is a pulp manufacturing centre, and as such is under the direction of a large English company at the head of which is Lord Northcliffe, who in opening the new town was entertained at a banquet of was entertained at a banquet of 500 guests, including Governor Williams. Premier Morris, Hon. Justice and the state officials. There were also present His Grace Archbishop Howley, and the Anglican Bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Jones, and many clergymen. Our contemporary, the St. Johns' Herald, has a graphic and detailed account of the function which was brilliant, and also a sketch of the history of the settlement, which in four years sprang from primeval nature to a town of four thousand inhabitants, with schools, churches, offices, homes, well-paved streets, pulp factories and all the material features of a fine new town.

"There are thirty thousand stock holders in the company, and an army of men is employed in the enterprise. Grand Falls itself is the Niegara of Newfoundland. A net-

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work of lakes and rivers surrounds it, and the gleam of the cascades and the rush and roar of many waters impress the traveller with the glant forces of nature there at work. Now, however, these forces have been harnessed to the chariot wheels of enterprise. The wheels of machinery are set in motion, the tides convey the produce of the forests, the lakes are dotted with boats—all is astir with industry, whilst the power of electricity is there made practical. there made practical.

there made practical.

'The trains were occupied in conveying people from St. John's and all over Newfoundland to the opening of the town. Concerts and athletic contests marked the occasion, and, among them a Marathon race. Football and weight throwing were also on the programme. The opening appears to have aroused interalso on the programme. The ing appears to have aroused est. It is a very promising ing appears to have aroused interest. It is a very promising colonization enterprise, and may create a large city in Central Newfoundland. It is also encouraging to find signs of large industrial enterprises. prises on the eastern side of 'he American world. We say heartily, forward, Grand Falls.''

CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

Scarcely has one volume of the Catholic Encyclopedia been received and the more timely of the sands of articles taken note of for the leisure of a quiet evening, when another volume is ready for inspection and approval. Little more than a year ago three volumes were the total of the published work, and now Volume VI. is taking place beside the others on the li-With splendid regularbrary shelf. ity volume has succeeded volume and in far less time than it take to read and digest what already in print, the entire fifteen volumes will be finished, and this greatest of modern Catholic literary movements will be an accomplished fact.

Five thousand pages, each crowded with information and alive with interest, are included in these six superbly illustrated volumes Within the alphabetical range Aachen-Gregory they set forth the nistory of Catholicity, its doctrine, dogma, rites and usages, detail the biography of famous sors of the Church, present the Catholic view of controverted questions, explain Catholic philosophy and constitute, so far as they go, a complete and scholarly summary of everything included in the wide range of Catholic activities. Enough of the has been completed to enable the world of letters to gauge its worth and usefulness, and it has already come to occupy a unique and honored place in the encyclopedic unique because it is the only source of information in English on the matters it has made its own, nored, because it represents the highest learning and most painstaking labor of three continents The intellectual treasures which house of the Catholic Church are be- and Combes may make a mockery ing poured forth in splendid pro fusion and the realization of v this means has caused the Catholic Encyclopedia to be placed on the shelves of public libraries, on the priest's library table, in the editor's sanctum, and in the home of the man of affairs.

ful progress of the Encyclopedia and have come to a realization of all that it portends will not at the enthusiasm with which the press, both religious and secular, has greeted each new addition to its With hardly a dissenting volumes. voice, the literary periodicals of the entire civilized world have spoker in a vein aptly phrased by the terary Digest in its review of Volume V: "The Catholic Encyclopedia impresses us as one of the best of modern reference books. . . . Admirably arranged, comprehensive in range of subject-matter, generally scholarly, dignified, and, so far as comports with conviction, impartial in its tone, it is a monument to the wisdom and temper of the church it TRUE FRANCE.

again see the glory of her hallowed days made a hundred times more glorious. May heaven hasten the day and the hour!

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simple in method, practical in plan, perfect classification of letters according to similarity of formation. Unformation and improved style of Capital latters, description of the formation description of the formation of cach, and given separately on the real, and in the latter of the control of the co

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France, nowadays, they mean to fight the ungodly rulers at the head the country's government, Catholic France, for that were sin, calumny and ingratitude. While Briand, Combes and Clemenceau carry on their sacrilegious warfare, Frenchmen are still civilizing world. And, indeed, nearly all the religious orders in America abroad, in a thousand places, saw their first workers come France; while the selfsame country is still giving a hundred other countries many of their holiest and most learned priests and religious. If we criticize the governmental France of to-day, it is because we are heart and soul with French Catholics in their hours of struggle and persecution; and well may all Canadians and Americans be, for, do what we

may or might, we could never repay Catholic France for what she has done for us all. Our churches and schools and homes and hospitals are there, in many cases, to bear tes timony to our debt of gratitude; while, wherever we may go over the whole face of the earth, we should behold the immortal work of French priests and religious and missionaries. They labor in fields of great empires, they are among the humble Hottentots the sand-plains of Africa, and hard at work civilizing and converting the very man-eating tribes the islands of the ocean. Everywhere they have worked the outcome is the best, and the Church could not have found more earnest or more competent toilers. The missionaries of France have made the world what in half of its parts. of law and a laughing stock of le gislation, yet Catholic France shall ever live, and the Church find her sons in the vanguard of religious er deavor. In our own land, there is not a spot truly belonging to Christ where of Catholic France and her priests has not been felt, not a river or a mountain that does not tell of their zeal and devotion. The East was first won by it is. France is truly at home in our land, and it is well. Clemenceau and his motley crew have nothing in common with the real traditions of they are dooming to ruin and perdition; so, while we conte and despise them, let us always love

France with love inspired by gratitude and as immortal as the itself. Catholic France shall rise again, victorious and glory crowned. From His throne above, God has beheld the work of her and the toil of her daughters. will fall; her faithful children els

vescent > malady and

HURSDAY, NOV

A morning gla you will not reg All I

Echoes and

He would be a deed, who could severybody. It is disagree with some hard things! So! Some Japs are in ing whiskers altog blame them, if the

tent themselves w panese whiskers. It is a shame to have night schools competent teache few of our young terest a thousand

A very good an showing our loy Church consists in lars to the Catho sion Society, W Toronto.

It is by forcing Canadians that th dream of independ we have good lar country, and that why good enough "Jingoism" ultim lion.

Poor Mrs. Eddy schism in the ra But tha Science. false religion alway others. It has e consider how pr "isms" have been ever, is hardly

happenings. Our friends the United States are a deep interest in of Joan of Arc. testants, Anglicar the disciples of M Protestant pastor

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third of the right Newspapers hos See announce that during his pontif numerous and amounting to seve necessary to know the news in que false and without scope of such pub suade the faithful Father has no ne in the many nece tolic ministry.

When you tell i read Newman. shoulders, say he they go home, a story they had h vorite happy-go True, even some man, and have no ty consecutive pe Praise is all ver cry; yet praise an editors said less. Newman, all wor young man with ambitions can at the thirty and so the saintly Sage man praise from worth something.

Archbishop Bou has known what His father works and yet left his young and poor, foresaw, and not

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French Catholics in struggle and persecumay all Canadians be, for, do what we we could never repay ce for what she has omes and hospitals are cases, to bear tes debt of gratitude; er we may go over of the earth, the immortal work ets and religious and They labor in the

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work of her sons her daughters. Her hem all; her enemies flory of her hallowed hundred times more heaven hasten the "TYPHOID"

Abbey's This preparation puts the whole system in the best shall never deserve the honor of be-Effer-Salt possible condition to avoid the above very prevalent the above very prevalent federation of Labor or the Socialists of England. malady and resist its enervating effects.

A morning glass—a dessertspoonful in a tumbler of tepid water you will not regret.

All Druggists, 25c and 60c bottle.

Echoes and Remarks.

He would be a funny editor, indeed, who could succeed in pleasing everybody. It is just because we disagree with some that we write hard things! So!

Some Japs are in favor of abolishing whiskers altogether. We do not blame them, if they mean to tent themselves with abolishing Japanese whiskers.

It is a shame to think that have night schools with devoted and competent teachers, and that so few of our young men take the interest a thousand should.

A very good and fruitful way of showing our loyalty to Mother Church consists in sending a few dollars to the Catholic Church Extension Society, Wellington street, Toronto.

It is by forcing "Jingoism" on Canadians that they are taught to dream of independence. Thank God, we have good laws and a happy country, and that is another reason why good enough should be let alone "Jingoism" ultimately spells rebel-

Poor Mrs. Eddy is witnessing a in the ranks of Christian But that is the way, one false religion always begets, a others. It has ever been so. Just consider how prolific the older 'isms' have been. Mrs. Eddy, however, is hardly awake to nowaday

Our friends the Methodists of the United States are beginning to take a deep interest in the beatification of Joan of Arc. Many good Protestants, Anglicans especially, the disciples of M. Sabatier, French Protestant pastor, have long been clients, or admirers of the "Poor Man of Assisi."

The idea that the wedding ring should be worn on the third finger of the left hand, because "a nerve connects this finger with the heart, is, says the writer of a short article Woman's Life, of Roman origin, but, oddly enough, is not continued on the Continent, as in England, for in France, Belgium, Germany, and most of the other European countries, the "engagement ring" finger is the third of the left hand, while "wedding ring" finger is the third of the right.

Newspapers hostile to the Holy See announce that the Holy Father, during his pontificate, has received and important legacies amounting to several millions. It is necessary to know, once for all, that the news in question is absolutely The false and without foundation. scope of such publications is to persuade the faithful that the Holy in the many necessities of his apostolic ministry.

When you tell most young men to read Newman, they shrug their shoulders, say he is too deep; then they go home, and continue the story they had begun in their farorite happy-go-lucky magazine. True, even some writers praise Newman, and have not as yet read thirty consecutive pages from his pen. Praise is all very well, and the pame of Newman makes a good war-loop in the proper realize how much they owe to such leaders as Gompers and people realize how much they owe to such leaders as Gompers and intensified by intensified by their words.

Bourne, with whom the future Archbishop lived in penury and obscurity. A friend who called one day Miss Bourne found her making magnificent piece of Irish lace, and, in reply to an inquiry, Miss Bourne sais: "This is for my little nephew when he becomes a Bishop." Doctor Bourne is one of the finest orators in the Church to-day, and can preach as well in the French language as he can in English.

A very serious fault sometimes exjealousy, and jealousy of a very low build up a successful business himself, some of his neighbors will remember the time when Mr. B., the successful merchant, did not B. was once as poor as his neighis a man, a whole man, having been able to pave his own road to sucby his store, simply because son or brother has not succeeded as papers, and add to our good works. Mr. B. has, and for no other reason. The sooner that kind of jealousy is squelched the better for all.

The Holy Father recently paid a rich compliment to the United States, while he has openly pressed a wish that he could be permitted to visit the country. other evening, Plus X. was dining with the Abbe Lorenzo Perosi, the famous church music composer, and who intends to give a series ;of concerts in America next autumn. The Holy Father repeated to Abbe Perosi what Archbishop Farley said of his sure success in New York, and added: "This is a trip that I really envy vou. If there is a country that I desire to see, it is America, as the intercourse which I have had with the members of its episcopacy, with its clergy and people, has made me understand that it is the country of the future, especially for the Church. But I never shall, so you must store up memories for me." If Abbe Perosi crosses over to Canada we shall try to surpass even the United States

NEED MR. GOMPERS REGRET!

The Extension Magazine of Chicago devoted a short but very flattering editorial to Messrs. Samuel Compers and John Mitchell, in its October number. It appears Gompers was given a very cool reception by the labor organizations of England and the Continent, when abroad a short time ago. But, as ten us. the editor remarks, "Mr. Gompers ever di need not feel in any way hurt over the situation." True, in Paris the General Federation of Labor did not even recognize him as an au-Father has no need of the generous thorized delegate; but, then, as he aid of his children, the world over, is not an anarchist or a revolutionary, he could not expect to be wel-

ty consecutive pages from his pen. Praise is all very well, and the name of Newman makes a good warcry; yet praise and parade do not take the place of scholarship. If editers said less, and read more, of Newman, all would be well. No young man with literary ideals and ambitions can afford to pass over the thirty and some odd volumes of the saintly Sage of Egdbaston Newman praise from a Professor Peck is worth something.

Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster has known what real poverty means. His father worked himself to death and yet left his wife penulless. But even when the Archbishop was young and poor, there was one who foresaw, and not only foresaw, but foretold, a great future for the poor toy. This was his sunt, a Miss

with every temptation to go wrong, has chosen most of his chiefs wise-ly in the past, and that these chiefs have reflected considerable honor upon him."

WHAT ARE WE DOING WITH OUR PAPERS.

What are we doing with our Catholic papers? Are they made find their way to the stove? Perhaps, his that is what happens to some copies of our own paper! But, then, is a Catholic weekly not worthy of a better lot, of a happier luck? The papers are meant, at least, to do missionary work, and must their scope and influence be narrowed?

Are there no friends to whom we agerly awaiting the report of the scientists all over the world, may offer our Catholic paper, once the scientists all over the may offer our Catholic paper, once we have done with it? Are there not thousands of souls languishing for the want of spiritual food; while if any part of the paper does not meet with our approval, will not a hundred others understand its spirit hundred others understand its spirit and motive, where we fail to see worth and truth? Or if that part ists among people of a common ori- must prove a perishable excerpt, gin and who have known one anneed the whole paper prove a fail-other for years. At the root it is ure? What about the convalescent ure? What about the convalescent in our hospitals, the old and worn kind. Thus, if Mr. B. happens, in our homes, the prisoners in our through his tact and industry, to houses of detention and the poor , to houses of detention and the poor for who cannot provide papers for themselves? If the paper does aposnever tire telling new friends that tolic work, may we not extend the sphere of its good and usefulness Catholic editors and journalists are have a "change of collars," etc. not working for money first or last Now, if, indeed, it is true that Mr. of all. They are trying to cope with the dangers surrounding us on bors say, is it not a proof that he all sides, and their work is well encouraged when it is given a more lasting chance and a stronger op-Yet the neighbors will pass portunity. Let us, then, ask ourselves what we are doing with our

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A LITTLE LIFE SAVER.

There is no other medicine Tablets, or so sure, in its beneficial effects. These Tablets speedily cure stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds thus prevent worms, break up colds thus preventing deadly croup, allay simple fovers, and bring the little teeth through painlessly." Mrs. C. A. Weaver, Saskatchewar. Landing, Sask., says:—'Il have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little one in, cases of colds, stomach and bowel troubles, and other minor allments, and have never known them to fail and have never known them to peedily restoring the child's for babies like the Tablets." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Wil-liams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ort.

Value of Suffering.

Indulgenced General Intention for November.

The November Messenger of the Sacred Heart is to hand, with the Intention, "The Value of Suffering," Rev. Father E. J. Devine, S.J., writes the introduction on the general intention, of which the following is party.

neral intention, of which the lossilowing is part:

If there is in this world much that gives us pleasure and helps us for the moment to forget the cares of life, there is also much to dishearten us. Trials and sufferings are ever disputing with pleasure their violets to the mastery of our souls. rights to the mastery of our souls One inspired writer tells us "tha one inspired writer tells us "that the time of our life is short and tedious" (Wis. ii.), and his words have found an echo in every age. Another calls this world a "valley "(Ps. lxxxiii) and likens of tears" (Ps. lxxxiii) and likens the life of man to a warfare and "his days to the days of a hire-"his days to the

is not an anarchist or a revolutionary, he could not expect to be welcome there. The same is, in a sense, true of England, especially in circles ruled over by Keir Hardie.

"American labor organizations have steadily fought these influences," that is, they have tried to use sense instead of weapons of warfare, in their dealings with the men who control the money and industry of the nation.

"We often wonder," says the editor of Extension, "if the American people realize how much they owe to such leaders as Gompers and John Mitchell? There will always be differences between Capital and Labor. Unfortunately, these differences are unavoidable; and from the very nature of the case, sometimes must become very acute. But the same tendency to run to extremes is found everywhere. Sometimes we feel that Capital has sinned oftener in this than have the labor organizations, and that a more conservative spirit has spoken through Gompers and Mitchell than through some of their well-meaning opponents, even when temptation the life of man to a warfare and "his days to the days of a hire diploy in its days to the days of a hire sling" (Job vii.)

We have only to consult our own experience to realize the truth of their words. There are a few of us who have not tasted the sorrows of life, few who have not tasted the sorrows of life, few who have not tasted in the the centuries have made our race familiar. The tears we shed, the separations we submit to, the illustrations we submit to, the signal was a submit to, the signal was a submit to, the signal was a s

The Oil for the Athlete.—In rubbing down, the athlete can find nothing finer than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It renders the muscles and sinews pliable, takes the soveness out of them, and strengthens them for strains that may be put upon them. It stands pre-eminent for this purpose, and athletes who for years have been using it can testify to its value as a lubricant.

HUMAN LIFE ON PLANET MARS.

A PRIEST ASTRONOMER

Convinced that Our Neighboring Star is Inhabited.

The Rev. Father Guicheteau, of the French Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, famed as "the priest astronomer," has had his telescope directed at Mars during the past month, when, for first time in fifteen years, that planet has been very close to the earth.

phere will be of the great Bruce telesin operating the great Bruce telescope there located.

"Mars is now only thirty-five million miles distant from the earth,
never is it closer to us. From this
time on the two planets, the earth
and Mars, get further away from
each other every day. The rate of and Mars, get turther away from each other every day. The rate of speed at which they separate is terrific. In a period of a little over seven years from now Mars will be 234,000,000 miles away from us. That is why astronomers are "gathering bay now while Mars shines."

A WORLD SIMILAR TO OURS.

There are many eminent astronomers who have no faith in the theory of Mars' inhabitability, but it has been conclusively proved that life can be supported on Mars, and I personally have long been of the same opinion as my eminent friend, consider Flammarton, the great Camille Flammarton, the great French astronomer—my countryman French astronomer—my countryman as well as my friend—that Mars is in many respects a world similar to—our—own, peopled by beings of a most intelligent order. There is every evidence of it to my mind.

"The canals of Mars, first pointed that Italian Schiaparelli, are

out by the Italian Schiaparelli, are by no means hypothetical by no means hypothetical. They are too regular in formation to be anything other than the work of intelligent minds and hands. They resemble a netting all over the face of the planet, the main canals extending from the poles to the equator. At certain points where a number of the canals converge there is what Lowell and other astronomers now

of the canals converge there is what Lowell and other astronomers now term 'oases.' These points of convergence are, I believe, big cities. 'The theory of Professor Pickering of Harvard Observatory, that what we term canals are really great fissures or cracks on the surface of the planet caused by volcanic forces, is to my mind insupportable. The 'cracks' are exact and no chance agent could produce portable. The 'cracks' are exact and no chance agent could produce

them.

"There have been, too, other causes ascribed to account for the canals noted by astronomers, optical illusions, undetected astigmatism, faulty adjustments of cycpieces, in telescopes, vagaries in the air waves—all those and many other reasons' have been advanced in opposition to the canal theory. Every one of these seems to me to be untenable.

tenable.

"It is, of course, extremely improbable that any telescope will ever be constructed so large and of such power that it will be able actually to detect the flora or fauna of Mars or any other of the inhabited planets, if others there be.

DO OTHER PLANETS SUPPORT

"Personally, I am loath to be-lieve that Mars is the only planet besides our own earth that is habit-able. I think that in time to come we will study other planets that from apparent conditions may pos-sibly support life.

from apparent conditions may possibly support life.

"But, of course, much that we know or think we know, nowadays, regarding Mars, is conjecture. From time to time some of our conjectures receive positive confirmation. A number of very important things about this most interesting of all the planets beyond the earth are already definitely known and permanently established as authentic astronomical facts.

"What the observations now in

manently established as authentical astronomical facts.

"What the observations now in progress, with Mars but, thirty-five million miles distant, will reveal to the world is problematical. I believe many mooted questions will be settled at last. Never before have the astronomers of the world been so well equipped for the work they have in hand, never have they been so keen in their desire to determine Martian problems, never have their opportunities been greater. I confidently expect important results."

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and cffectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

An Irish priest, Father Darmion, formerly a professor at Holy Cross College, Clori'de, Dublin, has been elected Lord Abbott of the Benedictine Order in Belgium.

CONSERVATOIRE LASSALLE Free French Elocution School



TICKEIS ON SALE at 83 St. James Street, and from Authorized Agents. (See Reading Notice on 8th Page.) ACENTS WANTED.

Remarkable Answer to Prayer.

(The following letter was received a few days ago by a well-known priest in this city, bearing a mes-sage from far Arizona and a touching lesson as cacy of prayer.)

Prescott, Arizona, Oct. 30. to the powerful effi-

Prescott, Arizona, Oct. 30.

My dear Father:
Your kind invitation to me to come to the Eucharistic Congress, together with the pastoral letter of your beloved Bishop, I have just received. received.

I have read the treatise with much I have read the treatise with much interest, and am profoundly enthused with the movement and its objects. If conditions or circumstances at all permit, I will certainly be one of the many to attend the Congress.

I thank you most sincerely. Father, for your kind invitation, and trust that you are enjoying good health and much happiness.

I am enclosing you a little experience of the condition of the condition

health and much happiness.

I am enclosing you a little expression of my acknowledgment of what I believe was a direct answer to an appeal I made to our Lord for the recovery of my baby who was three and one half years old she is now four. She lay at the point of death with acute inflammation of the bowels, and, altho' I had two other physicians. and good ones, too, helping me, we could not see any symptoms to indicould not see any symptoms to cate that she would live th the night

remained constantly in the hou with her for two days, and only slipped out at midnight to see a patient I had in the pest house, who was suffering from malignant erysipelas. The moon was up as I went in. On coming out, it was dark. I stopped in the hospital yard and I stopped in the hospital yard and looked around; the thought of my dying child almost overwhelmed me. I looked up and eaw the light shining in the chapel of the Mercy Hospital. My appeal followed. I then went home, and found the baby almost well, although twenty minutes proviously she was most dangerous.

previously she was most dangerous-ill. I have never known or heard, or read of such rapid improvement as I saw, either through the applica-tion of medicine, or the natural re-sistance of the body. Sincerely yours

J. B. McNALLY.
I wrote the following one hour after entering the house:

Emerging from a sick-room drear, Where pestilence held sway, I espied the moon as o'er the slope, It shed its last mintray.

A moment more and all was dark, Save, forward, to my view, I saw a light, a glimmering light, A light of dark red hue.

I knew that light a vigil kept, Before the Son of Man, Before the God of Hosts, who said, Before Abraham was, I am

Appealing to this God I said, My child is sorely ill, Give help, O Lord, for Mary's sake, If it be Thy sweet will.

And lo! I came and saw the chi My heart's endearing treasure, And with delight I saw a sight, Beyond the highest measure.

My babe was well, the fever gone, May God's sweet name endure, For He doth give a healing balm, To all who ask a cure.

J. B. McNALLY.

General News.

Very Rev. Lawrence L. Kearney, O.P., Zanesville, O., for the fourth time has been elected Provincial of the Dominican Order in the United States. No other priest was ever elected to the office a second time.

An important movement for the grouping together of all the Catholic forces of France in view of the coming elections in May next is taking a very tangible form. What has been named the "Entente Catholique" has been founded, with many of the leading Catholics at its head.

BEST FLOUR Self Raising Flour Save the Bags for Premiums.

A week ago Sunday an anti-militarist named Lane mounted the pulpit in a church at Aubervilliers, France, and fired three revolver shots at the worshippers, No one was injured. The man was arrested.

Miss Carmel Egan, youngest daughter of Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, United States Minister to Dermark, is engaged to the Count Holstein Ledreboy, son of the Prime Minister of Denmark. The premier is first Catholic to hold that in Denmark since the so-called hold that office

Speaking at a Catholic gathering in England the other day, Father Maturin, the noted English lecturer, said that in the Archdiocese of Westminster alone there were about ten conversions every day, or about 3600 in the year. This suggests a remarkable increase in the number increase in the number remarkable of yearly conversions. Twelve years ago, in 1897, the number for all the dioceses of England and Wales was 8436.

A counter demonstration of Ca-tholics has been started in France against the Ferrer sympathizers, says the Boston Pilot. Under M. Flourers, a former minister of forright affairs, they are sending an address to King Alfonso, denouncing the Ferrer demonstrations in Franca as an insult to the chivalry and tha Catholic people.

has returned to Detroit from a so-journ with the Duke of Manchester, is interested in two new financial projects in Ireland, the importation to America of Irish mackerel and the cultivation of beet sugar on his son-in-law's estate. He has invested heavily in two plants in Ireland where mackerel and herring are being packed. The best sugar indus-try is in its infancy, but the experi-ment proved so successful the Duke of Manchester will enter upon it to a much larger extent

thedral will be commenced at an early date. The idea of hororing the Maid of Orleans in this manner originated with the Catholic Women's League, which organized a collection among women and children throughout the country with most gratifying results. The shrine is to take the form of a mosaic, and a firm of architects has been asked to submit designs. The project has received the blessing of the Pope, who, in a letter addressed to the Archibishop of Westminster by the Cardinal Secretary of State, said: "His Holiress has great pleasure in bestowing the Apostolic Blessing on all who contribute to so worthy an object." thedral will be commenced at an early date. The idea of honoring the

taking every tangible form. What has been named the "Entente Catholique" has been founded, with many of the leading Catholics at its head.

The rather unusual ceremony of blessing a newspaper plant was performed a few days ago by Bishop formed a few days ago by Bishop Forest of San Antonio, Texas. The plant so blessed is that of the Southern Messenger, a paper which has done much good work for the Catholic cause.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is agreeable to the taste, and is a certain relief for irritation of the throat that causes hacking coughs. If used according to directions it will break up the most persistent cold, and restore the air passages to their normal healthy condition. There is no need to recommend it to those familiar with it, but those down much good work for the Catholic cause.

The Baby's Rosary.

Before our Lady's shrine she knelt, Our little blue-eyed girl, Enwreath'd about her rosebud face Was many a golden curl; And in her dimpled hand she held A rosary of pearl.

A baby quite-of summers three She bowed her shining head, nd as she told the beads she lisped With lips of cherry-red. Her only prayer—two words!—she smiled,

And "Haily Mary!" said

Again, again, and yet again,
The babe breathed her prayer;
Her face outshining like a star,
From clouds of golden hair,
The while she press'd the polish'd beads

With meek and rev'rent air-

Her azure eyes on Mary's face,
A look of rapture wore,
Such as the eyes of Gabriel,
The great Archangel, bore
When first he halled the Virgin

In Nazareth of vore! "Twas "Haily Mary!" on the cross, (God bless the little fairy!) And on the Pater-Noster grains A chant that could not vary; On Aves and on Glorias 'Twas always: "Haily Mary!"

"Come hither, May!" her mamma

"And learn to say it rightly—
To one could understand such pray-

ers ers!
You blunder, darling—slightly!"
'Ah, Blessed Muzzer 'stands it all!'
The baby answered brightly.
—Eleanor C. Donnelly.

Little Handles.

Lennie had been to kindergarten. It was his first day there, and when he came home mamma was anxious to know what he had learned. What did you learn to-day,

dear?" she asked.
"Bout little handles," Lennie said quickly.
"Little handles?" mamma said in

surprise.
"Yes, ma'am; our teacher told us
we must never forget our little han-

But mamma did not understand

But mamma did not understand. She had been careful to give Lennie his pencils, his sponge, his books, and his lunch, when he started to school, but she had no idea that he needed anything like little handles. "You didn't have any," she said. "Oh, yes, ma'am!" cried the boy, "I used them every time."

Then Lennie couldr,'t help feeling just a Ettle bit proud to think that he knew something that mamm did not.

did not.

"You see, mamma," he went on,
"it isn't something to ĕarry: it's
something to say, like 'please,' and
'thank you,' and 'ma'am,' and
'good morning,' and 'good afternoon,' and things like that. Our
teacher calls them 'little hardles,'
and says we must always use them.
I knew about them before, of
course, but now I'll be more likely
to remember them."

And although Lennie does forget the little handles sometimes, he is nearly always a polite boy, and peo-ple like to have him in their com-

The Boy in the Glass House.

little There was once a little boy who lived in a house all made of glass. He lived with his mother and his father and his nurse, and he used to have a lovely time sliding on the glass floors. And everything went glass floors. And everything well well while he was good, but one day well while he was good, but one day he wasn't. He was cross. When he slipped on the glass floor, instead of thinking it fun, he was amgry, and when he went down to breakfast he slid down the glass bannisters, slid down the glass bannisters which he ought not to have done And he spilled his milk on the glas table and made marks all over And finally ass walls with soap. And looked out of the wir.—I mean the wall, for, of course, all the walls were windows—and saw some child-ren playing and making lots of

noise.

That made him crosser, so be went down to the back yard and collected a lot of stones and went upstairs again and threw them at the children, which was the naughtiest thing yet. He couldn't dodge out of sight, because the whole wall was glass, so when the children wall was glass, so when the the children, which was the naughtiest thing yet. He couldn't dodge out of sight, because the whole wall was glass, so when the children looked up they saw him there. They were quite indignant, so they picked up the stones and threw them back at the little boy. They hit the house in all directions, and made such alarming fagged holes that the little boy's mother and father came running in, and taking the little boy's hands, ran downstairs out as quickly as possible. The house collapsed completely.

The father shook his head.

"We'll have to take a brick out-

tage," he said. "Oh, my don't you know that people who

Fair Play.

Little Bill had got the craze using a slung shot. He had played using a slung shot. He had played hookey from school one day to cut the "crotch." He had crept softly into his father's library, opened the table drawer and extracted a rubber band to furnish the shooting force. He had cut the palm out of his sister's kid gloves to make the "stone holder," and now he had left the school house behind once more and was off in the green meadow afand was off in the green meadow af-ter some frogs to shoot.
"Jug-a-rum, jug-a-rum!" croaked

"Jug-a-rum, jug-a-rum!" croaked the frogs along the bank. "Knee-deep, knee-deep!" piped the "peep-'We'll go every morning if like.

ers."
Bill lay upon the bank and wait-

"Hope there's a big bummer here," wished Bill to himself. "I've got a dinky round stone here to soak him

Presently a green head and two big eyes appeared above the green scum of the brook. Bill turned to get his "dinky stone" to put in the slung shot. Then he turned again.

But what a scene met his eyes! The eyes nearly popped out of his head. He dropped the stone and tried to scream, but couldn't. There sat the frog, as large as a conv. sat the frog, as large as a looking severely at Bill with

big eyes. Presently it said:
"Why don't you soak him?"
Bill's tongue seemed tied.
"Better shoot before he jumps,"
continued the frog, with a horrible grin His legs will make a fine sup-

per."
Bill tried to stammer out something about "Beg p-pardon: I didn't c-come out I-for you."
"No; you came for the little fellows who couldn't hit back," said the frog. "Why don't you take some one your own size? Why don't you shoot at me now? I'm all ready."
"I couldn't kill your you're too.

"I couldn't kill you; you're too g," said Bill, getting a little used

to things.
"That's just it," answered things. Do you think, my brave things. Do you think, my brave boy, that if you were always little boy, that if you were always big you would shoot why don't you and I always big you would shoot me? I guess not. Why don't you take a fellow of your size? But just give me that shooter. I guess you'll have no use for it further." With a deep gulp he swallowed the shooter grotch and all and dived crotch and all, and dived into the brook. At least this is the tale Bill told the teacher next day.

How Richard Got His Rig.

Richard King had several neighbor boys whom he liked very much. They were in the same room at school, were in the same room at school and they always came and went to gether, stopping to play marbles in the smooth, quiet street were

But there was one boy in that But there was one boy in that block whom none of the rest liked. It was not because Sanson Reese lived in a bigger house than they did, but because he had the prettidid, but because he had the present shetland pony and cart you ever saw, and he never would let any of the boys ride. Then, he seemed to like to go by real fast, and sling

the boys rice.

like to go by real fast, and sling dust on them.

The week that school was out for the summer the strengest thing happened! Sanson's father came over to see Mr. King, and said that the seament of the whole family were going to the sea-shore for the summer; that he would like to leave the pony and cart in Mr. King's stable; that Richard could use them all he liked for their keep. You may be sure that the very first day Richard learned to harness up the pony, and that it didn't take him long to learn how to hold the lines right and to turn corners.

Ben went with him at first, the day he started out for the first time by himself he saw Logan Spear and Dee Garrett, his best friends, and Dee Garrett, his best friends, playing marbles right in the middle of the street. Just for fun, he whipped up and drove across their ring, knocking the kommies and glassies every way! Then he looked back, laughing; but Logan sprang up, and shouted: "Rioh King, you're hatefuller than that Reese boy! We'll never play with you again!" Sure enough, the Reese boy had never broken up the game, if he had raised a big dust on purpose! Richard drove off slowly, thinking about it; and the further he went the meaner he felt.

That night he dreamed that all the boys and girls in his room

I that night he dreamed that all the boys and girls in his room at school were sent to the blackboard to write. "Richard King is hatefuller than Sanson Reese;" and he thought that while they were writing it the teacher stood pointing her finger at him.

ner, and I will have lots chances to be nice to the boys. I'll take Dee and Logan this very day, and the—oh, there's the Sawyer boy. I'll take him first, because he can't

I'll take him first, because he can't walk a step."
Actually, there were tears in Mrs. Sawyer's eyes when he asked her to let Cary go for a ride! She turned quickly, and litted the helpless little fellow in, saying: "Do you know how much he wanted this very pony and cart? Please drive carefully, Richard; for he is very weak, you know."

So he let the pony walk most of the way; but Cary thought it was fine, and he laughed and talked so much that Richard enjoyed it as Then, when they got home, and Mrs. Sawyer came to carry her son into the house, Richard said:

"We'll go avenue."

'Oh, will we?" called Cary over his mother's shoulder. "You're best boy in town!" How he wished Logan could have

heard that! heard that!

The three had a jolly trip down
the pike that afternoon, bringing
the cart and pony back all trimmed
up with sunflowers fit for a street
parade. "Oh, look there! Isn't
that pretty!" the children! would cry, as they passed along the

street.

And every day after that, Richard found new nice things to do. He took his big brother down to the office, thus saving car-fare, and giving him a pleasant ride; he did errands for his mother, carried groceries in the cart, and even took the family washing across town to Aunty Suttles town to Aunty

every Monday morning.

"Bress de sugar boy!" the negro mammy would cry when drove up with the clothes. knowed I done got rheumatics man neet from the control of the contro mah haid! You's de bes' boy in 'Won't you mah neck frum totin' dem big loads on mah haid!

"Won't you wear that pony out, going so much?" complained old Uncle Nathan, his mother's uncle as Richard, starting out one morning, met the old gentleman at the cor-

"Get in and ride, won't you? asked (Richard, politely, instead answering the question. "Yes, I don't mind if I do. pretty stiff to-day," replied he.

pretty stiff to-day," replied he. So he got in, and as they went down the street, Richard told him how many nice things he had found

how many nice things he had found to do with the pony cart.

"You see, I've got to keep going, for Cary must have his ride in the morning—it helps him a lot, his mother says; then there are errands, and the neighbor children tegging for a ride; besides, I am delivering the Home Department stuff for Mrs Childs since her children are e Home Department stuff for rs. Childs since her children are ck, and she can't do it. Pretty on the Reeses will be coming me, and I'll have to give Dandy Mrs.

pleased, word.

Never did a summer vacation pass o quickly. It was time for people Never did a summer vacation pass so quickly. It was time for people to be coming back from their vacation, and every morning Richard would look out first thing to see whether the Reeses' shutters were open But instead, Mr. Reese came back alone, saying they had decided to live in the North, and advertising to live in the

his house and furniture for sale.

What would become of Dandy?

How Richard wished he could buy him! But he knew his father could not afford the money, so he kept real still about wishing it. So kept old Uncle Nathan hobbled down to several centuries, is one-half theolotheir house, and handed him a re-ceipt which meant that both the pony and the cart were his for al-

(And didn't he feel mean to remember how he had been thinking all these years that Uncle was stingy!)
"Oh, don't thank me so much!"

med the old man, looking very much pleased. "Just keep on doing nice things with them, and let me ride once in a while."

St. Martin of Tours.

Martin was only a young boy when he began to receive instruction in the Christian faith. His parents he began to receive instruction in the Christian faith. His parents were pagans, and they objected to the lessons he was receiving. When he was only fifteen years of age, his father made him enter the army, thinking that in this way he would forget the lessons he had learned from the Christians.

Martin's parents were wealthy, and the young soldier had all that money could buy for him; but he regretted the lessons and the preparation he was making for baptism.

One winter's day, when the army was stationed at Amiens, he met' a beggar who was almost naked and When he opened his eyes and found it was all a bad dream, he drew a long breath, and said:

"Well, I've got the pony for all gar.

beggar who was almost naked nearly frozen. Having no me Martin cut his cloak in two wrapped one half around the gar.

That night a vision appeared to Martin. He saw our Lord clothed in half the cloak, and heard Him say to the angels: "See! Martir, vet a catechumen, hath wrapped me in this garment."

This vision made Martin decide to

in this garment."
This vision made Martin decide to be baptized as soon as possible, and shortly after he received the Sacrament he left the army. Soon after he converted his mother.

he converted his mother.

His chief thought now was how best to serve God. He prepared for the priesthood under the instruction of Saint Hilary. His zeal in the service of God attracted many to him, and when, in the year 371, the see of Tours was vacant, he was compelled to accept the hol- office of Bishon of Tours.

ishop of Tours.

Idolatry was banished from Tours ecause of Martin the Bishop, who y his preaching and holy example ooched the hearts of the most hard-

ened.

He founded schools and monasteries and built churches. Saint Ambrose, Saint Hilary and Saint Martin were the means of bringing many of the pagans to the true many of the pagans to the true faith. About the year 397 Saint Martin died.

The Mind of the Jesuit.

Index of New Dictionary of Writers Eyeopener to Controversialists.

What is the mind of the Jesuit The controversial novelist, the parrot historian and others, relying on a well-known definition, will perhaps tell you that the Jesuit mind haps tell you that the Jesuit minute is "fit for stratagem" and spoils" and characterized by "ways that are dark." But how will the true hisdark." torian arrive at a correct insight into the Jesuit mind? Is not the question impossible to answer? question impossible to answer?
"Many Jesuits, many minds," one
might say, and he would be right. But there is a sense in which we may take the words and get perhaps a satisfactory answer to our question. The product of the mind is an index to its contents. A man would wish to be judged by his deliberate and representative thoughts. and representative thoughts. A cour try adopts as its owr, the officia acts of its accredited So the Jesuit mind might well content to be indexed by its works, and surely will prefer such an index-ing to being forever classified under discreditable and unfounded formu-

Now all this is but an introduction to the tenth volume vogel's "Bibliotheque de la Compag-nie de Jesus." Carlos Sommervogel, S. J., Strasbourgeois, as he liked to call himself, brought out a new edition of the dictionary of Jesuit writers which had been written by whiters which had been written by
the Fathers De Backer, S.J., and by
Auguste Carayo, S. J. Father Sommervogel enlarged the work to nine
volumes and had just begun to classify its contents. Pierre Bliard, S.
J., has now made an index of the
mne volumes and gives a classified
list of all the works published by list of all the works published by Jesuit writers from the foundation of the order until quite recent times. ("Bibliotheque de la Compagnie de Jesus." Tome X., Tabagnie de Jesus." Tome X., Tab-et de la Premiere Partie. Par Pierre Librairie Alphonse

Bliard, Paris. Picard et Fils. 1909.) That index should give a picture of the Jesuit mind, a picture quite different from the traditional one and yet a picture which historians may accept as authentic. The lished works of the entire order may well serve to show the mind of its members is. index proper consists of more than 1900 columns. Of these, 100 columns are given to works on Scripture, 200 to Dogmatic and Mor. Theology, 200 to Ascetical Theology and 200 to Controversy. If to are added the 100 columns of these are added the 100 columns of Ecclesiastical History, the 50 columns on Mitsions, and the 100 on the Lives of the Saints, it will be found that 950 columns, or about one half of the whole index is taken up with theology in its wide sense. The remaining columns are divided among literature, 450 columns sei-The remaining countries at among literature, 450 columns; science, 200 columns, and History, 200 columns. The figures, of course, are given approximately and in columns. The figures, of course, are given approximately and in round numbers. The Jesuit mind then, if we are to judge by its official and representative products of

cial and representative products of several centuries, is one-half theological, somewhat less than one-quarter literary, and about one-minth scientific and in the same ratio historical. The residue is varied.

An inspection of the subdivisions under the larger classifications reveals some strange facts. Perhaps the most remarkable is the collection of works on poetry, made up of compositions as well as treatises on the art. One hundred columns are taken up with poetry. Twenty columns are given to dramas written by Jesuits. Under the heading of works on poetry, made up of compositions as well as treatises on the art. One hundred columns are taken up with poetry. Twenty columns are given to dramas written by Jesuits. Under the heading German, which includes Austria, 350 authors of plays are mentioned, exclusive of the larger number of plays grouped under the names of colleges. These names fill 3 and of the larger fill 4 and of the grouped under the names of colleges. These names fill 8 columns. The other 12, devoted to the cataloguing of dramas, contain chiefly the playwrights of Belgium, France, Italy and Foland. Readers familiar with Jesuit education will know the large part dramatic representations occupied in its system. Most of the plays enumerated are Latin. Other interesting sections are those on Astronomy, with 35 columns, and on medicine and on Music, with 4 columns each. In a word, Fathers Sommervogel and Bliard afford the means of drawing up a very detailed phrenological chart of the Jesuit mind.—America.

A safe and sure medicine for child troubled with worms Mother Graves' Worm Extermine



'Used while you sleep." VAPORIZED CRESOLENE stops the croxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever-dread Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is

THE LEEMING-MILES CO., Limited.

Catholic Congress At Florence.

Success of the Most Important Catholic Meeting in Italy.

The proceedings of the Catholic Congress opened for the fourth time at Florence, show how determined are the people of Tuscamy to assist the Church in checking and rooting out the evils that are threatening society in Italy. In the words used by the Holy Father, in the letter sent the Congress through Cardinal Merry del Val, they are binding themselves with the Church against the perils that beset the faith, morality and Christian culture of the ality and Christian culture of country. From every point of view this, perhaps, the most important Catholic meeting held in Italy for the past year, has been a decided success. Prelates, deputies, distinguished educationists and influential social leaders vied with each other it rendering the congress preother in rendering the congress productive of permanent results, a fac preservation, protection, improvement, enhancement of the value of said shares, bonds, debentures; (f) To make and issue promissory notes and bills of exchange; Tg) To subscribe for, underwrite, buy, sell, exchange, hold, hypothecate or otherwise deal in the stock, bonds, debentures and other securities of any municipal, industrial, or financial corpopation or company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act; (h) To act as agents and brokers for the investment, loan, payment, transmission and collection of money; (i) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, bonds or securities of any company, and to securate of any company, and to securate of such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures bonds or securities of any company, and to securate of any company, and to securate of any company to the companies or individuals. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Investments, Limited." which is all the more remarkable reason of the charge frequently brought against Italians that though their meetings are frequent one sees very little fruit from them. The

emen subjects dealt with were the press, the stage, the school, female labor, the rights and responsibilities of school teachers, the rearing of abandoned children, and the state of morality in the large cities of the Peninsula, all of which were treated exhaustively by leading ecclesiastics, and laymen amid much enthusiasm. It is well to post out in this It is well to point out in connection that almost every part of Italy had its Catholic congress this year, for the Catholics are fully alive to the fact that organization of no ordinary kind is necessary if they wish to combat successfully the efforts of those who would paganize the country

An Ancient Sepulchre.

A sepulchre discovered recently outside the Church of St. Cecilla in Rome is interesting on account of the inscription engraved on it. This inscription is formed of capital letters without any intervals between the words. Prof. Marucchi after some difficulty succeeded in dividing the words and reading the entire inscription, but the last word is still almost a mystery. on throughout the Dominion of (anada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian Investments, Limited," with a capital stock of twenry thousand dollars, divided into 800 shates of twenty-five dollars, and he chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Mottreal, in the Province of Quebec Dated at the Office of the Name.

almost a mystery.

The inscription runs as follows "Here lies in peace Argentia, who lived for fifty years in this sepulchre, which was ceded to her by the Abbes Gratiosa, who prepared if for herself while she was alive. I consider the peace of the pe by the Father, the Son and the Ghost and by the terrible of the Judgment that nobody dare violate this tomb wherein I lie, and if any one dares despite this conjuration, may he be cursed like Judas and —" The word that follows is "Repranamansyriabeat."

Prof. Marucchi proposes two predigms of them.

"Repranamansyriabeat."
I Prof. Marucchi proposes two readings of the words. He divides it in the first into "Repr. anaman syri abeat." and explains its meaning as a threat that the fate of Haman the Syrian should befall the violater of the sepulchre. Haman was hanged on the gallows fifty cubits high which he had made for Mordecal as related in the Peck.

their tombs violated and how wishes were respected for fourteen centuries until the advent of modern

Nut Milk Chocolate

A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In % and % pound cakes.

The Cowan Co. Limited,



PUBLIC Notice is hereby give that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Camada, 1906, known as "The been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bean ing date the 20th day of October, 1909, incorporatings Everett Holms Secretary of State of Canada, bean 1909, incorporatings Everett Holms Secretary of State of Canada, bean countant; Frederick Van Gilder, agent; John Alexander Sullivan adagent; and Louis Adhémar Rivet, liament, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the promote, organize, manage of develop or to assist in the promotion, organization, management or development of any corporation congenization, management or development of any corporation company syndicates, enterprise or unsary or incidental therefore the securities of all kinds, and to hold, purchase, acquire and to pledge shares, bonds, debentures and other scription, corporation or companies; (c) To acquire the good-will, right, property, assists of all kinds, and undertake the whole or any part of the liabilities of any person, firm, association, corporation or company carrying on a bustorna and conditions as may be agreed upon, and to pay for purchase, or otherwise acquire and to hold, use, assign, or otherwise dispose of, and turn to account any inventions, improved account any inventions, improved account any inventions, improved account any consess used in connection therewith (e) To acid in any manner any corporation, company or person whose shares, bonds or obligations are held or in any manner guaranteed or represented by the company, or to de

or in any manner guaranteed presented by the company, or

Dated at the office of the

Under JOHN A. SULLIVAN.

tary of State of Canada, this 22nd day of October, 1909

Attorney for Applicants

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

DR. WOOD'S

PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An

Equal For COUGHS,

COLDS, And All Affections

Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Soughs and Colds do not call for

a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the threat, the lung

and the bronchial tubes, are, in the begin-ming, but coughs and colds.

Teo much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of threat and long disease, as failure to take hold at one will

cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consump-

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Oure for Consum

but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbant, expectorant and seething medichnes of recognized worth and in absolutely harmless, prompt and made. He great has been the success of this weakerful remedy, it is only natural than the combine present have tried to insists it. Don's to humbrand direct taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Fut up in a yellow recognize three pine team the made make pine if success.

NORWAY

THOMAS MULVAL.

ider Secretary of State

any other acts or things for the preservation, protection, improvement, enhancement of the value of said shares, bonds, debours.

Good Health and (James Fr.

presentative
Pittsbu
Good health pror wise promotes goo When the health becomes impaired this physical necess much of his force much of his force developing human swho has never cut or body, or having has subsequently of through neglect or a consequence and that destruction force in human afte Good health is the essential attriugged unit of civil Man was create things for his fellow him here God in thould toil by the sin order that he is the high purpose of in order that he the high purpose of the pleasures that

MAN MUST BE HELP

He was not place might prove indiffer lectful of the person which he was to be which he was to be was intended to be self and helpful to While all things of decay with neglect, in art or nature the and as certainly as and as his energy or his faculties und or his faculties und paired by ignorance to the ordinary lavor sane living durin or in his mature yt tent does indolence become natural and of his idling is his value as a citizen i therefore important as the government interfere in the regularities of the individually proper but im should by every me power encourage the contract of the c power encourage the methods that will I tect the health of is quite as important development of disecting young and old blessings of the opshine and the good spirits that result,

roy disease once it While the scientific while the scientific with the developme is equally essential world should be but velopment of all then from those evils the breaking down and physical struct.

OFFSPRING NOT EQUIP

With the rapid in lation in our great questions are impreuent us with great day to day and the tors are not confine country, but are dwhere with alarmin is only a few years tor General of the 1 said: "The one subtantiety in the future cruiting is the gre cruiting is the gre of physique of that of physique of that of the ple from which the cruits for the army Were all classes to offspring with ample space, a healthy rac space, a neathy race duced and the prop fill the ranks of th soon be obtained." In 1853 the stand the English army w 1883 it was reduced in 1900 it feld to f

A similarly alarmi 511 out of every 10 which was less the chest measurement of In weight one-third army fell short of t required the generat 1900 the average Br the age of 19 was to the age of 19 was the or, one inch smaller chest, fifteen pounds the normal Anglo-Sa that age ought to the London picted as unfit even and had been lowere 000 young men exanchester, 8000 were want of staming and was the staming and st want of stamina and 1903, 81,000 British discharged as unfit i less than two years' were discharged as i

CROWDED CONDITI And to a very lar the crowded condit English cities held r the decrease in the

the decrease in the ard. In a recent as D. Payne, he states ditions are no better cities of Scotland the London, where 300 live in one room te three or more occupa In order to provide cruits for her army a en the foundations of Germany prevents the of the alum districts



Notice is hereby give the First Part of chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1906, known as "The Act," letters patent have dunder the Seal of Ctober, of State of Canada, beathe 20th day of October, prorating, Everett Hughes, as Frederick Van Glieber, Joseph Garfield Lewis, Joseph Garfield Lewis, Louis Adhémar Rus, Louis Adhémar Rus, In of the City of Montreal, vince of Quebec, for the purposes, viz:—(a) To organize, manage on decoassist in the promotion, management or decoassist in the promotion, m, management or decoassist in the promotion, m, management or decoassist in the promotion of the contract of the contract

o assist in the promotion, management or deof any corporation, comn, management or deof any corporation comn, management or deof any corporation comn, management or deof any corporation comicate, enterprise or unideal of all acts necesicand to do all acts necesicand to hold, purchase,
it opiedge shares, bonds,
and other scurities of
anies; (c) To acquire the
right, property, assets of
and undertake the whole
to fit the liabilities of any
n, association, corporapany carrying on a busirin whole or in part
if this company on such
conditions as may be
a, and to pay for same
ares, bonds, debentures or
ties of this company or
(d) To apply for, purtherwise acquire and to
assign, or otherwise disd turn to account any
improvements and proin connection therewith
in any manner and yormpany or person whose
is or obligations are held
manner guaranteed or rety the company, or to do
cuts or things for the
cu

provisions of section id Act; (h) To act as brokers for the invest-Payment, transmi on of money; (i) r otherwise dispose ent, transmissi r otherwise dispose of and undertaking of the any part thereof, for action as the company fit, and in particular for intures, bonds or securi-company, and to secure es shares; bonds, debender securities or onligate corporations, commitviduals. The operacompany to be carried or corporations, com-ndividuals. The opera-company to be carried to the Dominion of Ca-tewhere by the name of Investments, Limited," al stock of tweny thou-divided into 800 shares e dollars, and in chief ness of the said com-the City of Montreal, se of Quebec

be office of the Secreof Canada, this 22nd
ber, 1909
HOMAS MULVEL.
r Secretary of State. LLIVAN. for Applicants

vay's Corn Cure is ap-n or wart it kills the callosity comes out to the flesh.

WOOD'S RWAY SYRUP

edy Without An or COUGHS, d All Affections f The and LUNGS.

d Oolds do not call for of symptoms as they are
te, but their dangers are
to well. All the most
of the threat, the lungs tubes, are, in the begin

cannot be laid upon the persons affected by the ages of throat and lung to take hold at once will of suffering, and in the scourge of "Consump-

rway Pine Syrup is re for Consum tributary to, and that too. It combines all the see of the Norway pinorbent, expectorant and of recognized worth harmicen, prompt and been the success of this is only natural that we bried to imitate it. dinto taking anything. Put up in a pulsary than the first tands made Healtl



Good Health and Good Government. James Francis Burke, Re-

(Hon. James Francis Burke, Re-presentative to Congress, Pittsburg.) Good health promotes good gov-enment and good government like-wise promotes good health. When the health of the individual

becomes impaired through neglect of his physical necessities, he forfeits much of his force in sustaining

becomes impaired through neglect of his physical necessities, he forfeits much of his force in sustaining and developing human society. The man who has never cultivated his mind or body, or having developed them has subsequently destroyed them has subsequently destroyed them through neglect or abuse, becomes as a consequence and to the extent of that destruction a figure without force in human affairs.

Good health is therefore one of the essential attributes of every rugged unit of civilized society.

Man was created to do useful things for his fellowmen. In placing him here God intended that he should toil by the sweat of his brow in order that he might accomplish the high purpose of man and enjoy the pleasures that endure.

MAN MUST BE USEFUL AND

MAN MUST BE USEFUL AND HELPFUL.

HELPFUL.

He was not placed here that he might prove indifferent to or neglectul of the persons and things by which he was to be surrounded. He was intended to be useful to himself and helpful to others.

While all things of man's creation decay with neglect, there is nothing in art or nature that fails as fast and as certainly as man in idleness, and as his energies are destroyed or his faculties undeveloped or impaired by ignorance of or indifference to the ordinary laws of sanitation or sane living during his childhood or in his mature years, to that extent does indolence upon his part become natural and to the extent of his idling is his usefulness and value as a citizen impaired. It is therefore important that in so far as the government has the right to interfere in the regulations of the as the government has the right to interfere in the regulations of the affairs of the individual is not only proper but important that it should by every means within its power encourage the adoption of methods that will promote and protect the health of the citizen. It squite as important to prevent the development of disease by encourage and old to enjoy the development of disease by ercouraging young and old to enjoy the blessings of the open air and shine and the good health and high spirits that result, than to destroy disease onte it has developed.

While the scientific world is busy the scientific world in the scientific world is busy the scientific world in t

While the scientific world is busy with the development of cures, it is equally essential that the social world should be busy in the development of all forms of prevention of those evils which result in the breaking down of the mental and physical structures of the people.

OFFSPRING NOT PROPERLY EQUIPPED.

With the rapid increase of population in our great cities, these questions are impressing themselves upon us with greater force day to day and these alarming factors are not confined alone to this country, but are developing where with alarming rapidity. It is only a few years since the Inspector General of the English Army said: "The one subject that causes anxiety in the future regarding recruiting is the great deterioration of physique of that class of our people from which the bulk of the recruits for the army must be drawn. Were all classes to provide their offspring with ample food and air space, a healthy race would be produced and the proper material to fill the ranks of the army would son be obtained."

soon be obtained."

In 1853 the standard of height in the English army was 5 ft 6 in.; in 1883 it was reduced to 5 ft. 3 in.; n 1900 it fell to five feet in stockness.

A similarly alarming shrinkage in chest measurement was shown. 511 out of every 1000 measured 34; which was less than the minimum chest measurement of 1883.

which was less than the minimum cast measurement of 1883.

In weight one-third of the whole army fell short of the 136 pounds required the generation before. In 1900 the average British recruit at the age of 19 was two inches shouter, one inch smaller around the the normal Anglo-Saxon youth of that age ought to be Fifty per cent of the London youths were rejected as unfit even after the standard had been lowered. Of the 11.000 young men examined in Manchester, 8000 were rejected for want of stamina and defects. In 1903, 81,000 British soldiers were discharged as unfit for duty less than two years' service, and were discharged as invalids.

CROWDED CONDITIONS RESPON-

CROWDED CONDITIONS RESPON-SIBLE.

And to a very large extent was the crowded conditions of great English cities held responsible for the decrease in the physical standard. In a recent article by Ralph D. Payne, he states that the conditions are no better in the smaller cities of Scotland than they are in London, where 300,000 Londoners live in one room tenements with three or more occupants.

In order to provide vigorous re-

In order to provide vigorous re-cruits for her army and to strength-en the foundations of the Empire, Germany prevents the overcrowding of the slum districts in her cities by

a system of wise far-sighted legislation. In Berlin the housing conditions of the poorer classes are regulated and when overcrowding occurs a new outlet for population is found by the city, which constructs the streets and sewers and maintains the practical co-operation by builders by methods mutually satisfactory. No German town of any note is without a generous playground and recreation centre for its people.

In this country the housing of the In this country the housing of the people and the questions arising out of centralization of population are growing in importance with each day. A century ago only four per cent. of the American people dwelt in the towns, while in 1900 more than thirty per cent resided in the towns and cities of the nation.

FARM LIFE CONDUCIVE TO GOOD HEALTH.

Many believe that the strength of the nation is enhanced by the fact the nation is enhanced by the fact that almost one-half of the 90,000,-000 are still living on the farms and engaged in pursuits that keep them close to the soil and in vigorous out-door exercises.

The Federal government and the government of many states have re-

overnment of many states have re-cently established a system of in-vestigation pertaining to the health of the people, and vital statistils are now being gathered with refer-ence to 44,000,000 of our popula-tion, and each year this system is growing. When it is perfected it growing. .When it is perfected, it when it is periected, it will afford a great impetus for the intelligent conduct of the work to be done by the various branches of the government in promoting the health of the people. For the time being certainly no work in progress is more important or is affectling. is more important or is affording

is more important or is affordingmore pleasure to those concerned and
better results to the nation than
the work of the Playgrounds Associations of this country.
The greatest things for a nation's
advancement are these which the
whole people accomplish and the
establishment by the government of
recreation grounds which will be accessible to the multiples will not essible to the multitudes will only promote wholesome enjoyments but aid materially in promoting the health and happiness of mankind.— Hygiene and Physical Education.

HOW MRS. CLARK FOUND RELIEF

After Years of Suffering Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Pleasant Point Matron Tells Her Suffering Sisters How to be Free From the Terrible Pains that Make Life a Bur-

Pleasant Point, Ont., Nov. 8.— (Special).—That most of the ills that the suffering women of Cana-da have to bear are due to disorderas have to bear are due to disorder-ed Kidneys, and that the natural cure for them is Dodd's Kidney Pills is once more shown in the case of Mrs. Merril C. Clarke, a well-known resident of this place and a prominent member of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Clarke is always ready to give the pears a president of the bear strengtone for the bear

Army. Mrs. Clarke is always ready to give her experience for the benefit of her suffering sisters.

"My sickness commenced twenty years ago with the change of kie," says Mrs. Clarke. "My health was in a bad state. Water would run from my head which would make me faint. When I came out of the fainting roulls I took fits. I was from my head which would make me faint. When I came out of the fainting spells I took fits. I was bloated till I was clumsy. The pain I suffered was awrul. It would go to my feet and then to my head.

Many doctors attended me, and I tried many medicines, but nothing gave me relief till I used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box stopped the fits and seven boxes cured me completely."

completely Every suffering woman should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make strong, healthy Kidneys, and the woman who has good Kidneys is safeguarded against those terrible pains that make miserable the lives of so many women.

"Show Us Your Works."

Critics of the Catholic Church should reflect that in the midst of a civilization that is rapidly turn-ing away from God she is standing a civilization that is rapidly turn-ing away from God she is standing impregnably for the Christian re-ligion and morality in education. She is standing against divorce. She is standing against atheistic

socialism and anarchy.

She is standing for absolute so-

cial justice.

She is standing for authority in

She is standing for authority in Church and state.

She is standing for God and the things of God against the devil and the things which he desires.

"Show us your works," cried the French infidels to Ozanam. Day after day, hour after hour, she is showing her works and if men were not blind they would see her as she is—the one divine force of the age.

Warts on the hands is a diefigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON.

By the Bentztown Bard.
The trees of the Lord are full of sap; the cedars of Lebanon, which he hath planted.—Psalms, civ. 16.

The Lebanon cedars I may not see, Nor the waters of Babylon stream, But out of the Scripture they grow

to me, And ripple by ripple they flow to As I turn the pages and dream

The olive groves and the golden

dates,
The palm and the holy well,
In the bloom of their beauty they
rise to me
And soft are the Lebanon skies to

me As I sit in the Bible-spell.

Oh, here in the twilight, I know, The pomegranate buds in the sun, The roses of Sharon they drift to

And sweet is the odor they lift to me, The cedars of Lebanon!

The Gilead mountains I may not climb.

climb,
To Sherin and Hermon go,
But sweet with their spices they
gleam to me,
And the rivers of waters, they
stream to me
Where the simples of Heshbon Where the ripples of Heshbon flow.

Out of these pages I read and turn In visions of song they pass; The shepherds of Hermon they pipe to me,
And bearing the pomegranates ripe

to me A Syrian lad and lass Oh, holy and beautiful Lebanon

And rivers of En-gedi, 'he Heshbon well and the cedar

smell, come to me in the Bible-spell, With the rose of the -Baltimore Sun

NOCTURNE

Sweet Lord, how doth it fare with Thee alone Here on Thine altar, when the fastcreeping gloom Sifts through the windows, and the

woe-weighted world woe-weighted world
Is drowned in dreams? When over
the hushed fields
The night-fog like a sheeted phantom
looms?
What thinkest Thou, oh Lord, that

vigil keep'st Like the untiring and undying stars?

Do wondrous memories arise of nights At Nazareth when with Mary Thou

didst watch
The moor o'er Moab's mountain sail the splendor of the Orient Or when with Peter and the fisher-

Thou saw'st the myriad orbs reflected fair

Dost ponder Thou that woeful night of fear And tumult and dismay, when to

and fro,
Thro' Zion's streets the mocking
rabble surged,
Till at the cry of chanticleer, there
flushed
The lurid dawn that ushered tragedy!
With ominous bollow sound of slowly

With ominous hollow sound of plank on plank!
—Siiav-na-mor, in Catholic Regis-

FATHER JAMES

He's coming, nurse! This minute I Can see That blessed morning as if yester-

day—
I, poor, old mother, in my finery,
Brought to the church at his first
Mass to pray,
and trembled as he How cold I grew and trembled as he

said

The words of Consecration, and I

knew That God Himself the altar tenant-Beneath those hands—the hands I

gave to you, My Jamie-Father James. Yes, I remember, too, I once stole

At dusk to his confessional. For, though Against his wishes, where could be To ask my Jamie to absolve me And when I finished with my long

complaint,
Instead of penance, all he had to was "Pray for me (the gentle soul)
old saint!" old saint!"

And never knew me as I crept away—

My Jamie—Father James.

Hush, that's his footstep on the stairs I hear—
The crucifix!—the blessed candle light! So soon, sweet Jesus, then the end

is near,
And Jamie brings you here to me to-night.

Yes, on my ears and mouth, my hands and feet.

I feel the sacred Unction; never-

more Can life provide me with another sweet Like this, that God should o

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Limited.

OF LONDON, Eng. Strong as the Stre

INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908 Capital and Accu-

\$49,490,000 mulated Funds unual Revenue from Fire d Life etc. Premiums and minterest on Invested \$ 9,015,000

nds 9,013,000 posited with Dominion overnment for Security of nadian Policy Holders 465,580 Head Offices - London and Aberdeen - Branch Offices for Canada.
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For Colds use Chive's Cough Surud

In use for Twenty Years with the Best Results.

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. E. CARREAU LTD. Successor to C. B. LANCTOT.
Importers of Church Ornaments, Bronzes

Way of the Cross and Statues Specialty: Church Decorations, Funeral Hangings and Religious Articles for Pilgrimages and Missions.

14 & 16 Notre Dame Street West.

with you, asthore, My Jamie-Father James. -Thomas Walsh, in Rosary Maga-

THE GATE

Far off, and faint as echoes of a dream,
The songs of boyhood seem;
Yet on our autumn boughs, unflown with spring
The evening thrushes sing.

The hour draws near, howe'er delay'd and late, When at the Eternal Gate,

We leave the words and works , we And lift void hands alone.

For Love to fill. Our nakedne soul Brings to that gate no toil; Giftless we come to Him who all things gives.

And live because He lives. Giftless

His Friend Said

"If They Don't Help or Cure You I Will Stand The Price.

Liver Complaint Cured.

Liver Complaint Cured.

Complaint Cured.

Complaint and Liver Complaint and Liver

Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no Lenefit. A friend advised me to give your Laxa-Liver Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many "cure alls" that I was tired raying out money for things giving me no leneft. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the Leauty alout them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found."

Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, st all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receive of price. on receivt of price.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto,

The True Witness Printing Co.

An office thoroughly equipped for the production of finely printed work.

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316 Lagauchetiere Street W., Montreal.

*************** Time Proves All Things

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

GEO W. REED & CO. Ltd. MONTREAL



No Catholic Need Apply in Dublin.

The council of the Catholic Defense The council of the Catholic Defense society in Dublin sends statistics showing the proportion of Catholics employed upon the staff in the veterinary branch of the department of agriculture for Ireland. From these we learn that a total of 86 is divided into 46 Protestants and 40 Catholics

Catholics.

But the Protestants seem to have something of a monopoly of the better paid posts. The aggregate salaries amount to £13,110, while the salaries of the Catholic members of the catholic members. ries amount to £13,110, while the salaries of the Catholic members of the staff come to only £7,144. There are 15 Protestants holding positions ranging in value from £350 to £850 a year. Of the 40 Catholics in the branch, only two draw a salary as high as £350. The average salary of each Protestant official is £285, that of each Catholic is only £178. The staff falls into two divisions: (1) The professional section, consisting of veterinary surgeons, and (2) the clerical section. The professional posts are obtained solely by interest. In these the salary manges from £180 to £800 a year. There are altogether 51 such posts. Of these the Protestants hold 37 and the Catholics 14. In other words, the Protestants have the advantage as regards numbers by nearly 3 to 1. In the clerical staff, on the other hand, the appointments are either temporary or are secured by open competition. In these places the Catholics predominate. Hence of the 31 members of the clerical staff, 23 are Catholics. But the 8 Protestants draw between them in salaries £1985, or an average of £248, while the 23 Catholics draw £2448, or an average of £106.

**Mera Reglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result, it leaves the throat orlungs or both, affected.

**Never Reglect a Cough or Cold, it can have but one result, it leaves the throat orlungs or both, affected.

**Afraid virties—I have the void of the virties—I have the vir or the other hand, the appointments are either temporary or are secured by open competition. In these places the Catholics predominate. Hence of the 31 members of the clerical staff, 23 are Catholics. But the 8 Protestants draw between them in. salaries £1985, or an average of £248, while the 23 Catholics draw £2448, or an average of £106.

£106. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS. HAVING DESIGNS poto

ENGRAVINGS DONE . SHOULD . APPLY . TO . LA PRESSE PUB. CO. PHOTO ENG. BEPT. EXPERT ILLUSTRATORS.

Seen the about no-year shingles? She how to get most for your most for y PEDLAR People of Oshawa

Had a Bad Cough

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. WAS AFRAID IT WOULD TURN INTO

Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be hid on the set that waen a person gets use cold it ask so attended to immediately, or courses to have sends any follow.

Thousand have filled a parametrize

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Protestant on Catholic Missionaries.

Rev. Peter McQueen, a Protestant minister of Boston, who made an extended tour of Africa, writing to the Rev. Father Walsh, director of the Boston foreign mission bureau,

the Boston foreign mission bureau, says:

"All over Africa, wherever I found a Catholic missionary, I found an earnest man, doing God's work in a true and practical way. The missions and the missionaries were fatthful, earnest and sincere. They were teaching the untaught tribes of the Dark Continent the way to God, and exalting and dignifying all the inner sanctitles of life."

The Symphony Choir of Montreal.

Charles Fitzpatrick.

As foreshadowed in these columns several weeks ago, a new musical organization has taken concrete form under the name of the Symphony Choir of Montreal, and promises to become a powerful factor in the musical life of our city, judg-test them the enthusiasm shown by

in the musical life of our city, ludging from the enthusiasm shown by the members of the organization.

Much credit is due for the successful organization of the choir to Prof. P. J. Shea, its Musical Director, whose zeal and unflagging devotion to the cause of music haven him the esteem of everybody everybody won him the esteem of everybody in his new field at St. Patrick's, after having completed an honorable and highly successful career as or-ganist and choir master of St.

Associated with Prof. Shea many ladies and gentlemen, known in musical circles, and roughly imbued with the spirit oaheadativeness which ever spells

The object of the Symphony Choir is one which will commend itself readily to our people, and deserves unstinted encouragement create a love for a better and high-er class of music, and to interpret the works of the Masters of the the works of the Masters of the art. As the organization is formed to embrace all English-speaking pa-rishes of Montreal, it will bring our people closer together and pro-mote a spirit of good-will and kin-

ship highly desirable.

The membership roll is now close on to the two hundred mark, and comprises ladies and gentlemen from every parish of Montreal, full of enthusiasm and determination to make the Symphony Choir of Montreal the first symplectic proprietion of the first musical organization of

The executive is composed of the following gentlemen, whose names are in themselves a guarantee that everything will be done to make the

everything will be done to make the choir a success.

President—Mr. P. F. McCaffrey.
Vice-President—Mr. E. A. Hewitt.
Musical Director—Prof. P. J. Shea.
Librarian—Mr. W. J. Walsh.
Executive Committee—Messrs. J.
Hamil, sr., G. A. Carpenter. W.
Murphy, J. J. Walsh, Ed. Quinn, J.
Fisher, J. St. John.
A very enthusiastic branch of the organization, which is rapidly round.

organization, which is rapidly round-ing into shape, is the orchestra, composed entirely of amateurs and

composed entirely of amateurs and numbering already twenty merobers. The Symphony Choir will make their debut on December the 6th, at the Monument National, in a programme of exceptional merit, which will show what energy and concerted effort can do. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the poor, a bumper house will no doubt greet the Symphony Choir of Montreal. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has signified his wildingness to be present on the occasion, which will be an added incentive for our people to turn out en masse, to accord an enthu-

out en masse, to accord an enthu stastic welcome to our great and esteemed fellow-countryman

OBITUARY.

SISTER MARY OSWALD.

Sister Mary Oswald, for twenty years Mother Superior of the various convents of the Order of the ous convents of the Order of the Holy Name, is dead at the Morel Dieu, Windsor, Ont. Sister Mary was the organizer and founder if a convent of the order at Winnipeg. In secular life her name was Agnes Reaume, she being the daughter of the late Hypolite Reaume, of Windsor. One sister is Sister Rosenna. sor. One sister is Sister Rosanna, of the convent of the Order of the Holy Name, this city.

MISS ELLEN GRANT.

Miss Ellen Grant, the last surviving relative of the late Mr. Alexander Grant, died at Dildriggan, l'Orignal, Ont., on Saturday last. The late Hon. Alex. Grant, who died 40 years ago, settled in l'Orignal in 1819, and the last surviving member of his family lived and died in the bemested where she was born 84. where she was born years ago. She survived a large family of sons and daughters. Her father in his business career was a member of the old Northwest Com-

The Jesuits as Socialists.

As a Jesuit, says Father Bernard Vaughan, I have lived for fifty years under a state of things which is the nearest approach to Socialism that has yet been seen on this planet. We Jesuits have to go where we are told, to live under the superior we are told, and for as long as we are told, being switched to and fro and off and on like any poor gaslight. Furthermore, we may be given things, but they must go to the community. We have the use of clothes, of food, of lodging, and when money for travelling or whatnot is needed we get it from the common purse, into which we drop back again what has not been needed for personal consumption. We may not buy, sell, invest, or in any As a Jesuit, says Father Bernard ed for personal consumption. may not buy, sall, invest, or or in so other way build up capital. surely, is a state of things not together unlike some phases of This

Vaughan, Town Clerk Kingstown, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie offering a great of £4,000 to the Kingstown Urban Council for the purpose of erecting a new public library for the township.

Difficulties of School Board.

First Concert Under Patronage of Sir Children From Outside Municipali- Closer Union of Branches of Great ties Must Pay Extra Fee.

A lengthy discussion took place on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners, aroused by the question of alest the Catholic School Commission-ers, aroused by the question of al-lowing children from outside muni-cipalities to continue their education at the schools controlled by the board. It was pointed out by Judge Lafontaine that it was a legal quesion whether the commission had the right to use the money of citizens of Montreal for instructing the children

Last May a by-law was adopted which the heads of all schools by which the heads of all schools were notified that these children could not be allowed to remain at the schools after the end of the \$2 m month. It was shown that the order had been complied with except by two schools where opinion seemed to prevail that the seemed to prevail that the printon seemed to prevail that the pmmission would allow them to go a. Judge Lafontaine argued it vould be an injustice to the others to do so, and that the only course to follow was to enforce the regulaon or repeal it.

wanted a modifica-Abbe Demers wanted a modifica-tion of the by-law and proposed a motion to the effect that the chil-dren of the fifth, sixth and seventh years from outside municipalities be permitted to complete their

After a long discussion, during which a point of order was raised by Judge Lafontaine, it was decided to defer the question till the

next meeting.

Judge Lafontaine remarked it was unfortunate that the Irish pupils of St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's St. Patricks and St. Joseph s schools were practically the only ones who had not complied with the order. In all about 1000 pupils were affected by the ruling. If the Board was ir, favor of making an exception now it would be unjust to these relief by the school of the complied. pupils who had complied.

those pupils who had complied.

Ald. Gallery supported the motion of Abbe Demers, and replying
to the remark of Judge Lafontaine,
said that he had promised to pay
the tuition of twenty-five pupils and would do so.

and would do so.

Judge Lafontaine remarked that
if Ald. Gallery paid the school fees
that would end the matter.

Ald. Gallery replied that he would
pay for the children he had promised to look after, but hewanted a
repeal of the order in the sense sugrected by Abbe Demers.

repeal of the order in the sense sug-gested by Abbe Demers.

Judge Lafontaine then raised two
objections. One was that a by-lawgould not be amended except by a
notice of motion, and, secondly,
that the Board had no right to spend
the money of ratepayers in educating
the children of outside towns. the children of outside towns.

Mr. Decarie, who presided, many succeeded in getting the matter held over for another meeting, and Abbe Demers gave notice of his intention of moving an appeal of the orders of the Board in the matter in ques-

tion.

Judge Lafontaine gave notice of motion favoring the distribution to the schools of the Board of booklets treating on the dangers of alcohol-

What Other Editors Say.

A LESSON IN THIS FOR ALL

There is a moral that needs no expounding in this brief account of an incident narrated at length in a "great daily."

"Some time ago there was a uni-que funeral in one of the cemeteries near Chicago. It was that of a near Chicago. It was that of a manufacturer of no special fame. But manuacturer of no special fame. But about the grave were gathered a score of men, all of whom wore a modest badge of simple design, and all of whom tarried for a while when the service was over and the relatives had gone. Who were these men? Every one was a released men? men? Every one was a released convict to whom this man had given employment and a fresh start

employment and a fresh start toward respectability."

The difficulty—often enough the impossibility—of living down the infamy attached to detention in prison, is one of the apparently insurmountable obstacles confronting the ex-convict who would profit by his bitter experience and return to an honest, law-abiding life. Cautton and precaution are virtues, no doubt—but the gentle Master who was accused of eating and drinking with Publicans and sinners would assuredly have found a place in His charity for the repentant criminal who leaves the prison with a genuine ty for the repentant crimmal who leaves the prison with a genuine purpose of amendment, and who nowadays discovers that he is to be ostracized forever by the "respectables" of the world.—The Ave Maria.

IS IT COMING TO THIS?

A special foreign correspondent for the Boston Herald speaks of a plan for a "system of cheaper and easier divorces for the poor," much as one would speak of lower rentals or cheaper meat. Is divorce then, according to this ethical standard, to be included among the necessaries of life?—Boston Republic.

A SAD END.

Henry C. Lea, the Philadelphia historian, and the grandson of Mat-thew Carey, who devoted his life to the calumniation of the religion

Papal Letter to Franciscans.

Franciscan Fund Desired.

of more than a thousand houses, but they have found fertile soil for growth in the United States and within the last year they have put forth the first new shoots in Eng. land, where they were once so flourishing and beloved. ishing and beloved.

PERFECT EQUALITY.

"It is an open secret that some efforts were made to induce the Holy Father to suppress all differences still existing between these three glorious bodies by uniting them under the same Superior General and under the same constitutions them under the same Superior General and under the same constitutions as Leo XIII did for the other Franciscan families, but the Holy Father himself has decided on a less radical, and yet perhaps a more spiritual union. He allows the three Families to exist as separate Families of the same Order with their own Ministers General and Constitutions, but at the same time, he proclaims the ters General and Constitutions, but at the same time, he proclaims the perfect equality of all three Families enriches each of them with all the honors, dignities, prerogatives and privileges of the others, and does everything humanly possible to pro-mote the spirit of fraternal charity between them and to abolish all oc-ceions of contention or discussion.

between them and to abolish all oc-casion of contention or dissension.
"The first public manifestation of this new and happy union will pro-bably be observed at the Papal Cha-pel in St. Peter's next month for the silver jubilee of the episcopal consecration of the Holy Fathef, when the three successors of the Se-raphic Founder will walk abreast in the great procession adding raphic Founder will walk abreast in the great procession, adding a note to that won-derful function. Germany furnishes one of them in the person of Father Schuller, Minister General of the 'Friars Minors of the Leonine Union,' the United States another in Father Dominick Reuter. Minister General the United States another in Father Dominick Reuter, Minister General of the Minors Conventuals, and Italy the third in Father Pacifico Seggiano, Minister General of the Minors Capuchins, who was former-ly the Apostolic Preacher of the Vatican."

Coughing in Church.

annual coughing epidemic. The annual coughing epidemic, now at its height, is troubling teachers as usual. The fact that coughing is sometimes incessant throughout a half hour's sermon, while at a concert, during the performance of a piece of music of the same length, there is usually breathless silence, suggests that at least a good deal of coughing is preventable. There are, indeed, three classes of coughers—those who cannot help it (a few), those who could help it (many), and those who do it on purpose. The

It is true that when people It is true that when people are thoroughly interested and absorbed they forgot to co.gh, and, that, no doubt, is the secret of the prevailing silence in the concert hall. Preachers, perhaps, may take the hint that if they allow their hearers' attention to slacken, the said hearers are much more likely to be conscious of a slight irritation in the throat. But that some of our forement preachers here sometimes nubmost preachers have sometimes pub most preachers have sometimes publicly to complain—with the result generally, that there is little or no coughing afterwards to the end of the services—is evidence that there is a good deal of wanton coughing.—London Christian World.

The Dublin Gazette contains The Dublin Gazette contains an amouncement by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that, pursuant to Section 28 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, they have directed the creation of £1,000,000 Guaranteed 2 3-4 per cent stock, which stock has been issued to the tional Debt Commissioners.

which his grandsire so stoutly fended at a critical time, has fended at a critical time, has been called away to answer for his calumnies. He died at his desk, almost literally engaged to the very last in defaming the Catholic Church as he had always done, to the best of his ability to distort and mierepresent. He was eighty-three years old when he laid down his pen.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Carlow and its Castles."

Under the heading of "Carlow and its Castles," an interesting article was contributed to the "Trish Independent" some weeks ago by Thomas Matthews, in the course of which we find the following: As the patrimony of Dermod MacMurrough, Carlow was one of the first districts in Ireland to fall into the breads of the English allies, who, on The Holy Father has issued an important letter to the Franciscan order on the occasion of the seventh centenary of its foundation.

"It will be clear to everybody," says Rome, "that the Holy Father's main object in publishing this latest of the long series of Pontifical documents regarding the Order of Friars Minors was to complete the great work done by Leo XIII. in promoting a closer union among the sons of St. Francis. The late Pontifi found the First Order of St. Francis split up into seven distinct bodies; by the union of the Observants Reformed, Alcantarines and Recollects under the same constitutions and the same Minister General, the body of Friars Minors resulting from the sum Minister General, the body of Friars Minors resulting from the sum Minister General, the body of Friars Minors resulting from the sum Minister General, the body of Friars Minors resulting from the sum Minister General, the body of Friars Minors resulting from the sum Minister General, the body of Friars Minors resulting from the sum of Capuchins is over 10,000. The Minor Conventuals have perhaps suffered more than any other Order through the various revolutions and confiscations which have ravaged Europe. In France alone before the outbreak of the great Revolution they had over 2600 religious, while at present the Minor Conventuals in all countries hardly number more than 2000. During little more than a century they have been plundered of more than a thousand houses, but they have found fertile soil for growth in the United States and within the last year they have ministed and pyles defensible, which have revoked of Leix, who plundered the town, which have revoked the sum of the manufacture of the chief strong-holds of the English me, or the handly number more than a century they have been plundered of more than a thousand houses, but they have found fertile soil for growth in the United States and within the last year they have put have the proper the proper the proper than a conting a continuation of the English can be a conti who, or nds of the English allies Carlow was then one of the six chief castles of the kingdom. In 1577 it was besieged by Rory O'More, Lord of Leix, who plundered the town, and took prisoners two English captains, Harrington and Cosby, of Mullaghmast fame. At night, however, he was surprised by fifty men under Robert Hartpole, the Constable, who released his prisoners, and see the effect of the capture. In stable, who released his prisoners, and nearly effected his capture. In

and nearly effected his capture. In 1604 Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, was Constable of the Castle, which in 1647 was taken for the Confederates by General Preston. Later it yielded to the forces of Ireton. In 1814 it was leased to a Dr. Middleton, who, being in a hurry to convert it into a lunatic asylum, applied gunpowder to the walls, with the result that the greater part of the castle was thrown to the ground, only one side, thrown to the ground, only one side with two towers, now remaining on an eminence overlooking Barrow.

NEWS BY THE IRISH MAIL.

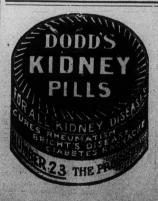
tled with their weekly tenants in Templemore. After an agitation Templemore. lasting about five months the tenants have wrung for themselves considerable reduction, averaging about 5s in the £ together with all arrears wiped out.

At their meeting, held last week, the trustees of the College of Maythe trustees of the Conescoth appointed the Rev. Gerald O'Nolan, M.A., St. Malachy's College, Belfast, to the vacant Cha of Irish. The new Professor is distinguished Celtic scholar, and worker in the language

As an indication of the progress made in lace-making in certain parts of the County Monaghan, it is stated that about 400 girls attended the classes which have been established in connection with it, and that the lace-workers have not only maintained themselves and assisted their parents, but have saved money. One worker, who is not yet 18 years of age, has already saved £80.

The Clonmel Branch of the Irish lational Foresters, is a very National Foresters, is a very flourishing and progressive body, doing beneficent work amongst workers of the borough. The the workers of the borough. The mansignment has just acquired for the
purposes of a meeting hall the old
Method:st chapel in Wolfe Tone
street, under the shadow of the
last remnant of the old walls of
Clonnel. It is a fine commodius Clonmel. It is a fine commodious building, and becomes the absolute property of the Branch, who purchased the fee-simple for about £90.

On the arrival at Weterford of th Great Western Railway Company's steamer Pembroke, the captain reported that on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, he had taken off twelve of crew of the the crew of the Spamsh steamer Urbitarta, off Mumbles Head. The vessel was lying close to the shore and was in dancer of being dashed on the rocks. The rescue was accomplished in the face of tremendous difficulties. Fourteen others on the Hydrianta bad and away previously in one of the ship's boats.



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DEATH OF MR. B. J. COGHLIN.

Death came very suddenly of heart

Death came very suddenly of heart failure yesterday morning to Mr. Bernard Coghlin, one of Montreal's best known residents.

Mr. Coghlin was 73 years of age, having been born on September 8, 1837, at Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland. He learned the hardware trade at Sheffield, England, and came to Combate Conductions. and came to Canada in 1858 founding the firm of B. J. Coghlin founding the firm of B. J. Coghlin, doing business here as wholesale hardware merohants and manufacturers, and latterly, since the sons were taken into the business, as B. J. Coghlin & Company.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 8.30 a.m., from 451 brooke street, to Church, and thence to St. Pa Patrick's

Light Upon Antonomy Bill.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of ultimate supreme authority (pp. 34-35). Powers reserved relate to all questions, which involve the relations of British dependencies, formation of treaties, etc."

In the argument of the Brophy case it was contended that the decision in the Barrett case was conclusive that no right case printless.

clusive, that no rights or privileges existing by law or practice at the union had been affected or infringed but the privy council declared, "that the main issues were not in way concluded either by the decision in Barrett's case or by any prin-ciple involved in that decision, and that subsection 1 of Section 22 imposes a limitation on the legislative powers, and that any enactment contravening its provisions is beyond the competency of the provin-cial legislature and therefore null and void."

and void."

In the same case, referring to the scope of the decision in the Barrett case, the lord chancellor observes:
"that it seems to have given rise to some misapprehension" and he declared; "that all legitimate ground declared; "that all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the system (referring to schools) were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal was founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions." The lord chancellor further declared that it must remembered that the provincial gislature is not in all respects preme within the province. "Its gislative power is strictly limited. In relation to subjects specified in Sections 91 and 92 the exclusive power of the legislature may be said to be absolute, but this is not so as regards education."

It would seem, therefore, unquestionable that Manitoba is contumationable with regime to complex with

cious by its refusal to comply with the clear direction contained in the

the clear direction contained in the judgment of the Privy Council.

His Lordship Bishop Worrell's strong plea for toleration, as well as that of many other Protestants are very commendable and perhaps it will fortify them to know or to be reminded that the origin of separate schools is due to the demands. rate schools is due to the demand rate schools is due to the demands of the Protestants of Upper Canada, which led to the first legislation on that subject, and secondly that which gave separate schools for colored children, and that separate schools were first provided for the Protestants of Lower Canada by the Confederation act.

Hence the right of Roman Catholics to have schools, conducted themselves, whatever may be the op-inions of those in opposition to the subject, are rights reserved and guartion of our country and in the lan-guage of the lord chancellor: guage of the lord chancellor "There can be no doubt that th Roman Catholics regarded it as es-sential that the education of their children should be in accordance children should be in accordance with the teaching of their church in schools conducted under the influence and guidabce of the authorities of their church."

their church."

I therefore venture the opinion in the light of the foregoing and much that could be added that the only proper school clauses of the autonomy bills ought to be those provided by the Confederation act; any more or any less would be beyond the competence of our parliament, and according to the observation of the lord chancellor in the Brophy case, in which he declared that the legislature had not exclusive power—as in which he declared that one lature had not exclusive power regards education, the same declara-tion applied to the Dominion parlia-ment. I trust therefore that this im-portant matter may be speedily ad-justed in accordance with the true spirit of our constitution and for-ever set at rest. S. WHITE.

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Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien, Miss Charlotte Grace of Brien,
Ardanoir, Foynes, Limerick, wellknown as a social reformer, poet and
novelist, author of "Light and
Shade," and "A Tale of Venive,"
who was able, through her strengwho was able, through her strenuous efforts to improve the conditions under which girls emigrated to the United States, and to ensure their safety on arrival, and who died on the 3rd of June last, daughter of the "Young Ireland" movement, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £3,806 9s 4d, and probate of her will dated 7th of December, 1907, has been granted to her niece, Miss Ellen Lucy O'Brien, to whom, subject to a few specific bequests of shares in various companies to her brother, Luctus O'Brien, and her nieces. Lucy, Penelope and Mary Gwyn, she left the residue of her estate.



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Vol. LIX., No

FORMAL LEGAL

CATHOLIC

Cardinal Logue In Philosophica

The Philosophy been long assail pamphlet, press mostly by people or nothing about a few weeks ago mally arraigned tattacked and defe Counsel, and so en by judges of the people of the people of the privy Council com Chancellor, Judge Ross, the Crowy Patrick Coll, the for Irekand, Sir and Head Commiss Harrel.

Harrel.

The same act that the National University under Congranted Queen's Corights and privilege for the benefit of I for the benefit of though, nominally tarianism was exc of Ulster's 1,500 800,000 are Cathol Belfast Commission ants, were loth to of students in their established a char of Scholastic Philo of Scholastic Philo qualified Catholic I Parke, M.A., to th Catholic priest, Rev M.A., to the latter cepted gratefully derce appointed by chaplain of the C and thought they h stroke for their col gotry of Ulster was oned with.

PRESBYTERIAN 1

The Presbyterian nounced the Commission of the testantism was in je battle of the Boyne in vain, unless the in vain, unless the should grant their bit Scholasticism a Marquis of Londonde that "the maiden ci maiden still," entere test on his own a figly the Privy Cou Lieutenant appointe ed committee, of will Coll was the only C

It was really the vs. St. Thomas Aqu transpired that phil was little conflict Mr. Gordon, K.C., Mr. Gordon, K.C., appeared for Mr. Matheson, K.C., Grath, K.C., for Commissioners, and Dublin Castle was talla. Philosophiae. and expert witnesses from St. Thomas, St. Leo XIII: the "Sunn hurst Series and No mar of Assent". we with Locke, Whatley all the papers were for putation of Universiand even the Dublin discoursing of Philosophia.

STATUTES V

The whole contents tioners was that Sch phy necessarily inclu-Theology, and was, Molation of the Stat bade religious teaching leonard by accusing Steaching Roman (Judge Johnson interwas no Church in the Roman Catholic; it was cited as Infallibility. Sir Jisaid: "I found 'Clari' book when I was a ta A Presbyterian minis who urged that the Swould repel Protestas estimated how many would attract, drew Ross the remark: "Ross the remark: "Sonsider the other as tonsider the other as tonsider the other stons at all."

on at all."
When Professor Switchersty, who had university, who had love the principle and taught had a suthority he had suthority he was subording by was subording dride Poss remarked.