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The True



Witness

Vol. LVI.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Garden de la Salle
de Lecture
Feb 19 1906
Assemblée Legislative

The Real Evil Genius of the French Crisis.

"The tragic ordeal which the Church is undergoing at this moment is far from being an accident, but it is the result of a conspiracy which originated some thirty years ago."

Quoting these words, M. Ines Delafosse, member for Calvados in the French Chamber, opens an able and thoughtful study of the French crisis in the well-known paper, *Le Correspondant*, of Paris.

Since the days of Jules Ferry down to the proscription of the congregations by M. Combes, the policy of successive ministries almost without exception, has been avowedly anti-Christian. The man who is more than anyone else responsible for the impious propaganda is the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau, whose memory even the opponents of the French Government are wont at this time to surround with something like a halo of statesmanship, and to cite as having been entirely opposed to anything in the nature of frenzied anti-clericalism. The vulgarity of his successors and their want of decency and tact have indeed lent some respectability to the memory of a man whose attitude was always "correct." Nevertheless, his work remains; he was its incarnation, and it is not to be denied that his demagoguery gave the present impulse of anti-Christian, anti-military and anti-national sentiment to their numerous exponents.

It would be wrong to say, nevertheless, that Waldeck-Rousseau was in any sense a leader of this fusion of Radicals and Socialists. He possessed neither the qualities of character, nor the moral convictions, nor the requisite passions which distinguish great leaders of men. And it was precisely on account of his extreme flexibility and his susceptibility to adroit flattery that enabled the Freemasons and the Socialists to make him at the same time their facile instrument.

Freemasonry in particular made him subserve its ends at its own sweet will. This Freemasonry is one of the most extraordinary phenomena of modern times. It is a power almost sovereign, and yet there is nothing in it indicative of great intellectual power. Even to its very rites, it is puerile and ridiculous. Yet its strength lies in the very fact that its members are mediocrities, a class of people which provides a mean between the people and the world, and which keeps away from popular ignorance just as it avoids the other extreme of high culture. It is composed of exactly that social body which knows that there is a body above it, and which it profoundly hates. High intellect among its members is rarely found. It is, in its theory, full of humanitarian expressions and brimful of love and benevolence towards mankind, a theory which, however, fails to demonstrate itself in practice. Despite the protestations of fraternity, it is in reality a sect that knows neither love nor pity. It is a corporation and consequently possesses no soul.

Freemasonry was, however, the soul of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's majority, and it took up with fierce avidity as its war-cry the savage war-whoop of Gambetta: "Clericalism is the enemy." Intent on despoiling the congregations, it gradually brought Waldeck-Rousseau to the view that "the cause of the people" could only be advanced by the destruction of the congregations and the assurance that the coming generations should be brought up in ignorance of God. Above all, there was needed money to educate the people to a sense of the high mission of democracy, and the destruction of the Church would liberate \$200,000,000! Waldeck-Rousseau made the fatal pronouncement at Toulouse, in which he promised the cause of Demagoguery the sum in question, and after that the fate of the religious orders in France was sealed.

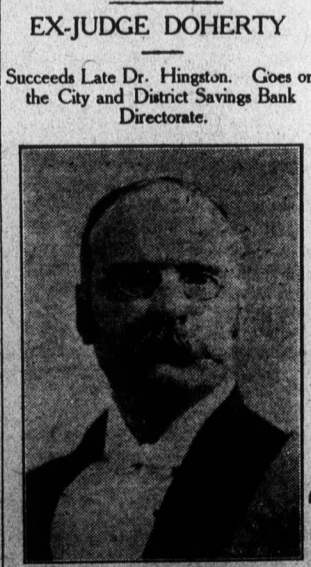
It was asserted that if he wished to retain the support of the Socialists party, M. Waldeck-Rousseau should carry out the programme of detroning not only Catholicity, but Christianity. For all religion is opposed to Socialism. It teaches resignation. Waldeck-Rousseau drew and the true Socialist, is he who wants man to be ever in revolt against the hardships and sorrows of our terrestrial life which is according to him, the final end of man. And so, on the eve of his resignation, Waldeck-Rousseau drew up the famous, or rather infamous, law against the congregations, committing the execution of its measures to M. Combes, his successor, who has always had one answer to his critics, namely, that "he is carrying out the expressed intentions of the author of the law."

Though Rousseau never contradicted his successor's assertions, he went down to the Chamber shortly before his death, in order, it was said, to mitigate if possible the rabid animosities displayed by the anti-clerical party. He informed the Chamber that there was no need to proceed to violent measures against the Church. In a vague and fugitive way, he sought to throw the onus of his measures upon his successors. His speech drew the memorable reply from Clemenceau, that he (Rousseau) was alone responsible for the originating of the Law; that he had put France on the road to secularization, and that there was no retrogression. This, says M. Delafosse will be the verdict of history.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau started rolling all the instruments of oppression and destruction which have so tragically changed the face of the nation, its customs, its spirit and its mind. He was the inaugurator of a policy which France would never have supported if he had not imposed it upon parliament, and the creator of a host of narrow-minded and time-serving statesmen who, but for him, could never have reached to power. He it was who fathered the anti-militarist propaganda by appointing General Andre chief of the French army. Socialism is stronger to-day in France than in any other country, simply because he took it to his side and worked through its support. Freemasonry is mistress of the State, because he became the instrument of its most destructive aims against the Christian religion. His legacy to France is one of unrest, of uncertainty, of internecine animosities and the unsettling of the economic equilibrium and the social balance in the whole nation. If any apology can be made for a man who in dealing with the members of his private circle, had the reputation of being at least just, it can only be found in the probability that Waldeck-Rousseau was mentally incapable of foreseeing the tremendous results of the policy he had inaugurated. His was a mind which had been ruined by the sophistries of men who posed as economic reformers, but who were in reality self-seekers clever enough to impose their views upon a man whose mind was incapable of mathematical deductions of a profound kind.

The chiefs of great States are not men whose errors are to be excused on the ground that their intentions were good. Feebler human nature may have some claim to have its mistakes pardoned; leaders of men have less right to this excuse. At the very least, men with the first glimmering of statesman-like prudence are expected to realize that there are external and unchanging principles of morality against which it is fatal to fight, and which cannot be betrayed without bringing down condign judgment. All the evils of the present crisis are to be laid at his door. France would never have followed, had it not been given a lead. In the last few days of his life he seems to have had a true understanding of the nature of his work, if we may judge by his political testament which was found among his papers. He particularly insisted in that document that his successor, the Prime Minister, M. Combes, should not pronounce his funeral oration. This would seem to have been on the part of Waldeck-Rousseau some indication that his last days had been clouded with a remorse that hastened the end. It is indeed the only indulgence one can accord to the man who has placed the condition of France in its tragic position of to-day.

EX-JUDGE DOHERTY
Succeeds Late Dr. Hingston. Goes on the City and District Savings Bank Directorate.



HON. C. J. DOHERTY.
Hon. Charles J. Doherty, ex-judge of the Superior Court, will represent the O'Brien estate holdings on the directorate of the City and District Savings Bank, replacing the late Sir William Hingston.

The Board of Directors is now complete, and is as follows: J. A. Oulmet, Hon. R. Mackay, E. M. Molson, R. Boulter, R. Archer, M. Burke, Hon. R. Dandurand, A. P. Hebert, G. W. Moncel, N. De Lisle and Hon. C. J. Doherty.

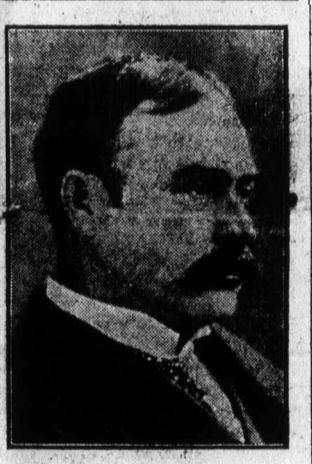
Death of Dr. William Henry Drummond.

The Noted Author Passed away at Cobalt.

William Henry Drummond, M.D., the Canadian poet, who has delighted countless Canadians, citizens of the United States, and England, died last Saturday at Cobalt.

Dr. William Henry Drummond was, at the time of his death, within one week of attaining his fifty-third year, he having been born at Currawin House, Co. Leitrim, Ireland, on April 13, 1854. He was a son of the late George Drummond, an officer in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and received his early education in his native county, his life until he was eleven years of age being passed on the wild western coast of Ireland. It was there that his intense love of nature and his fondness for outdoor pleasures was imbibed. He then came to Canada with his parents, and was further educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill University, afterwards studying medicine at Bishop's College, from which he graduated in 1884. He was for some years engaged in general practice in Montreal, holding at the same time the chair of medical jurisprudence in the medical faculty of his alma mater.

The deceased gentleman was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, and while his condition seemed im-



THE LATE DR. W. DRUMMOND.

proved, he never actually was out of danger since the first seizure.

In Montreal, where he was so well known and beloved, he will be especially missed—but outside Montreal, in the distant hamlet and village—in the far off places where the people did not know his genial personality but had had their hearts softened and their eyes moistened by the pathos and beauty of such poems as "Johnnie Courteau," "Wreck of the Julie Plante," "De Papineau Gun," "Pelang," "De nice little Canadienne," in how many of these places will there not be a sigh of regret, a lingering sadness for the death of this kindly, true, great hearted Canadian.

Dr. Drummond died at the Drummond Mine, in the house of the superintendent of the mine, at 10.40 Saturday morning. The end came quietly and peacefully. At the bedside were gathered Mrs. Drummond, wife of the poet; T. J. Drummond, his eldest brother; Dr. Craig and Dr. Bell, of Montreal, and Dr. Schmidt, the local physician.

The stroke came on Monday, April 1st, since which time Dr. Drummond never thoroughly regained consciousness.

His brother and Dr. Bell came from Montreal to his bedside on Tuesday, and Mrs. Drummond arrived on Wednesday, and they had been in attendance ever since.

The funeral took place at St. George's Church on Monday at 2.30 p.m., and was attended by a very large concourse of people.

Dr. Drummond's last public appearance in Montreal was at the annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, held at the Windsor Hotel on the evening of Monday, March 18th. The well-known writer was received with great applause, and told his audience a number of good stories. The following patriotic Irish poem, and perhaps the last of Dr. Drummond's literary work, was read by him on that occasion:

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

A few kind words from
The Sisters of Misericorde.
"Having made use of Abbey's Salt for some time in our Hospital, we are pleased to say that it is a very good medicine in cases of indigestion."

ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 and 60c. BOTTLE.

BRENNAN'S

Just a few Reminders for Spring Buying.

Our lines of new Neckwear are now complete, which means, we offer one of the most up-to-date lines of Men's Ties at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 in all the newest colorings and Styles.

Special Gloves, Tan and Grey, \$1.00. Hats, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, and \$5.00. Caps, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

1-4 SIZE COLLARS. SHIRTS TO ORDER.

BRENNAN'S

7 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST.

WE'RE IRISH YET.

What means this gathering to-night
What spirit moves along
The crowded hall, and touching light
Each heart among the throng,
Awakes as tho' a trumpet blast
Had sounded in their ears,
The recollections of the past,
The memories of the years?

O! 'tis the spirit of the west,
The spirit of the Celt,
The breed that spurned the alien
breast,
And every wrong has felt—
And still, tho' far from fatherland,
We never can forget
To tell ourselves with heart and
hand,
We're Irish yet! We're Irish yet!

And they, outside the Clan of Conn,
Would understand, but fail,
The mystic music played upon
The heart-strings of the Gael—
His ear, and his alone can tell
The soul that lies within,
The music which he knows so well,
The voice of Kith and Kin.

He hears the tales of old, old days,
Of battle fierce by ford and hill,
Of ancient Serach's martial lays,
And race unconquered still—
It challenges with mother's pride
And dares him to forget
That tho' he cross the ocean wide,
He's Irish yet! He's Irish yet!

His eye may never see the blue
Of Ireland's April sky,
His ear may never listen to
The song of lark on high,
But deep within his Irish heart
Are cloisters dark and dim,
No human hand can wrench apart,
And the lark still sings for him.

We've bowed beneath the chastening
rod,
We've had our griefs and pains,
But with them all, we still thank
God,
The Blood is in our veins,
The ancient blood that knows no
fear,
The Stamp is on us set,
And so however foes may jeer,
We're Irish yet! We're Irish yet!

On Saturday evening, a special meeting of St. Patrick's Society was held. President W. P. Kearney referred feelingly to the death of Dr. Drummond, who so lately had taken part in the Society's banquet in honor of St. Patrick's Day. The following resolution was then introduced and unanimously carried:

"That, whereas the Irish people of the city of Montreal have lost a true and valued compatriot; "Whereas, the St. Patrick's Society have had many occasions of estimating the worth and character of our late friend; "Resolved, that the Society place on record its sincere sympathy with the family of the deceased and its sorrow over the loss to the Irish race and cause throughout the Dominion."

William P. Kearney, New President of St. Patrick's Society.

At a largely attended meeting of St. Patrick's Society, held last Thursday evening, Mr. William P. Kearney was elected president of the society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Frank J. Curran, the retiring president, delivered an address. He dwelt upon the good work of last year, which he characterized as most successful and important. For the success which had attended their efforts to improve the conditions of the society he attributed much of the merit to the correspondence, secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey, Mr. P. M. Tansey and Prof. P. J. Shea.

The election of officers gave the following results: President, W. P. Kearney; first vice-president, H. J. Kavanagh, K.C.; second vice-president, E. McG. Quirk; treasurer, W. E. Durack; corresponding secretary, T. W. Wright; recording secretary, T. P. Tansey; marshal, B. Campbell.

The following were elected to the committee: M. DeLaurie, J. O'Leary, Jas. Rogers, Felix Casey, Ald. T. O'Connell, T. Butler, J. C. Walsh, H. Trihey, J. Coffey, F. J. Greene, Jos. O'Brien, P. Wright, F. J. Laverty, Thos. M. Tansey, Peter Kearney, D. Furlong, P. C. Shannon, W. Kennedy and John Fallon. The physicians are: Drs. J. J. Guerin, E. J. C. Kennedy, F. E. Devlin, A. Prendergast, F. J. Hackett, O'Connell, Scanlan, E. J. Mulhally, H. Lennon, H. Donnelly, MacAuley, Wm. Styles, Jas. Rogers, P. J. Curran.



MR. WM. P. KEARNEY.

The new President, Mr. W. P. Kearney, is the proprietor of the well-known automobile agency at 342 Craig street west. Personally Mr. Kearney is a genial gentleman, popular with all classes and particularly prominent in sporting circles. He has always taken a liberal interest in all kinds of societies, and is interested in national and other societies, and is a prominent member of the Shamrock Athletic Association.

HOME INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

Home must mean the hallowed resting-place where lingers the loves that are the most sacred on earth.

It is a moral union of thought and will, so that lives are linked together in the measure of one melody.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

In Paris some patient person has been collecting statistics about women journalists. There are 600 of these, he declares, who live by journalism in England, as against 2193 in the United States and 1200 in Germany.

THE ASSOCIATIONS OF OLD BOOKS.

Old books are best! I confess to that belief. Why else did I put aside the prim little Shakespeares in their fresh green leather in the showy Holborn shop, and buy the old Malone variorum edition of 1803 in Booksellers' Row?

TO THE HOSTESS.

Pleasure is contagious. Remember, hostess, every house has its climate; some are in the torrid, some in the temperate, some in the frigid zone.

HELPS TO PATIENCE.

A woman, whose life has been long checkered with many reverses, said lately: "Nothing has given me more courage to face every day's duties and troubles than a few words spoken

to me when I was a child by my old father. He was the village doctor. I came into his office, where he was compounding medicine one day, looking cross and ready to cry.

"Look, my child," he said, "do you see these empty vials? They are all insignificant, cheap things, of no value in themselves; but in one I put a deadly poison, in another a sweet perfume, in a third a healing medicine.

No strain is harder upon the young than to be forced to do work which they feel is beneath their faculties, yet no discipline is more helpful.

"The wise builder watches not the bricks which his journeyman lays but the manner in which he lays them."

The man who is half-hearted and lagging as a private soldier will be half-hearted and lagging as a commander. Even in this world, he who uses his talents rightly as a servant is often given the control of many cities.

"They also serve," said John Milton, "who only stand and wait." We should remember, above all, that the greatest of all men spent thirty years of His earthly life waiting the appointed time to fulfil His mission.

THE REALLY HAPPY MAN.

Lady Henry Somerset, in a recent article on the simple life, says: "It would be interesting to analyze how much real happiness comes to a man who has made or inherited a large fortune, and feels it necessary to live in what is called adequate style."

WHAT IS LEFT.

Here in my drawer, a letter and a curl of golden hair; a withered hyacinth—A pair of tiny cuffs, half-raveled out.

And all the wool tied up about the top With labored knots, to keep it in its place.

A dolly's teapot, cracked, without a lid, And half its gaudy decorations gone Through frequent washings, done by little hands.

Dear little hands—they grow so tired once, God took them to His own, and folded them.

They never wash the dolly's dishes now. The little cuffs will never be worn out.

No other hands shall wear them. And the curl? It is not I will brush it any more. Why speak? Three years ago Death took the rest.

Tears will not cure the pain. Shut up the drawer. Words will not ease it. To be mute is best.

TIMELY HINTS.

Frequent washings with soap will injure the surface of a mirror. The

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood.

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

occasional use of alcohol is recommended, but for frequent washing, damp newspapers and a polishing with chamois skin will keep mirrors and table glassware in good condition.

Copper kettles, etc., may be successfully cleaned with a cut lemon dipped in salt. Afterwards rinse thoroughly in clean water and polish with a soft cloth.

Common white potato peelings should be used for cleaning the bottom of carafes, decanters and vases.

Shot, which is frequently employed for this purpose, is apt to scratch the glass and leave marks that show from the outside. The potato peelings should be left in the articles overnight or for several hours, and then be washed out with tepid water.

The best way to keep flat irons in good condition is to wash and scour them in kerosene, and put in paper sacks when not in use.

Use a few drops of carbolic acid on the damp mouthpiece of the telephone. The reason is obvious in this "germ age."

When cooking, never leave a spoon in anything you want to boil quickly. The spoon conducts the heat away from the liquid.

Lamp chimneys are not as liable to break upon exposure to change of temperature if they are put in a pan of cold water and allowed to heat gradually till the water is boiling and left in the water till cold again.

At any large hardware store a little metal rest can be bought which will fit any lamp chimney by bending it to the right dimensions.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will take paint out of cloth, no matter how dry it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times and then wash in soapuds.

White linen or lawn that has been stained with coffee can be freshened by rubbing the spots with the yolk of an egg, to which has been added twenty drops of glycerine, stirred together. Rinse off in warm water.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

The April issue of Donahoe's Magazine devotes much of its space to Easter features—poems, stories, and illustrations.

The opening article has for its subject the Most Rev. John Williams, D.D., Archbishop of Boston, whose eighty-fifth birthday occurs on April 22nd.

Other fully illustrated features are "A Pilgrimage to Boury," by Herbert Spring, who describes the home of Mrs. Cravan and the characters in "A Sister's Story"; "The Irish Choral Movement in America," by Marguerite Donegan; "Life in Newfoundland," by Rev. Edward F. Curran; "The Martyr of the Yorkshire Moors," by Dom Bede Camm, O.S.B.; "Voices of Spring," by Eleanor Byrne; "The Work of the Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J.," by M. B. O'Sullivan; and "At the Back O' Galty-more," by Rev. James B. Dollard.

"Irish Vagrants," by Lady Gilbert; "The Beautiful Lady," by Rev. Hugh Blunt, and "Daffodils," by K. H. Jackson, are short stories of much charm and interest.

FUNNY SAYINGS.

SOME AMUSING BLUNDERS.

A divine in drawing the attention of his congregation to a special communion service on the following Sunday informed them that "the Lord is with us in the forenoon and the Bishop in the evening."

A Scotch minister innocently, perhaps, hit the mark by telling his people, "Weel, friends, the kirk is urgently in need of siller, and as we have failed to get money honesty we will have to see what a bazar can do for us."

There is a certain amount of excuse to be made for the young curate who, remarking that some people came to church for no better reason than to show off their best clothes, finished up as he glanced over his audience, "I am thankful to see, dear friends, that none of you has come here for that reason."

A negro student when conducting the prayers at one of the great missionary colleges, said, "Give us all pure hearts, give us all clean hearts, give us all sweet hearts," to which the entire congregation made response, "Amen."

The giving out of church notices has often proven a pitfall for the unwary. "During Lent," said a rector lately, "several preachers will preach on Wednesday evenings, but I need not give their names, as they will be all found hanging up in the porch."

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

HE KEPT THE SECRET.

When the teacher was absent from the schoolroom, Billy, the mischievous boy of the class, wrote on the blackboard: "Billy Jones can hug the girls better than any boy in the school."

Upon her return the teacher called him up to her desk. "William, did you write that?" she asked, pointing to the blackboard.

"Yes, ma'am," said Billy. "Well, you may stay after school," said she, "as punishment."

The other pupils waited for Billy to come out, and then they began guying him.

"Got a licking, didn't you?" "Nope," said Billy. "Got jawed?" "Nope."

"What did she do?" "Shan't tell," said Billy; "but it pays to advertise."

LOOKING AHEAD SOME.

The Earl of Buchan was to the end of his life, although eccentric, a great social favorite and "a terrible old flirt."

On leaving a room he would take leave of the prettiest young lady with old-fashioned courtesy, and say: "Good-bye, my dear; and pray remember that Margaret, Countess of Buchan, is not immortal."

It is an Elixir of Life.—Since forgotten time, man has been seeking for the Elixir of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rheumatism, and all bodily pains.

HER NOTE WAS FINAL.

The proprietor of a large drug store recently received this curt and haughty note written in an angular, feminine hand: "I do not want vasoline, but glycerine. Is that plain enough? I person you can spell."

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and inflamed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels, causing them to become bound and constive.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are pleasant and easy to take, do not grip, weaken or debilitate, never fall in their effects, and are by far the safest and quickest remedy for all diseases or disorders of the liver.

Price 25 cents, or 5 bottles for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE POET'S CORNER

THE TIME IS SHORT.

I sometimes feel the thread of life is slender, That soon for me the fabric will be wrought;

Then would I live with sympathies more tender; The time is short.

A shepherd's tent of reeds and boughs decaying, That wandering airs may crumble into naught,

So seems my life—unsheltering yet staying— The time is short.

Think of the good thou might'st have done when brightly The sun to thee life's choicest seasons brought,

Hours lost to God in pleasures passing lightly, The time is short.

Think of the drooping eyes thou might'st have lifted To see the good that heaven to thee hath taught,

The unhelped wrecks that past life's bark have drifted— The time is short.

The time is short. Then be thy heart a brother's To every heart that needs thy help in aught;

Soon thou wilt need the sympathy of others. The time is short.

If thou hast friends, give them thy best endeavor, Thy warmest impulse and thy purest thought,

Keeping in mind in word and action ever. The time is short.

Each thought resentful from thy mind be driven, And cherish love by sweet forgiveness bought.

Thou soon wilt need the pitying love of heaven. The time is short.

Soon other graves the moss and fern will cover; Soon thou wilt rest, thy work forever wrought,

Where summer airs, aroma laden, hover. The time is short.

Then own thy God ere yet the shadow closes; Some good return in later seasons wrought;

On early frosts scatter the fragrant roses, The time is short.

So, when dissonance of time is ending, To peace rewarding may thy soul be brought,

Like the worn reaper to the Master wending, The time is short.

—By the late Hezekiah Butterworth.

ONE SINGLE DAY

Is not much to look upon. There is some way Of passing hours of such a limit. We can face A single day; but place Too many days before sad eyes,—

Too many days for smothered sighs— And we lose heart, Just at the start.

Years really are not long, nor lives, The longest which survives; And yet to look across A future we must tread, bowed by a sense of loss,

Bearing some burden weighing down so low, That we can scarcely go One step ahead,—this is so hard, So stern a view to face, unstarred, Untouched by light, so masked with dread!

If we would take a step ahead, Be brave and keep The feet quite steady, feel the breath of life Sweep ever on our face again, We must not look across,—looking in vain,—

But downward to the next close step, And up. Eyes that have wept Must look a little way,—not far, God broke the years to hours and days,

That hour by hour And day by day Just going on a little way, We might be able all along To keep quite strong.

Should all the weights of life Be laid across our shoulders, and the future, rife, With woe and struggle, meet us face to face

At just one place, We could not go; Our feet would stop; and so God lays a little on us every day, And never, I believe, on all the way Will burdens bear so deep,

Or pathways be so steep, But we can go, if by God's power We only bear the burden of the hour.

—George Kingle.

Advertisement for St. George's Baking Powder. Includes text: "No Alum or Acid there", "It is a genuine Cream of Tartar Baking Powder—free of alum, acids, lime, ammonia and phosphates.", and an illustration of a woman in a kitchen.

King Edward and the Nun. cap who was talking to a group of gentlemen. He had an air of being some one of importance, and in her simplicity she took him for the station master.

Ob, such a commotion ground When March called ho! Such spreading of root wide, Such whispering to And "Are you ready? drop asked; 'Tis time to start "Almost, my dear," piled, 'I'll follow as soon Then, "Ha! ha! ha!" Of laughter soft and From millions of flow ground— Yes, millions, beginn 'I'll promise my bloo Crocus said, "When I hear the bl "And straight thereaft cried, "My silver and gold "And ere they are dul spoke, "My Hyacinth bells s And the Violet only m here," And sweet grew the s Then "Ha! ha! ha!" A Of laughter soft and From the millions of fl the ground— Yes, millions beginn Oh, the pretty, brave thi the coldest days, Imprisoned in walls o They never lost heart, blast shrieked loud And the sleet and the down; But patiently each wroup tiful dress Or fashioned her beaut And now they are comin in the world Still shadowed by win And well may they chee "Ha! ha!" In a chorus soft and l The millions of flowers the ground, Yes, millions, beginn —Harper's Young People

A SPRING CHORUS.

Oh, such a commotion under the ground When March called, "Ho, there, ho!" Such spreading of rootlets far and wide, Such whispering to and fro!

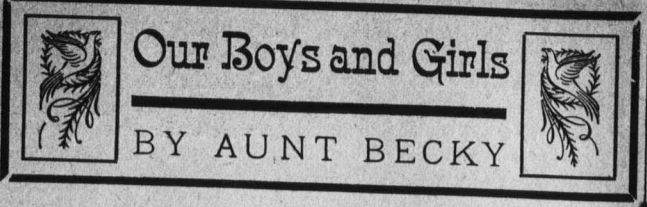
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Exilda Conant, wife common as to property of Francois Xavier Robert, hotelkeeper, both of the City of Montreal, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband, in the Superior Court at Montreal, No. 2851.

WHEN I HAVE TIME.

When I have time, so many things I'll do To make life happier and more fair, For those whose lives are crowded now with care,

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

An omnibus full of young Parisian students was rolling down the street when a quiet looking old gentleman in priest's attire got in. The students, angry at the interruption, began using bad language in the hope of driving him outside. But the priest took no more notice than if the bus had been perfectly empty.



The Secret of the Silver Lake

By Henry Frith, Author of "Under Bayard's Banner," "For King and Queen," etc.

CHAPTER V.—Continued. "The wood-cutters," replied Scout. "They bring bullocks in to carry off the timber. They harness the animals with chains, and drag out the felled trees. They have almost cleared some places—and see what holes the trees dig as they are dragged along."

CHAPTER VI.—THE BUSH DESCRIBED.—MR. ANDERSON.—A NIGHT ALARM.

The gleam of sunshine did not deceive the little party, who made their way towards it, a path being quite invisible; but the guide was so accustomed to find his way about that I believe he would have found the clearing at night.

"Something has attacked him; perhaps he has fallen down again," suggested Ernest. "Let me climb up and see." "Stay where you are," replied Scout. "I will go up. I suspect he has fallen in!"

While Scout was employed in pulling Stephen out of the big tree—where he afterwards declared he had seen spiders of horrible aspect and immense size—Ernest was examining a very curious caterpillar—at least, it looked like a caterpillar, only it was a plant. There it was. The plant, something like a small bulrush, had the head, claws and body of a caterpillar.

sheep, which wandered here, and became wild. We often meet them in the woods not very far from the stations. Poor things!

As they chatted thus the distance did not appear so long to the boys, who became great friends with Scout. They were surprised that a half-savage, as they had thought him, could be so kind; and they made up their minds to have him rewarded when their uncle found them, or when they found him.

"The legend is this," replied Scout. "Many years ago, when the natives first began to fight, a young Maori loved a beautiful Maori girl, and offered her all his treasure if she would marry him. He declared that within the mountain yonder was a lake of molten silver, the dross of which was sometimes cast up in springs or spouts, like mud. Beneath this mud, or dross, lies the silver in the heated earth—so it is said. No doubt there is silver in the mountain, and even gold, if we could find it."

"There is—somewhere in the rocks—the path leads through a cavern, all in darkness, and a rope of sand—so it is said—guides the person who is bold enough to enter! But as he grasps the rope it crumbles, so he cannot find his way back. There are many side passages, and any one lost in the cavern would never be found again!"

"This is really mysterious. I hope they will not make poor Amy go into that horrible cavern!" exclaimed Ernest. "I must rescue her. Oh!" he continued, "must we go down there?"

They had been gradually ascending above the river for some time, and now the party suddenly came out upon the top of a cliff which seemed very steep. It was thickly covered with trees down to another river of considerable volume, even then, though in the middle it was quite dry and stoney; and the water and pebbles shone in the sun. The travellers could see, over the trees, a plain and a hut; but to right and left the forest extended. The hills lay beyond, and high mountains beyond them: one was still snow-capped.

"There is the bushman's hut. This is the end of your uncle's settlement. He got his land cheap, I expect. It was Maori land, and they did not know its value. I wish I had had it. This is Mantons'."

"What is a kea?" asked Stephen. "It is a bird—a kind of macaw you may call him, for he has a hooked beak, and with it he cuts the poor sheep, eats a portion of it, and then flies away!"

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NOTE WILL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us not later than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon

CORRESPONDENCE and items of local Catholic interest solicited.



THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

ONE OF THE TWO INSPECTORS OF PENITENTIARIES SHOULD BE A CATHOLIC.

There are at present two Inspectors of Dominion Penitentiaries. Neither of them are Catholics. This is not as it should be; nor was it always so.

The late Mr. Moylan occupied the office not so very long since and fulfilled its duties in an eminently satisfactory manner. At present, however, both Inspectors are Protestants.

It is unfortunately true that a large number of the prisoners in the penitentiaries are Catholics. Such is the fact, and it is not necessary here to consider why it is that there are so many. We are merely dealing with the fact in so far as it affects the appointment of penitentiary inspectors.

DR. DRUMMOND.

Two of Montreal's strong men, intellectually and physically, both Irish, have very recently closed their earthly careers.

Strange, too, both were doctors of medicine—William Hingston and William Drummond—both humanity's benefactors, each in his own way.

Dr. Hingston's death left a void which time alone will fill. The death of the author of "Papineau Gun" and the "Wreck of the Julie Plante" is a distinctive loss to Canadians.

Dr. Drummond was an Irishman of intense patriotism, and although separated from the great majority of his kin in religious matters, he always breathed a true Irish spirit, and through adversity—good

and evil—through the unbounded successes he achieved, he himself tells us in his very latest contribution to literature, that he was "Irish yet."

CONDOLENCES FOR MR. JUSTICE CURRAN.

Mr. Justice Curran has the heartfelt sympathy of the community in the losses by death he has sustained. The death of Sister Elizabeth, Secretary-General of the Grey Nuns, who died last Saturday, makes the third death in the family within about a year.

Only a few weeks ago his second, sister, Mary of the Immaculate Conception, died at Ottawa, and thirteen months ago, in this city, passed to her eternal reward his eldest sister. All three sisters had remarkable careers in the service of God. May they rest in peace.

A CATHEDRAL FOR SALE.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette writes to that paper that the Protestant community of Utrecht are talking of selling to the Catholics the ancient Cathedral of that city, which is the largest Gothic building in the Netherlands.

The proposal originally came from the leading Protestant minister of Utrecht, who takes an entirely utilitarian view of the transfer of the Cathedral from Protestant to Catholic control. He believes that the money obtained from the Catholics for the Cathedral would be sufficient to erect five ordinary Protestant churches.

The Pall Mall Gazette's correspondent says of the proposed sale: "State Archivist Muller, who has made an elaborate study of the place, and has even prepared plans for rebuilding the nave, warmly supports the proposed sale."

Protestants, who do not believe in the real presence of Christ on the altar, cannot be expected to share the Catholic view of the awful solemnity attaching to an edifice in which Christ dwells, not figuratively, but actually, as He did when He lived in the houses where He abode whilst on earth.

Protestantism could not have produced them for the reason that it could not have presented the motive that so strongly and so effectively appeal to men of faith. A building erected for the purpose of housing a certain number of persons assembled for the purpose of praying and listening to a sermon on some moral subject can never be invested with the sacredness that is associated with a Church in which God has taken up His abode.

It is the same old story. We Catholics in Montreal have had very recently patent evidence of the decay of religion outside the Catholic Church. In the past few months we note handsome church edifices being diverted to commercial purposes, driven to this extremity through actual decay of religion.

For instance, we note one bearing the placard of "freight depot," another turned into a printing plant, another sold to be replaced by a theatre, and still another taken up to be used for lodge purposes. Verily our separated brethren must be asking themselves were they are at

THE STAGE IRISHMAN.

Down across the border "they are doing things" to the stage Irishman, and the A.O.H., as usual, appear to be bearing the brunt of the work of annihilation. Some time ago San Francisco Irish-Americans made a vigorous demonstration against a play entitled "Mrs. McCloskey," which was produced at Davis Theatre.

At a recent convention in that city Mr. T. P. O'Dowd, one of the leaders of the demonstration, elicited loud cheers from the convention by declaring, "We drove Mrs. McCloskey off the stage and we will keep her off." The resolve embodied in these words is one that should be adopted by Irishmen in every community where they and their race are held up to public obloquy by ignorant and incompetent so-called actors and actresses who are a disgrace to the noble profession they would ally themselves with.

Once war upon anti-Irish stage characters is begun it should be kept up until the caricature is withdrawn. We owe it to ourselves individually and to our race collectively not to submit tamely to the perpetration of vile caricatures that are intended to misrepresent and vilify the Irish character. There may be serious personal inconveniences and even sacrifices attending the endeavor to rid the stage once and forever of the "stage Irishman."

DR. BRIGGS' TRIBUTE TO "PAPACY."

Here is Dr. Briggs' tribute to the "Papacy" in the North American Review:

"The Papacy is one of the greatest institutions that have ever existed in the world; it is much the greatest now existing, and it looks forward with calm assurance to a still greater future. Its dominion extends throughout the world over the only oecumenical church. All other churches are national or provincial in their organization. It reaches back in unbroken succession through more than eighteen centuries to St. Peter, appointed by the Saviour of the world to be the Primate of the Apostles. It commands the great central body of Christianity, which has ever remained the same organism since Apostolic times. All other Christian organizations, however separate they may be from the parent stock, have their share in the Papacy as a part of the Christian heritage, and are regarded by the Papacy as subject to its jurisdiction.

Dr. Briggs holds the chair of Biblical Theology in the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many of us miss the joys which might be ours by keeping our eyes fixed on those of other people. No one can enjoy his own opportunities for happiness while he is envious of another's. We lose a great deal of the joy of living by not cheerfully accepting the small pleasures which come to us every day, instead of longing and wishing for what belongs to others. We do not take any pleasure in our own modest horse and carriage because we long for the automobile or victoria which some one else owns. The stage is taken of the enjoyment of our own little home because we are watching the palatial residence of our neighbor. We can get no

satisfaction out of a trolley ride into the country or a sail on the river steamer because some one else can enjoy the luxury of his own carriage or yacht. Life has its full measure of happiness for every one of us, if we would only make up our minds to make the very best of every opportunity that comes our way instead of longing for the things which come our neighbor's way.

"Rome," the new weekly published in English in Rome, says: "Rome is never without its French Bishops these days. They come either on their ad limina visit or to consult the Holy Father on the many difficulties in which their dioceses have been plunged by the present persecution. So far each of them has brought the Peter Pence offerings of the faithful—woefully shrunken from the time, only a few years ago, when France headed the list of nations in generosity to the Holy See. But the Holy Father always hands the Bishops back their gift to be used for the necessities of their own churches. Sometimes he does more. A fund, all too small, has been placed at his disposal to relieve cases of acute distress among the impoverished clergy of France, and this he distributes with his own hands where the need is greatest. It is interesting to note that the countries that now contribute most generously to relieve the necessities of the Holy See are Germany, the United States, Belgium and Ireland in this order."

It is now certain that the Vatican will submit its complaints against the French Government to The Hague conference in June. These are already being formulated by prelates belonging to the congregation for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs and consist chiefly of three points: 1. The breaking off of the concordat without consultation with the Holy See, which claims it to be a bilateral international contract. 2. The expulsion of Monsignore Montagnini, the papal representative from France without any warrant of law. 3. The seizure of the archives and of the documents found in the palace of the papal nunciature and their supposed publication in some of the Parisian papers. On these three points the Vatican will insist in order to obtain at least an apology from the French Government through The Hague conference.

The Rev. G. R. McPaul, Baptist missionary, in the city of Ottawa, is very proud of the fact that he has drawn into his conventicle two French-Canadians of that city. As an offset to this, he does not mention the fact—perhaps he is not aware of it—that ten Protestants were received into the Catholic Church at the Cathedral of Ottawa during the year 1906, and that several others are on the way—Antigonish Casket.

At the last meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario the sum of \$400 was donated to the work of "converting" the French-Canadians, and on the same day press despatches informed us that forty-three converts from Protestantism were received into the Catholic Church in Winnipeg by His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Boniface—Catholic Record.

The Catholic Record congratulates Mr. R. D. Gunn, K.C., of Orillia, on his appointment to the Bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge O'Meara of Ottawa. The latter, by his learning, his fairness, his judicial temperament and gentlemanly instincts, reflected honor upon the position. His mantle has fallen upon one who is liberally endowed with the same qualities. The Government could not have made a better choice, and its action has been commended upon all hands. We trust His Honor Judge Gunn will be given length of years to administer the high and honorable office to which he has been called.

And this graceful compliment is heartily concurred in by The True Witness.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, manager of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, who has just returned from New York State, where he has been engaged in evangelistic work, states that while the spirituality of the masses there was not higher than that of the average Canadian, he thought the standard churches were holding their own. He would not go so far as to say that the Roman Catholic Church was the one great preventive between the old religious system and infidelity, although he said that church had a closer and more effective grip upon its people than the evangelical churches.

In connection with the annual pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, this year, the Angelus, of Detroit, has arranged for an excursion to Ireland July next. The itinerary includes a trip to the famous shrine, departure from Quebec, arrival at Queenstown, trip to Cork, Glengarriff, Kenmare, Blarney, Lakes of Killarney, Dublin and Belfast and return, sailing by way of Queenstown. The cost of the trip will be very low. A number of Detroit priests will accompany the pilgrims.

The new theory of sporadic and convenient insanity irresistibly calls to mind the case of the Islington baker and the dog, so pithily hit off in Goldsmith's elegiacs:

This dog and man at first were friends,

But when some pique began, The dog, to gain some private ends, Went mad and bit the man.

But soon a wonder came to light That showed the rogues they lied; The man recovered of the bite; The dog it was that died.

A fact which is not commonly known is that Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., is the only English priest who has ever numbered King Edward VII among his congregation. And the preacher abated none of his vigor on that notable occasion, giving, indeed, a good many hard knocks to people not far removed from courtly circles. As one would expect, the King has a sincere regard for such an outspoken priest, who has had the honor—almost unique among priests, again—of dining with his Majesty.

The Cardinal Secretary of State—Merry del Val—who has been living in the Borgia Halls of the Vatican, is housed at last, with his assistants, in the State Department of the Vatican, in less public and more comfortable apartments near to the Holy Father's own. And the famous Borgia apartments—six halls, gloriously frescoed by Pintoricchio—are once more reserved as part of the universal museum of art treasures, of which Rome and the Popes are the guardians.

There are two Catholic Premiers within the British dominions—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand—but a Catholic cannot be Lord Lieutenant (Governor) of Catholic Ireland. If there were no other argument than this for Home Rule, would it not be sufficient?

The library of the late M. Brunetiere, the great French Catholic, which is said to be a valuable one, consisting of 15,000 volumes, is to be sold. An offer has been made to purchase it from Harvard University. The Figaro, of Paris, is appealing to Frenchmen to save it for France.

April 8 was the ninety-ninth anniversary of the elevation of New York to the dignity of an episcopal see.

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the Public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

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Advertisement for Struggling Infant Mission, IN THE DIOCESE OF NORTHAMPTON, FAKENHAM, NORFOLK ENGLAND. Where is Mass said and benediction given at present? IN A GARRET, the use of which I get for a rent of ONE SHILLING per week.

Advertisement for MY URGENT APPEAL, DON'T TURN A DEAF EAR TO MY URGENT APPEAL. "May God bless and prosper your endeavors in establishing a Mission at Fakenham."

Advertisement for Bishop of Northampton, Address—Father E. W. Gray, Hampton Road, Fakenham, Norfolk, England. P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation, and send with my acknowledgments a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart.

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Advertisement for Honored Mr. D., Liberal Member for N. Banquetted.

Advertisement for Mr. Chas. R. Devlin, M. C., who was honored with a coat of arms on last Saturday evening. Mr. Devlin's this occasion was fully deserved. Mr. Devlin's absence of the president was occupied by Mr. P. vice-president of the Ref. while a number of leading of the party were present. of the speakers referred to in as a coming minister, ed to take this for granted feature of the gathering was speech of Mr. E. M. MacP. for Pictou, Nova Scotia. Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbs posed the health of the evening following the toast Majesty. Loud cheers gre member for Nicolet as he acknowledge the toast. A ferring to the many camp which he had been engaged city and district, he said he absent from the Dominion and, perhaps, he was better appreciate the splendid pro made had made under Lib during those ten years th who had lived in the coun

Advertisement for Mr. Devlin declared that accused of being idolat claiming credit for the change that had taken place affairs of Canada, for they that Providence did it all he came from a country saw decay on every side, ally when the Irish party call the attention of the I ment to Ireland's distr referred to the rapidly population. Hence he tel fact of Canada's increas tion was a sure indication splendid prosperity. He d tend to weary them wi but he would like to say Canada's imports in 18 \$118,000,000, they had in \$260,000,000 two years a years ago the exports w at \$121,000,000, and to reached \$203,000,000. T ago the total trade of the of Canada figured at \$23 while to-day it has reach sum of \$500,000,000. Bu not the whole story, for a position to say that in a generous yet by no me vantage expenditure the m had only swelled from 000 to \$286,000,000 in and the credit of the Don so high in the money mar world that to-day Canada interest on the larger amo she did on the smaller ago.

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Honored Mr. Devlin.

Liberal Member for Nicolet Banquetted.

Mr. Chas. R. Devlin, M.P. for Nicolet, was honored with a banquet on last Saturday evening at the Reform Club. Mr. Devlin's speech on this occasion was fully up to his best efforts in this city. In the absence of the president the chair was occupied by Mr. Peter Lyall, vice-president of the Reform Club, while a number of leading members of the party were present. Several of the speakers referred to Mr. Devlin as a coming minister, and seemed to take this for granted. Another feature of the gathering was the speech of Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M.P. for Pictou, Nova Scotia.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard proposed the health of the guest of the evening following the toast to His Majesty. Loud cheers greeted the member for Nicolet as he rose to acknowledge the toast. After referring to the many campaigns in which he had been engaged in this city and district, he said he had been absent from the Dominion ten years, and perhaps, he was better able to appreciate the splendid progress Canada had made under Liberal rule during those ten years than those who had lived in the country.

Mr. Devlin declared that they were accused of being idolaters when claiming credit for the wonderful change that had taken place in the affairs of Canada, for they were told that Providence did it all. He said he came from a country where one saw decay on every side, and generally when the Irish party wished to call the attention of the British parliament to Ireland's distress, they referred to the rapidly decreasing population. Hence he felt that the fact of Canada's increasing population was a sure indication of her splendid prosperity. He did not intend to weary them with figures, but he would like to say that while Canada's imports in 1896 were \$118,000,000, they had increased to \$260,000,000 two years ago. Ten years ago the exports were valued at \$121,000,000, and to-day they reached \$203,000,000. Ten years ago the total trade of the Dominion of Canada figured at \$239,000,000, while to-day it has reached the sum of \$500,000,000. But this was not the whole story, for he was in a position to say that in spite of a generous yet by no means extravagant expenditure the national debt had only swelled from \$261,000,000 to \$286,000,000 in ten years, and the credit of the Dominion was so high in the money markets of the world that to-day Canada paid less interest on the larger amount than she did on the smaller ten years ago.

Mr. Devlin could not but compare all these signs of national prosperity to the squalor and poverty one met with on the other side of the ocean. He stated that the splendid condition of things in the eastern provinces was due in a large measure to the fact that the western provinces were being so rapidly filled up with settlers, and for this reason he felt constrained to give a hearty support to the immigration policy of the present administration. Commenting on the statement that the Liberals had declared before coming to office, that they would give Canada free trade, the speaker said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had distinctly declared at Sohmer Park on the eve of the elections of 1896 that he would give the people, if returned to power, fair and free trade, and this is what the Government had done, both in the tariff of 1897 as well as that of the present session.

Mr. J. C. Walsh proposed "Our Ode." He said that the recent events had left Sir Wilfrid Laurier stronger than ever with his party, and in the country, and more secure-

ly entrenched in the hearts and affections of his supporters.

Hon. P. Roy and Hon. W. A. Weir also spoke.

Those present were: Messrs. Peter Lyall, chairman; J. A. Lamarche, vice-chairman; Hon. Robert Mackay, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. Dan. Gillman, Hon. P. H. Roy, Hon. W. A. Weir, Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Mackay, Raymond Chartrand, W. T. Castle, J. C. MacDiarmid, Joseph Fortier, J. C. Walsh, Honore Gervais, M.P.; Chas. Cushing, John Humphries, Jos. Archambault, Dr. E. Merrill Desaulniers, Alex. Robertson, Lyon Cohen, Leon Garneau, James Rogers, James Wright, D. M. Sexton, Arthur Ecrement, J. B. A. Martin, J. N. Armand, Edward Cavanagh, B. J. Coghlin, Theodule Rheume, P. R. DuTremblay, Rodolphe Latulippe, Allan Brown, L. E. Simoneau, W. D. Lighthall, Peter Smith, E. M. McDonald, M.P. (Pictou, N.S.)

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Parents in Great Anxiety, But Quick Relief and Cure Resulted from use of

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Mr. W. F. Smith, 364 Nepean street, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "My sister's little baby, Albert McDermott, four months of age, was so bad with a cold on the chest that we were afraid he would choke to death. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine was obtained, and I am happy to say that it brought relief almost at once. "The baby was completely cured by the use of three bottles, and my sister and her husband are very grateful for this cure. We shall recommend this great medicine."

Under few circumstances does a mother feel herself so anxious and so helpless as when the child in whom her hopes are centered is seized with croup or bronchitis and struggles in vain to get its breath.

It is then she asks, "What is the most effective treatment I can buy?" and probably remembers what her friends have told her about keeping Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in just such emergencies.

Any cough mixture the dealer may offer is not good enough in the face of serious illness. You insist on having Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine because it has been proven by the test of time to be the most certain cure for croup, bronchitis, and severe chest colds.

Children like to take Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and being composed of simple vegetable ingredients it is well suited for their use. 25 cents a bottle, family size 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

He was Greek to the Galicians.

Brandon, Man., April 8.—A ludicrous incident occurred here yesterday when Archbishop Serafin, the eccentric ecclesiastic of Winnipeg, who claims to be head of the Greek Church in Canada and religious dictator of the Ruthenians, attempted to hold service in the Galician Catholic Church here. They refused to permit him to even enter the building, and when he attempted to force his way in, he was picked up bodily, carried to the street and thrown in the mud. This decidedly tamed his religious ardor, and after hurling anathemas upon his opponents, he departed.

Second Annual Pilgrimage of St. Anthony's to St. Anne de Beaupre.

The second annual pilgrimage of St. Anthony's parish will take place on Saturday, June 15th, and from present indications will surpass in numbers and fervent devotion the one of last year, under the direction of the rev. clergy of St. Anthony's, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P., Rev. M. L. Shea, Rev. T. F. Heffernan.

The Novena preparatory to the pilgrimage will begin on Wednesday, June 12th, the eve of the Feast of St. Anthony, and will terminate with the general Communion of the pilgrims at the holy shrine of St. Anne, at Beaupre, on Sunday morning, June 16th.

With arrangements similar in detail to those of last year, the steamer Beaupre will leave Bonsecours wharf at 4.45 p.m., and while gliding along under the loving protection of the Sacred Heart, devotional exercises will be conducted by the Rev. Fathers of St. Anthony's, and the choir of the League, under the direction of Miss Morgan, will furnish the programme of music.

A shrine at which the devotional exercises will take place may be found in the upper deck of the steamer, in charge of Miss Gethin and Miss Casey, president and treasurer respectively, of the League of St. Anthony's.

A repository of Catholic objects of piety may be found on the main deck, in charge of Miss Shaughnessy.

A refreshment table on the lower deck will be operated throughout the pilgrimage under the supervision of Mrs. T. C. Lee and Mrs. T. Casey, Mrs. A. Ramsay, Mrs. Jas. Brady, Miss Lally and Miss Gaboury.

WEIR SCORES RICH PROTESTANTS.

Hon. W. A. Weir, on Monday, sharply scored the course of rich men of Montreal and others who, in order to escape school taxation, had themselves classed as Catholics. He was addressing the Ministerial Association on the educational problems of this province, and pointed out at some length the impoverished condition of the rural schools and the increasing difficulty of keeping them up. This was frequently caused by the emigration of the English-speaking people to the west. But even more loss, he said, was caused by people who, to save the additional cost of having to help to keep up their public schools, took advantage of the law to withdraw their dissent from the Catholic assessment. The law provided that where the Protestants were in the minority, they had the right to "dissent" and erect a school of their own, paying its cost out of their rates; but many did not do so, to save the extra cost. While severely blaming the farmers for thus avoiding their duties to save a few dollars, Hon. Mr. Weir took opportunity to remark that it was hard to censure these poor farmers when in the city of Montreal there were millionaires doing the very same thing.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Saturday, 5 p.m., sharp, parting hymn, "Ave Maris Stella"; 5.10, recitation of the beads; 5.30, lunch; 8, hymn to St. Anne, instruction, night prayers; 10, arrival at Capde la Madeleine, procession to the shrine, solemn Benediction, return to the steamer; 10.45, all retire to rest. Sunday, 6 a.m., morning prayer and hymn to St. Anne; 6.15, arrival at St. Anne's Wharf, procession of pilgrims headed by crucifix and candles; recitation of the beads and hymn to St. Anne; 6.30, Holy Mass, Communion, confession if desired; 7.30, breakfast at the hotels, after which pilgrims may visit the shrines and holy places, or attend to their private devotions; 10 o'clock, Benediction, sermon, veneration of the relic; 11.15 a.m., procession to the steamer and departure from St. Anne; 1 p.m., arrival at Quebec, where a delay will be made, affording the pilgrims an opportunity to visit their friends and see the city; 4 p.m. sharp, under steam on our route homeward; 4.30 p.m., vesper hymns and musical programme; 5.30 p.m., supper; 8 p.m., hymn, night prayers, and the hymn "Magnificat"; 8.45, sacred concert; 10.30 p.m., all retire to rest, Monday at 5.30 a.m., morning prayer, hymn, "Laudate," and arrive in Montreal.

His Grace Deplores Ostentation

During the course of an address on a pastoral visitation to Outremont, on last Sunday, His Grace Archbishop Bruchési condemned as scandalous the vanity indulged in by certain parents in connection with the preparation of children for first Communion. His Grace said: "The young communicant should be clothed in a simple manner. In certain parishes where I had occasion to administer confirmation, children were presented to me to whom I was tempted to refuse the sacrament because they were not suitably attired. This is the season when certain styles are coming in, such, for example, as sleeveless dresses. These dresses are not seemly. "The child who is going to first Communion should not be subjected to follow what is called the style. "There are also first communion presents. This has become a custom from which one cannot escape. Previous to first communion, several days are employed in going through the stores, shops and jewellery establishments in quest of presents. The tastes and desires of the child are consulted as well, and the presents flow into the young communicant; everybody trying to give the best—presents of \$5, \$6, \$20; watches, bracelets or collars of precious stones. They could not do better for a bride. "Then, as in the case of the bride, the presents are displayed; they adorn the piano and the parlor table. Visitors examine and compare them,

reading on each of them the address of the donor. The parents are rejoiced. The mother counts up the presents, calculates the price of them, and says: 'My daughter has received thirty presents,' or 'My daughter has received \$150 worth of presents.' This is a scandal. "I myself received a first communion present," continued His Grace. "It was a crucifix, which I still keep, and which is very dear to me. It cost forty cents. "Why awaken in the child whose mind is only filled with piety, these frivolous and worldly ideas. "A present which is suitable for a child who is going to first communion is a prayer-book, or a pious image, not a jewel, and I would like my words to be heard by all the diocese and have an end put to this tyrannical and deplorable custom."

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The Rev. Elizabeth Curran was born in Montreal on the 29th of February, 1844. She was educated at Ottawa, and entered the community there on the 7th September, 1858. She made her vows in 1861, and has since been an able, active and zealous worker. Rev. Mother Kirby, Superior-General, writing of her death, says: "Well may we mourn her loss; for it is surely an irreparable one for us."

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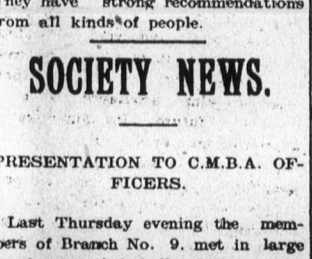
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PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, formerly of St. Canute, P. Q., has left for Fresno, California, after an extended visit with his relatives in Montreal and Chicago. He is accompanied by his nephew, Mr. T. J. Phelan.

FOR DYSPESIA OR WEAK DIGESTION DRINK St. Leon Mineral Water after each meal. For Constipation take it before breakfast



Drink, weary Pilgrim, drink, I say. St. Leon drives all ills away.

St. Leon Water Co.

21 Craig St. East, Montreal

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"STERLING"

The Trade Mark Found on all Products of this Company

The Guarantee of Quality Canadian and American Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Prepared Paints, White Lead, Colors, Painters' Supplies, Varnishes.

Canadian Oil Co. TORONTO.

Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

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

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

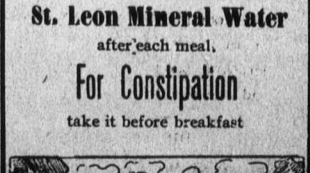
- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
 - (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
 - (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land.
- Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.
- W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.
- N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Pilgrimage To Rome.

If any of our readers or their families are contemplating a trip to Europe this coming summer, why not encourage and patronize the one connected by McGRANE'S CATHOLIC TOURS, 187 Broadway, New York City.

You would be sure of an Audience with our Holy Father, see Europe in a substantial manner, be in good company, and save money as against traveling independently.

FOR DYSPESIA OR WEAK DIGESTION DRINK St. Leon Mineral Water after each meal. For Constipation take it before breakfast



Drink, weary Pilgrim, drink, I say. St. Leon drives all ills away.

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Butterfly Brand. A Gentleman's Brand. The easy way to wear.

The Laity a Measure of Practical Catholicity.

Instructed and Fearless Laymen Bulwark of Church.

At a meeting of the Knights of Columbus in Philadelphia lately, the Rev. J. L. Kirkin made the following address on "The Laity a Measure of Catholicity." A body of laymen chosen carefully for their faithful Christian lives, bound by sacred obligations and following the high ideal of a Catholic life, means a mighty bulwark for the Church.

"In all times the laity have been the measure of Catholicism," indeed. In the early Christian days the laity were truly the measure of Catholicism, for it was by the laity, in God's Grace, that the work of conversion was accomplished in the Roman Empire. The Popes, bishops and priests directed and counseled and instructed, and with the wisdom of the Holy Ghost guided the work of the Church; but there could be no public exposition of doctrine, no widespread apologetic literature. The lives of the faithful were the arguments of the Church. In every condition the Christian lived among the pagans from the household of the emperors to the lowest order of slaves.

Everywhere the purity, meekness, honesty and love of the Christians gave testimony. The pagan world saw those who had but lately been of themselves turn from all that had delighted them; saw their easy sensual lives reformed in virtue; saw the relinquishment of wealth and pleasure, the feeding of the poor, the love of enemies, the respect for authority, the millions of martyrs cheerfully enduring torture for Christ. And seeing these marvels, the pagan learned what the Christian religion was. Hereby and schism have succeeded because the laity have not known and loved their faith, and the defection of whole nations from the truth have shown the sad state of Catholicism amongst them. Luther's rebellion against the Church prospered mainly because the people of his nation were not instructed in their religion, and the easy indulgence of the new religion appealed to them who had been held in bonds they did not love because they did not understand. The yoke of Christ was heavy because they had not the knowledge that makes it light and sweet.

The religion of the English people was jugged with by those in high places for sixty years, and the people of "Our Lady's Dowry," drugged by the religious traditions of their land and bewildered by the changes they could not understand, did not appreciate the crime against them until they were robbed of their faith and England was Protestant. Their stubborn complacency could not be stirred into activity by the exhortations of the faithful clergy or the example of their martyrs, and because they did not know their religion they were cheated into heresy.

Exactly the same condition prevails in the so-called Catholic countries of to-day, where faith is considered a hereditary gift and the outward forms of religion appear to serve as substitute for sterling, intelligent religious service in the majority of the laity. The logical result of this half-hearted religious condition is the spread of infidelity, and the growth of vicious organizations and wholesale defections from the faith in the laity that is the measure of Catholicism. So we see in France, the Eldest Daughter of the Church, avowed atheists returned to the Chamber of Deputies, there to legislate against the faith of their supporters. The palpable explanation must be either the blinding to duty that comes from political preferment dispensed by the government, or else a wilful avoidance of the bounden duty of the faithful. In either case, and whatever be the cause, the conditions permitted with such amazing complacency argues a sad state of Catholicism of which the laity there are the measure.

In contrast to this condition, see the Catholicism of which the laity of Ireland are the measure. Take the sixty years before the famine and the years of the famine—all the penal times. Reduced to sordid poverty by the scientific legislation of hatred pursued by England; oppressed by cruelest laws in their homes; their language, that golden bond of a country, forbidden; all education penalized; forbidden to avail themselves of their country's natural resources; their manufactures destroyed; their commerce scattered. Their religion banned, their priests hunted. Deprived of all the pomp and externals of worship so dear to their artistic nature. Hearing mass in the hollow of a cave, with watchers scattered over the mountain side to give the alarm. Dying of starvation on the roadside, their glazing eyes looking on the vans loaded with provisions for England that could be theirs if they deserted their religion. Yet the Irish remained faithful, hugging the precious jewel of their faith in jealous anxiety to their hearts and proving by their Christian family life, mutual charity, patience and highest morality that the laity are indeed the measure of Catholicism.

In our own land the condition that confronts the Church, demands that the laity, as the measure of Catholicism, be instructed, valiant and fearless in the profession and practice of their religion. Bishops and priests must direct, exhort and teach, but it will be the good example, the practical religious lives of the laity that will achieve the conversion of America. The American mind is eminently practical, and public proclamation of dogma that is contradicted by the lives of believers will never win assent.

Cardinal Pleads for "Chic"

The reception of Cardinal Mathieu recently by the Academie Française led M. Jules Claretie to write to Le Temps a few reminiscences of Cardinal Perraud, whose seat among the Immortals has fallen to Cardinal Mathieu.

Cardinal Perraud was thin, ascetic looking, and, as his successor said in the oration he made, like a saint of the thirteenth century, one of those often seen on a stained glass window.

"I don't believe I ever saw him smile," M. Claretie writes. "It so happened that he often arrived at a meeting of the academy when the members were at work on the dictionary, and fate would have it that at that moment in many occasions certain words no longer used in society but often met with in Moliere were under discussion.

"But he did not trouble the Cardinal; he didn't seem even to hear. He was not heedless, but remote." "One morning he arrived at the institute with his hat full of confetti and his shoulders covered. He was quite unaware of it. He was busy with his thoughts.

"One day we had reached the letter

C, and the word 'chic' was being discussed.

"It's slang," said some. "Look it up in Littré," said others. 'You'll see that as a familiar term it has been in use a long time.'

"It means," said a learned member, 'a man who understands chicanery.'

"It's an artist's word. A picture may have chic."

"It comes from the German schick."

"Or rather, the Spanish chico." "So the discussion raged, until the point had almost been reached of treating it as a word of the boulevards and leaving it to slang dictionaries, when Cardinal Perraud broke in 'Allow me a word.'

"And with much humor and fancy quite unexpected he defended the word whose fate had almost been settled.

"Let me tell you why," he said. "When the centenary of the Normal School was being celebrated the pupils composed a little play for which they built a theatre. It so happened that I found myself obliged to cross the stage to get to my seat.

"When the scholars saw one who had been one of themselves and had become a Cardinal making his appearance on the boards, although only for a moment and by chance, their astonishment was great. Then they clapped their hands and began calling out 'Chic! Chic! Chic!' and I'm sure that a word current in the Normal School has a right to be quoted by the Academie Française."

"Thanks to this little speech the word took its place in the dictionary."

"It was the only time," adds M. Claretie, "that the Cardinal ever threw off his seriousness."

A Spring Tonic. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make Rich Red, Health-giving Blood.

Cold winter months, enforcing close confinement in over-heated, badly-ventilated rooms—in the home, in the shop and in the school—sap the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes clogged with impurities, the liver sluggish, the kidneys weakened, sleep is not restful—you awake just as tired as when you went to bed; you are low-spirited, perhaps have headache and blotchy skin—that is the condition of thousands of people every spring. It comes to all unless the blood is enriched by a good tonic—by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These pills not only banish this feeling, but they guard against the more serious ailments that usually follow—rheumatism, nervous debility, anaemia, indigestion and kidney trouble. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal spring medicine. Every dose makes new, rich, red blood. Every drop of new blood helps to strengthen the overworked nerves; overcomes weakness and drives the germs of disease from the body. A thorough treatment gives you vim and energy to resist the torrid heat of the coming summer. Mrs. Jas. McDonald, Sugar Camp, Ont., says: "I was badly run down, felt very weak and had no appetite. I could scarcely drag myself about and felt that my condition was growing worse. I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before I had used a dozen boxes I was as strong as ever. My appetite returned and I am now able to do my housework without feeling worn out. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best tonic there is."

It is a mistake to take purgatives in spring. Nature calls for a medicine to build up the wasted force—purgatives only weaken. It is a medicine to act on the blood, which is necessary. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood medicine—they make pure, rich, red blood, and strengthen every organ of the body. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. All other so-called pink pills are fraudulent imitations. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"I don't believe I ever saw him smile," M. Claretie writes. "It so happened that he often arrived at a meeting of the academy when the members were at work on the dictionary, and fate would have it that at that moment in many occasions certain words no longer used in society but often met with in Moliere were under discussion.

"But he did not trouble the Cardinal; he didn't seem even to hear. He was not heedless, but remote." "One morning he arrived at the institute with his hat full of confetti and his shoulders covered. He was quite unaware of it. He was busy with his thoughts.

"One day we had reached the letter

BABY'S FRIEND.

"Before I got Baby's Own Tablets my baby was troubled with colic and vomiting and cried night and day, and I was almost worn out. But after giving him the Tablets for a few days the trouble disappeared and you would not know it was the same child he is so healthy and good-natured now." This is the grateful testimonial of Mrs. George Howell, Sandy Beach, Que., and it tells other mothers who are worn-out caring for cross and sickly children how they can bring health to the little one and ease to themselves. Baby's Own Tablets promptly cure the minor ailments of little ones, and there are no cross, sickly children in the homes where the Tablets are used. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Origin of the A.O.H.

As to the origin of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, claimed to be the most numerous and powerful organization of Irish Catholics in existence, a Glasgow paper (the Observer) says that the history of the movement goes back to 1565, when the Society of the "Defenders" was established in Co. Kildare, Ireland, by the famous Irish chief, Rory Oge O'More, and that it has had many names, including Rapparees, Ribbonmen and St. Patrick's Friendly Society.

Michael Davitt's account of the origin of the famous Order is somewhat different. He does not date it so far back. In his "Fall of Feudalism in Ireland," he places the "Defenders" in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and he says that they originated primarily in the incursion of laborers from bordering counties, after the great emigration of Protestant tenants from Ulster to the United States following the year 1760 to the end of the century. A Protestant organization called the Peep-o'-Day Boys resented this intrusion in attacks upon Catholic families, and the Defenders formed an opposing body of Catholic workers. Out of these rival combinations the more modern Orangemen and Ribbonmen were respectively evolved.

As to the introduction of the Order in America, Davitt says that the Ribbonmen carried their organization with them when in the great emigration they went with millions of their race to the United States and Canada. The Ancient Order of Hibernians was the trans-Atlantic offspring of the Ribbonism of Ireland. It has, however, long ceased to be a secret or oath-bound organization and has become mainly a benevolent society, its membership being strictly confined to Catholics in accord with the original aim of the parent body—the Defenders. Davitt adds that no association of Irish-American citizens rendered more loyal or pecuniary assistance to the Irish Land movement and to Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary Party than the Ancient Order.

In his "Literary History of Ireland" Dr. Douglas Hyde pays the Order a high compliment in reference to its donation of \$50,000 for the establishment of a Celtic chair in the Catholic University of Washington.

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children and should be expelled from the system.

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By Ruth Kuster A group of girls were the hall talking excitedly and expelling sure this time of one, sadly. "Shell, a off every time till now, the worst yet, so I guess get bounced, and so will you," replied another. "Yes," replied another, "make her tell on us. She her there till Christmas if she could squeeze the truth sphnx. Shell could."

"O, well, I don't care m the first speaker, resigned me and Dad will probably head off if I get sent no never did like to go to school, anyhow." At this point another group spoke. She was freckled and spoke with a one seemed to be paying m tion to her. "Do you really mean it? ed in an odd strained voice mean that Miss Shellhamm pel us?" "I guess that's what," s jected voice. "She expelled last year for less than that she's a crank! She'd take of Kitty Castleton—if it was but that blessed Kit I'd sa, a teacher's pet—but I a this is too much, so I guess as well kiss the school goo In the meantime the obje conversation was locked t cial's office.

"And now," Miss Shellham remarking with violent "I think you thoroughly u that if you find it possible the rules I shall insist u withdrawing your name fro of pupils." Miss Castleton intimated did. "I have put up with m you," continued the principl ely. "But I have now ree limit of my endurance. Do agree, Miss Castleton," fi hapless victim, "that you merits the severest punishm I can inflict upon you?" Kitty glanced at the clo had been there since 2 o'cl he was now 2.40. At 4 she at a spread. Therefore, see of penitence was necessa amably agreed that no pun ever devised could fit the of her crime. "I am deeply shocked and g went on Miss Shellhamme you, whom I have forgiven m misdeameors, to whom I h granted privileges denied other pupils, should have ca unseemly a disturbance. I have the discipline of my threatened by a crowd of gi entertain no higher ambitio to enjoy themselves. At yo Miss Castleton, and within a time from your graduation pet less frivolity. A girl o ren is not a child. Now, h anything to say for yourse If it seemed to Kitty that the fiftieth time Miss Shell had asked this same questio previous similar questions sh made no reply, but she now er blue eyes to the principl with an appearance of the child-like innocence and cand "Indeed, I am very, very s into my head, and—and I can't tell you the other girls' u understand that I truly o not you?" And the sweet altered a little.

Miss Shellhammer softened v I shall not insist upon it. id. "Since you show a p penitence, I shall abandon m al intention of expelling yo our companions. The fact t near commencement time and rents probably expect you to ate also influences my dec to appreciate my leniency to n" It lacked but three minutes t. Therefore no time was t. "I can't tell you how n was so much more than I de so much more than I dare d! Indeed I will try to— You may go now," said the al, the merest suspicion of a wing her thin lips. Sho of Kitty Castleton, as rone else. Kitty was su y golly, thoughtless, as body! Her girl friends said it a "holy circus" and the rbed her as a "mighty a girl."

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Kitty's Temptation.

By Ruth Kuster. In the hall Kitty met the group who had been anxiously awaiting their fate. "O, gee," she groaned, "but I got it from Shell!" "Tell us all about it," chorused a dozen voices. "When's she going to send us home?" asked Grace Trent, Kitty's bosom friend. "I fixed it all up," cried Kitty, gleefully. "We all got to stay. But mercy! It was work! She kept me all the time trying to find out you girls' names."

Crippled With Rheumatism CURED BY GIN PILLS

Mr. Derragh certainly did have a hard time of it, winter before last. Caught cold, and it settled in his kidneys. First thing he knew, he was in bed with Rheumatism. He nearly went mad, the pain was so intense. The doctors gave him the usual treatment—and pretty nearly burnt his legs off with liniments and blisters—but the Rheumatism went right on aching. Then a friend stepped in and said, "Why don't you try GIN PILLS?" After a great deal of persuasion, Mr. Derragh did try GIN PILLS. You never such a happy man in your life, after he had taken two boxes. Pain all gone—stiffness and lameness completely left—that ache in back and hips disappeared—and he was well in no time. That was two years ago and he has been in perfect health ever since.

been immense, particularly in France and England, where monks have been said to have been the only educated men worth mention till the 15th century. Not less have been the social consequences of their work. With them grew the idea of property which involves labor, cultivation, harvest and charity. History cannot show that the orders have ever failed in respect of any one of these considerations. They made themselves custodians of the morality of the people who worked under them, with the result that the moral consequences of the labor of the monks transcends all others.

Stumbles on Many Words. A certain business man in Seattle was married recently to a girl who after a few weeks of wedded life began to fear that her husband indulged too freely in the cup that cheers. She determined to find out beyond doubt whether her suspicions were well founded. From a friend she learned that a man even slightly intoxicated cannot pronounce words of any length. Whereupon the wife decided that she would try this test.

What the Orders Have Done for France.

It is a strange and ironical phenomenon, writes M. Ageorges in the Revue Generale (Brussels), that those who cast off Christianity as useless to them, are always the first to turn to her history in order to learn the methods by which it brought about the civilizing of the human race. Our Socialists of today may talk of replacing Catholicity by solidarity, but it is from Catholicity, nevertheless, that they borrow their best aspirations. There can be little question that the civilization and economic construction of France is due more to the clerical orders than to any other body of workers. Indeed, it is not to be denied that the ideas which were first conceived by Christian teachers in regard to labor, prosperity and social duties and obligations, still remain in force, and no better worker for the cause of humanity ever entered the field of progress than the monk.

"IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they caught cold. Thousands have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled Consumptive graves through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Croup, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption.



McGale's Bitternut Pills.

The thoroughly safe and mild purgative for family use. Cure biliousness, sick headaches, constipation—they purify the blood and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels.

A Famous Irish School.

Its Pupils Included Daniel O'Connell.

A writer signing himself "J. C." contributed the following interesting letter to a recent issue of the Irish Catholic of Dublin:

In Dr. Arthur Houston's "Daniel O'Connell; His Early Life and Journal," which was recently reviewed in the Irish Catholic, occurs the curious misstatement that the great Liberator's first school was "at Long Island, near Cork."

O'Connell's first school was on the Great Island, so called, on account of its being the largest island in Cork Harbor. Queenstown stands on the south side of the Great Island, and about three miles to the east of Queenstown stood Redington School, which, when in existence, was usually known as Dr. Harrington's College or Dr. Harrington's School.

This school, besides having the honor of reckoning the future Liberator of Ireland amongst its pupils, possessed also the unique distinction of having been the first Catholic public school opened in Ireland since the promulgation of the Penal Laws, Carlow College being the next to it, which still, happily, exists.

It may be taken as indicative of the deplorable indifference of the Catholic clergy and laity of this locality, to anything appertaining to its past history, that practically nothing is now known of O'Connell's schoolmaster, Father Harrington.

The present writer, however, came to the conclusion that he was formerly a Jesuit, and that, possibly, consequent on the dissolution of his order by Pope Clement, he set up this first Catholic boarding school at Redington, which is an Anglicized form of the old Celtic place name, Ballybrasil, one that is still given to it; and this surmise was confirmed by the late Mr. James Murphy, of Cork, who further stated that Father Harrington was a cousin of his, and that his elder brother, Michael Murphy, was also educated at Redington, who afterwards became a Judge in Kentucky, U.S.A.

Father Harrington was regarded as a saint by the people in the neighborhood of his school, and they paid "rounds" at his tomb in Templemore Churchyard, where he is buried, which is about half a mile distant from Redington. The railings round his tomb were covered with pieces of rags, placed there by those who have been paying their devotions, until removed by the late Michael Hannon (who for many years had charge of this graveyard). In order that he might, on one occasion, paint these now rust-eaten railings.

The inscription on the tomb is as follows: "To mark the spot which covers the mortal remains of the Rev. Michael Harrington, for many years master of Redington Academy. In order to perpetuate at once his memory and their gratitude this monument has been erected by his pupils. He died Feb. 27, 1810. R.I.P."

A friend of the writer informed him that an old woman, now many years dead, who remembered Father Harrington, described him as a small man, who wore blue knee breeches, and said that she used to hear Mass in the chapel attached to the school—the Chapel of Ease at Ballymore, not then having been built.

The impression still exists that no effort was made to carry on this school after its founder's death. The property then came into the hands of the Shaw family of Monkstown, Co. Cork, to whom belongs Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, of London Fire Bri-

gade fame, who was born at Ballymore Cottage, to the east of Redington, and received his early education at the school kept at Queenstown by Dr. Coghlan, who had formerly been a Protestant clergyman and was ordained priest when he had reached a very advanced age, whose son, the late Father Coghlan, ex-army chaplain, died last year at Folkestone.

About 30 years ago the buildings that constituted Father Harrington's Academy were taken down and a dwelling house erected to form the residence of Mr. Edmond O'Farrell, one of the leading farmers of the County Cork, who died lately at a great age, and whose widow and family still occupy it. In front of this house were formerly little garden plots, which each pupil possessed—in itself a sign that Father Harrington was a man considerably in advance of his time—while part of the old walls form portion of its back premises.

It is recorded in O'Neill Daunt's "Personal Recollections of O'Connell" that the latter said of himself, "I was the only boy who was not beaten at Harrington School. I owed this to my attention." In reference to this exemption of O'Connell's from the rod at his first school, Mr. James Roche, in his Octogenarian Essays, remarks: "This fact admits of no contradiction; but I have been assured that, if not beaten by the master, he was by the scholars, for his unsociability, apparent shyness and preference of study to play. Nor yet was he, I have been equally assured by his school-fellows, particularly distinguished amongst them for superior capacity at this early period."

Besides the great Daniel O'Connell, a still-remembered Co. Cork poet, J. J. Callanan was also educated at the school of Father Harrington, whose title of Doctor seems to have been only a courtesy one. Another pupil of his was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Archdeacon, Bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmaedagh, who was a Corkman by birth, some further information as to whose history is to be found in Dr. Renshan's "Collections of Irish Church History." In any other place or country than this some more suitable and more durable memorial would have been set up to perpetuate the memory of such a man as Father Harrington—in later years at least—instead of leaving it to the fast-perishing inscription which marks his all but forgotten and decayed tomb in the churchyard of Ballymore, in the Great Island near Cork.

HONORING BROTHER DOMINIQUE.

Tuesday was observed as a gala day at the Demontigny street reformatory, the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the religious profession of the Rev. Bro. Dominique, superior of the institution. Brother Dominique is the first Canadian superior of the reformatory. Born at St. Germain, county of Bellechasse, in 1861, he received his education in the Levis College, and entered the order of the Brothers of Charity in 1887. After serving as master of discipline at the Montreal reformatory for several years, his superiors called him to Europe, where he was put in charge of one of their establishments in Liverpool, England, and afterwards became the head of the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institute in Brussels. In 1905 he was appointed superior of the Montreal Reformatory.

In its initial stages a cold is a local ailment, easily dealt with. But many neglect it and the result is often the development of distressing seizures of the bronchial tubes and lungs that render life miserable for the unhappy victim. As a first aid there is nothing in the handy medicine line so certain in curative results as Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the far-famed remedy for colds and coughs.

The Last Day at the Seminary.

Impressions of an Alumnus at the Consecration of Historic St. Sulpice.

(From Donahoe's Magazine.)

On Thursday morning (December 20) as early as 10 o'clock I sought to pay a last visit to our dear old seminary, but I was emphatically denied admittance by the police. None but the students and servants employed about the house were allowed to enter. When M. Mouquin, the Police Commissioner, that morning expelled the Superior of St. Sulpice, he was wrong in designating the act of placing a hand on the shoulder of the master of the house, a trifling informality. It was an act, however trivial in itself, fraught with serious meaning. It made only too evident the fact that the police are absolute masters in those hallowed precincts where we were sheltered in our first peaceful days as young clerics.

Towards 1 o'clock I made another attempt to gain admittance. This time the policeman on duty allowed me to enter, giving me the liberty to visit the occupants, for well he knew that in that house, lately so full of life, I would not find a soul. I walked about the courtyard, the corridors, the chapels, —all is deserted; all is silent. Where could I find consolation but in the large chapel where I had prayed so often? As I knelt there at my old place I offered up a tender prayer from the depths of my soul. How I thanked our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. John, and all the other patrons of the seminary, for the extraordinary graces which during 260 years they had showered down upon this house. I begged them to quickly restore to the seminarians of France the priests of St. Sulpice, the sons of M. Olier, that again they might continue their mission.

I would pay, also, my usual homage at the foot of Mary's throne. But, ah! Our dear Lady's statue—Virgo Fidelis—was no longer on its throne. I saw it standing on the pavement a few steps from me; facing the door as if waiting to go. The Fathers of St. Sulpice did not wish to leave that image to be desecrated before which so many a precious priest has been raised to the glorious Queen of Heaven. Such foresight was worthy of these holy priests.

At 5 o'clock as I passed under the vestibule on my third visit, I met a number of professors and students talking away the last objects to be removed. It was necessary to do so, for at 6 o'clock that evening the prefect would take definite possession of the entire establishment. It was hard to say if even the porter would then be admitted to his apartment. Our attention was attracted to eight workmen who moved towards the door a great wooden framework. It was the throne of Our Lady. This throne, with its colors of blue, yellow and rose, has indeed little artistic value, but ah! it is Mary's throne! The Fathers of St. Sulpice must see that Mary leaves last and that, too, with her royal throne. When Father Olier founded a house he made it a point to have the image of Mary enter before anything else. This same pious fidelity lives in the sons of Father Olier. When leaving their house, with loving care they take the precious image as their most cherished possession. Who would not be affected in assisting at such a departure from the house which to Our Lady was ever an object of tenderest solicitude!

Worldly people who read these lines will hardly appreciate the trifling details we give of this removal of the statue of our dear Blessed Mother. Perhaps in their scorn they may even laugh. Former students, however, will understand and many will be moved to tears when they read of this little scene, so tender are the memories it recalls. They will be happy to know that the Virgo Fidelis will not be dishonored, and that she lives with their venerable and revered masters. She will, we are confident, guide them with her loving care; she will protect them. St. Sulpice is not separated from Mary. Mary will not separate herself from St. Sulpice.

NURSES WANTED.

The Sisters of Charity of the Good Samaritan Hospital of Sufferin, New York, give a two years and three months training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. Applicants for admission should be between twenty-three and thirty years and possess a good English education. For prospectus apply to Superintendent of Nurses, Sister Margaret Josephine, Good Samaritan Hospital, Sufferin, N.Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CHEAP RATES

Second Class from Montreal March 1st to April 30th, 1907.

- \$48.60 - Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington and Portland, Ore.
\$46.10 - Spokane, Wash., Nelson, Rossland, Midway, B.C.
\$45.60 - Missoula, Mont., Salt Lake, Utah, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.
\$49.00 - San Francisco, Los Angeles, via Chicago.

TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James Street Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM REDUCED FARES

In effect from March 1st to April 30 1907. Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

- SEAFTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND, \$48.60
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, BOBSON, SPOKANE \$46.10
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, SALT LAKE \$45.60
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO \$45.50
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Canadian Route TO Canadian Winter Ports St. John and Halifax.

If intending to spend the early months of the new year in warm climate, try the WEST INDIES

Full particulars about regular sailings send of a 42 DAYS

Yachting cruise to the West Indies and Mexico leaving Halifax January 20th and March 15th on application to CITY TICKET OFFICE.

St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615. J. J. McCONNIFF, City Pass & Tkt. Agent.

Mr. O'Flaherty Appointed Special Commissioner.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, a well known Quebec newspaper man, Provincial President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and correspondent for various Canadian and American newspapers, who was recently appointed a special commissioner to represent the Dominion Government at the International Exhibition, Dublin, Ireland, will leave, accompanied by his wife, by the Empress of Ireland, that sails from St. John on the 19th instant, to enter upon his office.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOSEPH QUIPP. Mrs. Joseph Quipp, wife of the well-known St. Antoine street druggist, died at the Hotel Dieu last week, and was buried from that institution on Saturday morning. Mrs. Quipp was 51 years of age, a life-long parishioner of St. Patrick's, and was well known for her philanthropy and kindness. R. I. P.

Ingratitude of French Government.

Some thirty years ago there was a terrible conflagration in the city of Vanves, in Brittany. A quarter of the city was destroyed by fire. The population rushed to the help of the firemen and of the soldiers, whose barracks was consumed by flames. Among them, in the front rank, were the seminarians, who, as is usual in such occurrences in provincial towns, had come to the rescue of their neighbors.

From the first moment the military authorities, giving up the rest, had concentrated all efforts on keeping the flames from the powder magazines. If the fire should reach there the whole city would be blown up. All seemed to strive in vain, and finally the military chiefs, giving up the fight, ordered all to retreat and look out for their lives. Then one of the priests of the seminary, Father Le Bideau, begged to be allowed to remain with the seminarians and continue the struggle. Al-

S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907. This Store will Close at 5.30 p. m. Daily and 1 p. m. on Saturdays

We Turn to Boys' Communion Sets

Having on Saturday advertised complete Communion Sets for Girls we now devote space to the Boys.

BOYS' 2-PIECE BLACK VENETIAN FOR 1ST COMMUNION, neatly pleated coats, lined farmer satin, pants made to fit well at the waist and sewn strongly. Special price \$3.50

BOYS' FINE QUALITY BLACK VENETIAN SEVGE, our own special make and design, made of fine quality cloth, fast dye, best linings and trimmings used throughout, and a perfect fit; coat with box pleats \$5.50

BOYS' VERY SUPERIOR SUITS, in extra quality of Black Venetian, made in the latest cut First Communion pleated Coat, full size pants, and the acme of style and dressiness. \$6.50 and \$7.50

BOYS' FIRST COMMUNION CAPS, trimmed with good quality velvet, fits easy on head, leather peaks, silk finish lining, 45c and 65c

BOYS' 3-PIECE BLACK SERGE SUITS FOR FIRST COMMUNION, in single and double breasted coats, best linings and make only used, and made on the latest style and cut perfect. \$4.50 to \$11.00

BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION SHIRTS, dressed fronts, in sizes 12, 12-13, 13 1-2, 14. Price 50c and 75c each.

BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION JOLLARS, in 4 ply, in a variety of shapes, all sizes. Price 12 1-2c each.

BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION BRACES, best fittings. Price 20c up

BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION TIES, in silk, satin and cambric. Price 8c to 25c each.

The prices of our FIRST COMMUNION DRESSES are from \$1.50 up to \$15.00. We have a larger range this year than in previous years. Our stock is full and complete, with CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR FOR FIRST COMMUNION.

EXTRA FINE ORGANDIE MUSLIN DRESSES, made with very wide skirt, and a wide hem and two rows of Val. lace insertion, round yoke of Val lace and insertion, running down waist. Special \$2.45

WE ALSO HAVE FIRST COMMUNION SETS, comprising 6 pieces, dress, 2 white skirts, one with waist, also white flannelette skirt, cambric drawers and chemise, all nicely trimmed with French Val. lace. Special \$10.50 set and \$12.00

In This Spring Weather See that your feet are properly protected against dampness. Our Waterproof Boots assure you comfort and dry feet. Every Style of Rubbers and Rubber Boots. Special this week in Ladies' Good Rubbers. Sizes 2 1/2 to 5. Worth 60c. a pair at 48c.

RONAYNE BROS. 485 Notre Dame St. West. Chaboillez Square.

Hotel Marlborough Broadway, 36th and 37th Sts., Herald Square, New York. Most Centrally Located Hotel on Broadway. Only ten minutes walk to 25 leading theatres. Completely renovated and transformed in every department. Up-to-date in all respects. Telephone in each room. Four Beautiful Dining Rooms with Capacity of 1200. The Famous German Restaurant Broadway's chief attraction for Special Food Dishes and Popular Music. European Plan. 400 Rooms. 200 Beds. Rates for Rooms \$1.50 and upward. \$2.00 and upward with bath. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$3.00 and upward. \$1.00 extra where two persons occupy a single room. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. SWEENEY-TIERNEY HOTEL COMPANY E. M. TIERNEY, Manager

ter some hours of most heroic work they had the fire under control. At the time, their deed created the warmest feeling of admiration all over France. The priest and his seminarians were offered crosses of the Legion of Honor, but they refused the decorations with the same simplicity with which they had done their heroic duty. Jules Simon, who was then Minister of Worship and Education, de-



Gardiens de la S. de Lecture Feb. 19, 1907 Assemblee Leg.

What Would

On every side we hear saying: "Had Leo XIII French trouble would have been averted." Not a few half convinced that that is an illusion original lack of knowledge, says ger. Pius X. did not fight. It was raging mounted the Pontiff far back as 1880, Walframed a law which made offense to be a member of Congregation, and troubles arising from death, Boulangism, the rations, the Panama etc. the like prevented its On April 2nd of the same year unfoiled the Grand Orient, saying the suppression and the Religious Congregation of the Concord general secularizing of and other public institutions Catholics preserve any the country, it will be tirpate them entirely in the common law by services of religion impo the application of some other contained in the Therefore, whilst merely the separation of the Church the State—an excellent since it can be so agreed to the people—the Republic must in reality pursue an object, that of suppressing Church in the State." gramme of twenty-six years been carried out to the Leo noted every step in its development. It was still living that W. seau resuscitated his man of 1880 in his declaration ber 14, 1899, that if he press the Congregations secure a billion francs for men's pensions. He passed and then handed its execution, who hurried it the lightest regard to decency. Leo XIII saw knew, as Viviani had declared, that it was of the steps in the plan, which proposed to carry out to end, jusqu'au bout. The tiff witnessed all this ruin had vainly endeavored to every conceivable concession imposing on French Catholics severest possible test of the to the Holy See. He saw his indulgence, all his concessions had been futile, and it is thought that family which he had uttered prevent hastened his end. tage of woe he handed to successor. It is idle to say that the tact of Leo XIII. who prevented the crash. would have resented the v

Seven New Car

His Holiness Refers to Church in France Rome, April 15.—Pope held a secret consistory to the Vatican and created Cardinals as follows: Mgr. Cavallari, Patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Rinaldini, papal nuncio to Spain; Mgr. Lorenzelli, ex-papal nuncio to Paris; Mgr. Luaidi, Archbishop of Palermo; Mgr. Mercier, Archbishop of Liege; Mgr. Maillat, Archbishop of Lyons; Mgr. Aguirre y Garcia, Bishop of Burgos, Spain. The event was awaited with interest, as it was the first of the kind in which the pontiff has created a considerable number of Cardinals, and since up to the last month had been entertained that Prince of the Church might to the five Italians, the one and the one Spaniard, since March 23.