



Vol. LVIII., No. 22

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

Catholic Church Extension

Greatest Movement of Catholic Church in America.

Father Kelly's Scathing Remarks on the Lack of the Missionary Spirit.

Pope Pius has received a magnificent jubilee gift from the Kaiser in the shape of a massive seal constructed as a fac-simile of the celebrated column of St. Mark in Venice, where the Holy Father was Patriarch for many years.

The Rev. Capuchin Fathers have under their jurisdiction no less than 72 Fraternities (Third Order), composed of over 8000 members, says the Franciscan Review. Besides these there are many other fraternities under the direction of the Friars Minor. Already many Third Order Congresses have been held in the larger cities of this land, and very important works have been sent on foot.

In his private audience with the Holy Father last week Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, gave the Pope a replica in solid gold of the badge of the Eucharistic Congress in London, and also presented to him a beautiful bound copy of Father Bridgett's work on "The History of the Blessed Eucharist in Great Britain."

The "Almanach Africain" of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost for the year 1909 furnishes a good deal of information concerning the development of Catholic missions. In what used to be called the Dark Continent, and their present condition. In 1800 there were only two religious congregations at work throughout the whole of Africa, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost at Senegal, and the Franciscans in a few missions in Morocco, Egypt and Tripoli.

M. Clemenceau has addressed a circular to the French prefects reminding them that they must send to M. Briand copies of all pastoral documents. The Government is evidently troubled about the stand the Bishops are taking in the matter of Catholic schools.

Very Rev. A. J. Brabant says that after years of patient toil he exults in the fact that the Indians of Vancouver Island have become docile and pious Catholics. Forty years ago they were pagans.

Catholic Bishops in China, by edict of the Emperor, are now ranked and treated as equals of mandarins.

Mr. John Delaney, one of the survivors of the Papal Guards, who went to the aid of the Pope at the time of the invasion of the States of the Church by Garibaldi, died recently in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., at the age of 74 years. Two others of the Guards still reside in that city.

One becomes weary of chronicling the acts of injustice and persecution committed by the French government against the Catholics, but it is impossible to pass unnoticed an almost incredible outrage perpetrated recently.

M. Jouvert, the director, and his professors were expelled by force from the Catholic school for boys at Charolles. The unjustifiable nature of this expulsion will be understood when it is stated that the school buildings were bequeathed to the Bishop of Autun on condition that a school should be established in them, and that the director should always be nominated by the Bishop of Autun.

Solemn religious services were held at Turin Sunday week on the occasion of the departure of fifty-five Salesian missionaries and twenty nuns for Brazil, Chili, Ecuador and Colombia. The scenes were very affecting as some of them bade farewell to aged parents whom they will never see again.

The Pope on Tuesday received M. S. D. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister accredited to the Holy See, together with the whole staff of the Legation who presented an autograph letter from the Czar conveying his Majesty's congratulations on the occasion of His Holiness's jubilee.

During the audience of the English pilgrimage last week the Bishops offered the Holy Father the sum of \$60,000 as the Peter Penit-

Pope Pius has received a magnificent jubilee gift from the Kaiser in the shape of a massive seal constructed as a fac-simile of the celebrated column of St. Mark in Venice, where the Holy Father was Patriarch for many years.

The Rev. Capuchin Fathers have under their jurisdiction no less than 72 Fraternities (Third Order), composed of over 8000 members, says the Franciscan Review. Besides these there are many other fraternities under the direction of the Friars Minor. Already many Third Order Congresses have been held in the larger cities of this land, and very important works have been sent on foot.

In his private audience with the Holy Father last week Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, gave the Pope a replica in solid gold of the badge of the Eucharistic Congress in London, and also presented to him a beautiful bound copy of Father Bridgett's work on "The History of the Blessed Eucharist in Great Britain."

The "Almanach Africain" of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost for the year 1909 furnishes a good deal of information concerning the development of Catholic missions. In what used to be called the Dark Continent, and their present condition. In 1800 there were only two religious congregations at work throughout the whole of Africa, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost at Senegal, and the Franciscans in a few missions in Morocco, Egypt and Tripoli.

M. Clemenceau has addressed a circular to the French prefects reminding them that they must send to M. Briand copies of all pastoral documents. The Government is evidently troubled about the stand the Bishops are taking in the matter of Catholic schools.

Very Rev. A. J. Brabant says that after years of patient toil he exults in the fact that the Indians of Vancouver Island have become docile and pious Catholics. Forty years ago they were pagans.

Catholic Bishops in China, by edict of the Emperor, are now ranked and treated as equals of mandarins.

Mr. John Delaney, one of the survivors of the Papal Guards, who went to the aid of the Pope at the time of the invasion of the States of the Church by Garibaldi, died recently in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., at the age of 74 years. Two others of the Guards still reside in that city.

One becomes weary of chronicling the acts of injustice and persecution committed by the French government against the Catholics, but it is impossible to pass unnoticed an almost incredible outrage perpetrated recently.

M. Jouvert, the director, and his professors were expelled by force from the Catholic school for boys at Charolles. The unjustifiable nature of this expulsion will be understood when it is stated that the school buildings were bequeathed to the Bishop of Autun on condition that a school should be established in them, and that the director should always be nominated by the Bishop of Autun.

Solemn religious services were held at Turin Sunday week on the occasion of the departure of fifty-five Salesian missionaries and twenty nuns for Brazil, Chili, Ecuador and Colombia. The scenes were very affecting as some of them bade farewell to aged parents whom they will never see again.

The Pope on Tuesday received M. S. D. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister accredited to the Holy See, together with the whole staff of the Legation who presented an autograph letter from the Czar conveying his Majesty's congratulations on the occasion of His Holiness's jubilee.

During the audience of the English pilgrimage last week the Bishops offered the Holy Father the sum of \$60,000 as the Peter Penit-

was most significant was the frank, delighted, though wondering approval with which his remarks were received by the scores of prelates on the platform with him. Even his strictures on the methods used by the bishops to educate their priests forced applause.

"At such a time as this, when representatives from every portion of the American Church are gathered together, perhaps the first requisite for one who hopes to start a discussion which will produce good results is caution. When church extension first came into existence we were warned over and over again to be cautious; to risk nothing rather than to say too much; but in my own utterances I have flung caution to the wind and have come out with nothing but the plain unvarnished truth."

"This gathering, representatives of Canada and the United States, is the clearest proof I need that for once at least a lack of caution served the cause of truth." For while caution is one's greatest friend sometimes, I have known it often to be trutht's worst enemy.

"Caution, after all, discovered no worlds, ploughed no unknown seas, braved no forest dangers to make new continents, and more to present purpose, tunneled no mountains, explored no mines of hidden wealth, and builded no mountains to progress.

"Perhaps nowhere is caution more welcome than in things religious and nowhere is it often mistaken in its evil form for a virtue. The education it receives puffs it up to sleek and oily fatness and transforms what God gave us as a holy gift into sloth and indolence. Then the very promise of divine indestructibility is made an excuse for carelessness and abundance of light a plea for blindness."

CAUTION KILLS AN OPPORTUNITY.

Dr. Kelley then declared that caution, timidly self-satisfaction had prevented the Catholic church in America taking up the strongest command the Master ever gave, and elaborated on the glories that other nations had won by obeying that command.

"But what of the Church in America," he asked. "She has the second largest hierarchy in the world. Within her borders are five of its greatest sees. She has a sturdy faith that was fed on great sacrifices, but alone she stands among the towering churches of the world, a missionless church even within her own province."

"Yet she is needed by the church catholic as never before. The ills which threaten religion in the old lands make it all the more necessary that in the new we should be awake and alert."

"But we still sleep in America. Wrapped up in the parochial idea from the beginning, we forget that without the church universal we would droop like willows by the dried up rivulet."

"That spirit of indestructibility is assured to the church universal, but we have no assurance that any part in which its requisites are wanting will share the gift to the slightest degree."

SELFISH FINANCE RULES

THERE, TOO.

Then the speaker entered on his sensational criticism of the ecclesiastical seminaries of the country. "Let us see how selfishness has been developed," he said. "To come to beginnings, what are our seminaries and colleges doing, or what have they done, to make the future clergy understand that they are to be Catholics rather than priests?"

"How much knowledge of Catholic missions is given to our students of philosophy and theology?"

"How many conferences in the year on the possibilities of expansion in pagan lands or here in America?"

"How many times have missionaries been invited to tell their experiences?"

"Is there a missionary organization of any kind in more than three seminaries in the entire United States?"

"You can tell how deeply students feel by listening to their conversation during recreation hours. Out of curiosity, go among them and you will be surprised at the knowledge which even young first year men have of the comparative prosperity of each diocese in the country, and how much third and fourth year men know of the financial standing of every parish in their own diocese."

"Let the bishop of a missionary diocese appeal for students, and hard and set young faces look at him with the query 'How much?' plainly written upon them."

EIGHT HOUR DAY IN HEAVEN ALSO?

"It so early in their clerical career students manifest only the desire for comfort in their priestly life, what shall be the future and what hope is there for the building up of a great church in America with such workmen?"

(Continued on page 5.)

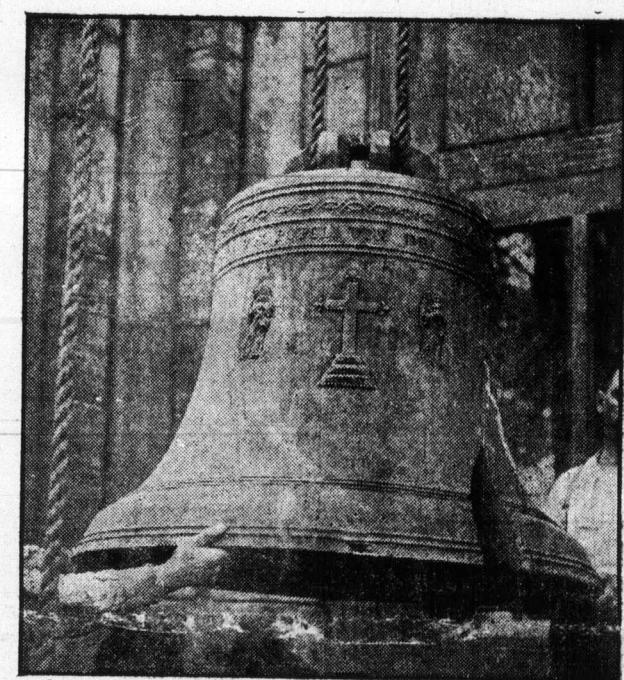
Return and Dedication of Historic Bell.

St. Patrick's Belfry Will Once More Re Echo its Silvery Peal.

Charlotte, from London, and will be hung in the church tower as soon as possible. Charlotte, as before noted, was cast in 1774, and when sent back to London in the spring of this year, the original records of her construction were found in the offices of the foundry, which was first established in 1570 by Robert Mot, on Essex Road, and removed to its present site in 1738, when it passed from the hands of Phelps & Lester to those of Thomas Lester, one of the partners in the former firm. The bell contained at the time it was cast one inscription, and that rather an unusual one, "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," with the name of the makers, "Pack & Chapman, of London, fecit 1774." This device means probably that the device means probably that the

bell was hung in the church tower as soon as possible. Charlotte, as before noted, was cast in 1774, and when sent back to London in the spring of this year, the original records of her construction were found in the offices of the foundry, which was first established in 1570 by Robert Mot, on Essex Road, and removed to its present site in 1738, when it passed from the hands of Phelps & Lester to those of Thomas Lester, one of the partners in the former firm. The bell contained at the time it was cast one inscription, and that rather an unusual one, "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," with the name of the makers, "Pack & Chapman, of London, fecit 1774." This device means probably that the

device means probably that the



CHARLOTTE, HISTORIC BELL RECENTLY RECAST.

stranger to the steeple of St. Patrick's, for ever since that magnificent temple was erected in 1811 through the devotion of our fathers, with the generous aid of the bourgeoisie. Charlotte rang forth and announced the birth, marriage and death of the people of St. Patrick's parish, as well as the hours of worship and the calls to recite the Angelus.

Within the last couple of years, however, a difference was noted, and it was found that a crack had marred the sound. A sector was sawed out of the bell, and it was continued in use, but a new process had been found, and last spring Charlotte was lowered from the gothic tower of St. Patrick's and sent back to the self-same foundry which had turned it out in 1774, and was there recast, so that to-day it is in exactly the same condition as it was nearly a hundred and fifty years ago.

Charlotte as it stands to-day, is an identical reproduction of the original of 1774, with the addition of the name "La Charlotte," and the name of the restorers, "Mears & Stainbank, Restoravit 1908."

The new bell, the second of the chime, weighs 1096 lbs, and sounds the note "A." It is the gift of the Holy Name Society, and bears besides the date and name of the makers, the inscription "Blessed Be His Holy Name."

The third bell of the peal is much smaller than the others, weighing only about 600 lbs. It, too, was cast in the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, but at an earlier date than La Charlotte, as is shown by the legend "Lester & Pack, London, fecit 1767." The inscription reads:

"At proper times my voice I raise In sounding my benefactor's praise."

The dedication of Charlotte and the new bell on December 13, will be the occasion of an imposing ceremony both in the morning and evening. At 8 a.m. low Mass will be celebrated, at which the members of the Holy Name Society and the men of the parish generally will partake of Holy Communion.

At the Pontifical High Mass, to be held at 10:15 a.m. His Lordship Right Reverend Timothy Casey, Bishop of St. John, N.B., will be the celebrant, while Very Rev. Dr. D. J. O'Sullivan, former pastor of St. Albans, Vermont, will be the preacher. His Lordship Bishop Casey will officiate at the solemn dedication of Charlotte, the renewed bell.

At 7:30 p.m. Pontifical Vespers will be sung, the celebrant will be His Lordship Mgr. Racicot, Bishop of Pogla and auxiliary Bishop of Montreal. The preacher on that occasion will be Rt. Rev. Dr. Casey, Bishop of St. John. Mgr. Racicot will officiate at the solemn blessing of the Holy Name bell.

Charlotte and the new bell, known by the appellation of "The Holy Name," arrived in Montreal on the last trip of the Allan liner Corin-

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

True Witness Beauty Patterns



2656

BOY'S OVERCOAT.

Paris Pattern No. 2656

All Seams Allowed.

This simple little model for an overcoat for a small boy is very useful and serviceable, and may be developed in tweed, corduroy, serge, Venetian cloth or broadcloth, cheviot, frieze cloth or velvet, and it hangs straight from the shoulders, in box style, it is easily constructed by the home dressmaker. The wide square collar and turn-back cuffs are stitched, as are the patch pockets, and the regulation coat sleeve is finished with a stitched edge and small buttons at the outside seam. The coat is closed in double-breasted effect and the shield is of the material, or if preferred, this may be made of fur. The pattern is in 5 sizes, 2 to 6 years. For a boy of 4 years the overcoat requires 3/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1 1/2 yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

No.

Size.

Name.

Address in full:

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS:

Salt and soda will clean tarnished brass and will sometimes clean tarnished silver.

When whitewashing mix lime with skimmilk and it will not crumble off.

If you wish it colored add any paint powder.

In choosing a chicken it should be plump on the breast, fat on the back and have white legs. An old chicken is distinguished by its rough legs, and long hairs are found on the breast.

Flower vases often overbalance when in use, for the flowers put into them are likely to make them top heavy. This defect is easily remedied by putting bits of lead, shot or pebbles at the bottom of the vase.

In separating the whites from the yolks of eggs one often will break the yolk into the white. In such case dip a clean cloth into warm water and wring dry. Touch the yolk with the cloth and it will cling to the cloth.

To prevent shoe laces coming undone tie the laces in the usual manner, but before tightening the bow pass its right hand loop through the knot in the center. Then draw the bow tight, and it will stay tied until you pull the string to undo it.

If a lamp is kept full of oil and perfectly clean in all its parts it will never be disagreeable. It is the oil frying on the heated metal which makes the persistent noisome odor, or it is the wick turned too high which emits the occasional choking smell.

To prevent matting from becoming yellow on the floor wash off occasionally with a large coarse cloth which has been dipped in a strong solution of salt water. This will not only prevent it from becoming yellow, but will give the various colors a fresh and new look.

Table linen which has been stained with eggs should never be placed in boiling water, as this has the effect of "setting" the stain and making it almost permanent. The best method is to soak the cloth in cold water which will make it perfectly easy to remove the stain before sending it to the wash.

An empty head may contain a lot of useless information.

The truth is the worst you can say about some people.

A COMPLEXION HINT.

The following face wash, now in almost universal use among Parisian women (and their matchless complexions attest its efficacy), will restore clearness of skin and delicacy of tint to the plainest of complexions if applied daily:

Obtain at your drug store rosewater, two ounces; cologne spirits, one ounce; epotone (skin food), four ounces. Put the epotone in a pint of hot water (not boiling) and when dissolved strain and let cool. Then add the rosewater and cologne spirits.

It is quite an easy matter to mix the ingredients according to above directions, and it can best be done at home. It costs little and accomplishes such a decided improvement on the skin that it should be a requisite on every lady's dressing table. If this wash is used the plainest complexion will take an immediate and decided change for the better, and the powder puff and rouge jar can be relegated to the closet.

Every woman who would like to have a pretty complexion (and unless feminine nature has changed mightily this may safely be said to include all daughters of Eve) cannot do better than give this preparation a trial. It is perfectly harmless, even to the most delicate skin.

BUTTER MAKING.

The oily flavor that is found in so much of the cream-gathered butter is due to keeping the cream too long at and churning at a high temperature, says an exchange. When cream is cooled and churned at once this flavor is never noticed. It also helps to overcome the sour and rancid flavors due to old and over-ripe cream by getting the cream into butter as soon as possible. By using the pasteurizer, the best all round satisfaction is given, especially if the cream is not too sour or over-ripe and testing over twenty-five per cent. fat. Where cream can be obtained under these conditions a pasteurizer certainly should be installed and used.

A good culture is also essential, but owing to the difficulty of getting skim or whole milk, and the extra care that a milk culture takes, few of the makers use one continually. The cream in the vat should be stirred, the cream and ice will be colder, and thus develop less acid than the cream in the centre of the vat, which will be of a higher temperature, thus not giving an exhaustive churning.—Sackville Tribune.

TO KEEP THEM FLAT.

The plaitings seen on many of the season's waists may be laundered easily if the edge is basted before sending to the wash. This may seem a trouble, but the results after ironing make it worth while.

Another reason that the new plaitings lie flatter than formerly is that they are put in perfectly flat after plaiting, allowing no fulness of gathers. Hold the plaiting toward you while basting, for, while not full, it must not be scant enough to draw.

THE SASH.

Sashes are once more with us, and with hard. They may be things of beauty, or ugly, shapeless things.

The woman to whom a sash means a ribbon around the waist ending in loops and ends will need to be introduced to the sash of the season.

This is a subtle form of garniture that receives as much attention as any part of the frock, and is built to suit the lines of the figure.

The modern sash is made, not tied, and is best adjusted to shaped forms of crinoline, which are well boned and fitted.

Sashes are in all colors and materials, but the favorite of each is black and white, in liberty satin.

FLESH MAKES HEALTH.

It is astonishing how much the mere building up of flesh has done for thin, nervous women. Without a drop of medicine they have become sturdy and well.

Flesh has quieted the nerves, soothed the mind, banished worry, and made an optimist out of a pessimist. When the nerves are puffed with a good amount of strong, hard flesh they resist all kinds of shocks and make their owner take life easier.

This is an accomplished fact. How to do it is not a difficult problem, but making up one's mind to do it is quite another thing. It needs at least six months in time and a regular routine that cannot be broken through.

The first essential is ten hours of sleep out of the twenty-four. If a woman can afford the time she should also lie down in a quiet, darkened room for three hours every afternoon.

The argument against this is that it takes too much time out of one's life. True, but it adds years to one's life at the end. A woman will go into this experiment of sleep and rest with a good deal of enthusiasm but she will let any diversion break it up.

To be successful she must make up her mind to give up six months of her life to gain flesh and nerve power. This is a very small space of time in comparison with the result.

It is possible that she will sleep well at first, but this does not alter the fact that she must remain in bed. Usually the thin, nervous woman enjoys the enforced rest very much. She feels comfortable in being ordered to take it for her health's sake.

How many cares does a mother heart know?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many joys from her mother

love flow! Nobody knows but mother. How many prayers by each little white bed. How many tears for her babies shed, How many kisses for each curly head?

Nobody knows but mother. —Selected.

SATIN RIBBON FOR LACING.

Some of the prettiest of the new house gowns are lace from the edge of yoke to waist, front or back, with wide ribbons of liberty satin finished with deep silk tassels.

These can be made at home now by the girl who will be glad to have such a charming addition to her gown later on. Get black satin, cut it on the bias, double and stitch at the edge. Either buy or make the tassels.

TO MY PIANO.

I tell you all the things I know, My tender weal, my silent woe: I tell you all my doubts and fears To you alone I give my tears, And bring my every grief at hand, Because you seem to understand.

You tell me everything I feel, My dreams my hopes, you make them real,

I laugh to you and you are glad, I cry to you and you are sad; With all the world I must needs smile,

And laugh to hide a tear the while. With you I lay the mask aside And open my saddened heartstrings wide,

Tell all I wish and dare to do, Ay, breathe my very soul to you. You feed my being with the food Adapted to my every mood:

I press your keys so lovingly, And feel the thrill of sympathy. You speak to me, the world is mine,

Thou art my soul, and I am thine. —Maude E. Peters, in the Music World.

FEATHER RUFFS.

If you know a good place where you can get ostrich tips or maribou at reasonable rates, you had better

Funny Sayings.

THE HANGINGS.

Recently a little girl was taken to London by her parents. On her return she was describing all the places she had seen to some young friends. One of them, of a somewhat morbid disposition, asked, "Did you see the Old Bailey, where they hang the murderers?"

"No," replied the girl, "I don't think so, but I saw the Royal Academy, where they hang the artists."

WORKING TOO HARD.

The owner of the farm had been enjoying himself at the country fair while his hard-working wife stayed at home to see that the farm suffered no loss in his absence.

"Well, Sarah," said the owner upon his return, "I'm about all tired out. Is the cows in the barn?"

"Yes, long since," replied the wife, barely looking up from the task then in hand.

"Is the horses unharassed fed?"

"Yes."

"Chickens locked up?"

"Yes."

"Wood chopped for mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Wagon-heel mended an' ready start in th' mornin'?"

"Yes."

"Well, then," concluded the exhausted owner with a sigh of relief, "let me have my supper. I'm goin' t' turn in. Farmin's beginnin' tell on me."

HE KNEW.

A young teacher whose efforts to inculcate elementary anatomy had been unusually discouraging at last asked in despair:

"Well, I wonder if any boy here

Three little things which all agree.



The kettle the teapot & BLUE RIBBON TEA.

make an investment now.

All the finger posts of fashion point to the wearing of huge ruffs made of those soft tips. The long ones are not seen. The new ones follow out the lines of the present muslin and lace ruff.

THE SASH.

Sashes are once more with us, and with hard. They may be things of beauty, or ugly, shapeless things.

The woman to whom a sash means a ribbon around the waist ending in loops and ends will need to be introduced to the sash of the season.

This is a subtle form of garniture that receives as much attention as any part of the frock, and is built to suit the lines of the figure.

The modern sash is made, not tied, and is best adjusted to shaped forms of crinoline, which are well boned and fitted.

Sashes are in all colors and materials, but the favorite of each is black and white, in liberty satin.

FLESH MAKES HEALTH.

It is astonishing how much the mere building up of flesh has done for thin, nervous women. Without a drop of medicine they have become sturdy and well.

Flesh has quieted the nerves, soothed the mind, banished worry, and made an optimist out of a pessimist. When the nerves are puffed with a good amount of strong, hard flesh they resist all kinds of shocks and make their owner take life easier.

This is an accomplished fact. How to do it is not a difficult problem, but making up one's mind to do it is quite another thing. It needs at least six months in time and a regular routine that cannot be broken through.

The first essential is ten hours of sleep out of the twenty-four. If a woman can afford the time she should also lie down in a quiet, darkened room for three hours every afternoon.

The argument against this is that it takes too much time out of one's life. True, but it adds years to one's life at the end. A woman will go into this experiment of sleep and rest with a good deal of enthusiasm but she will let any diversion break it up.

To be successful she must make up her mind to give up six months of her life to gain flesh and nerve power. This is a very small space of time in comparison with the result.

It is possible that she will sleep well at first, but this does not alter the fact that she must remain in bed. Usually the thin, nervous woman enjoys the enforced rest very much. She feels comfortable in being ordered to take it for her health's sake.

How many cares does a mother heart know?

Nobody knows but mother.

How many joys from her mother

Montreal's Newest Exhibit.

Dental Hygiene Subject of Free Demonstration.

Relation of Teeth to Health Show.

At the Auditorium Hall on Berthet street there is being held an exhibit by the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis a section of which is set apart for instruction in dental hygiene. The exhibit is unique in this country, and may serve as an entering wedge for a new institution of instruction in the schools. It takes the form of a popular exhibit calculated to show the average individual what relation his teeth bears to his general health, especially in relation to tuberculosis and more particularly the significance of sound teeth in the years of childhood and early youth. Charts, photographs and models were arranged on the walls, and an abundance of literature was shown. It is said that no such opportunity for a broad and convincing view over the whole field of dental science was ever given the public of any community. Models showing deformed articulation, illustrate minimum chewing power, in contrast is shown perfect articulation and the maximum of chewing power. A large display card says: He who does not chew his food well is an enemy to his own life.

For a number of years the dental profession has realized the necessity of giving proper instruction to the public in oral hygiene, the functions and care of the teeth, and their relation to other parts of the body.

The profession sees the necessity of educating the parents and teachers, that they may in turn educate the children, as to the absolute necessity of keeping the teeth in good condition if the health is to be maintained.

And seeing that the child of to-day is the parent of to-morrow, it is a matter of far-reaching importance that every child should be taught early to care for the teeth and maintain the mouth in a healthy condition. It is a matter, not merely of individual, but of national importance. Diseased teeth mean impaired nutrition, and impaired nutrition spells the deterioration of the human race.

It is likely that this exhibit will form a part of the travelling exhibit of the Montreal Tuberculosis League and be shown in the different parts of the city and through the province.

Dublin's Gift to the Pope.

The designing and illuminating of the address of the Corporation of Dublin to the Holy Father was done by Miss Fitzpatrick, 192 Clonliffe road, who spared no pains in turning out the volume in the most elaborate and artistic manner. Coming from the land so famous for its medieval illuminating, the artist adhered strictly to the ancient Celtic style of decoration, both in design and coloring. The text is engrossed on vellum in both Latin and Gaelic characters. Each page is surrounded by a beautiful border of intricate Celtic ornamentation, the ancient idea of eternity being typified by the endless interlacing of the mysterious forms of birds and animals.

The first page contains an exquisite painting of the

Party and
Catholic Schools.

Sphere of the Catholic Layman.

Distinguished Author Lectures Before Knights of Columbus.

Before over a hundred and fifty members of Canada Council Knights of Columbus, at their council room, Mountain street, on Friday evening last, Rev. Father Campbell, S.J., a former Provincial of the Jesuit order from New York, lectured on the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society, on "The Sphere of the Catholic Layman."

The members of the Montreal committee of the Catholic Truth Society who are arranging a series of lectures on subjects of interest to Catholic laymen, Dr. H. J. Harrington, F. J. Cahill and J. M. Ward, are to be congratulated on having secured such a distinguished lecturer, author and writer on Catholic subjects for the first lecture.

Dr. Harrison occupied the chair, and Father Campbell, who was accompanied by Rev. Father Doyle, S.J., and Rev. Father Isidore Kavanaugh, S.J., of Loyola College, was introduced as a distinguished man even among that distinguished body and habitat of brains, the Society of Jesus.

At the outset the lecturer referred to the changes in the conditions of the Catholic people in the United States and Canada, among the Irish Catholics especially, from the days when he and those of his generation were young.

At that time the parish priest assumed the full responsibility, in distributing to business associates or friends of other beliefs who manifest any interest in religious subjects, such publications.

Should the layman questioned not be in a position to reply, he should not be ashamed to admit that he does not know the particular subject to which reference is made.

The lecturer declared that, as an old teacher, he had frequently, when his pupils propounded some difficult question, told them, "I am not prepared to-day to answer that question. I will look up the subject and reply to-morrow."

The pupils, far from feeling any less regard for his learning, had all the greater confidence in his teaching, because they knew that he made no statement upon which he had not sought the fullest and most correct information.

In his conclusion Father Campbell complimented the Knights of Columbus on their interest in the doings of the Catholic Truth Society. It was a sign of the times to see Catholics uniting in Societies such as these. They had with them the truth: they were children of that great institution, founded by Christ, which had made the history of the world, which had been the inspirer of all poetry, science and art, which had supplied to the world the greatest men who had ever appeared on earth. Societies like the Knights of Columbus formed a standing army, ready at a moment's notice, to defend the Church, and to form the nucleus of organization should danger threaten. In this connection, he referred to the splendid demonstration of protest organized in New York, last spring, against the French law or spoliation of the clergy. That vast assemblage had been organized by the Catholic societies, and while the great meeting of thirty-five thousand people was opened with prayer by the clergy, it was addressed by leading laymen, judges and lawyers, who explained to the people the illegal nature of the measure passed in France.

Such protests, however, would be vain, when not followed by action. The lecturer instanced a case where a publication offensive to Catholics was issued. When the advance numbers were published, protests had been sent to the publishers by the lecturer and members of his order, and by other Catholic bodies. These had been disregarded, however, and the publication was kept up. Further protests were made by councils of the Knights and other societies, but to no effect for a time. Finally another plan was adopted. The various societies called upon their members to write individual letters. When hundreds of thousands of letters poured into the office, and the canvassers for the obnoxious publication were summarily shown the door of the offices of some of the leading citizens of New York, and other cities, the publishers realized their mistake and remedied it at the cost of many thousands of dollars.

In these cases the value of having at hand such organizations as the Knights was demonstrated, in their ability to organize their brethren of the faith and to make their voices and their words felt in the manner most calculated to impress those before whom the lecturer was speaking, was such that arguments of that kind were out of the question.

Another weapon used with great effect in reply to impudent or insidious remarks was sharp wit, but unfortunately it was not given to all to sum up a great truth in a witty answer. It was therefore necessary for the Catholic layman, if he would supplement the labors of the clergy, to be ready to meet and answer any objections that might arise.

Such questions were all the more frequent now that Catholics were received among their fellow business men on a footing of equality, and the people of other faiths had learned, as a rule, to entertain respect for Catholic beliefs, though this was sometimes not made manifest. On the contrary, some of them hid this feeling under a tone of flippancy, if not of positive jeering.

The ordinary layman, however, was not always as well posted as he should be on the truths of religion. Catholics believe what the Church teaches, her doctrines and her decrees receive their respect and obedience. This is it which has kept the Irish people, for instance, though for centuries deprived of the benefits

of profane education, to the high intellectual standing which they have always preserved through their great tribulations. The man who could answer, at a moment's notice, every question that may arise with regard to the doctrines and practices of religion, though he had never had the advantage of receiving any other branch of education, could still lay claim to being a very learned man.

Few men, however, layman or priest, could lay claim to such a distinction. It was therefore incumbent on all to take such means as were at their disposal to acquire the necessary knowledge, in simple form, to communicate it to the hungry souls in thirst of knowledge.

The Catholic layman must not be scared off by the belief that his Protestant fellow citizen is much better informed than he is on the contents of the Bible and on religious subjects. In the cities of the United States, at least, the contrary is the case. The Protestant churches there have lost their membership, especially among the men, who simply pay for the maintenance of churches to which their women may go, but which they rarely visit except for some ceremony which is of particular interest to them socially. The Catholic layman may therefore be sure of his ground, and he had at hand the weapons with which to arm himself to meet either attack or enquiry. The Catholic Truth Society issues, at a nominal price pamphlets dealing with all possible objection to the teaching or practice of the Church. These are couched in simple language, which can be understood by the average layman, and much good may be done by the lay apostolate, in distributing to business associates or friends of other beliefs who manifest any interest in religious subjects, such publications.

Should the layman questioned not be in a position to reply, he should not be ashamed to admit that he does not know the particular subject to which reference is made. The lecturer declared that, as an old teacher, he had frequently, when his pupils propounded some difficult question, told them, "I am not prepared to-day to answer that question. I will look up the subject and reply to-morrow."

The pupils, far from feeling any less regard for his learning, had all the greater confidence in his teaching, because they knew that he made no statement upon which he had not sought the fullest and most correct information.

In his conclusion Father Campbell complimented the Knights of Columbus on their interest in the doings of the Catholic Truth Society. It was a sign of the times to see Catholics uniting in Societies such as these. They had with them the truth: they were children of that great institution, founded by Christ, which had made the history of the world, which had been the inspirer of all poetry, science and art, which had supplied to the world the greatest men who had ever appeared on earth. Societies like the Knights of Columbus formed a standing army, ready at a moment's notice, to defend the Church, and to form the nucleus of organization should danger threaten. In this connection, he referred to the splendid demonstration of protest organized in New York, last spring, against the French law or spoliation of the clergy. That vast assemblage had been organized by the Catholic societies, and while the great meeting of thirty-five thousand people was opened with prayer by the clergy, it was addressed by leading laymen, judges and lawyers, who explained to the people the illegal nature of the measure passed in France.

Such protests, however, would be vain, when not followed by action. The lecturer instanced a case where a publication offensive to Catholics was issued. When the advance numbers were published, protests had been sent to the publishers by the lecturer and members of his order, and by other Catholic bodies. These had been disregarded, however, and the publication was kept up. Further protests were made by councils of the Knights and other societies, but to no effect for a time. Finally another plan was adopted. The various societies called upon their members to write individual letters. When hundreds of thousands of letters poured into the office, and the canvassers for the obnoxious publication were summarily shown the door of the offices of some of the leading citizens of New York, and other cities, the publishers realized their mistake and remedied it at the cost of many thousands of dollars.

In these cases the value of having at hand such organizations as the Knights was demonstrated, in their ability to organize their brethren of the faith and to make their voices and their words felt in the manner most calculated to impress those before whom the lecturer was speaking, was such that arguments of that kind were out of the question.

Another weapon used with great effect in reply to impudent or insidious remarks was sharp wit, but unfortunately it was not given to all to sum up a great truth in a witty answer. It was therefore necessary for the Catholic layman, if he would supplement the labors of the clergy, to be ready to meet and answer any objections that might arise.

Such questions were all the more frequent now that Catholics were received among their fellow business men on a footing of equality, and the people of other faiths had learned, as a rule, to entertain respect for Catholic beliefs, though this was sometimes not made manifest. On the contrary, some of them hid this feeling under a tone of flippancy, if not of positive jeering.

The ordinary layman, however, was not always as well posted as he should be on the truths of religion. Catholics believe what the Church teaches, her doctrines and her decrees receive their respect and obedience. This is it which has kept the Irish people, for instance, though for centuries deprived of the benefits

History of the Church.

(Continued.)

In the lofty Cordilleras of America, where a horse or ass or sheep is never seen, the Llama will take the place of all of them as saddle animal and beast of burden, and will give wool, milk and flesh meat. It will be the same in Northern Europe, where the snow covers the ground during six months of the year. There God will give to the poor Laplanders an animal which will do duty as a horse, a cow even nearly a sheep, a sort of deer, the reindeer which will ask no higher wage than the moss which he digs up himself from under the snow. Not far from there the beavers assembled in society built on piles, in the middle of the rivers, dykes, eighty or a hundred feet long; at one side partly above and partly below the surface of the water they will build houses assembled in the fashion of a hamlet or village each one of which will contain one to ten households with the necessary provisions. And for all this work they have no hatchet but their teeth no other hoe than their fore paws, no other oars than their hind paws, no other trowel or hammer than their tail. They may have taught man the art of building bridges and dams.

In the warm climates, where the llama and reindeer cannot live in arid deserts, where the ox, the ass and the horse would not find pasture or water, God has given to the Arabs another animal, the camel. His foot is shaped to walk with a firm step over the sand at the rate of sixty to ninety miles a day, carrying half a ton weight. His nourishment will consist of a little grass which he will pick up by chance as he goes along, or a little pasture or dried fruit which his guide will give him. As to water, he is able to abstain for nine days or more from taking a drink. If on the road there should be a swamp where there is water, he will smell it a mile and a half away, redouble his steps, and drink at once enough for the past time draught and for as long to come. For this end God has given to him, and to him alone, a reservoir. The ruminating animals, that is those which masticate what they have taken whole into their stomach the first time, such as the ox, the sheep, the goat, and largest they use as a sort of hay loft. The grass which they store in this stomach after it has been macerated a certain time comes back, in part, to the mouth, where it is there chewed and sent back to the second stomach, from that to the third, and finally to the fourth. Besides these four stomachs the camel has a fifth which is capable of containing all the water necessary for a week's consumption, and this water stays in the reservoir without being corrupted. The animal when he needs a drink will draw it up with a sort of a pump from the stomach to the gullet. Thanks to the divine industry, the dromedary, the camel, will carry a man and his burden through deserts which otherwise would be impossible ground. This is not all; they will nourish him with their milk, they will clothe him with their hair, their dung when dried will take the place of wood to cook his meals in the desert, finally, after having served him a lifetime with unerring fidelity, they will nourish him with their flesh at their death. Wonderful goodness of God, Who furnishes each climate with its own necessary beasts!

In torrid climates, too hot even for the camel, another animal will be born in the wild state, but will be easily tamed, this walking mountain under whose feet the earth will tremble; in a word, the elephant. At first sight a shapeless colossus, he seems, a little head scarcely movable, with big body, long ears, straight legs that look like pillars, terminating in feet that are hardly distinguishable from the rest of the leg; his skin is hard, thick and callous. With all this, the elephant of all animals is the one that approaches nearest to man by his address, intelligence and sentiment.

What the hand is to man, the trunk is to the elephant. With this trunk which he can turn any way he wishes, he can pluck a flower or pull up a tree by the roots. With his body he can throw down a wall. All alone he can put a large machine in motion, and carry burdens that several horses could scarcely move. A load of four or even five thousand pounds is not too great for a big elephant; he carries a tower armed for battle and peoples with fighters—finally, with his tusks he can pierce the most terrible of animals, those that the most powerful of them fear.

What makes him still more interesting are the noble sentiments which

who offended against the doctrines of the Church.

Mr. Justice Curran, in a short address, delivered in that happy vein which characterizes his utterances on such occasions, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, to whom he paid a high tribute, and to the members of the committee of the Catholic Truth Society who had procured such a treat to the members of the Council.

Rev. Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's, seconded the vote of thanks and introduced Rev. Father P. J. Brady, the Paulist missionary who preached a mission to the unmarried ladies of St. Patrick's. After a short address by Father Brady, the vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturer was adopted amid hearty signs of approval and pleasure.

HEADACHE.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK.

Miss Marjorie Munro, N.B., writes: "I was sick in Moncton, would have Headache after taking tea, and was having specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors diagnosed my trouble as a nervous complaint, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."

are formed in his character. With an excellent memory for past favors, he never forgets his benefactor; but shows him unmistakable signs of gratitude and remains always attached to him. He has been known to perish with sorrow at the loss of his guardian. He is a servant as docile as he is faithful, and as intelligent as he is docile; he seems to know even the desires of his master, to guess his thoughts and obey him as if by inspiration. He refuses no kind of work, not even the most painful; he fulfills his task with constancy, without flinching, and thinks himself fully rewarded by a few caresses which are given him to show that his work has given satisfaction. But if he is touched by good treatment, he is angered—if punished in the wrong; he has also an excellent memory of offences and never loses the opportunity for revenge. His anger, however, even in these moments, does not hinder him from listening to his generosity. An elephant one day took revenge on his keeper by killing him. The unfortunate man's wife when she saw this took her two children and said, as she threw them in at the vicious monster's feet: "Since you killed my husband, take away my life also, and those of my children." The elephant stopped short, softened, and as if smitten by regret for his action, he took the bigger of the two children with his trunk, placed him on his neck, adopted him as his guide, and ever afterwards would suffer no other to lead him.

Outside of these cases the elephant is mild in temperament, does not use his strength nor his tusks for anything but his own defense or that of his master or his own kind. Tractable, pleasing, obliging, and caressing, he returns caresses with his trunk, bends his knees for the person who wishes to mount, submits to his direction, helps to put the load on his own back, lets himself be clothed and ornamented; he seems even to take pleasure in all this. His social manners, which take him away from solitude and a wandering life, make him seek the company of animals of his own kind and to be useful to them. The oldest of the herd, as being the most experienced, heads the band and leads them; the second oldest one brings up the rear; the young and feeble ones forming the centre of the battalion, and the mother elephants that have not yet weaned their children, carry them, holding them in their trunks. In this order the prudent animals go on their dangerous journeys, but, when they have nothing to fear, they relax their precautions and roam through the woods, fields and prairies; they browse right and left, without, however, going too far away from one another, so as not to be deprived of help should circumstances arise that would necessitate their being together for defense.

These different animals, more or less friends, helps, or a better word, food furnishers of man, tell us that He himself is not far away. Still a few more years for police duty in this vast kingdom of His and then He shall come and take possession and be acknowledged by His uncontrollable subjects.

Man, next to God, king and master of the animals, will multiply slowly, will slowly occupy all his estates. The animals, on the contrary, that is the greater number, will multiply prodigiously. If, then, there be no counterbalance placed to their fecundity, the earth will soon become too small to feed them; they will die of hunger and their carcasses will infect the air. The flesh-eating animals will come now to put this in order. As they are obliged by the nature of their stomachs to feed on flesh and blood, they will fall on the others, principally on those that multiply the fastest. For this purpose they will be endowed with the strength and agility to catch their prey, with claws to tear them and with teeth to devour them.

At their head appears the king of the forests and deserts, the majestic lion, with his fixed look, his proud bearing and his terrible voice. As he is strong and courageous he makes his prey of all the others while he himself is the prey of none. He, however, kills only to satisfy his hunger; once satisfied he is harmless. Besides, as he is as generous as he is strong, even in the savage state, he is grateful for services rendered. Everybody knows the story of the lion of Andros, who was delivered of a thorn in his foot by a fugitive slave. When they met again it was in the Roman amphitheatre.

Rev. Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's, seconded the vote of thanks and introduced Rev. Father P. J. Brady, the Paulist missionary who preached a mission to the unmarried ladies of St. Patrick's. After a short address by Father Brady, the vote of thanks to the distinguished lecturer was adopted amid hearty signs of approval and pleasure.

(To be continued.)

Frank E. Donovan

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Office : Alliance Building

107 St. James St., Room 42, Telephone Main 2091-3836, Montreal

Time Proves All Things

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

GEO. W. REED & CO., Ltd. MONTREAL.

Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.

Mr. L. R. Devitt, Berlin, Ont., better known, perhaps, as "Smallpox Ben," has used

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients

when nursing them, and it is well known that small-pox sufferers must keep the bowels well regulated.

Read what he says:—"I have been afflicted for years with a diseased liver, and have tried all kinds of medicine, but of no avail until about four years ago I tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills, and

"My wishes are that all persons suffering

with stomach or liver troubles will try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I will advertise them whenever and wherever I have an opportunity and I hope that if at any time I cannot get the pills, I will be fortunate enough to get the formula."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even-numbered section of boni- man 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.

Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

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

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

The True Witness

is published every Thursday by

The True Witness P. & P. Co.

316 Lagauchetiere St. West, Montreal

P. O. BOX 183

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada (City Excepted) and Newfoundland \$1.00

City, United States and Foreign \$1.50

Terms: Payable in Advance.

NOTICE.

When a change of address is desired the subscriber should give both the OLD and THE NEW address.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued until order to stop is received and all arrears paid up.

Remittances by P. O. order or

air letter.

T. H. WILLIAMS—Matter intended for caption should reach us NOT later than 5 o'clock Wednesday after-

Correspondence intended for publication must have name of writer enclosed, not necessarily for publication but as a mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL,
Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

THE NEW ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

While the cables bring but the briefest announcement of the provisions of the latest Education Bill introduced by the British Government, there is enough contained in this announcement to allow Catholics to declare it unacceptable to the mass of the Catholics of England.

While the announcement also declares that the new bill is the result of a compromise, and that it has been prepared after consultation with the various interests concerned, we have it, on the authority of the Tablet, the authority best fitted to speak for the English Catholics, that the only parties consulted have been the non-conformists and a dissenting portion of the Anglican body.

Under such conditions, it is hardly likely, therefore, that the new bill will meet the primary requirement of the Catholic body, and one which must seem reasonable to all fair-minded persons not blinded by bigotry. That in the schools built up and maintained in large part by the contributions of Catholics, the managers of such schools shall be free to choose the teachers, and in the second place that they be free to teach the doctrines of their own religion.

The Catholics are willing to allow the Anglicans and the Jews the same privileges, and if the Non-Conformists are satisfied with the Cowper-Temple clause schools, by all means let them have them, but they should, in return, allow the other denominations such schools as they are willing to pay for. Of course the Non-Conformist argument is that such schools are paid for from the rates collected for the general schools. And why should they not obtain that portion of the rates which is contributed by the Catholic citizens of the school district? And then they expect a portion of the grant. But there again, why should they not receive from the general grant for education such a sum as is justified by their numbers and by the assessment on their property. That system prevails in the province of Quebec, where the majority is overwhelmingly Catholic, and we have not heard any of our Protestant fellow-citizens even Non-Conformists or their Canadian equivalent, clamoring for a change.

We are told that the Cowper-Temple clause imposes no distinctive religious test. It ordains merely that a chapter of the Bible and the Lord's prayer be recited at the opening of school each day. But the version of the Lord's prayer is different from that taught to Catholic children, while the version of the Bible prescribed contains passages that we are taught are not in accord with the original, and has been

shorn of portions which form a basis of a portion of Catholic belief. Under such circumstances, how can reasonable men expect Catholic parents to submit their children to such exercises? Would the Protestant population of this province accept the recital of the beads at the opening of class as a full substitute for all the privileges they now enjoy? To ask the question is to show how ridiculous such a proposition would be. Yet it is not one whit more preposterous than the conditions laid down by the so-called lovers of liberty, under the leadership of Dr. Clifford, to the people of England.

The dignified but uncompromising and strong attitude of the clergy and laity of England when the first bill was under consideration, as instanced by the monster meetings addressed by the laity in Albert Hall, and the pilgrimage of thousands of the brave Lancashire miners to London to protest against the suppression of the schools they had

built up with their hard earnings are sufficient warrant that such indignity will not be allowed to be perpetrated. The Irish members of the House of Commons, allied with the English Catholics and the Anglican churchmen will endeavor to force such concessions as may be obtained, and if they fail in this, the House of Lords may be expected once more to reject a bill which would work injustice to a large and important section of His Majesty's loyal subjects in their dearest and most cherished beliefs.

ADVENT.

What a beautiful season is Advent! Not so penitential as Lent, it nevertheless impresses upon us the necessity of filling up the valleys and making straight the paths of life and heart that we may be the better prepared for the approaching feast of Christmas. It is proper and fitting also that the mind of the Church and her children should be more earnestly centralized upon the mystery of the Incarnation. It is the centre of so many other mysteries—in fact of all the mysteries. The Incarnation is the fulness of revelation—illuminating them all and opening them up to our reverent faith and loving admiration, as they should never otherwise have been revealed had not the Word been made Flesh. Blessed Trinity, Precious Blood, Holy Mary, Immortal Church and a thousand accompanying mysteries lights from out the dark, rivers from the mountains rush in streams upon the kindled children of men. And what is the Incarnation to life's problems and the soul's philosophy but the sweetest completion, the dearest pledge and the brightest solution? The destinies of nations as well as of individuals group themselves about it. It has rung the changes of history as nothing else in the countless beats of time. That the Eternal should come to time, that the Uncreated should seek a created home, that infinite Wisdom should build a house from the created timbers of His own creature, however pure,—these are the wonders of God's loving condescension. Why did the Consubstantial Son of God leave the bosom of His Eternal Father and come in this vale of misery, taking human nature in the chaste womb of His mother by the power and operation of the Holy Ghost? Did He want anything in that eternal unchangeable home of His? Surely nothing could be lacking in the bosom of the Father. He will go forth from that home as a giant exulting in the way—to another home and to many homes since He starts forth. It was the beginning of a new life. He had taken His own creature into His plan. She had been prepared for her high calling. In due time she had received the message. With free consent she bent her will and had become the Mother of the Incarnate Word. The time of her delivery was drawing near. Who can narrate the glory of that new life which starting so mysteriously would close in such suffering and continue in sacramental love? There was that new relation between the Son and the Mother different from his relations with her as Creator and creature. Then there was the union between the humanity and the divinity of our Lord—that espousal from whose wedlock would bring the sanctity of a new earth and the long-lived race of many brethren. That hypostatic union was in a transcendent manner the privilege and glory of Christ our Lord, but it was to break our chains, to win adoption for us and restore our inheritance. We may also contemplate the perfect adoration which the human soul of the Incarnate Word offered to the Blessed Trinity. Who shall tell the length and breadth and height and depth of that act—its completeness, its intensity, its perfection? "Behold, I come to do Thy will." Here was the adoration in spirit and in

truth; here was the humble submission of Christ's Sacred Humanity to its Creator; here was the deep worship springing from a sense of nothingness of His Human soul. We cannot let Christmas spring right upon us without some such thoughts as these to serve as reminders of what our preparation should be. Still less can we forget that He came down to earth for us men and for our salvation. He was concerned about us from the first instant of His Incarnation. In advent time and in the secret of His mother's womb He was compassionateating our miseries and taking with His huge measureless love our sins upon Himself. He was to be a pilgrim and sojourner with us. We must walk with Him if we would walk in light. Our life must be advent spent if we wish to enjoy eternal Christmas in the heavenly Bethlehem.

THE CHURCH EXTENSION.

Few movements have sprung into such sudden prominence as the Church Extension Society, whose Congress was held at Chicago a fortnight ago. Of the two branches, American and Canadian, the former is the elder, yet only by a couple of years. But it was just this last summer that the seed budded from Canadian soil. The new Archbishop of Toronto, Mgr. McEvay, is at the head of it—a name which will be security for its stability and guarantee of its success. As a general thing the Church has always been, and is to-day, missionary. The divine mandate given the Apostles was: "Go and teach." That this lesson was taught and His command obeyed is evidenced by the spread of the Church throughout all nations. There is also a strong organization in the divine constitution of the Church, which preserves the deposit, which administers to the children, and which forms the official messengers and pastors. We mean the papacy and the episcopate. Beyond those whom they can reach lie the scattered members whose distant homes call for the light of priestly ministration and instruction. The Church is so accustomed to deal with its people through parochial machinery that stray souls not coming within its reach are most wretchedly situated. Some are too scattered, others are too careless. The ordinary priests of a parish have enough to do to take care of those who are fairly attentive. Occasional missions bring in many of the backward. There are fields beyond these white unto harvest. People have come to our country of various tongues and races. They, at least many of them, have brought the old faith and religion; but they have no priests. It would be a cry to heaven if the older and better served portions of the Church did not show their sympathy in a practical way, and help to save the situation. This Society is intended to foster vocations for as many of these foreigners as possible. Another intention it has in view is to provide cheap Catholic literature upon doctrinal and pious subjects. A third object is to bring into use travelling chapels. The veteran missionaries who tramped the distant forest or sea-like prairies did this work in the last generation. This work is not over until the country will have been settled and parishes formed. Men are surely to be found whom God will call and charity will help continue this necessary service of souls. Then we must not forget, nor must we be ashamed or afraid to own it: the Church is called to all. The message was to every nation. No one with zeal in his heart can be indifferent to the countless number of those whose fathers left the Church and who wander in doubt and broken faith. If the truth were properly explained to them what prejudices would die away—and many a one would find his way home. There is a still more numerous class—the dark East whose throngs walk in darkness and the shadow of death. To all these the message is sent; for all of them was the Precious Blood shed, the sacraments instituted and the Church founded. What are we doing for them? The Church Extension Society undertakes to answer the question. It is a somewhat different reply from that which has been given to such questions. So far religious communities have worked along these lines. They have done glorious work in this respect. Men, or more correctly speaking, saints, have left home and gone amongst strange people and served them with heart and mind and strength. We need not point to Jesuit martyrs in Canada, or Franciscans in California or Oblates in the North-West. The blood of the Jesuits is an indelible memory. The missions of the Franciscans are largely, too, a thing of the past; for the race they served are gone. Of the three men-

tioned the labors of the Oblates are the most enduring; their missions were the pioneers of a lasting civilization. However well-intentioned this new Association may be, however zealously its constitution expresses its purpose, we pause for the work. Undoubtedly encouragement will be given, as it should be. We are confident that it will do unbounded good, and that salvation will be brought to untold numbers who otherwise would have perished. Its novel formation does not intimidate us any more than it should discourage its advocates. If it did nothing else than merely echo through the whole Church of this continent that those most deeply interested—all the children of the faith—are waking up to the fact that they have a higher call and that they must be true to it in the future than in the past, it would be an awakening. It is the dawn of the layman's zeal and service in the Church.

NEED OF PRIESTS.

Perhaps the most serious outlook for the Church in America is the lack of priests. One of the bishops in the United States stated the other day that "the Church in the Republic could find work for fifteen hundred more priests." An increase in the number of conversions, a large Catholic immigration and a multiplication of parishes are some of the causes leading to this deplorable state of affairs. Circulars sent to the Bishops asking for suitable candidates for chaplains in the navy brought such answers as these: "I should be most happy, but I have actual need of twenty priests for diocesan work." Another wants forty more for his own diocese. An archbishop writes that he cannot spare any for the army as he has work for fifteen more in his diocese. It is not so bad in Canada, although even here the prospect is gloomy enough. We may as well be candid, for honesty of admission in crises is the best policy. Our bishops have not looked far enough ahead. As soon as there was a supply of students for a couple of years they were stopped—there was no demand; young men had to look elsewhere. Years of scarceness naturally followed. Young men dropped out altogether—they neither went out as missionaries nor stayed home in the hope that they might be needed. Another serious mistake has been the antipathy to, and discouragement of, religious communities. Diocesan wants were not only preferable to the needs of these regular clergy, but the communities were looked down upon as refuge for the weak and for men whom a diocese did not care to have. Both classes have suffered. Then again amongst our own people there are no efforts to cultivate vocations. It is not so amongst the French-Canadians or the German Catholics. There are plenty of vocations, proportionately, at any rate amongst these two peoples. We are deeply grieved to acknowledge that the decrease of vocations takes place in the ranks of our own race—once so proud to have a priest in each family. Priests themselves in charge of parishes are careless. They do not foster this precious seed in the hearts of the young. They watch a youth grow up. If he gets along well and receives the holy oil of ordination none are better pleased than the old pastor, though he did nothing more than watch events. Now it is the church that cries out for souls who will consecrate themselves to the service of the altar. There are few vocations from families of wealth and culture. Here may we find a reason for the malediction which too often falls upon our rich homes. Mothers would sooner their daughters would marry any one rather than give themselves to God in religion. And as for one of the boys becoming a priest, both parents have spoiled that chance by gratifying every sensual pleasure the lad wished and making him believe that money is the greatest aim and highest ideal of life. To quote a writer in The Ecclesiastical Review: "Time was when every family paid its tribute of a boy and girl to the inner courts of the Lord. Kings and queens were glad to step down from their thrones and follow the steps of the Crucified One. We nowadays often hear from mothers the complaint that priests are such ordinary men: they have no culture. Such mothers ordinarily stand in the way of their own children going into the priesthood." Parents do not attend to the most serious part of their children's education. Seldom, if ever, do they ask themselves the question: "What does God want this child to be?" They send the boy or girl to school where, with its companions, it is marched up and down in a kind of knowledge squad drill. God—who ought to be most interested and who has

We make a study of men's wants.

Whenever you are in need of Men's Furnishings, drop in here. We know what is suitable for a man and our prices suit any purse.

BRENNANS'

2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West

7 " " East

Bell Tel. Main 1317.

H. BOURGIE,Undertaker
and Funeral Director.

1314 NOTRE DAME WEST

Coffins in wood and metal of all descriptions.

First class hearses for funerals and all accessories.

Subscription to the funeral society, \$1 per year for the family.

THE BEST FLOUR

IS

BRODIE'S

Self Raising Flour

Save the Bags for Premiums.

Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Scribner's System of Penmanship

SPECIAL FEATURES

Simple & methodical classification in plan, according to similarity of formation. Uniformity of description of the formation of each letter, and variety of models on the covers, and plainly illustrated by diagrams. Absence of unmeaning words and superfluous selection of sentences. Perfect and distinct ruling. Graceful and uniform models. Copies written and full of life. Successive quarto of materials used and excellence of material, being prepared for this purpose by practical teachers daily employed in teaching the subject.

Published by

D. & J. SAUER & CO.,

13 Notre Dame St. West

MONTREAL

MENEELY BELL COMPANY

22, 24, 26 RIVER ST. AND 177 BROADWAY,

TROY, N.Y. NEW YORK

Manufacture Superior

CHURCH, CHIMES, SCHOOL & OTHER

BELLS.

Memorial Bells a Specialty.

Mohrman Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

St. J.

HOW DOES THIS TAKE PLACE?

Hereditary tuberculosis

Tubercle-bacilli are

body mainly by the

glands and the digestive

1. By inhaling

germs either from

tuberculous persons

sweating out, or car-

or shoe-soles; or

moist drops which

their immediate vicin-

or talking;

2. With the food:

boiled milk; also in

factory inspection of

the flesh of tuber-

culous persons

which, admitted in the

afterwards thorough

for eating;

3. By means of un-

clean utensils; e.g.

children crawling on

soiled objects (cer-

chiefs and the like)

ately afterwards put

into the mouth (suck-

ing nails, licking finger-

over leaves), pins

and similar bad hab-

into the mouth toys,

eating utensils, win-

dows, etc.

The ac-

day has pas-

sum would

on Sept. 19,

study
nts.of Men's Fur-
what is suit-
any pur-

INS,

st

at

URGIE,

ertaker
ral Director.

DAME WEST

and metal of all

es for funerals and

the funeral society,
or the family.

oooooooooooo

Edition of
Dunton ands System of
anship

FEATURES

d, practical in plan
information letters according
to the Capital letters of
the formation of
parties by taggers
writing words and sum-
mances. Perfect and
through drill in
wise power to learn
Graceful and
written and full of
and of materials used
to school use, being
purpose by practical
oyed in teaching the
ed by

LIER & CO.,

one St. West

REAL

oooooooooooo

BELL COMPANY

RIVER ST. AND 177 BROADWAY,

N.Y. Manufacture Superior

MACHINESCHOOL & OTHER

BELLS.

Bells a Specialty.

Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

ENNEDY

TIST

or St. West,

field st.

k and Bridge-Work

s Wanted.

or 400 per cent.

stationery and

We want one

this locality for

and frame house

ence unnecessary.

how to sell our

capital. If you

honorable and

write us to-day

logue and sam-

lins Company,

Chicago, Ill.

INTS

SECURED

a of Manufacturers,

realise the admissi-

transacted

dice free. Char-

Adventures

New York Life Bidg.

, D.C. U.S.A.

Memorandum on Tuberculosis

Compiled at "Kaiserlich Deutsches Gesundheitsamt" at Berlin.

(Imperial German Health Office.)

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS?

Tuberculosis is the most destructive of all infectious diseases. It attacks various parts of the body, chiefly, however, the lungs; it spares no nation, no age, no vocation, no class of people. More than 100,000 persons die each year in Germany from the effects of it, the number of patients afflicted by it being estimated as ten times as numerous. Every third person, who dies between the ages of 15 and 60 years, succumbs to tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is caused by the tubercle-bacillus discovered by Robert Koch. This is a minute creature of the lowest scale, visible only when very highly magnified. It thrives best at blood temperature (about 98 degrees Fahrenheit) and multiplies in the interior of the body. It reaches the outer world chiefly in the sputum of sick persons and in the milk of diseased animals.

Every person is exposed to the danger of taking up the germs of tuberculosis into his own system, and many harbor them a long time without knowing it. Every one must therefore be prepared for battle with this enemy.

The tubercle-bacillus is most efficiently destroyed by burning, boiling or steaming. It cannot long resist the action of sunlight. Other means of disinfection, such as cresol water, a solution of carbolic acid, formaldehyde, require a special previous knowledge for safe and effective use.

HOW DOES THE INFECTION TAKE PLACE?

Hereditary tuberculosis is rare. Tubercle-bacilli enter the human body mainly by the respiratory organs and the digestive system.

Tubercle-bacilli are taken up:

1. By inhaling with the air germs either from the dried sputum of tuberculous persons in the dust, whirled by winds and draughts while sweeping out, or carried on clothing or shoe-soles; or from the minute moist drops which invalids diffuse in their immediate vicinity by coughing or talking;

2. With the food: first through unboiled milk; also, in case of unsatisfactory inspection of meat through the flesh of tuberculous animals, which, admitted in trade, was not afterwards thoroughly cooked before being eaten;

3. By means of unclean hands and unclean utensils; e.g. in the case of children crawling on the floor, seizing soiled objects (clothing, handkerchiefs and the like) and immediately afterwards putting the fingers into the mouth (sucking fingers, biting nails, licking fingers when turning over leaves), picking the nose, and similar bad habits as putting into the mouth toys, drinking-glasses, eating utensils, wind instruments

used by others.

Tubercle-bacilli may also enter through injured or diseased places in the skin or in the visible mucous membrane (unnoticed small sores, scratches, eruptions).

The result of the absorption of tubercle-bacilli usually in the case of children at first disease of the glands (e.g. of the neck and abdomen) and, in connection therewith, of the lungs, the bones and joints (scrofula of the bones, tubercular excretions, voluntary limping), the cerebral membrane, etc. In the case of adults infection by inhalation predominates and leads to tuberculosis of the lungs, more frequently of the larynx (consumption). Through absorption of the tubercle-bacilli into the skin there is arising tuberculosis of the skin (e.g. lupus, corrosive herpes).

Most usually tuberculosis progresses slowly (chronically); exception: galloping consumption.

HOW DOES ONE PROTECT ONESELF AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS?

Each person, even the weakest and poorest one, will highly contribute to guarding himself against tuberculosis by merely combining judgment with self-control.

1. Measures against contracting tuberculosis:

1. Let every person, whether sick or well, provide for the safe removal of the sputum, since one cannot detect from the simple appearance whether sputum is tuberculous or not. Do not spit on the floor of closed rooms (including street-cars and railway coaches) or on frequented thoroughfares. Place in convenient corners sputtoons filled with water, which, to ensure safety, should be cleansed at short intervals by disinfecting methods. Hold your hand before your mouth when coughing. Turn away from a coughing neighbor, that does not do so. Articles of clothing should always be kept clean the trailing of garments should not be tolerated. The clothes, beds, linen, eating and drinking utensils of tuberculous persons may be used by others only after thorough disinfection. Dry sweeping should give place to moist; if need be, scour with hot soda or a hot solution of soft soap. The raising of dust in the dwelling-room, the work-place, and on the street should be avoided whenever possible. Shun bars or refreshment rooms where spitting on the floor is allowed. Children should be kept out of dusty workshops and on work that develops dust (carpet-beating).

2. Let the strictest cleanliness prevail in the preparation and preserving (guard against flies) as well as in the eating of food, especially of that which is raw or raw.

Milk should be boiled and meat cooked thoroughly before being eaten; the boiled milk should be covered and kept as cool as possible.

3. The hands, including the nails, the teeth and mouth should be cleaned frequently and thoroughly. Putting the fingers into the mouth or nose, and also scratching the face should be discontinued. Every sore should be protected against impurities by suitable bandages.

(To be continued.)

Land Purchase Bill.

Cheering news for the friends of the Irish cause comes this week from the British House of Commons. Hon. Augustine Birrell Chief Secretary for Ireland, on Monday brought down a bill to further facilitate the purchase of land by the Irish tenantry. He declared that the estimate of \$5,000,000 made for this purpose by his predecessor Mr. George Wyndham was altogether insufficient to satisfy the land hunger of the tenants

Catholic Church Extension.

(Continued from page 1.)

The country is filled with labor unions; is the labor union spirit to permeate even the seminaries? Shall the 'eight hour day' idea be applied to the service of God?

"Shall we, out of love for the mother, let the child starve and die? Is it necessary to show our love that way?" The child is not in danger, you say? Gather the statistics for emigration, study them, look at our Catholic population, and then I dare you to say that again.

"I read only a few weeks before penning these lines an appreciation of the six great lights that had gone out of Methodism—six bishops who had recently died. Three of these great lights were named Fitzgerald, Joyce, and McCabe. They will witness against us with voices that no grand organ in grander cathedrals can drown on the day of reckoning."

"If half the time in the seminary were given to the practice and the preaching of unselfish love for the Church universal, of the glory of self-sacrifice, of that zeal which urges men to sink themselves in the cause of Jesus Christ, of the martyr's room in Paris, and only the other half to theology, we would have a priesthood which would accomplish even more than the conversion of America."

Dr. Kelley followed this caustic arraignment with an equally unusual tribute to the wonderful progress made by American Protestants in the field of home and foreign missions, lauding the sincerity and unselfishness of the ministers and laymen engaged in the work.

Even more remarkable was his next argument, letters in answer to thirteen questions asked by him of Protestant clergymen in all parts of the country on the subject of home and foreign missions.

HOME RULE STORY OF VAIN EFFORT.

Then he took up, and without gloves, the delicate question of the cause of home rule. He spoke of the active participation of the clergy in the political affairs of the European land from which they had come and then continued:

"I do not deny that some good has come from all this; I do not deny that I myself have perhaps been as ardent as my brethren in it. Let us take the example of Ireland because it will the quicker secure recognition of our point."

"I am not less proud of my Irish blood than are thousands of others of my race in America, but I cannot let this count when wasted efforts, so far as the church in America is concerned, stare me in the face."

"While our oratory and money went freely at great meetings to assist the cause of Irish independence, our separated brethren were not inactive. They were pleased to see that we had left a better field to them and to them alone."

GREATER THINGS FORGOTTEN.

"If you would gather all the scandal and trouble and worry from which the Catholic Church in America has had to suffer for the last twenty-five years, nine-tenths of it would be found to have been because we had permitted these little things to absorb attention from greater and more imperative interests."

"We have coming into our office, Catholic, or so-called Catholic, papers published in foreign tongues. Not a word do they mention of the missionary work of the Church, for 'national' questions occupy two-thirds of their editorials, criticism of bishops two-thirds of what is left, while the rest is given to protestations about loyalty to Rome."

"To ask them for Peter's pence or anything for foreign and home missions would be an insult to the blood that flows in their veins; they had too many worries about other things."

"If there is one thing that should unify the different Catholic nationalities in this country it is certainly unselfish work for missions amongst them all."

"All the while the exiled Irish were losing their faith throughout the great west and down in the sunny south. I may be charged with a lack of patriotism to the land of my fathers when I say this; indeed, the charge has many times already been leveled against me; yet I believe I am true to the real ideals of the Irish nation when I cry out against the too great cultivation of the political and even the religious over there to the neglect of the real Ireland, whose work is as wide as the world."

"With us heart and soul went freely into the political to the neglect of the spiritual, and so, perhaps, in the very evening which followed our grand rally, Protestants gathered into the saltame hall and in the enthusiasm of the cause of missions stripped off their jewelry to enlarge the fund of their special denomination.

"I confess that others took the cue from Catholics of Irish blood. Coming usually from countries where religion and life had been developed, at least as far as brick and mortar cover development, they had no occasion to waste energy and money on their fatherlands."

"The Poles were perhaps an exception, but even with them no political or religious call was made on sentimentality. But the example was not entirely without its evil fruit. In the name of faith, nationalities banded themselves together in close organizations. These did an immense amount of good and are still doing it."

"But the inevitable has happened. They often forgot that there was any question but that of race and language. They worried over appointments to positions and the choice of bishops."

"Dr. Kelley followed this caustic arraignment with an equally unusual tribute to the wonderful progress made by American Protestants in the field of home and foreign missions, lauding the sincerity and unselfishness of the ministers and laymen engaged in the work.

Even more remarkable was his next argument, letters in answer to thirteen questions asked by him of Protestant clergymen in all parts of the country on the subject of home and foreign missions.

HOME RULE STORY OF VAIN EFFORT.

Then he took up, and without gloves, the delicate question of the cause of home rule. He spoke of the active participation of the clergy in the political affairs of the European land from which they had come and then continued:

"I do not deny that some good has come from all this; I do not deny that I myself have perhaps been as ardent as my brethren in it. Let us take the example of Ireland because it will the quicker secure recognition of our point."

"I am not less proud of my Irish blood than are thousands of others of my race in America, but I cannot let this count when wasted efforts, so far as the church in America is concerned, stare me in the face."

"While our oratory and money went freely at great meetings to assist the cause of Irish independence, our separated brethren were not inactive. They were pleased to see that we had left a better field to them and to them alone."

EVERY SOCIETY A DISAPPOINTMENT.

"Let us consider another phase of this question. We have no lack of societies which are for more than ornamental purposes; and, fundamentally, most of them are selfish."

"Those which are the exceptions to the rule, are weak and much neglected. I belong to some of these societies. Without hesitation I say that they are all disappointments. A sop to the religious side by one or two donations to great works, a few pennies flung to the poor, dances all winter, assessments for life insurance, card parties, minstrel shows, athletic sports, picnics, balls and the story is told."

"Go in and ask for missions, and in most cases you will be informed that they are paying for a new hall. Surely these are not to be considered real Catholic societies, and, if they are, surely they are belying their title."

"A prayer at the beginning of the meeting, a hurried sign of the cross at the end, the obligation of going once a year to communion—do these things give a right to the title 'Catholic,' the noblest title of all?"

"Societies are made up of individuals banded together for a definite purpose. Catholic societies are men banded together for a Catholic purpose. And these men and these women are banded together mostly for selfish purposes."

mentioned by Mr. Birrell was posthumously large.

Mr. William O'Brien, Nationalist M.P. for Cork, expressed the fear that the bill would never become law, and considered that the government, if in earnest in their wish to solve the difficulty, should call a meeting of the tenants and landlords interested in the land which it was proposed to transfer.

Mr. John Dillon, another Irish leader, confessed that the proposal almost satisfied him. In any case, it was a step in the right direction and could not fail to be of great assistance. He expressed the hope that Chief Secretary Birrell would stand by the measure to the end, and warned the landlords that if they considered their own interests they should not oppose the bill, or at least they should give it fair consideration.

Mr. John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, declared that the bill was a far-reaching measure, and one that met the popular sentiment in Ireland to a large extent.

Mr. George Wyndham, who as Chief Secretary under the Balfour administration, inaugurated the land purchase policy, expressed satisfaction that the plan had produced such good results. He considered, however, that the sum of \$900,000,000

Consecration of Rev. E. A. Latulippe As Bishop of Temiskaming District.

A new bishop has been added to the Canadian hierarchy in the person of Mgr. Elie Anicet Latulippe, who will be consecrated at Pembroke on Monday next, as Bishop of Catena, in nearer Pamphilia, and Vicar Apostolic of Temiskaming.

The new Prelate was a visitor at the Archepiscopal Palace, Montreal, during the present week. He is what is known as a colonizing bishop, as he has been engaged for many years in the district known politically as New Ontario, and has been instrumental in inducing many French Canadians to take up lands in that fertile region, instead of leaving for the United States when they found that the farms on which they were living were no longer in condition to afford them sustenance for themselves and their families.

The rapid development of the New Ontario region as a result of the discovery of gold and silver in the Cobalt region and its vicinity, has made the territory too difficult for the administration of the Bishop of Pembroke alone. The building of two railways, the Temiskaming and North Ontario, which is already in operation, and the National Transcontinental, which is under construction, opens up an immense new territory to settlement, and it is the aim and object of the new bishop to induce

Whom God Hath Joined Together.

(By Milton E. Smith, in Rosary Magazine.)

THE BROXLEYS OF BROXLEY HOUSE.

The great house on the hill, with its tall Gothic gables and vine-embowered porches, always seemed solemn and pretentious. The silence of the scene was seldom broken save by the music of the feathered choir that sang in the leafy gallery of the old oaks from morn till night during the long summer days, apparently mocking the stately dignity of the venerable mansion that had for three generations been the home of the Broxleys of Broxley House.

To-day there is something oppressive in the severe stillness of Broxley House, and even the birds seem to be singing in a subdued key, as if rehearsing a requiem for to-morrow. The gloom is contagious, and the thoroughbreds, the pointer and the setter, have forgotten their gambols on the green lawn and are quietly watching the entrance to the main hall, waiting the coming of their loved mistress, who so often joined them in their play. How little they know that when next she comes her face will be veiled from them.

In one of the many chambers of Broxley House the old physician sits by the bed watching the shadows play over the face of his patient, while opposite sits Richard Broxley, waiting to learn whether a life is to go out with the one that has just come. The anxious husband has tried to ascertain from the doctor the prospects of the young mother's recovery, but Dr. Sheridan can give no cause for hope, and he does not wish to add to the sorrow that is crushing the young man.

When the sun withdrew its burning rays from the scorched earth and slowly sank to rest, the white face on the pillow grew brighter, and to the joy of the husband a feeble voice was heard coming from the bed. But a single word was audible, "Baby," but to the inexperienced man it was cause for hope, but the heart of the old practitioner sank, for he knew that the entire vitality of his patient was required to whisper that word. Just as the sun cast its parting rays over the western sky the young mother spoke again:

"Richard," she said, "I am leaving you. Good-bye. Watch over her as I would have done."

In another moment her soul went forth on the long journey. Dr. Sheridan left the room, not daring to try to console the heart-broken man, knowing that time alone could bring peace to one suffering such agony. For hours the bereaved husband sat by the bed, silently watching the moonlight on the floor as it spread up the side of the couch until it rested on the cold face of the dead. A few days later a great funeral cortège passed slowly down the avenue over which the happy bride of a year ago had come to Broxley House. When the last absolution had been pronounced and the grave filled up, the unhappy father returned to his little motherless babe, all that remained the great house in the least attractive.

When time had withdrawn the sharp arrow from the heart of Richard Broxley, leaving a wound he thought would never be healed, he considered the future of his child and decided to invite his sister, a widow, to preside over his desolate home and care for little Rose.

With the coming of Mrs. Ross many changes were introduced at Broxley House, and the old servants began to give notice of their intention to leave those who had served long and faithfully, as the new mistress was so unlike the one who had been taken away. Richard soon noticed that home was no longer the dearest place on earth, and within a few months he went away and was seldom seen to cross the threshold. He had long been a dealer in stocks, and since the death of his wife he became more enamored with the excitement of the Stock Exchange and loved the bustle and enthusiasm evinced by the speculators. In consequence, he borrowed heavily, and was so absorbed in business that little Rose reached her tenth year without really knowing her father or the meaning of a parent's love. Mrs. Ross was a world reformer and found no time to devote to the simple affairs of home. She thought it a sinful waste of time to look after the details of housekeeping or the training of children when there was the cause of Woman's Rights to be

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHEs.

It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

ensure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys—*for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.*

They act directly on the kidneys and make them strong and healthy, thereby causing pure blood to circulate throughout the whole system.

Mrs. Frank Foss, Woodside, N.B., writes:—"I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year, and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and now I do not feel any pain whatever and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

advocated, the interest of the Daughters of Sion to be guarded, and the welfare of the Society for the South Sea Islanders to be advanced.

"A woman of talent and influence," she said, "must have a larger sphere of action than a single house, where the servants can do all that is required. The poor heathens are just as much in need of my services as this house and I shall not neglect them, especially as it adds to my prestige to be the head of our society."

These were her words, spoken to her brother the only time he protested against her continued absence from home, which he discovered on one of his few visits to Broxley House. From that day he determined to marry again.

Rose was in her eleventh year when her father brought his bride home. The second Mrs. Broxley was a lover of society and had passed through a half dozen seasons without forming the brilliant alliance she hoped for. By her exquisite taste in art and dressing and her captivating manners she had won the love of the supposedly rich owner of Broxley House. The crow's feet had come to her delicate face, but she was still a beautiful woman. One of her first acts was to send Mrs. Ross away, although Mr. Broxley earnestly requested that his sister be permitted to remain at Broxley House.

"I shall be mistress here," she said firmly, "and I shall require a competent housekeeper, for I have no intention of wasting my time in looking after the affairs of home and neglecting my social duties. The mistress of Broxley House should have a title of nobility; as she cannot enjoy that distinction in this miserable country, she will at least be the leader of society, and her entertainments shall be the most fashionable of any in the State. I shall at once have the house properly refurnished and decorated for the season, that my city friends may know that I have not married beneath my position, as they imagine at present."

Richard Broxley made no reply, but he began to wonder where the money was to come from to pay for the refurnishing of his house and the maintenance of such an establishment as his fashionable wife proposed, and which she declared to be necessary to insure her happiness and preserve her social prestige.

Little Rose was left to the care of the servants, except on Sundays, when she was compelled to accompany her new mother to the High Episcopal Church, that, as she was told, her manners might be cultivated. The poor child wondered how she would acquire good manners or learn to distinguish between good and bad form by sitting strictly erect on the high-backed pews, pretending to read out of a handsomely bound "Book of Common Prayer."

When Mrs. Broxley discovered that Rose had not been made to go to church earlier, she reproved her husband for neglecting to have the child's manners cultivated, and said:

"I have been informed that Rose's mother was a Christian, although her father places a low estimate on the refining influences of the Church. I am, therefore, surprised that you have neglected to send her to church where she would have acquired good manners and learned how to deport herself in the society of cultivated people."

Mr. Broxley cared nothing for religion, but he was growing tired of his wife's criticism and her constant exactions. That morning he was not in the best of humors, and he tartly replied:

"Yes, my dear, I admit that I was negligent and failed to keep the promise I made before I married Rose's mother. But you are not helping to correct matters by sending the child to an Episcopal church when I promised to have her brought up a Catholic, as was her mother. Well, such promises made by young people on the eve of marriage are seldom observed; so, do as you please, but don't bother me again about such trivial matters."

"Can it be possible, Richard," replied Mrs. Broxley excitedly, "that a gentleman of your education and social position condescended to marry a narrow-minded Romanist, who did not appreciate the culture to be found in our Church? I am really shocked and surprised."

"My dear," rejoined her husband, "I am a liberal man and care nothing for the religion of my wife, but I must say that I have met many highly cultivated people who are Catholics. Since you have spoken so unkindly of the religion of Rose's mother, I shall make amends by sending her to her grandmother, who will have her trained in the Catholic religion. She shall remain there an indefinite time."

"You certainly forget, sir," retorted Mrs. Broxley, "that I am the child's mother now, and I shall have her properly trained. I will not suffer myself to be injured socially by having it said that I have no influence in my own house. You will have nothing more to do with the child's training. I shall see that she goes to my church."

Mr. Broxley was rapidly becoming excited, and he replied with irritation:

"I thank you for bringing before me the fact that I have signally failed to observe my promise. I shall make amends by taking Rose with me next week to New York, to remain with her grandmother until she has been taught the religion of her mother. I do not for a moment imagine that you cannot maintain your position in society while she is absent from home."

CHANGES AT BROXLEY HOUSE.

Eight years had come and gone, and Rose, grown into a beautiful, cultivated woman, was once more at Broxley House for the first time since she had gone to her grandmother's. During a portion of these years she had been a pupil at a convent school of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and she was a devout Catholic. This won for her the dislike of her stepmother, who feared her social position, as the leading member of the High Episcopal Church, would suffer because she could not induce a member of her own family to accept the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church.

While Rose was growing into womanhood other changes were taking place at Broxley House, and her father was on the verge of bankruptcy when she came home. He had weathered several financial storms by the assistance of his nearest neighbor, Thomas Morris, who loaned large sums on a mortgage on Broxley House. When Mr. Broxley failed to meet his obligations, Morris threatened to sell the property and was deaf to all the entreaties of his friend.

Morris had passed middle life and was generally supposed to be a bachelor, as he had for years lived in a large house with no company except a number of servants. He was a frequent visitor at Broxley House and in spite of his years he became enamored with Rose and determined to make her his wife.

One day when Mr. Broxley called to see his creditor to make a final appeal for a renewal of his notes, Morris surprised him by saying in a business-like way:

"Richard, I have been thinking over our business affairs of late and while I don't like to press an old friend to the wall, I can see no hope for you. It will be impossible for you ever to pay the notes, and to renew them will only add to your liabilities. You have a young and expensive family, and we have been neighbors all our lives. I have been thinking what I can do for you and have discovered a way to add to the happiness of both of us. It is true I am not as young as I once was, but I have determined to marry, and have concluded that Rose would make the wife I want."

Richard Broxley made no reply, and he stood up as he said:

"You may sell my home, but you shall not insult me, sir."

Without stopping to hear Morris' reply, he passed out of the door and was about to mount his horse when Morris called to him; he retracted his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which, if made known, would bring disgrace upon the family and punishment upon his steps.

"You had better keep cool, Richard, and listen to my proposition," began the determined suitor for the hand of the beautiful young lady. "I am willing to bequeath Broxley House to Rose the day we are married, and you shall have possession of it without any one being the wiser as to the real owner. At your death it will become a part of this estate, known as Medford. Mr. Broxley grew enthusiastic over the private road that skirted the Morris estate, known as Medford. His conscience troubled him for selling the hand of his daughter, but he found consolation in the thought that he had done the best that could be done for himself and his family, including Rose. How he should induce his daughter to consent to a marriage of convenience was an unsolved problem, but he decided, if necessary, to tell her a secret that made no one suspected, and which,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

BOYS and GIRLS

Dear Boys and Girls:
The following have sent for blanks
in order to help us to increase our
subscription list:

Miss Laura A. Grant, Osgoode,
Ont.

Miss Lena C. J. Raymond, Kou-
chibouguac, N.B.

Miss Annie Massam, Kensington,
P.Q.

Miss Agnes Massam, Kensington,
P.Q.

Hurry up, girls and boys! Re-
member, 50 cents for every new
subscriber, and a special prize to
the one sending the greatest num-
ber by January 15. Who will it
be?

AUNT BECKY.

THE PLAIN GIRL.

Volumes could be written about
the unnecessary sorrows of the plain
girl. No one girl in a thousand is
ugly, but a large proportion are
what might be termed badly turned
out. Now, if the plain girl only
knew it, this is her golden age.

Things have advanced since the days
of our grandmothers, when the pen-
sive, delicate creature that sighed
and arched her brows and was won-
derfully fair to look upon not only
demanded but commanded the slav-
ish worship of men. After all, there
is no phase of femininity so
attractive as the plain girl that is
as neat as a row of new pins and
whose wits have been sharpened by
the fact she has no beauty to trade
on or foolishly offer as a substitute
for brains. Of course there are men
who always will follow in the train
of prettiness, but it may be taken
almost as an invariable rule that if
happiness does not come to the plain
girl before marriage it comes to her
after marriage, for the plain girl
usually wins the discriminating man,
the man who is fully awake to the
truth that beauty is only skin deep.

Every girl should ask herself this
question: "Am I training myself for
the duties of a wife?" It is no
good frittering away your time in
making the best of your appearance
if you do not improve your mind.

Men of to-day do not want to mar-
ry dolls; they want a wife who can
cook, sew and manage servants; not
a drawing-room ornament.

You can either be the guiding
star and helpmate of a man's life, or
you can be a clog and a hindrance
dragging him to failure. Lo, when
you are building your castles in the
air, add a practical touch to your
day-dreams by asking yourselves:
"How am I preparing myself for
this happy dream should it come
true? Am I training myself to fit
this vocation properly?"

The good wife should be her hus-
band's comfort, strengthening him
when he is weak, walking proudly
with him to success, giving him ten-
der love and sympathy in adversity.

She must be able to spend
her money wisely, remembering that
every penny represents work and
thought on his part.

It is a big responsibility. Girls,
see that you are fitted for the task
before deciding to marry.—McCall's
Magazine.

THE DO-IT-LATER LAND.

her departure.
"Give me that cent or I'll stop
the boat!"

"Ha, ha!" came from a group of
men hanging over the rail on the
man's side, and a mock cheer went
up. But they soon changed their
tune, and began to shout warnings;
but it was too late, for Jerry braced
himself for an instant with lowered
head, and then swung over the fear-
ful space of whirling waters. People
held their breath. But he struck the
edge of the deck, and clung to the
rail. Gasping and white he cried:
"Where's that mean old man who
tried to steal—one cent—from a girl
at the ferry?"

By this time the boy was helped
aboard the boat by willing hands.
He demanded the cent. Amid cries of
"Shame!" the man in the fur coat
stepped forward, and sullenly gave
it to the boy.

Satisfied Jerry took his way back
on the next ferry from the Jersey
City side, and soon found little Mar-
jorie.

Leave love and romance out of
your reckoning altogether. It may
cover a good many faults and help
you over some stiles at the begin-
ning of your married life, but after
the first glamour has worn off, then
the real trials will begin.

Only the practical girl will sur-
mount these trials. She it is who
will be able to make home bright
and happy when a curtailed income
necessitates economy; who will be
able to help her husband as well as
she will prove the most successful
mother by knowing exactly how to
teach her children.

Every girl should ask herself this
question: "Am I training myself for
the duties of a wife?" It is no
good frittering away your time in
making the best of your appearance
if you do not improve your mind.

Men of to-day do not want to mar-
ry dolls; they want a wife who can
cook, sew and manage servants; not
a drawing-room ornament.

You can either be the guiding
star and helpmate of a man's life, or
you can be a clog and a hindrance
dragging him to failure. Lo, when
you are building your castles in the
air, add a practical touch to your
day-dreams by asking yourselves:
"How am I preparing myself for
this happy dream should it come
true? Am I training myself to fit
this vocation properly?"

The good wife should be her hus-
band's comfort, strengthening him
when he is weak, walking proudly
with him to success, giving him ten-
der love and sympathy in adversity.

She must be able to spend
her money wisely, remembering that
every penny represents work and
thought on his part.

It is a big responsibility. Girls,
see that you are fitted for the task
before deciding to marry.—McCall's
Magazine.

JERRY'S BRAVE DEED.

"Buy a paper, please," rang the
little Irish newsboy's cry through
one of the most crowded thorough-
fares of New York.

It was a bleak, cold winter night.
People hurrying home from their
work, drummers hurrying to their
hotels, people, people, everywhere,
but few paused to notice freckle-
faced Jerry. Still, with a red nose,
but smiling face, he sounded the
cheery cry through his chattering
teeth: "Buy a paper, please, here's
your 'Express' and 'News' and 'Mail'."

One would think that a lad of
ambition would have darted in and out
among the throng as newsboys gen-
erally do; but the cause was soon
explained. Jerry, while running
about earlier in the evening and
stopping to rest in a dark corner of
a building, had stumbled over a lit-
tle huddled figure. To his surprise
and dismay it was a small girl, sob-
bing as though her heart would
break. All his chivalrous Irish
nature was aroused.

"Well, little girl, what's the trou-
ble with you?"
No answer.

"Aw! come now, I won't hurt
you," he persisted.

The child somewhat encouraged,
removed her dirty little fists from her
eyes, and looked up shyly at Jerry,
and then sobbed out: "Nobody
wants buy my paers."

"What?" almost shouted the boy.
"You selling papers, a little kid like
you, and a girl at that!"

This set her to sobbing afresh.
Jerry stood for an instant in deep
perplexity. At last he said in a
cheery voice: "Never mind, little
girl, I'll scratch for two, and start
ye in trade."

That was the reason that Jerry was
not darting about with his usual al-
acrity—he was standing guard over
the timid girl.

As they walked slowly along to-
ward the ferry, the little girl fol-
lowing close behind. The man did
not heed her, but passed on over the
gang-plank of the ferry, whereupon
the child stopped, nonplussed.

But Jerry, every hair bristling,
shook his small fist at the ferry boat
whose bell was clanging, announcing

CORN AND BEANS.

The game of corn and beans may
be played by any number of persons,
one of whom, called the professor,
reads questions from a card, while
the others hold cards bearing answers.

The professor's card holds
any number of questions, usually
about forty, on historical or any
other subjects chosen, and there are
the same number of other cards,
each one containing the answer to
one question. These should all be
prepared in advance.

A Pill For All Seasons—Winter
and summer, in any latitude, whether
in torrid zone or Arctic tem-
perature, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills
can be depended upon to do their
work. The dyspeptic will find
them a friend always and should
carry them with him everywhere.

They are made to withstand all
climates and are warranted to keep
their freshness and strength. They
do not grow stale, a quality not
possessed in many pills now on the
market.

"Av! come now, I won't hurt
you," he persisted.

The child somewhat encouraged,
removed her dirty little fists from her
eyes, and looked up shyly at Jerry,
and then sobbed out: "Nobody
wants buy my paers."

"What?" almost shouted the boy.
"You selling papers, a little kid like
you, and a girl at that!"

This set her to sobbing afresh.
Jerry stood for an instant in deep
perplexity. At last he said in a
cheery voice: "Never mind, little
girl, I'll scratch for two, and start
ye in trade."

That was the reason that Jerry was
not darting about with his usual al-
acrity—he was standing guard over
the timid girl.

As they walked slowly along to-
ward the ferry, the little girl fol-
lowing close behind. The man did
not heed her, but passed on over the
gang-plank of the ferry, whereupon
the child stopped, nonplussed.

But Jerry, every hair bristling,
shook his small fist at the ferry boat
whose bell was clanging, announcing

Corn and Beans.

Liniments can't cure Rheumatism

"Liniments are only skin deep." Liniments can't reach the muscles, nerves, joints. Liniments can't get to the sick kidneys, which cause Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago.

GIN PILLS

cure Rheumatism because they cure the kidneys. If you are a sufferer, don't waste money on useless remedies. Cure yourself with Gin Pills. 50c. a box; \$2.50. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price. Sample free if you mention this paper.

Dept. T.W. NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
LIMITED, TORONTO 109
Formerly made by The Bob's Drug Co., Winnipeg

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

7

WE PRINT

Letterheads, Billheads and
General Commercial Work at the Right Prices.

IF PRINTED BY US IT'S
DONE RIGHT.

The True Witness Printing Co.

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

Phone Main 5072

