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# The True



# Witness

Vol. LVIII., No. 46.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

## Industrial Movement in Ireland.

Dublin Association's Report Tells of Progress in Practical Matters.

Yet Much Unbroken Ground Lies Waiting For the Plough of Irish Industry.

The fourth annual meeting of the Dublin Industrial Association makes very interesting reading, we learn from the *Leinster Leader*. Indeed, we have now grown accustomed when we turn to the reports of the Industrial Association to find material for hope, encouragement and stimulation. This fourth annual report makes no exception to the rule. It tells of progress, of practical work accomplished, and of the still growing interest in the work of the Industrial Movement. When the Secretary in his report states that the Association is now firmly established and that it has "behind it the confidence, good will, and wishes of the entire community," there is no exaggeration. It is a simple statement of fact. The best testimony that could be offered of the truth of this claim, the report goes on to say, "is the growth and development of trade and commerce in Ireland since 1905, as is proved by statistics. The movement in Dublin is advancing, as well as in the rest of the country. The increased membership showing the increased membership in 1905. In that year the total number was about 300; in 1906 about 450; and this year the number is just a few short of 900.

### IT SPELLS PROGRESS.

During the year some 43 new manufacturing members were added, and the ordinary members amounted to the good round figure of 322, making a total of new members of 365. This spells progress, but the Association is still only in its infancy, and we have no doubt whatever that as a result of the good work it has accomplished it will yet be a great and commanding power in the land. The great amount of work before the Association is obvious enough. We have only to study the statistics of imported goods into the country, as far as these statistics are available, to see what a great and unnecessary national waste still obtains in Ireland. Mr. Hugh Wallace, who presided at the meeting of the Industrial Association, quoted some of these statistics, and laid emphasis on the fact that an enormous amount of raw material was exported, such as hides and wool, which should have been manufactured in Ireland. Colonel Everard, whose work in County Wick is so well and favourably known, referred to the manufacture of tobacco. Thirteen million pounds of unmanufactured foreign tobacco leaf was imported into Ireland, and Colonel Everard claimed that every pound of that could be grown in Ireland. It represented the produce of 13,000 men and would mean half a million sterling earned by Irish laborers.

### RESTRICTIONS ON TOBACCO.

There is no law now to prevent men growing tobacco in Ireland, but the restrictions are very real and likely to prevent any development of the industry. Under a native government and a state concerned with the affairs of the nation, it is clear that this tobacco industry alone would make a big stride in the prosperity of the land and we all know that one industry creates and fosters another. As things stand, however, we are likely to go on importing the thirteen million pounds of tobacco leaf that should be grown after much agitation and fight, from the Government under which we vegetate, is a preference of five per

### THE MONTH OF MAY.

How appropriate that the most beautiful month in the year, the month of flowers, should be dedicated to the Virgin Mother of our Savior, the purest and sweetest flower of mankind! The devotion of the Month of Mary consists in making the whole of May a continuous feast of thirty-one days in honor of the Queen of Heaven. The chief elements of the devotion are: The illumination and rich decoration of the altars and images of Our Blessed Lady; the pious hymns; a short instruction or reading to teach us to know, love, serve, imitate and imitate Holy Mary; prayers for the spiritual and temporal wants of the faithful; the conversion of sinners; the triumph of the Church; etc. Whilst attending these devotions in honor of our Blessed Mother, let it be our chief aim to recall to mind and imitate her virtues. These always show very brightly in her life on earth. If we adopt them in the course of our lives, we may hope to be amply rewarded in the life to come. While beautiful flowers adorn her altars and statues, let us make an interior wreath of virtues, learned and practiced in humble imitation

cent., which is useless for all practical purposes. "If the industry was given fair play," said Colonel Everard, "they should be able to grow every pound which they are now importing, and what was more; they had manufacturers who could manufacture it. He had not the slightest doubt that they should be able to export large quantities. It had been clearly proved that not only could they produce the common classes of tobacco, but the very highest—class could be grown in this country." This is one aspect of the Industrial Movement—the aspect of its possibilities and of all the unbroken ground which still lies waiting for the plough of Irish industry.

### HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

The other aspect, the aspect of what has already been accomplished, fills us with hope for the future. As our readers must be aware, the public boards of the country discovered, or those in the industrial movement discovered for them, that they had been annually spending very considerable sums of money on imported goods, and by doing so that they were not alone penalizing Irish manufacturers, but contributing to the poverty of the country and as a result swelling the burden of the rates. The public boards, or the vast majority of them, have discontinued that practice. They have given Irish-manufactured goods the preference, and by a little courage and foresight have established their right to do so in spite of the opposition of the Local Government Board, which is a foreign controlling body, and never forgets the fact. It is interesting to hear the statement, made at the meeting of the Industrial Association, of the Chairman, Mr. Jones, of Richmond Asylum, of his experience of the work. Mr. Jones declared that the industrial movement "was due to the young men of Ireland who started the language revival," and went on to say:

### AN IRISH PREFERENCE.

"As chairman of the largest asylum in Ireland he wished to say that there was no necessity for any mock sympathy with regard to Irish manufactured goods. His experience was that Irish manufacture spoke for itself, and the man who encouraged it did the common sense thing. When they took over the Richmond Asylum 12 years ago most of the articles and a good deal of the food were foreign, and the cost of maintenance per head for each patient was £30 per annum, and they had a tremendous waste in the institution. When this Board was turned into a popular Board, one of the first rules made and framed was a rule insisting upon giving the preference to goods of Irish manufacture. They had carried out that rule loyally and as effectually as they could, and what was the result—that the cost of maintenance had been reduced to £6 per head. The use of Irish goods in the institution had been a great saving. Their Board had been forced to go to the King's Bench to preserve what they considered their statutory rights and privileges. They specified for Irish goods and also that those goods should be manufactured under the proper conditions. There was no use in promoting Irish industries of a cheap and shoddy kind produced under sweating conditions."

of her. The flowers of earth are but symbolical of those virtues we should pray to obtain, the most desirable of which is that holy purity of mind and body, of which she is the most shining and glorious example.—St. Anthony's Messenger.

### AMERICAN COLLEGE JUBILEE.

Great preparations are being made for the celebration of the jubilee of the American College in Rome, which in the fifty years of its existence, has surpassed all its fellow institutions belonging to other countries, and which have centuries of history and tradition, such as, for instance, the English College, founded by Ina, King of Wessex, in 727, and the Irish, instituted by Gregory XIII, and which boasts of preserving the heart of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish patriot. While all these colleges have a number of students, which runs from fifteen to twenty-five, the American alone has nearly 150, so that if the progress which has taken place in these fifty years should continue, a day will soon come in which an ecclesiastical university will be necessary in Rome for the students provided by the United States.

## BROKE THE LAW BY PROCESSION

OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

"Deliberate Insult," Declares Evangelical Lay Churchman's Union in Protest.

The public procession of the Blessed Sacrament at Reading, England, which was noted in these columns, has called forth protests—after the event. "In response," said the *Reading Observer*, "to an influential request, made in consequence of a widespread feeling which has been aroused in the town by the procession on Palm Sunday, in which the 'Host' was carried (in itself contrary to the Statute Law, and for which no permission had been granted by the Town Council or Watch Committee, the Mayor summoned a special meeting of the Watch Committee for Friday afternoon in last week to receive a deputation of burgesses on this matter. From a study of the names given below of gentlemen who either attended the deputation or expressed themselves as heartily in sympathy with its objects, some idea may be found as to the importance which leading burgesses attach to this infringement of the law. Probably a more representative and influential deputation have never previously waited upon the Watch Committee or the Town Council on a question affecting the well-being of the borough. The deputation was introduced by Mr. A. W. Sutton, J.P., and the spokesmen were Sir John Carrington, C.M.G., Mr. Charles Smith, J.P., Mr. Henry Collins, Mr. E. P. Collier, J.P., and Major-General Borrett, C.B. The speakers made it quite clear, we understand, that in approaching the Watch Committee they did so, not as representatives of any religious, denominational or political parties, but solely as citizens and burgesses anxious that the law of the realm should be impartially administered, and that it might be made abundantly clear that no sanction had been given by the authorities to the procession, and that steps might be taken to make a repetition of the occurrence complained of impossible.

### AN EVANGELICAL PROTEST.

Furthermore, it appears that at a largely-attended meeting of the Evangelical Lay Churchmen's Union, held on Thursday, the following resolutions were carried unanimously: The Evangelical Lay Churchmen's Union desire to make a solemn protest against the deliberate insult offered to the laws of this realm by the Jesuit priest, Father Power, and those who took part with him in the illegal procession of the Host through our streets on Palm Sunday. This Union further urges the municipal authorities to take such public action as may vindicate the law, prevent the possibility of a similar outrage in future, and make it clear that they are free from any complicity or wilful neglect in permitting this disgrace to our town.

This Lay Union desires to place on record their determination to oppose in every lawful way the legalization of any special vestment or vestments for the use of the clergy in the communion service other than the surplice, hood, etc., which have been used ever since the Reformation. Even the permissive use of the Mass vestments which our Reformers discarded with disastrous consequences to this Church and nation, and would be understood as a distinct reversal of national Protestantism.

This Lay Union calls upon all who love our Reformed Church or who value our Protestant Constitution to stand shoulder to shoulder and refuse to allow any attempt to deprotestantize our Church and nation.

### CHURCH PROPERTY CASE IN PHILIPPINES.

Some time ago the Supreme Court of the Philippines ordered that the chapel at Tambobong, Rizal, which was then in the possession of the Philippine Independent Church, be turned over to the Catholic authorities, from whom it had been taken. Before complying with the order, the representatives of the schismatic church carried off an image of the Immaculate Conception, which for many years had been kept in the chapel. Archbishop Harty brought suit to recover possession of the image, and obtained judgment in the lower court. Angel Luna, acting for the Independent Church, appealed to the Supreme Court to have this judgment set aside. The Supreme Court has just sustained the decision of the lower court, ordering that the image with all its jewels and other adornments be turned over to Archbishop Harty and directing that Senator Luna, who, while in possession of the same, could show no right to ownership, pay the costs of the suit.

## News From Catholic England.

Archbishop Bourne Has a Big International Programme to Carry Out.

A Little Band of Catholic Gentlemen Deliver Lectures on Religious Subjects in Hyde Park.

(From our Correspondent.) London, April 29th, 1909.—The vacancy in Westminster Cathedral caused by the death of Monsignor Crook has been filled by the appointment of Father Wyndham, Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles at Bayswater, a priest well known throughout the Western district of London for his good works in the cause of education, and who is rector of the beautiful little Church of St. Mary-of-the-Angels where Father Manning, afterwards the great Cardinal, labored for many years. Canon Wyndham was the English official witness at the recent beatification of Joan of Arc, and has been selected to preach the panegyric of the Saint at the magnificent service to be held in Rheims Cathedral next July, when Archbishop Bourne will sing Pontifical High Mass.

### A BIG PROGRAMME.

The Archbishop himself has a very full international programme of visits for the coming six months. In May he goes, with the first English pilgrimage since the Reformation, to visit the famous shrine of St. James at Compostella, where he will be the guest of Cardinal Horros in July he takes part in the celebrations in honor of the Maid of France August will probably see him at the Eucharistic Congress at Cologne, while in September he takes a prominent part in the Eighth General assembly of the Anglican Communion at the birthplace of Aosta, and October will probably find him leading the Roman pilgrimage. The intermediary portions of his busy life are filled up with crowded engagements all over the Archdiocese, opening new churches here, making his visitations and administering Confirmation, sometimes assisting at the High Mass in one church in the morning, where he preaches, and then administering Confirmation at the other end of London in the afternoon.

### "THE GREAT EIGHT."

Last Tuesday evening witnessed the annual reunion of the clergy of the diocese of Westminster and Southwark who are members of the Clergy Common Fund. Their annual dinner takes place at the Cannon Street Hotel and it is a fine gathering of some four hundred priests who sit down to enjoy a pleasant evening, many of them meeting old college companions and renewing old associations in this brief respite from their arduous labors. They are all members of the Fund whose mysterious title is "The Great Eight," and whose funds are used for the support of those members of the priesthood who become incapacitated by age and infirmity from fulfilling their sacred calling any longer. The Fund also gives assistance to those who break down in the first years on the mission, and who for want of a long sea voyage, sometimes an expensive matter, might become physical wrecks. It is not precisely known where the nucleus of the fund originated, but it is said that it came down from pre-Reformation times a piece of salvage in the great deluge of the 16th century—and since then it has been augmented on several occasions by bequests from rich Catholics. These have been very welcome for the growing number of priests in the two dioceses, a glad sign of the increase of the Faith, has laid a heavy strain on the benefits conferred by the fund upon individuals.

### CATHOLICS OF THE NORTH.

None have been more determined in their resistance against the attempts of an intolerant and bigoted Government to filch from us our Catholic schools than the Catholics of the North, and in a noteworthy example of the many qualities of their clergy combine in themselves and their accomplishments in learning—Father Walshe, was presented by the Committee of the Liverpool School Managers' Association with a purse of gold and an illuminated address, to mark the silver jubilee of his sacerdotal ministry and as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered during his office of Secretary of the Committee. Father Walshe, who is both an M. A. and an F.R.S.S., is learned both in science and art, being a clever organist, a refined litterateur, a powerful preacher, and a member of the Botanical Society.

### DECLARED AGAINST PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Bishop of Southwark, in laying the foundation stone of a new

Catholic Church in Lewisham on Monday, caused some consternation in Catholic and other journalistic circles by vetoing a photographer who was taking a snapshot of the proceedings. The Bishop declared that it was not right that a religious ceremony should be photographed. His Lordship's decision is greatly regretted, as it has become the custom for the daily and weekly illustrated papers to print occasionally clever and impressive photos of Catholic ceremonies and celebrations which are very impressive for those outside, and are welcomed sincerely by Catholics at a distance, bringing before their eyes as they do, scenes in which they would have desired to take part.

### DECREASED PROVOST'S MAJORITY.

Edinburgh has been in the throes of a Parliamentary election, which has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Provost Gibson, with a very much decreased majority. Owing to his attitude on the question of the Accession Oath, and his declaration in favor of convent inspection, the Irish and Catholic vote went strongly against him. He declared that we as a "sect" had no right to expect our institutions to be privileged above those of "other sects," and when asked point blank if he would support the Catholic Disabilities Bill, replied that he did not mind any alteration of phraseology, but would never agree to the abolition of the Protestant succession.

### THE EARLY CELTIC CHURCH.

An interesting discovery was chronicled before the Scottish Antiquarian Society in the Northern capital the other day when Dr. Hay Fleming gave a description of a sculptured cross shaft and ten slabs, evidently of early Celtic origin which had been recovered from the base of a ruin at St. Andrew's Cathedral, having evidently been used by the twelfth century builders as common material in the foundations of their work. They have now been carefully extracted from the edifice and are to be seen in the museum erected in the grounds. The cross shaft which is eight feet long is wonderfully sculptured with symbolic devices and a wealth of decoration and is the most beautiful specimen of the work of its particular period yet found. The slabs are also sculptured in panels with Celtic crosses in the centre of each, and when we become more versed in the use of these symbolic characters which took the place of the old oghams or history stones of pre-Christian times we may discover some missing links in the history of the early Celtic Church in Scotland, from this new discovery in Edinburgh Cathedral.

### AN IRISH CATHOLIC CLUB.

Glasgow is to have an Irish Catholic Club, an idea which will be greatly welcomed by the numerous Irishmen in that city. It has been suggested to form a middle class Catholic Club in London also. We have already one Catholic Club, founded a few months ago, but which is exclusively designed as a rendezvous of all those priests and gentlemen who have the honor to hold some position in the Papal household. A larger institution than this is needed, to cover the wide field of the professions, etc., in which there are many Catholic men who would be glad of this opportunity of coming closer in touch with their co-religionists.

### A COURAGEOUS WORK.

Now that the bright days are with us again, that little band of Catholic gentlemen who have the courage and the perseverance to do a most useful work for the Church by open air lectures have commenced their labors in Hyde Park once more. Last Sunday afternoon one of these gentlemen gave three lectures, each of which was attended by a large audience, who became deeply interested, and many of whom asked intelligent questions at the close. While mis-statements of the Catholic position reach the man in the street by means of the daily papers and reviews of such books as "Church and People in Ireland," their refutation does not reach him, except by such means as Mr. White and his confreres employ, for the men who will form one of an interested group whiling away an hour under the trees in Hyde Park listening to a trained speaker, would not take the trouble to go any distance on a given evening to hear such a lecture in a Town Hall. Hyde Park is a great rendezvous, not only for

## RELIGIOUS AID FOR THE ITALIANS.

THE WORK DONE IN MONTREAL.

A Familiar Chat is More Efficacious Than a Sermon in Many Instances.

One must occasionally go about for home news. In this particular instance Montreal affairs discussed in the Roman correspondence of "The Register" will interest many good persons, to read: The first number of this year's Bulletin of the National Association for the aid of Italian Catholic missionaries in Canada gives a report of conditions in Canada that may be of interest to "Extension" workers. "Spiritual care of the Italian emigrants in Canada by means of Italian priests," it says, "is an absolute necessity" for the good of religion and of their country, both practically forgotten by them. Among the 40,000 Italian emigrants in the Dominion, a large number remain many months, sometimes whole years, without ever hearing the word of God, quite often without putting a foot inside a church, oblivious of the elementary duties of a Christian, and living as they do crowded together in garrets at the expense of morality and health, they become the disgrace of Italy.

### A LANGUAGE TROUBLE.

This is due to the fact that many of the emigrants come from the northern and mostly from the southern provinces where dialects are spoken that are difficult and almost unintelligible, especially to the native priests of that country, and moreover the emigrants are mostly illiterate and the greater part, especially the women, speak only the dialect. Besides, our laborers find in Italy church and parish facilities, even schools and other institutions being provided for their use, but without any effort required on their part for their support, while on the contrary Catholics in Canada must bear all the expenses of their churches and other institutions. "These poor people, profoundly religious even in their apparent indifference, need to be in touch with priests from their own country and province, for a familiar chat with them is often more efficacious than a sermon. And to provide for this want is what is now being undertaken through the efforts of the Association.

### A GOOD WORK.

"Father Ludovicus Caramello, the painstaking guardian of the Italian colony in Montreal, has secured for his Italian mission on Dorchester street, a commodious building in which school-rooms are fitted out on the ground floor, a neat chapel on the first floor, and above this several rooms for the dwelling place of the missionaries and for the offices of the "Secretariate for the Italians." All the apartments are models of order, cleanliness and of discipline, the more praiseworthy, especially in the schools, from the fact that most of the 125 pupils of both sexes in attendance are children of laborers, who can contribute little or nothing to their education and care. They learn, besides Italian taught by Father Caramello, French and English, which are of the greatest help towards securing their future occupations. The Italian consul has promised to obtain for the new institution the support of the Emigration Commission. The religious services both on week days and on Sundays bring together a large representation of the Italian colony, and everything gives hopes of ever increasing success for the work recently begun.

### MARY MAGDALENE'S GRAVE.

Fifteenth thousand pilgrims annually visit St. Baume, in Provence, not far from Marseilles, France, where Mary Magdalene is said to have spent the last thirty years of her life. The legend runs that Mary Magdalene came from Judea in a small boat with Lazarus, Martha, the two Marys and Salome, bringing with them the body of St. Ann, the head of St. James the Less, and a few wee bones of the innocents massacred by King Herod. But, from early ages this story has been disputed, and the Abbe Duchesne, one of the most erudite writers of the early Christian martyrs, considers that the relics of Mary Magdalene were probably sent from Constantinople about the seventh century. A Greek breviary, however, speaks of the saint as having died at Ephesus.

fashion, but for all the strata between the "carriage folks" and the poor waifs who make its cool green glades their sanctuary from the ceaseless command of the policeman to "move on," which pursues them through the night on the dreary Thames embankment. PILORIM.





The most depressing influence in the world is the thought that there is nothing in life worth living for. Draped in such mournful reveries one dies a new death every hour. If you have nothing else, make an active start in a course of self-improvement. Form friendship with individuals of strong sterling character. Store your mind with spiritual knowledge and humanity's lessons, refine your manners, look after your health, shine up in every way. As you develop a creative mind you will develop personality and charm that will draw every one to you and before you know it, you will become a power for encouraging other women to make the most and the best and the sweetest of themselves. It is something to be a good example.

#### THE ART OF MAKE-UP.

The art of make-up, as practiced nowadays, is not a modern invention of our effete civilization. It began even before the ancient and honorable art of dressmaking, for women made up their faces with crude cosmetics long before there was any attempt to wear even the scantiest clothing.

So make-up is an art much cultivated by mankind from the time of tree-dwellers and went head-hunting for a pastime and as a path to glory and renown. However, make-up was very crude, indeed, then as compared with latter centuries. For instance, make-up was perhaps at the height of its success in the days of Egypt about the time of Cleopatra.

Yet long ages ago there was Judith, a lady of biblical extraction. She is related to have bathed and perfumed herself and wrapped herself in a long veil before she went to her classic interment with Holofernes, which is related to have cost this gentleman his life.

The Roman men and women were devoted to the art of make-up as they understood it. They dyed their hair red, blonde, and even blue. They of course injured and killed off their hair before passing middle age, and as a result they wore false hair, dyed any color they preferred, in order to match any particular costume.

The Moorish women use antimony to blacken their eyelids and use a silver bodkin blackened with the smoke of frankincense with which to pencil their eyebrows. Ovid, great Roman poet and poet to the youthful student of Latin verse once wrote a poem to the art of make-up as practiced by the women of Rome to his generation. In his poem is the oldest authentic receipt for a face wash. Here it is: Lily roots, yolk of eggs, hartshorn, gum arabic, flour and honey. Boil this thoroughly and you have the oldest recorded face wash in the world aside from water and milk.

#### TWO PREVENTIVES AGAINST MOTHS.

Take one fourth of an ounce each of ground cloves and caraway seed, one ounce of dried common salt, one half pound of lavender flowers free from the stalk and one half ounce each of dried thyme and mint. Mix well together, and put in cambric or silk bags. These scent bags, if placed among clothes, will preserve them from moths and give a pleasant odor.

If you are troubled with moths in the house, try putting blotting paper well saturated with turpentine in the drawers, among the furs and bedclothes, or wherever there is any danger of the moths working their depredations; it can even be put along the edges of carpets. Turpentine is the best preventive of moths I have discovered.—Woman's Home Companion for May.

#### WHAT HOT WATER CAN DO.

Colic.—In colic there is no safer or better remedy than the application to the abdomen of a large square of house-flannel wrung out by twisting it in a towel of boiling water. After the wringing the flannel should be given one shake, folded into a light soft pad, applied, and covered with waterproof or thick flannel.

Headaches and Neuralgia.—The same kind of application to the nape of the neck and to the forehead gives great relief, no matter to what specific cause the headache may be due.

Lumbago.—Thick flannel wrung out of boiling water also assuages the dreadful pain of lumbago. When applied for this purpose the flannels should be changed every ten or fifteen minutes, having the fresh one wrung out and ready to go on before the others come off.

Indigestion.—A small tumbler of hot water drunk half an hour before dinner is frequently of great service to sufferers from indigestion. The same thing taken shortly after meals is often found very beneficial.

Over-Stoutness.—The drinking of hot water, combined with a diet from which farinaceous foods, sugar, potatoes, and beer is eliminated, does much toward reducing a too superabundant amount of fat. The water should be drunk in this way. Take from half to one pint in the

morning, either in bed or while dressing, and the same quantity an hour and a half before each meal and half an hour before bedtime.

The water must not be gulped down, but should be slowly sipped, taking from five to fifteen minutes to drink—it can be warmed during the drinking if necessary. By taking it in this way uncomfortable distention is avoided.

It is best to begin with the smaller quantity, and increase as it is found to agree.

#### WOMAN'S MOST BEAUTIFUL AGE

The French press in the midst of strikes and May day forebodings is busily engaged in discussing the question at what age a woman is most beautiful. Some of the best known artists, playwrights and literary women of Paris have answered the question.

Marcel Prevost says that the age of absolute beauty in woman passes very quickly, but in Paris many women are most attractive between 30 and 40.

Feminine beauty, according to Abel Bonnard, the poet, is only perfect between the ages of 25 and 30 while "a woman is always beautiful if she has the beauty of her age" is the opinion of Mlle. Breslau, who adds, however, that "the majority of our contemporaries appear to forget it." Her personal opinion is that a woman is at her best between 30 and 40.

Mme. Marni, the novelist, considers that the beautiful woman's triumphal period is between 35 and 40, and Mme. Dieulafoy declares for the years between 33 and 45.

Marcelle Tinayre, the novelist, says that it is impossible to deal with the question of woman's beauty in figures. Two women born on the same day are not 50 on the same day. "There is no age for beauty," she says. "All roses do not bloom at the same time."

Woman's age for retreat has been put back within recent years, according to the opinion of several distinguished persons. The reason given is that women to-day have a more just notion of their value.

#### TO WASH OR NOT TO WASH.

The latest craze in London, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, is not to wash. He declares that the fashion is just perceptible in the West End streets.

Its followers come, he says, from a slightly richer class than the "No Hat Brigade" of a few years back, who were never to be seen in Piccadilly—at any rate in the afternoon. The "No Wash" men for the most part have not quite money enough to maintain the motor and champagne standard, but they desire to be associated with those who do.

Their scheme is to look like fast long distance motorists who have just dismounted and have not yet had time to remove the marks of their journey from their faces. A slight untidiness in tie and coat-collar and cramped movement of the legs are sometimes considered suitable accompaniments. A touch of oily waste on the nose or over the eye is sufficient for some, a little dirt on the cheek satisfies others.

These innocent deceptions may sound unlikely to those who do not know London history, but it is surely as reasonable for a modern young man of spirit to try to look like a chauffeur as it was for a "Corinthian" of Rawdon Crawley's date to be happy when he was mistaken for a jockey or a stage coachman.

#### THE CRETONNE CRAZE.

Shop window decorators seem to acquire cretonne fever in the spring. It may be that there are women who fancy being overwhelmed in their resting hours with roses rampant not only on ceiling, window curtains cushions and bed coverings, but also on the furniture around them—but one wonders: Of course the gay little boudoir heaped with flowered cushions and hung with dainty chintz draperies is delightful, but how about it when the head and foot of one's bed, one's dresser and even one's writing desk are covered with beflowered fabric? The cretonne windows in shops, however, give many helpful suggestions for the furnishing of summer cottages and bungalows, and if the enthusiasm of the decorator can be evaded really charming effects may be contrived from the new chintzes at very little outlay of money.

HOT ONIONS AND PNEUMONIA.

Hot onions, according to a French physician, are said to be a sure cure for pneumonia. The remedy is as follows: Take six or ten onions, according to size and chop fine; put in a large pan over a fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer for five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten

minutes apply another, and thus continue by reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient.—Tip-Bits.

#### HOW TO MAKE TOAST ON TOP OF A GAS STOVE.

Place a tin cakepan, upside down, over the flame, and on the pan lay a tin cover, such as is used for covering large kettles. When both are smoking hot, place the bread in an ordinary wire toaster and put it between the tin cover and the bottom of the inverted pan. When the under side of the bread is done turn the toaster and brown the other side. It will take but a few seconds, and the toast will not be hard, as it is when made in a gas oven.

#### COLORED JET IN VOGUE.

"Black jet is very much in evidence at present, and white jet interests me very much," declares an enthusiastic English woman, in The Queen. "I am very tired of all the cut and blown glass that masquerades as diamante work, crystals, precious stones of various sorts, bugles and beads of all descriptions, infinitely preferring, for the moment, at any rate, something quite opaque."

"Black and white jet need not be the alpha and omega of the list. In darkish colors it is most attractive—green of the laurel or creme de menthe shade, green or ruby for embroidering, red currant or wine shades of tulle, yellow like clouded amber—quite fascinating this last—turquoise, with all the real gem's lack of transparency; brown—think of a brown net frock worked in brown jet and aluminum, with a dash of gold over a slip of faint maize charmeuse!"

"Gray jet combined with dull silver beads and platinum threads would form charming matt effect stichery, color of gooseberry fool, royal blue jet, purple jet, and to finish up with mole colored jet, with which one could do so many charming things that I hardly like to begin suggestions for fear I should never be able to stop. And these ideas for a variety of colorings in this opaque glass—for of course it is only that and cleverly made, too, so as not to be heavy—need not be confined to evening wear, but in several cases could form part of the new millinery—does so, in fact—and worn judiciously makes an agreeable change."

If you ever, as Punch expresses it, "find your doll stuffed with sawdust"; if life seems a disappointment, and you are a prey to foolish fancies, and have lost your spring, then try being really tired out in body by useful work, and see if you do not find it an effectual tonic.

#### KITCHEN INFORMATION.

To improve baked potatoes let them stand in a pan of cold water for about an hour, then put them in the oven while wet. This seems to steam them and cook them much quicker.

A practical cook says: When food has been scorched, remove the pan from the fire and set into a pan of cold water. Lay a dish towel over the pan. The towel will absorb all the scorch taste sent up by the steam, and the family need never know it was burned.

Give your household a meat shortcake sometimes the shortcake made as you would for a fruit filling—a rather short biscuit, dough—and put between the layers creamed chicken or creamed veal, and have it served with plenty of gravy.

For hollowing out a tomato previous to stuffing, a pair of scissors enables a person to remove the pulp without breaking through the skin.

#### YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.

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

#### Doan's Kidney Pills

cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—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.

They are equally useful for fruit salads, as the fine skin which separates the sections of grape fruit and oranges is easily clipped off.

Delicate fabrics can be cleaned perfectly by using gasoline with a tea-cupful of corn meal. The meal scours out all the spots. Place meal in dish, pour gasoline over it, then press and rub through the hands. Apply to soiled spots, rubbing carefully. Brush out with stiff brush.

#### What is Worn in Paris.

Numerous Buttons and Buttonholes on New Models—Smartest Parasols Hand Embroidered—Belts Return to Favor.

While the one-piece dress and coat are practically the newest mode, still the coat and skirt suit has not lost in favor. The linens and pongees make up excellently, in this style, and being worn with lingerie waists make very suitable summer day costumes.

Bordered goods are seen in the stores and make up prettily. They are in a variety of very pretty designs and many of them being quite inexpensive, they are being selected for making up exceedingly stylish dresses.

Many of the new frocks button in front or at the side. Lines of buttons or buttonholes, running the full length of the frock, from under the arm to the hem, are set on each side of some of the new models, and occasionally this button line is continued down the under arm seam to the sleeve.

The newest styles show a lowering of the bust line that again recalls the fashions of two or three years ago, when the low cut corset was so fashionable. The long corset, designed to make the wearer abnormally slender, almost invariably gave the high bust effect, but this was never popular, and evidently the corset makers have at last evolved a corset to meet all requirements. The longer line from shoulder to bust is so much more graceful, and a waist cut accordingly is so far more becoming, dressmakers are only too glad to welcome the change, although they were beginning to do wondrous things with the flat trimmings, regardless of the line of bust.

The material for tailor suits this season is serge. Many of these serge suits have a touch of black, others have gilt and metal trimmings.

Some of the smartest parasols are covered in plain one-tone lustrous silk of some fashionable shade, the handles carrying out the same color. Plain silks with borders will also be greatly used. Very costly borders are hand embroidered on plain covers in self color or in lighter or darker shades of same color. A few of the cretonne and antique cotton effects so much the rage two seasons ago are appearing again and lingerie parasols are more striking than ever. Much open work embroidery is used on the new linen models. Carved wooden handles representing animals and birds appear as usual, but the majority are most artistic.

There is an overflow of new materials in the stores this season. Linens in all the new shades of catwaba, deep rose, dull blues and grays; all the shades of purple, lavenders, violets, etc.; heavy cutting silks in chevron stripes; cotton crepes in white and in various embroidered styles, one has pinpoint dots sprinkled thickly over it, another has dots possibly an inch in diameter at inch intervals. This material launders easily and does not require ironing; skilful pressing sufficing for hems, tucks, etc. Seersucker, an old material, is revived this year.

The fine ginghams have never been so charming in color as this season. Some exquisite pinks and lavenders are shown, and there are stripes in delicious combinations of soft gray and violet, gray and yellow two tones of violet, two tones of blue. One tone stripe ginghams are also very pretty, and are more numerous among the high class materials than the more conspicuous stripes and contrasting tones.

Among the specialties are the suits in novelty ramié silks, in white as well as pastel tones. These lines have the rough and uneven weave of tussah silk, and a lustrous surface. In addition to these the regular French linens of fine quality are being worn and the counterparts in linen and union, as well as cotton reps.

In hats the new ashroom shapes are very popular. Pastel shades predominate in all the season's millinery, in many models several shades of the same color are combined. Small blossoms are used in profusion, such as clover, violets, lilacs; also the larger flowers, roses, hydrangeas, etc.

The latest thing is called a real Paris fad. They are made up in fine black straw, Neapolitan and crin, something very soft as they are fastened up here and there and caught very close in some other places. The brims are about six inches wide and the crowns fully as high, with decided broadness. At the back the brim is allowed to rest almost on the shoulders, while it is caught up on the left side of the front with a big crimson rose, and on the other side bent over the ear, so that the entire head is almost hidden. The most stylish model was trimmed with nothing but cream straw folded like ribbon with tight bunches of roses.

On many of the latest models that are displayed the belt is to be noticed, and even the old-time folded belt of taffeta, or satin is evident, but the trimmings go over it if long lines are desired. Another odd fancy is to have the belt slipped under

either bands of trimming or folds of the cloth, this being done to diminish the waist size.

The very latest addition to coat racks is the bolero. This tiny wrap will be worn with all kinds of dresses—cloth, linen or silk. It is made of the material of the gown, and of embroidery or braided net. These may be used as small jackets or as sleeveless collarless boleros.

#### FASHION POINTERS.

Silk coats are worn again. Soft, delicate colors are strongly in evidence.

Pongee is also a most popular material for extra wraps.

Among the fashionable trimming fabrics are gold and silver nets.

Some of the finest lingerie frocks consist of simple embroidery bands in the finest materials.

A great deal of old rose is used by the fashionable milliners.

Directoire bonnets or poke shapes are greatly in evidence for children's wear.

Coats of satin and crepe cashmere are very smart and dressy.

White crochet ball fringe is high style for trimming linen, lace and all-over embroidery dresses.

A notable feature this season is the high waistline skirt.

A few ultra-fashionable women instead of petticoats wear knickerbockers of satin, jersey and other materials.

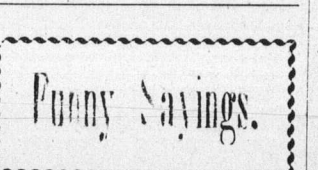
Leading dressmaking houses are showing white or colored net dresses trimmed with deep borders of machine embroidery.

The tailored shirt waists are seen in colored linen.



HON. MRS. MARCONI AND BABY.

The wife of Mr. G. Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, was before her marriage, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron Inchiquin.



Many a fellow who claims to be wedded to his art considers himself the better half.—Philadelphia Record.

"My good woman, is this son you speak of adolescent?"

"Mercy on us, no ma'am. He's just cranky."—Baltimore American.

"Why do artists always sign their pictures?"

"It's an agreement they have, so that nobody will be able to blame one on some one else."—Cleveland Leader.

Nodd—"Have you started to build your new house yet?"

Todd—"I think so. I heard the architect say it wouldn't be necessary for him to go there any more."—Town and Country.

"Isn't it a shame to keep those poor lions caged?"

"Lady," answered the keeper at the zoo, "they're much happier and safer there than they would be roaming the African jungles."—Washington Star.

"All right behind there?" called the conductor from the front of the car.

PRIDE GOETH, ETC.

Professor (coming from his club holding up triumphantly his umbrella to his wife).—"You see, my dear Alma, how stupid are all the anecdotes about our absent-mindedness. You see, I haven't forgotten my umbrella."

Mrs. Professor.—"But, my dear, you didn't take your umbrella with you; you left it at home."—Frankfort Witzblatt.

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor.

Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

"Hold on," cried a shrill voice, "Wait till I get my clothes on!"

The passengers craned their necks expectantly. A small boy was struggling to get a basket of laundry aboard.—Puck.

POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE.

A matron of the most determined character was encountered by a young woman reporter on a country paper, who was sent out to interview leading citizens as to their politics. "May I see Mr.?" she asked, opened the door to one house. "No you can't," answered the matron, decisively. "But I want to know the girl. The woman drew up her tall figure. 'Well, take a good look at me,' she said. 'I'm the party he belongs to!'"—Universalist Leader.

ORTHODOX.

In answer to the question, "What passages in Holy Scripture bear upon cruelty to animals?" one boy said: "Cruel people often cut dogs' tails and ears, but the Bible says, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'"—Christian Register.

FRANK.

Shopper—"Can I hang this paper on myself?"

Salesman—"Yes, but it would look better on the wall."—Exchange.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine SYRUP

Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto."

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's', and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so be sure and accept one of the many substitutes of the original 'Norway Pine Syrup.'

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**Wan's**  
Perfection  
Cocoa

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**Norway**  
Pine  
SYRUP

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Pine Syrup, I tried a home  
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could last about twice  
was not long until we  
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Hrs.—9-12.30. 2-4 p.m.  
Examinations 4-5 p.m.

**W. G. KENNEDY**  
DENTIST  
419 D'Arques St. West,  
Corner Mansfield St.

Specialty: Plate-Work and Bridge Work

A safe and sure medicine for a child  
troubled with worms is Mother  
Graves' Worm Exterminator.

**Oshawa**  
Fireproof  
Building  
Materials  
PEDLAR People of Oshawa

You can gain buying in of fire-  
proof Building Materials for  
Exterior and Interiors. Free  
Catalogue for the asking.

Province of Quebec, District of  
Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1348.  
Dane Marie Anne Rosanna Gouin,  
only authorized to enter in justice,  
wife of Joseph David Emilien May-  
nard, trader, both of the town of  
Maisonville, said district, has sued,  
this day, her said husband in sepa-  
ration as to property. Philippe Dor-  
val, attorney for said plaintiff.

## TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY of Padua.

Dear Reader,—Be patient with me  
for telling you again how much I  
need your help. How can I help it?  
or what else can I do?

For without that help this Mission  
must cease to exist, and the poor  
Catholics already here remain with-  
out a Church.

I am still obliged to say Mass and  
give Benediction in a Mean Upper-  
Room.

Yet such as it is, this is the sole  
outpost of Catholicism in a division  
of the county of Norfolk measuring  
85 by 20 miles.

And to add to my many anxieties,  
I have no Diocesan Grant, No En-  
dowment (except Hope).

We must have outside help for the  
present, or haul down the flag.

The generosity of the Catholic Pub-  
lic has enabled us to secure a valu-  
able site for Church and Presbytery.

We have money in hand towards the  
cost of building, but the Bishop will  
not allow us to go into debt.

I am most grateful to those who  
have helped us and trust they will  
continue their charity.

To those who have not helped I  
would say,—For the sake of the  
Cause give something, if only a "lit-  
tle." It is easier and more pleasant  
to give than to beg. Speed the glad  
hour when I need no longer plead for  
a permanent Home for the Blessed  
Sacrament.

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

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

**Letter from Our New Bishop.**

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

Yours faithfully in Christ,  
† F. W. KEATING,  
Bishop of Northampton.

**Synopsis of Canadian North-West  
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS**

ANY even-numbered section of Domi-  
nion Land in Manitoba, Saskatche-  
wan 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 sec-  
tion of land, 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 home-  
steader.

The homesteader is required to per-  
form the conditions connected there-  
with under one of the following plans:

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if  
the father is deceased) of the home-  
steader resides upon a farm in the  
vicinity of the land entered for, the  
requirements as to residence may be  
satisfied by such person residing  
with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his perma-  
nent residence upon farming lands  
owned by him in the vicinity of his  
homestead the requirements as to  
residence may be satisfied by resi-  
dence upon said land.

Six months' notice in writing  
should be given the Commissioner of  
Dominion Lands at Ottawa of in-  
tention to apply for patent.

**W. W. CORY,**  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

**NORTHERN**  
Assurance Co'y  
OF LONDON, Eng.  
"Strong as the Strongest."

**INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908**

Capital and Accu-  
mulated Funds.....\$47,410,000

Annual Revenue.....\$8,805,000

Deposited with Dominion  
Government for security  
of policy holders.....\$398,580

Head Office—London and Aberdeen  
Branch Office for Canada  
88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal

**ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.**

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Tel. Main 1745.  
WILLIAM CAIRNS, 33 St. Nicholas St.,  
Tel. Main 839.  
CHAS. A. BURNES, 88 Notre Dame St. W.,  
Tel. Main 1539.  
JOHN MACLEAN, 88 Notre Dame St. W.,  
Tel. Main 1539.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT  
N. BOYER, 88 Notre Dame St. W.,  
Tel. Main 1539.  
GEO. R. THIBAUD, 88 Notre Dame St. W.,  
Tel. Main 1539.

## THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

Duty leads to perilous places and  
danger is certain to bring out the  
physical best of man. One reads  
with interest a paragraph going the  
rounds of the Catholic press of the  
United States relating that a naval  
hero, bearing a fine Irish name, is  
to be remembered in hands of a  
destroyer named after him. This of-  
ficer displayed great bravery in Sa-  
moa, rescuing a fellow officer under  
fire.

So much for the bravery of the in-  
dividual. Yet there is nothing said  
in any of those papers regarding the  
trouble that blasted a beautiful land  
but what of the fight his duty led  
him into? It was a coincidence  
that soon after reading the para-  
graph in the papers, a sleepless hour  
necessitated a book, and the book  
selected happened to be a volume of  
stories by Lloyd Osbourne, who, it  
will be remembered, is the step-  
son of the late R. L. Stevenson. In  
a story entitled "The Renegade" there  
is to be read something pertinent  
to the matter.

"The two months that followed  
were the most terrible in the history  
of Samoa," begins chapter IV. "A  
handful of exasperated whites—  
trading officials, missionaries, and  
Tannuafili—were determined to foist  
of the group, and backed by three  
men of war, so they declared Mataafa  
a rebel and plunged the country into  
a sanguinary and disastrous war.  
England and America, in the per-  
sons of their respective naval com-  
manders, vied with one another in  
their self-appointed task; and while  
the Germans stood aloof, protesting  
and aghast, our ships ravaged the  
Samoa coast, burning, bombarding  
and destroying with indiscriminate  
fury."

And what was it all about? Al-  
low Mr. Osbourne to explain:  
"This ignoble quarrel, in  
which blood flowed like water in our  
vain attempts to force the unwilling  
Samoans to accept a Protestant di-  
vinity student for their king. This  
little war, so remote, so ill under-  
stood at home, so brief, violent and  
urgent, swept over the islands like a  
hurricane. Abruptly begun by head-  
strong naval officers and officials on  
the spot, it was as abruptly ended  
by pre-emptory orders from London  
and Washington. . . . The whole  
trouble was largely over the reli-  
gious beliefs of the king and the  
pretender, one was a Catholic and  
the missionaries conspired against  
him, in the face of a tremendous ex-  
pression of native opinion. It is  
well to have heroes, but one wishes  
that their heroism had been displayed  
on a holier field."

The Shakespeare-Bacon quarrel will  
not end, it seems. Here is a new  
chapter in the list. Sir Edward  
Sullivan is a strong champion of the  
theory that Shakespeare wrote the  
works attributed to him. Sir Ed-  
ward writes in the Nineteenth Cen-  
tury: "The Defamers of Shakespea-  
re." He has a fling with the  
editors of the Cambridge Shakespea-  
re and then discusses the point  
that because Shakespeare showed  
knowledge of the law, it could not  
have been other than Bacon who  
wrote the plays. But, contends Sir  
Edward, legal similes and allusions  
are found to occur with frequency in  
the general dramatic literature of  
the time.

Sir Edward then continues:  
"The Baconian naturally takes hold  
more particularly of the prominent  
instances of Shakespeare's legal erudi-  
tion, the late Judge Webb, for ex-  
ample, telling us that 'The discus-  
sion of the Law Salique (Henry  
V, I ii) displays the learning of a  
lawyer, and the conclusion that the  
Salique law was not devised for the  
realm of France is identical with the  
conclusion which is indicated in the  
'Apothegms' of Bacon'—and the  
argument, like many others on the  
Baconian side, is both reasonable  
and convincing to persons who pos-  
sess only a superficial acquaintance  
with the plays. One has only, how-  
ever, to turn to Hollinshed's 'Chro-  
nicles' to see the whole of this dry  
and somewhat unpoetical passage  
given word for word as Shakespeare  
used it."

A friend sent one of the recent  
"best sellers" for consideration, say-  
ing that it is a charming book.  
Doubtless, but there is a host of  
such charming books, and charm in  
literature—apologies for the use of  
the word—palls when one wades  
through book after book and notes  
the tricks, the same old tricks, and  
waits for the same "happy" ending.  
There is nothing new under the sun,  
and blessed little new off the press.  
The new novels are like the old ones  
—there are the same puppets in new  
clothes, and they say the same things  
they mouthed before.

Mr. T. W. Crowninshield has noted  
the recurring phrases and has com-  
piled a serviceable list. Through the  
May Bookman he offers them to no-  
velists on liberal terms: Here is a  
selection:  
"But why do you tell me all  
this?" she murmured.  
He flicked his last louis on the red  
—and won.  
June, with its roses, has come  
again.  
And so, they two, hand in hand,  
passed together into the scented and  
mysterious night.  
"Brandy! Brandy! For God's sake  
fetch brandy!"  
The doctor looked down at the  
white face on the pillow. His eyes  
were grave; his lips were set.  
"Remember, Chalkley! I am at  
home to no one."  
In the brief moment his entire  
life passed in review before him.  
But when, at last, the lights of  
the village came into view  
—The hand of time had dealt lightly  
with that gentle face.  
"It is enough for me, dear, that  
you are what you are; that you are  
simply you," she faltered.  
He could be there in an hour. There  
might yet be time.  
She lifted the sleeping babe in her  
arms—a new mother-light dawning in  
her eyes.  
His child, he mused. His very own.  
On the mystery and beauty of it  
all.

She breathed more freely. One  
danger had at least been passed.  
He turned in dismay and beheld be-  
fore him a majestic figure robed in  
gold. He gazed into a pair of search-  
ing eyes—they were the eyes of Car-  
dinal Richelieu.  
The girl's pure lips were lifted to  
his in sweet surrender.  
"No! No! Not that! Anything,  
Harold, anything but that."  
And then, in the pale light of the  
garden, he drew her, unresisting, to  
his arms.  
What, she wondered, was the se-  
cret of the strange power that this  
man exerted over her? C. J. H.

**BOOK NOTES.**

"Catholic Life, or the Feasts,  
Fasts and Devotions of the Ecclesi-  
astical Year" is a book of in-  
struction and meditation. "The celebra-  
tion of feasts elevates our hearts  
above perishable things and attaches  
them to the everlasting goods of  
heaven . . . religious fasts are ap-  
pointed by the Church to help us to  
control the passions of our corrupt  
nature by reason and religion, and  
also to serve and satisfy God's jus-  
tice on account of our past sins. . . .  
the ceremonies accompanying exterior  
worship in the Church speak to the  
eyes of the faithful and excite devo-  
tion, while they instruct us on the  
nature or effects of what is taking  
place."

In this book the great feast-days  
and devotions of the Church are  
passed under review, suitable expla-  
nation is given of each with some  
comments and suggestions followed  
by an example from the life of a  
saint or great person remarkable for  
this or that virtue. The volume is ex-  
tremely interesting and may be useful  
in many ways—as a meditation or  
instruction book, for spiritual read-  
ing, and for the use of those about  
to enter the Church. There is a  
valuable appendix on the explana-  
tion of Catholic terms, not very com-  
plete (we notice Indulgences pass  
unmentioned) but serviceable, re-  
prints of recent decrees on Frequent  
Communion, and a sensible series of  
"Don'ts," viz., "Don't argue with a  
person who boasts that he has  
thrown religion with its practices  
aside. Ask him if that made him  
happy."

Some excellent pictures from well  
known artists illustrate this book,  
which is published by Rand T. Wash-  
bourne, price 2s 6d.

Dealing with this same subject of  
feasts, but from a scientific rather  
than devotional standpoint, comes  
the handsome volume published in the  
International Catholic Library  
(Heortology, Trans. from German of  
Heinrich Kellner, Kegan Paul, Lon-  
don, price 10s 6d). Heortology, as  
the name indicates, treats of the  
subject of feasts, traces their earliest  
origin, their later development and  
their meaning and varied influence  
on national life. To those outside  
the Catholic Church who fondly im-  
agine that we are afraid to examine  
critically any part of our religion  
and so forth, this book may serve in  
a way as an eye-opener. To Catho-  
lics themselves its importance cannot  
be exaggerated; to students who spe-  
cialize in the subject it will prove  
most valuable, and to the general  
reader a mine of interesting informa-  
tion.

Throughout the year as feast  
comes on feast we are apt to pay  
too much attention to externals,  
that is to say, to realize the devo-  
tional aspect but not to enter into  
the inner significance of the various  
festivals. And yet what could be  
more interesting? What more at-  
tractive than to learn how our fa-  
thers in the Faith in the dim past  
observed religious practices? How  
they kept Christmas and those other  
great feasts which mean so much to  
us? What saints they chose as their  
patrons? This book is incidentally  
a tribute to our faith; what Church  
could have elaborated so beautiful a  
cycle of feasts, commemorating its  
most holy mysteries and the lives of  
the holiest of its daughters and  
sons? By those who love their re-  
ligion (and who does not?) with its  
feasts and devotions, Heortology will  
be read with delight. The book is  
nicely bound, printed in legible type  
and on excellent paper (pp. 466.).

"The Veneration of St. Agnes"  
(R. T. Washbourne, price 2s) by  
Rev. T. Shearman, C.S.S.R., is pa-  
tently a labor of love. The writer  
has amassed a multitude of details  
relative to the veneration of the vir-  
gin martyr by saints and holy per-  
sons, popes and cardinals, religious  
orders and societies, and in various  
countries, liturgy, literature and art.  
The book has an interest of its own,  
it is the outcome of deep and labori-  
ous research and while not written  
in a vein likely to suit every reader,  
will be especially welcomed by those  
who particularize in hagiography.  
In a concluding paragraph the writer  
hopes that St. Agnes may be  
made the special patroness of Chris-  
tian maidens. "Need have they of  
many helpers at the present time,  
especially in large centres of popula-  
tion, where not only their purity,  
but their very faith is wantonly at-  
tacked."

Children are not alone in their love  
of fairy tales. We elders can enjoy  
them with nearly as much relish  
even if we must call them by the  
name of folk-lore. Call it fairy-tale  
or folk-lore, however, "The Kings  
and the Cats" from the pen of John  
Hannon, recently published in a  
handsome quarto volume by Burns  
and Oates (price 2s 6d.) is most en-  
joyable reading.

"These be the tales the old folk  
told."  
For the young children living still,  
Living children of my love  
Dream of fairies under the hill!"  
Redolent of the good Irish land, they  
were told to the present compiler by  
"Yellow Dan" (a fine old Irish  
character), and the quaint Celtic  
phrasesology is retained. We promise  
bounteous entertainment for the re-  
aders of these stories.

We are always ready to recom-  
mend a good prayer book—because  
such, be it said with all frankness,  
is a rarity. Some err on the side  
of over-ornateness, others are wordy  
and insufficient as regards contents.  
At last we've got the right thing on  
the market, and are indebted for it  
to the Carmelite Fathers, one of  
whose members of the English Pro-  
vince has undertaken the work of  
compilation. All the popular devo-  
tions—and that is a capacious "all!"  
—are included, together with Epistles  
and Gospels and prefaced are pages  
of information on points to which  
Catholic at some time or other al-  
ways wants to refer. We wish, too,  
to emphasize the "get-up" of the  
book—to the excellence of which the  
mere name of the printer is ample  
guarantee, namely Desclée & Co., of  
Belgium. The thinness and fine qual-  
ity of the paper employed have en-  
abled the 619 pages to be reduced  
to an unbulky book and of handy  
size; the print is in every way ex-  
cellent, and not at all trying to the  
eyes—an all too common fault in  
some of our prayer-books. We com-  
mend the "Carmelite Manual" to the  
notice of our readers, and cannot  
suggest a better object for a birth-  
day or First Communion gift. It  
is to be had from the publishers, 47  
Church street, Kensington, London,  
at the following prices: Cloth, red  
edges, round corners, 2s; sheepskin,  
dark red, imitation seal, flexible cov-  
ers, round corners, gilt title on  
side, gilt edges, 2s 6d; German  
sheepskin, flexible covers, round  
corners, gilt edges, 3s; real black  
morocco, gilt edges, gilt monogram  
on cover, flexible covers, round  
corners, 4s; first quality dark red  
morocco, red under gold edges, flexi-  
ble covers, round corners, gilt mo-  
nogram on covers, gilt border round  
inside covers, 5s.

**A. B. PURDIE.**  
Boogs mentioned in this depart-  
ment may be ordered through Mil-  
loy's Book Store, 241 St. Catherine  
street west.

**MEASURE IN ALL THINGS.**

One turns back with a sigh to  
the wholesome and unclouded sanity  
of pre-Reformation standards. Ex-  
cesses of imagination there were in-  
dubitably throughout the great Mid-  
dle Age; and excesses of conduct,  
too; but the source of life was sound.  
And the England of Catholic dis-  
cipline, of vigil and holiday, was  
the only merry England the world  
has ever known. There is a little  
passage in The World and the Child  
(an interlude printed by Wynkyn de  
Worde in 1522) quite wonderful in  
its balanced wisdom. The Child has  
long since grown to Manhood, with  
the scars of full many sins upon his  
soul, when upon a day conscience  
comes to remonstrate. And Manhood  
cries out in that old and heart-sick  
query:  
What, Conscience, should I leave all  
game and glee?

Conscience:  
Nay, Manhood, so mot I thee,  
All mirth in measure is good for  
thee:  
But, sir, measure is in all thing!  
That was the answer of the Catho-  
lic Church—a very great and very  
simple answer.—Katherine Briggs, in  
the Catholic World for May.

**YOU CAN SEE Gin Pills curing your Kidneys**

Gin Pills turn the urine BLUE. A few hours after starting to take Gin  
Pills for Kidney or Bladder Trouble, you will notice that the urine has  
changed color. You see for yourself that Gin Pills have reached the spot and  
have started to cure. It won't be many hours more until you FEEL that they  
are doing you good.  
50c. a box; 6 for  
\$2.50. At all dealers.  
If you can't  
get them in your  
neighborhood,  
order direct

**DEPT. T.W. NATIONAL  
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.  
LIMITED, TORONTO**  
Formerly made by The  
Bile Drug Co., Winnipeg

**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 pre-  
pared of unknown value, but has an estab-  
lished reputation.

**COULD NOT WORK.**  
"Miss Maria Wright, Munster, N.B., writes  
"I was sick and run down, would have been  
sicker, a bitter taste in my mouth, swelling  
before my eyes and pain in my back.  
I was not able to do any house work at all and  
could not sleep at night. Several doctors  
doctored me but I saw I was getting no help,  
and on the advice of a friend I got three  
bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they  
effected a complete cure."

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and on the advice of a friend I got three  
bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they  
effected a complete cure."

## Tax on Bachelors.

Clones Guardians Dispute Right to  
"Single Blessedness."

The bachelor is not highly regard-  
ed in Ireland, if the recent action of  
the Clones Board of Guardians can  
be accepted as a criterion of public  
sentiment. Mr. Edward Graham,  
one of the guardians, in proposing a  
motion, went on to say that bache-  
lors should be coerced to marry, or  
else a tax should be imposed upon  
them which could be utilized for  
some useful purpose, either in pro-  
viding pensions for old married cou-  
ples or premiums for young bache-  
lors who had the manfulness to get  
married (laughter). Bachelors had  
no right to live a single life of bliss-  
fulness when the country was teem-  
ing with bright, lonely, marriageable  
young girls (laughter). He moved:

"That we, the members of the  
Clones Board of Guardians, are of  
opinion the time has come when the  
Government should seriously take  
into consideration the question of  
imposing a tax on all bachelors, ac-  
cording to income, who have reached  
the age of 35 years, the money rais-  
ed in each county to be utilized in  
providing pensions for young cou-  
ples arriving at the age of 25 years.  
We are convinced if such measure  
were passed into law, it would go  
a long way towards solving the emi-  
gration problem, and thus improve  
the country, industrially and other-  
wise."

Mr. John P. Tierney seconded the  
motion, and said it was an essential  
one.

Mr. Graham—I am quite sure the  
resolution, may strike rather heavily  
at some people, but as this is a na-  
tional question of much vital im-  
portance, we cannot take the feel-  
ings of individuals into considera-  
tion.

The motion was passed unanimo-  
usly.

**INDEED THEY  
ARE WONDERFUL**

What Thos. McDonald says of  
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Had Lame Back, Kidney Disease  
and Heart Flutterings, and One  
Box Cured Him.

Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N.S.,  
May 10.—(Special).—"I suffered  
from Lame Back, Kidney Disease and  
Heart Flutterings, caused by cold  
and a strain, for three years. I was  
looking-over some papers and saw  
Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised and  
I bought one box which completely  
cured me. Dodd's Kidney Pills are  
wonderful."

That is the simple, straightforward  
statement of Mr. Thomas McDonald,  
a well-known resident of this place.  
It shows how quickly Dodd's Kidney  
Pills cure Kidney Disease when taken  
in its earliest stages. Lame Back is  
one of the first symptoms of sick  
Kidneys. Heart Fluttering is an-  
other symptom. It is caused by  
blood, from which the sick Kidneys  
have failed to strain the impurities,  
increasing the work of the heart.  
Dodd's Kidney Pills make the sick  
Kidneys well, the lame back disap-  
pears, the blood is purified, the  
heart is relieved and the flutterings  
stop.

If the case is of long standing, it  
may take longer to cure it, but  
Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to  
do it.

Had Five Hundred.

A great German-Canadian Catholic  
convention will be held at Winnipeg  
on July 14-15 next







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wearing our per-  
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AL FEATURES

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and simple. Perfect and  
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importance."

ESS is printed and  
1816 Lagaciere  
Montreal, Can., by  
agann.

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

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

## HELLENIC CAPITAL IS BEAUTY SPOT.

### PRESENT ATHENS ATTRACTIVE.

Catholics Are a Force in Greek City, Maintaining Many Institutions.

(From our Correspondent.)  
Athens, Greece—Two forces made the old Hellenic capital one of the beauty spots of Europe. First, heaven endowed it with rare natural charms, then the Greeks adorned it with all the splendor which a beautiful city could devise, until the proud city of Athens became the most coveted prize of the ancient world. If the present Athens is less glorious it still retains its natural attractions—a clean little city nestling down and around the classic hills upon which stand magnificent ruins of magnificent structures. It seems as if built yesterday, so free from smoke and grime are its handsome residences and fine public buildings of a cream-colored hard clay, the same as the ancient used. The streets are broad, and, excepting in the old quarter, run at right angles.

### HAS CATHOLIC PRESIDENT.

In University avenue, next door to the Catholic Cathedral of St. Dymosios, is a fine group of public buildings, successors to the ancient "Mother of Arts and Science"—Academy of Science, University and Library. In front of the university is a life-size statue of Gladstone, one of Greece's champions for freedom. Five hundred students attend the university, which has a faculty of one hundred and six professors, and the president, Mr. Stephanus, is a Roman Catholic.

St. Dymosios Cathedral is the sole Catholic Church in Athens, though there is another under consideration. The Cathedral, Romanesque, is one of the show sights of modern Athens. Leading up to an unusually broad facade is a flight of twenty-two marble steps, and the vestibule, adorned with a row of fluted marble pillars, is the size of a small church. Colored marble pillars support the nave which as yet is undecorated. In the dome above the high altar is a fresco depicting the ascent into heaven of the Church's patron saint, Dymosios was St. Paul's first convert. The courtly Athenians were in the crowd that pleasant spring afternoon where the apostle made his fiery address to "Ye men of Athens, who have built an altar to an unknown God." St. Paul consecrated Dymosios first bishop of Athens.

### CATHOLICS IN ATHENS.

Athens has seven thousand Roman Catholics and is the residence of an archbishop. In the same block with the Cathedral and episcopal residence is a boys' school and college of four hundred and fifty students. It is conducted by the Brothers of Mary, who prepare a class for the university; recently a commercial course has been added to the curriculum. The school was founded by Leo XIII., and is named after him. At Parnassus a boys' school, with a registration of four hundred pupils, is in charge of the Oblate Fathers of France. The commercial department of this school is extensive.

A redeeming feature of the religious question in Greece is that the Greek priest is not fanatic as his brother of Palestine. A certain amount of good will prevails, and Queen Olga, who is a Russian Greek and very charitable, when she finds a Latin Catholic ill in the public hospitals she regularly visits, she gives the patient a rosary and medal of the Immaculate Conception. Nor does she neglect the essential point, for she invariably enquires if the sick person has received the sacraments, and if not to send for Father Brindisi.

### IS NOW ARCHBISHOP.

Father Leonardo Brindisi is canon of the Cathedral and parish priest of Athens. He was born here and educated at the Propaganda, Rome. "I am a Greek, but a descendant of a Venetian who fought under Morosini," said the reverend gentleman as we chatted in his pleasant library in the see house. Noticing my admiration of an admirable copy of the lovely St. Barbara of Venice, Father Brindisi told how the picture once hung in the private chapel of the Catholic King Otho, and that when the inscription of 1862 brought a change Otho bequeathed the furnishings of the royal chapel to the Cathedral of St. Dymosios. Father Brindisi received me with the courtesy of a Venetian and the kindness of a Catholic priest. He deeply loves his beautiful little country, and, while realizing that his flock is in the minority in Greece, is hopeful of the future. The Catholic Church is

## FURTHER KIND AND WILLING WORDS.

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A redeeming feature of the religious question in Greece is that the Greek priest is not fanatic as his brother of Palestine. A certain amount of good will prevails, and Queen Olga, who is a Russian Greek and very charitable, when she finds a Latin Catholic ill in the public hospitals she regularly visits, she gives the patient a rosary and medal of the Immaculate Conception. Nor does she neglect the essential point, for she invariably enquires if the sick person has received the sacraments, and if not to send for Father Brindisi.

### IS NOW ARCHBISHOP.

Father Leonardo Brindisi is canon of the Cathedral and parish priest of Athens. He was born here and educated at the Propaganda, Rome. "I am a Greek, but a descendant of a Venetian who fought under Morosini," said the reverend gentleman as we chatted in his pleasant library in the see house. Noticing my admiration of an admirable copy of the lovely St. Barbara of Venice, Father Brindisi told how the picture once hung in the private chapel of the Catholic King Otho, and that when the inscription of 1862 brought a change Otho bequeathed the furnishings of the royal chapel to the Cathedral of St. Dymosios. Father Brindisi received me with the courtesy of a Venetian and the kindness of a Catholic priest. He deeply loves his beautiful little country, and, while realizing that his flock is in the minority in Greece, is hopeful of the future. The Catholic Church is

## From the Irish Mail.

The Press Association says—Mr. William O'Brien has undergone a serious operation in a private nursing home in Venice, and is making satisfactory progress.

Mrs. Mary Davitt, wife of the late Michael Davitt, in asking for assistance from friends in the preparation of materials for a life of her husband, announces that Mr. J. G. Swift-MacNeill, M.P., has undertaken to write the life.

From Rathlin Island, off County Antrim coast, comes news of the tragic death of a young man named Charles Currie. It seems that deceased, who was a farmer's son, went to a cliff's edge, 150 feet high, to see if a load of seaweed had been washed in. While peering over, part of the cliff loosened by the rain gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, where the body was found on Saturday a shapeless mass.

The "London Gazette" prints the following announcement: Irish Land Act, 1903, (3 Edward VII., c. 37). The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that, pursuant to Section 28 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, they have directed the creation of £4,000,000 guaranteed two and three-quarter per cent. stock, which stock has been issued to the National Debt Commissioners.

Exciting scenes were witnessed near New Ross recently, when the River Barrow overflowed its banks, and, bursting over the walls, inundated the town of Rosbegreen, and all the low-lying lands. The water flowed into several of the houses, and boats and cars had to be requisitioned to take the people crossing from New Ross over the bridge. The occupants of houses in some cases had to remove their furniture. The flood also swept over portion of the railway track.

The exodus of Irish emigrants for Canada and the United States has fairly set in for the present year, and at Derry, Belfast, and Queenstown, which are the chief ports of embarkation, steamship agents are unusually busy. Fully twenty-five hundred emigrants left during the week just ended, the Cunard liner Ivernia taking 731 for Boston. Advance bookings for weeks to come constitute a record, and the year's returns will far exceed those of the previous twelve months.

A cable from Rome says the Pope received in private audience the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, with whom His Holiness conversed most cordially. The Pope made inquiries with regard to Archbishop Walsh, and the condition of the Archdiocese of Dublin, and he also asked for information as to the state of Ireland generally. His Holiness expressed satisfaction at the zeal and loyalty displayed by the Irish clergy.

At a recent meeting of the Queens-town Urban Council, Mr. C. O'Callaghan, J.P., said that when he attended with others at the House of Commons some time ago, the Postmaster-General gave them his word of honor that the contract between the Cunard Company and the Post Office would be carried out, and that the Cunard and White Star steamers should continue to call at Queens-town for the mails. The Postmaster-General in holding fast to the policy proved that he considered the interests of the public to be above all others, and he deserved their thanks for his straightforward and prudent action.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, has made the following clerical appointments in the diocese of Cork: Rev. J. O'Callaghan P.P., Goleen, to be P.P., C.C., Ringaskiddy, Monkstown, to be P.P., Goleen; Rev. T. Murphy, C.C., Inchigeola, to be C.C., Ringaskiddy, Monkstown; Rev. E. Fitzgerald, chaplain North Presentation Convent, to be C.C., Inchigeola; Rev. C. O'Connor, Cathedral, besides present position to be also a chaplain to the Fever Hospital; Rev. Richard Barrett, assistant curate, Kilmichael, to be chaplain, North Presentation Convent.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Toghil, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, dedicated a new church at Whitehead, near Belfast, under the title of Our Lady of Lourdes. This is the first church in Ireland to be named in honor of the Apparition of the Grotto. The new church is situated on a hill overlooking the town. A wide expanse of sea is in front, and from the main entrance can be seen the coast of Scotland. Mass was formerly celebrated in the school adjoining, and the opening of the church marks the progress of Catholicity in the district, which is in charge of the Rev. F. C. Henry.

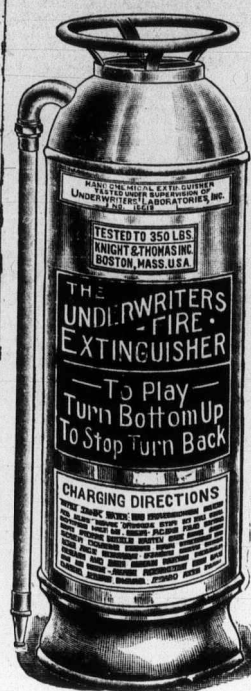
A sad drowning accident occurred in the Grand Canal, at a place called Derrie's Bridge, near Fербене. Constables Cooley and Pender, were returning cycling from protection duty at Col. Dopping's peat works, Turraun, about 10.30, when Pender's bicycle skidded, precipitating him into the canal, which was deep and muddy at that point. The path along the canal bank was slippery in consequence of a heavy shower, which had fallen a short time previous to the constables leaving the peat works for home. Pender, who was accustomed to riding a fixed wheel, was using a free wheel on this occasion, and it is thought he lost control of it and that it skidded with the fatal result described.

The people of Knocklong and Glenbrohane met to consider the most suitable means of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of their respected pastor, the Rev. Wm. O'Connor. Since he took charge of these parishes, now some 21 years ago, his life has been one continuous effort to promote the spiritual well-being of his people. His readiness at all times to minister to the sick members of his flock has elicited the highest commendations. Born at Boher, O'Connor was educated at Thurles and Maynooth, and was ordained priest on 19th June, 1859. He served as curate in Ballina and Galbally, and in due time was appointed P. P. of Drangan, from which he was promoted to Knocklong in the year 1888. To meet the wishes of his parishioners and his many friends, his jubilee will be celebrated on the 20th June next. To commemorate the event a beautiful marble altar will be erected in Knocklong church.

At the National Convention of Teachers held at Galway a resolution was adopted asking that the second compulsory language for matriculation in the National University should be Irish. Miss Mary Hayden, M.A., in supporting the resolution, said it was quite certain that the voice of the country was with Irish in the National University. She as a member of the Senate, advised them not to believe all the rumors they might hear about the new university. They should not imagine that the Senate was going to do all sorts of awful things. Proceeding, Miss Hayden drew attention to the fact that it was expected that the new University would open next November. The matriculation of the Royal University would have to be taken as an entrance examination, because the new University could not have its own matriculation until its Professors and curriculum were appointed. They could not have any matriculation in the new University till 1910. The students would, therefore, have a clear year to prepare for it, and a year was certainly enough.

Thus it has come to pass that a slum cannot be cleared away, a countryside cannot be planted with people, without buying out some Peer or other, says the Dublin Freeman. And really the Peers all along have been able to fix the sums at which they will be bought out and their vested interests cleared in the interests of social improvement and reform. Surely that ought to be sufficient share for them to take in the financial legislation of the country—to be able to fix their own compensation whenever they had to be in any sense disturbed in the possession of any of their ill-gotten gains. But you see men like Lord Ridley are never satisfied, and when they see the leaders of the people not sticking too well up to their guns they think they will make other aggressions on the Constitution, or they think that by swagger and bluster and by threatening of what they might do they will stay off the great day of reckoning which is certain to come sooner or later. Now the claim is that they should be able to debate the financial arrangements of the Government of the day, discuss and revise the Budget, and so forth. Well, as we have often said before, the average British man is sufficiently dull and lethargic to make it possible for the Peers to try any game, however daring. But all true democrats are perfectly easy in mind at the prospect, for the most audacious the Peers the better. It perhaps requires the making of such a claim as this to stir up Imperial Liberals and men of the type to the requisite degree of serious, sober earnestness about the question of the revisory power of the House of Lords.

Replying to a letter containing the information that there will be a demonstration at Swinford on May 9, Mr. John Dillon wrote to the promoter: "Whatever may be said by way of criticism of the other parts of the Government's Land Bill, that part of the Bill dealing with the Congested Districts in the West will, if passed into law, be of incalculable value to the districts affected. That being so, that portion of the Bill, as might naturally have been expected, has been marked out for special denunciation by the landlords and their allies. It has been described as 'an act of wholesale confiscation,' as 'Home Rule for nine of the poorest and most backward counties in Ireland,' and in the official report of the Landlords' Convention it is said: 'As to the relief of poverty in congested areas, we must point out that this problem has been largely met by the Old Age Pensions Act.' The Old Age Pensions Act is a most beneficent measure. It has been passed by the present Government with the active co-operation of the Irish Party, and against the bitter and malignant opposition of the landlords and their friends; and to make use of this special benefits which the Act has conferred on the poorer districts in the West of Ireland as an argument against doing anything further to relieve congestion, and to give the people of Connaught a chance to become self-supporting, independent and prosperous, is a piece of cynical meanness worthy of the worst traditions of Irish landlordism. The truth is that the proposal to grant £160,000 a year extra to the Congested Districts Board, and to give to the people of these 'poor and backward counties,' some voice in the management of the Board."



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## ENGLISH BISHOPS ADDRESS FRENCH.

### AT A MEETING HELD IN ROME.

Congratulations Extended to French Hierarchy in an Eloquent Letter of the English Bishops.

The following address in a Latin version was presented in Rome on behalf of the English Bishops to the French Bishops on the occasion of the beatification of Joan of Arc. The address was read at a reception which was given to the French clergy in the House of the Ecclus Chretiens, and at which the Bishops of Middlesbrough and Mercey were present.

To their Venerable Brethren, the Bishops of France, the Bishops of England send greeting.  
The brotherly affection which urged us to write to you in the day of your distress, impels us now to send you a message of congratulation, that we may share none the less in your joy than we have shared with you in your sorrow. One more bright ornament has been added to your Church and country, and that which all true and generous hearts had

## TOO MANY WOMEN SUFFER IN SILENCE

When the Blood is Weak or Out of Order Disease is Inevitable.

Many women go through life suffering in silence—weak, ailing and unhappy. The languor and bloodlessness of girls and young women, with headaches, dizziness and fainting spells; the nervous ailments, back pains and failure of strength of wives and mothers; the trials that come to all women at the turn of life, are caused usually by impoverished watery blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have helped more women to the joy of good health and robust strength than any other medicine in the world. These Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which reaches every part of the body, feeds the starved nerves, strengthens every organ, and makes weak girls and women bright and well. Mrs. A. Eagles, Dundas, Ont., says:—"I am writing this letter out of gratitude to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me. From the time I was a girl I suffered from weakness and fainting spells—was always doctored but it did not help me. As I grew older I seemed to grow worse. My blood seemed literally turned to water. Sometimes I would faint as often as twice in a day. I suffered from indigestion. I could not walk upstairs without stopping to rest on the way, and my heart would palpitate so violently as to produce a smothering sensation. I grew so weak that people thought I was in a dreadful condition when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention and I began taking them. The first sign of benefit I noticed was an improvement in my appetite. Then I began to grow stronger; the color began to return to my face; the fainting spells disappeared and gradually I was brought to a condition of more perfect health than I had ever enjoyed before. This is what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and that they have been of lasting benefit is proved by the fact that it is several years since they restored my health, and I have remained strong and well ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a cure for all troubles due to impure or watery blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches and backaches, indigestion, St. Vitus dance, paralysis, etc. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

long wished to see has come to pass. After mature deliberation, the See Apostolic has delivered judgment on Joan, the Maid of Orleans, and that, not merely by vindicating her memory, as it did of old, but by de-creeing her the honors which are paid to the Blessed in Heaven. It is recognized at length by this supreme verdict, a verdict which must command the serious attention of all, how great was the pure Maiden's trust in God, how strong her love of Fatherland, how deservedly she is held up to the admiration of every age for her tenacity of purpose, more than man's, and a courageous endurance far in advance of her years. Time, which is wont to blot out the remembrance of kindly deeds, has enthroned her in the hearts of distant generations. Truth, albeit tardy, avenges the assaults of calumny; and yet, so ample is the vengeance taken, we need not grudge truth's delay. For she that once was forsaken, by well-nigh all, is now encompassed with the affection of the whole Catholic world, her unending heavenly triumph wipes out the dishonor once done her, a crown more sacred than any, which earth can bestow makes atonement for the iniquity of her death. Old enemies are forgotten; we see her acclaimed by the descendants of those who fought against her as their foe; amongst our own countrymen hardly any are there nowadays to be found who, far from grudging the holy Maid her honors, do not even wish to see those honors increased. As for us, who, more than any, had the fulfillment of this great act of justice at heart, whilst we rejoice with you at beholding the Church of France adorned with this fair new floweret, we claim at the same time the powerful intercession of her who now becomes our Patroness and our guide. May she once again come to France's aid, to yours and your flocks! May she establish peace between your nation and ours! Through her may Christ, the one true King, come to be crowned in the hearts of men, that united in the profession of the one Faith, in the one Fold, and under one Shepherd, we may all together praise that wisdom which controls the course of all things here below, avenging its followers in the end; which "forsook not the Just when she was sold, but delivered her from sinners, and went down with her into the pit, and in bands left her not, until it brought her the sceptre of a kingdom, and power against those that oppressed her, and showed them to be liars that had accused her." Farewell.

Given at Westminster, this 8th day of April, 1909.  
Signed on behalf of the Bishops of England and Wales,  
FRANCIS,  
Archbishop of Westminster.

## An Unusual Scene.

Priest Delivered Baccalaureate Sermon to Dalhousie College Students

On Sunday evening last St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, exhibited a scene somewhat unusual, at least in Eastern Canada, when the Baccalaureate sermon to graduates of Dalhousie College was preached by Very Rev. A. Thompson, D.D., V.G., ex-President of St. Francis Xavier's College, and now Rector of St. Ann's Church in the town of Glace Bay. The students and professors of Dalhousie College and those of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, and a large congregation besides, were in attendance. The spacious Cathedral, in fact, was overcrowded. The service included Vespers and sermon, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. So far as we are aware, this is the first occasion in Eastern Canada when the Baccalaureate sermon in connection with the closing exercises of a non-Catholic College was preached by a Catholic divine in a Catholic Cathedral. Dr. Thompson preached the sermon at the invitation of the Dalhousie graduating class. As might have been expected, the learned Doctor's discourse on the subject of "Light"—was an able and appropriate one, reflecting credit upon himself and the college, and we feel assured it will be productive of much good.—Antigonish Casket.







## HEALTH TALKS.

### Alcohol and Warm Weather.

(Gulick on Hygiene.)  
Probably somebody will say, "Well, then, if alcohol doesn't keep people warm in cold countries, it must be just what they need when they are too hot and want to cool off in warm countries."  
But it seems that alcohol puts the heat machinery out of order even faster in India and Africa, where it is warm, than it does in Greenland, where it is cold.  
Dr. Parkes was a famous English doctor. He was also a teacher in an army medical school, and he wanted the soldiers to be so healthy and so vigorous that they would always win in whatever battle they were fighting. He knew that so far as health is concerned, it makes just as much difference what a soldier eats and what he drinks as what anybody else eats and drinks, and he knew that when soldiers are marching in terrible heat, and when the days are so warm that brave men lose their courage and their strength, they ought to have anything in the world that will help them. He therefore tried to find out what things did the soldiers most harm, and what things helped them the most. He studied the English soldiers in India and he saw that many of them took alcoholic drinks. Then he took pains to notice which soldiers were the healthiest, and which made the better fighters—those who drank or those who did not drink.  
He heard that in a certain regiment there were four hundred men who did not take alcohol, and at once he began to keep a record of those men and of the other men in the same regiment. He discovered that the men who did not drink could march farther without getting tired, fight harder without running away, and live longer without getting ill. After that he always said that warm countries "are precisely the climates where alcohol is most harmful." Since then many other men all over the world have said the same thing.  
Sir Charles Napier gave an address to a company of soldiers in India, and he said: "Let me give you a bit of advice. Don't drink. You are come to a country where, if you drink, you are sure to get on well; but if you don't drink you're done for. I know two regiments in this country: one drank, the other didn't drink. The one that didn't drink is one of the finest regiments and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed."  
When soldiers are ill in India they have to go to the soldiers' hospital, and it is easy to find out there which kind of men get sick the most easily—those who drink or those who do not drink.  
By studying the figures, Dr. Carpenter learned that if a man drinks he is three times more likely to get ill and have to go to the hospital than if he does not drink, and that after he is in the hospital the man who drinks is far more likely to die than the man who never drinks.  
Every year the officers of the armies in different countries of the world are finding out that the longer their soldiers go without alcoholic drinks the better they can march and fight.  
In 1898 Lord Kitchener took his soldiers on the longest march that anybody has ever written about. They were in the Sudan, Africa, and they marched across the desert sands where the sun is blazing hot. More than that, when they reached the end of the march they fought a terrible battle and they conquered. This was what people call a total abstinence army, which means that none of the soldiers took any alcoholic drinks whatever.  
Mr. Stanley was a great traveller in Africa, and he says that in such warm countries no one should dare to touch a drop of alcohol in the daytime. Most people who go off hunting in Africa and India believe the same thing. They say that if a man is in the habit of drinking he is not so strong for the hunting trip and not so likely to hit the lions and the tigers when he sees them.  
Thus we learn that alcohol is a man's enemy in cold countries and in hot countries, in winter and in summer, when he is well and when he is ill.

### Salt and Drunkenness.

That indigestion is one of the chief causes of drunkenness and that salt in excess is a potent cause of indigestion are the theses upheld by Dr. H. O. Beeson, of Calcutta, Col., in the Journal of Inebriety (Boston, Spring). He wastes little time on the first, regarding it as amply demonstrated by observation. "From a medical standpoint," he says, "a careful study of inebriety must necessarily be a study of indigestion," and "when the digestive apparatus is performing its functions normally there is no distress and consequently no call for drugs." The greater part of the article is devoted to clearing up the relations of a too salty diet to this unnatural craving for alcohol. He writes:  
"The purpose of this paper is to call attention to a very common and an entirely avoidable cause of indigestion, viz., the use of common salt in excess. The standard claim that salt is an aid to digestion is not true. This statement needs to be qualified as to quantity only. I am prompted to make the following

more explicit statement without fear of successful contradiction: All supplementary salt with food is superfluous and distinctly harmful to digestion.

### AN ACQUIRED TASTE.

Salt with food in the proportion of 4 parts or less to the 1000 is beneficial to digestion, but beyond 6 parts to the 1000 it is positively harmful. Our daily average consumption is approximately 22.5 parts to 1000.

"Sea-water contains about 27 parts to 1000. The taste for salt with food is acquired in every instance. It does not exist in animals or birds. Animals and primitive man alike take salt only in the intervals of digestion. Unsalted food is as palatable as salted food, except when the taste is perverted by the long-continued use of salt with food.

"A nine months' continuous diet of unsalted food enables me to make this statement with positiveness. "Sodium chloride exists in all living bodies. In mammals both sea and land, it is contained in the approximate proportion of 6.5 parts to 1000; in marine vertebrates, 16 to 22 parts to 1000; in birds and fresh-water fish about the same as in mammals, while in vegetable matter 1 to 2 parts to 1000.

"These proportions vary within very narrow limits, physiologically. In vital bodies salt is always in solution in the fluids of the tissues. It has not been demonstrated that it ever enters the cell. . . . "It being well understood that the density of the blood serum can not vary to exceed 0.50 per cent. from the normal, it should be easy to see that hyperchloridation renders the blood pathological, inhibiting both assimilation and dissimilation by the damage to the red cells.

"When food contains a proportion of salt greater than the normal salt solution, it: (a) retards absorption; (b) diminishes secretion; (c) causes transudation into the canal.

### IDEAL IN DIGESTION.

"Hence the ideal conditions to result in indigestion exist. In good digestion, secretion and absorption must be equal. Digestion is retarded by diminished secretion, by diminished absorption, and by the presence of fluid that is not digestive."

"According to Dr. Beeson, our daily ration contains 307 grains of salt, of which only 15 are assimilated. Experiments made recently at Colorado University, it was found that 2 parts of salt in 1,000 lessens the time of digestion by one to three hours, while if the proportion per 1,000 were increased to 6 the time was increased again by two to three hours. The writer concludes:

"Enough has been said to show quite conclusively that salt is a certain disturber of digestion when used with food in a proportion greater than that of the blood, 6.5 parts to 1000. Also it is clear that hyperchloridation means the storage in the system of an injurious amount of water. That extra salt demands extra water is plain. And it is easily seen that a thirst and distress is prone to resort to drugs in addition to water for relief.

"The dry fauces produced by a salty meal is the index to the dry condition of all of the mucous surfaces. When elimination takes place a reactor occurs, and the mucous glands become active again. This process repeated day after day can have but one result, exhaustion and secondary infections. This is the picture of the production of catarrhal inflammations wherever located.

"And who can wonder that a child bred on an excessive salt diet becomes an invalid, an incorrigible, or a criminal, or a lunatic?"

## You Can Test the Kidneys

Then let Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove their power to cure.

Let urine stand for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that time there are deposits of a brick dust variety, or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy, you may be sure the kidneys are deranged.

Another very marked symptom of kidney disease is pain in the small of the back.

The letter quoted below tells how these symptoms were overcome and kidney disease cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Because of their direct and combined action on both liver and bowels these pills cure the most complicated cases.

Capt. W. Smith, a veteran of the Crimean war, living at Revelstoke, B.C., writes: "I can testify that for years I was a sufferer from chronic kidney disease, which was the verdict after the doctor examined me and analyzed my urine. As his medicine did me no good I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was benefited so much that I kept on taking them until I can say that I am perfectly cured, which the doctor certifies."

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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

## FREE WEXFORD HAS NO BIGOTS

HON. T. W. RUSSELL'S WORDS.

Real Freedom and Liberty in a Country in Which Catholics Preponderate.

Speaking recently at a meeting of the North Belfast Liberal Association, the Right Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P., in Belfast, Ireland, referring to the false and exaggerated reports of the state of Ireland spread broadcast through Great Britain by the Tory press, said:

"The County of Wexford, in which I spent three days recently, has a population of 104,000. Nine thousand are Protestants; the rest are Catholics. It is a county where the national spirit is extremely strong, where memories of Vinegar Hill and Seilabogue and the Rebellion of '98 still linger. This is a typical county to prove the truth or untruth of the several charges leveled against Ireland."

"To begin with, three-fourths of the land of Wexford has passed from owner to occupier. Please note this fact. It accounts for much. The men, therefore, who till the soil own it, and they till it to a very large extent. It is not a grass. Again, Wexford is a county where the temperance movement has long had a very strong hold, where the consumption of drink is less than in other parts of the country which had a Sunday closing law for itself long before the Sunday closing act was passed, and where drunkenness does not bulk to an abnormal extent."

"There is absolutely no intolerance or religious bigotry among the people. There are four Protestant country and borough councillors. Some of the traders who do the largest businesses in the county are Protestants. There is no boycotting, no cattle-driving, no disorder of any kind. I was the guest at a farmers' banquet in the barony of Forth the other night. The parish priest was in the chair; the Protestant rector sat by his side. When grounds belonging to a Catholic could not be had for the agricultural show this year the rector gave the grounds of the rectory and his house for the purpose. And all through that county, predominantly Catholic, strongly Nationalist, this is the state of feeling which prevails. Would any one gather this from the diatribes or from the lurid pictures drawn by correspondents of the Harnsworth press?"

## The Malaprops at Mass.

Curious Chronicles of Catholic Services by Pressman.

"Manager Harnett gave high mass" one of our evening papers gravely stated a few days ago, in chronicling a Catholic Church function in Los Angeles. Was it the baseball reporter who "covered" that "story"? But Monsignor Harnett has had distinguished company, for Archbishops and Cardinals, and even the Pope, have been made to perform some astonishing feats by the daily paper reporter.

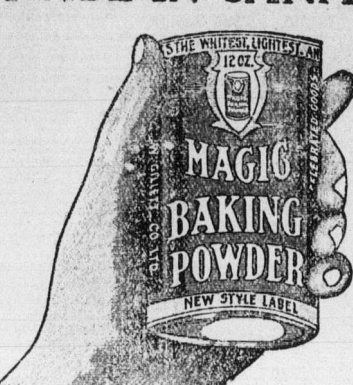
The Malaprops at Mass are a perennial and inexhaustible source of delight to the Catholic readers. Who can forget that historic report which appeared in an English daily, describing the new Westminster Cathedral and declaring in all solemnity that "several thrusters were suspended from the ceiling"? What murderous intent hung the innocent and unoffending thrusters—the censer-bearers—to the high rafters of Westminster? And then there was that brave priest who, during the "performance" of mass, "threw a blazing sacrilege out of the window." And more daring still, the Bishop who "wore the Dies Irae on his head!" For this delight, thank the reporter. But it is not always the reporter; for only a few months ago a Methodist preacher in a town in the Sacramento diocese announced that he would "Give the Apostolic benediction." He did not explain where he got it; no more than did the local editor who announced that "Padre Catala is a candidate for beatification!"

The Malaprops make their bow in the Catholic papers, ever—in a sort of hindside-foremost style—by sometimes, in a dreamy moment, reporting the doings of Protestant churches—usually High Church Episcopal—with the most misleading Saints' names—as Catholic affairs. But nothing can touch the Mr. Malaprop of the daily press at high mass for exquisitely ludicrous reports. It was a Syracuse paper, we think, which described the entrance of Bishops and clergy to the sanctuary in these startling words: "They were long flowing stoles and birettas, with cassocks on their heads, which they removed as they advanced to the altar." Conjure the picture! For solemnity and seriousness, however, we award the palm to that Scotch Highland reporter who, describing a high Mass celebrated at the Fort Augustus Benedictine monastery by the late prior, the Very Rev. Jerome Vaughan, penned this inimitable sentence: "At this point of the proceedings the very rev. gentleman turned round and observed in stentorian tones, 'Dominus vobiscum!'"—San Francisco Monitor.

## German Canadian Convention.

The Converts' League of New York meets from time to time at the Catholic Club. At its last meeting five hundred persons were present.

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316 Lagachetiere Street W., Montreal.

## Afflicted for years with a Diseased Liver.

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

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

He has also used them for his patients when nursing them, and it is a well-known fact 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 got instant relief. Since then I have nursed different patients afflicted with small-pox, and in each case I have used your valuable pills."  
"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.

These gatherings in which the converts meet each other must be fruitful in mutual encouragement. Furthermore, the converts, seeing their ranks increasing, are prompted to a missionary effort among those who, perhaps, would not otherwise be reached.

## UNUSUAL HONORS FOR ENGINEER.

Unusual honors were paid recently to the memory of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer, and a good Catholic, who, under the authority of George Washington, laid out the city of Washington. His body which was disinterred from its resting place on Digges farm, in Maryland, near Washington, where he was buried in 1825, was taken to the Capitol under military escort. In the rotunda, where the body lay in state, ceremonies were held, at which Vice-President Sherman and Ambassador Jusserand of France paid tribute to the noted Frenchman. Later the body was taken to the Arlington National Cemetery under a military and civil escort, and reinterred. Besides the regular troops in the procession were various patriotic organizations as well as civic associations of Washington. The Rev. William T. Russell, rector of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, which Major L'Enfant attended, officiated at the services at the cemetery.

## SOCIAL ACTION IN SPAIN.

The scheme of social action in Madrid has met with a decided success. According to "El Universo," the population of the Spanish capital have most willingly responded to the appeal addressed to them by the Bishop and joined heartily in the formation of a general parochial organization for the promotion of social work. Priests and laymen energetically co-operate in the establishment of branches, and the lectures which are delivered from time to time draw large audiences. It is the Bishop's intention to extend the sphere of the new organization, and various projects for increasing its activity are under consideration. The system of social studies favoured by the German Centre Party will

## 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

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## WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR

it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.

The most skillful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using

# PURITY FLOUR

can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.

If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

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See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy

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it is hoped, be adopted later on, and already a step has been taken in that direction by the opening of a fund for erecting at the Academia Universitaria a Chair of Social Questions.

A Pleasant Purgative. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

## MINISTERIAL PUNCTUATION.

A pleasant in a recent Register reminds me of something which happened in the days of my youth. Marcus Morton, Democrat, having been chosen governor of Massachusetts, a Whig minister, in closing his pulpit reading of the governor's Thanksgiving proclamation, punctuated its signatures as follows: "Marcus Morton, Governor? John A. Bowles, Secretary? God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"—G. L. C. in Christian Register.



But space does n