board of five commis-be created, of which Il be chairman, to adaffairs, and also to questions relating to instration.

1, 1909.

RANGER, ST.

AIN & GUERIN,

Attorneys.

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The True AND CAMO LE CULTURES S



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Votes for Women.

Inauguration of a Movement to Secure

Needs of the Day.

"Votes for Women" is the slogan that has disrupted England and Sootland and divided the two coun-tries into bitterly opposing factions of suffragists, suffragettes and

tries into bitterly opposing factions of suffragists, suffragettes and "antis."

The echo of the disturbance has been faintly heard here, and last Saturday, under the auspices of the Saturday, under the auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women, the matter was discussed at Strathcoma Hall without, however, getting much "forrader." The same old pleas, pro and con, were brought forth and given an airing, though nothing conclusive was said on either side. However, many of the women who attended the meeting should now have some idea of what their sisters on the other side of the Atlantic have been asking for, and have been denied. An understanding of conditions, especially of those more unfortunate than one's own, usually leads to reform of some sort, and the chances are that from now on the question of whether women should or should not have the franchise will be discussed in many unlikely places, although at many teas and bridge parties it will still remain a poor second to the new-est style or the latest scandal.

Women, it has been claimed, have not received the education that will fit them for taking a part in the making of the laws of their country. The fact that they have made up their minds to study existing political conditions and to form an opinion for themselves at least shows that they are willing to take a good deal more trouble to fit themselves for the task of government than do the majority of the men who neglect to cast their vote on election day.

At last Saturday's meeting the

At last Saturday's meeting the usual old-fashioned reasons were advanced that man was the strong-er and so should rule; that women were swayed only by emotion; that the weaker sex should stay at home and preside there, that the states where the franchise had been grantwhere the franchise had been grant-ed to women were no better off than before they got it, and so on and so on, while the other side placed cold, dispassionate facts against dispassionate facts against ent and moss grown tradi-

THE CANADIAN MOVEMENT.

In Camada it is admitted that the matter at this stage of proceedings is not a pressing one, but as the country develops and women take an even more promirent part in the commercial and business affairs of life, they will slowly realize that the privilege of casting a ballot will place them on a business equality with men, and will go far towards giving them fair wages, and an place them on a business equality with men, and will go far towards giving them fair wages, and an equally fair opportunity to win out against male competition. It is because this fact was realized by the women of these countries that Australia, New Zealand and Denmark, as well as some of the United States have women voters. And in spite of the prejudices of those who believe to the contrary, the result of women's influence has not been detrimental to the affairs of state. In New Zealand and Australia it is generally conceded that their influence has been good. In Denver very recently the mothers of that city took upon themselves to see that Judge Lindsey, of the Children's Court, should be elected, and they carried their point in triumph, in carried their point in triumph, spite of the fact that they running against both parties.

Reforms cannot be expected in a day, but the woman's argument that man has made such a mess of governing that women should have a chance at it, on the grounds that they cannot make bad worse, certainly has something to recommend

it.

It is true, and no sensible woman will deny it, that every right thinking woman loves her home and her family and places them far above anything else, but if she sees her home and her family threatened by evils which she believes she can help to cure, she feels it her duty to emerge from her sheltered home and help to put things right. If the men can enforce the laws outside of the home and make at the same time laws so good and just that no exception can be taken to them, then by all means let them keep on.

or an enforce the laws outside of the home and make at the same time laws so good and just that no exception can be taken to them, then by all means let them keep on.

WHAT HAS MAN DONE?

The question is, however, has man, even in Montreal, succeeded in making and enforcing laws that make for the good of the community? Is them and of superfluous woman, and feel that she wants a hand in the making and enforcing of the laws under which she, and what is more important to her-her family-live, provided men cannot succeed in the undertaking? At least so say the women who have time to study the content of the more and have brought broad minded intelligence to bear on the undertaking? At least so say the women who have time to study the content of the making and the farming stocking. When if the more important to her-her family-live, question and have brought broad minded intelligence to be say the women who have time to study the content of the making and enforcing of the laws under which she, and what is more important to her-her family-live, question and have brought broad minded intelligence to the content of the succeed in the undertaking? At least so say the women who have time to study the content of the sundertaking? At least so say the women who have time to study the content of the provided many hours a day in the content of the matter is on an entirely different basis, and of the laws under which she, and who have time to study the content of the matter is on an entirely different basis, and of the laws under which she, and when the bear on the undertaking? At least so say the women who have time to study the content of the provided many hours a day in the content of the provided many hours a day in the content of the provided many hours a day in the content of the provided my provided the provided my provided t

Knights in Retreat.

Cleveland Men of Order Show Faith in Practical Way.

Little Knot of Purple.

A fair proportion of the men who A fair proportion of the men who made up the hurrying 'hrongs on the down-town streets of Cleveland last week wore on the iapels of their coats a little knot of purple ribbon. The bit of penitential color told its own story, a story growing impressively familiar by repetition. Its wearers were perhaps as Intent as others on the concerns of the day as alert as their fellow-hustlers. as others on the concerns of the day, as alert as their fellow-hustlers to the "main chance," but the tmy badge of purple proclaimed to every passer-by their interest also in concerns beyond the day, their absorption in a higher business than their daily occupations, their faith in the spiritual as well as the material ends of life.

The knot of ribbon was the The knot of ribbon was the sign of participation in the annual Men's Retreat then being conducted in the Cathedral under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. It carried the suggestion and influence of this spiritual exercise far beyond the confinitual exercise far beyond the confinitual exercise far beyond the confinituation. ritual exercise far beyond the confining walls of the church in which it was held. Indeed, it may be doubted if the direct benefit gained by those who for a week withdrew their thoughts from the tyranny of the world and its competitions was not equalled by the indirect benefit wrought in the community at large by this silent little reminder of all that the retreat taught and typified.

that the retreat taught and typified. It was only a bit of purple set-ting some men apart from their fel-lows as they hurried to and fro to-gether on the busy streets. Yet it spoke somehow of the aspirations gether on the busy streets. Yet it spoke somehow of the aspirations that stir even the scoffers in moments when they face their own souls. It spoke of faith to a troubled generation that yearns for the capacity of faith. Who shall say in how many hearts it renewed the eternal and disturbing question: What doth it profit a man to gain the world.

Every night pews and galleries, antuary steps and aisles were black santuary steps and alses were back with the great male congregation. They listened with a kind of military attention to the powerful series of sermons which the director, the Rev. T. C. O'Reilly, D.D., preached on the Law o. God.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will hold their arnual temperance demonstration in St. Patrick's Church on Passion Sunday, March 28th, at 7.15 p.m. The temperance societies of the other Irish parishes have been invited to attend, and a large attendance is expected. Rev. Father Barrett will preach the sermon.

Was Sent to Jail.

Dermot O'Brien Bound Over Because of His Speeches.

Police Accounts Garbled.

While at breakfast in Mullally's Hotel, Templemore, on March 13, Mr. Dermot O'Brien, United Irish League organizer, was placed under arrest in connection with an alleged inflammatory speech at Killenaule and Newbirmingham.

Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to barracks under police escort. His arrest was wholly unexpected.

At proof the prisoner was taken

arrest was wholly unexpected.

At noor the prisoner was taken before Mr. Murray Hornibrook, R. M., and charged that he did on Sunday, 28th February, at Killenaule, and Newbirmingham, County Tipperary, publicly deliver speeches denouncing the Messrs. Hughes, of Ballyphilip and Ballynanty, and irriting to boycott and injure the said Messrs. Hughes, and was guilty of conduct valculated to cause a breach of the peace. The prisoner was called on to give security for his future good behavior.

The prisoner said the Crowr, were

good behavior.

The prisoner said the Crown were very anxious to secure a conviction against him, and the only course open to them was to send him to jail, whether it was for three or five months, the whole thing was cut and dry for his Worship. He (prisoner) protested strongly against the action the Crown had taken in his case. It was a scandal and a disgrace, and it would not be tolerated in any other country. The police had disconnected and distorted his speech in such a fashion as would be quite enough to send any man to the gallows. Dublin Castle had been on histrack for the past two years, but though they sent very efficient and competent shorthand writers to his meetings, the Crown were unable to enter a prosecution against him. He never made an intimidatory speech. He was merely trying to do what the Government would like to do—to have the grazing ranches divided among the people.

Chairman—On the evidence before we I must bind you over to the peace The prisoner said the Crown were

ranches divided among the people.

Chairman—On the evidence before me I must bind you over to the peace to be of good behavior, yourself of £50 and two sureties of £25 each; in default three valendar months in Clonmel Jail.

Mr. O'Brien—I wifl give no bail.

In the evening Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to prison under police escort, being warmly received by crowds who had foregathered at Templemore and Thurles.

A HANDSOME DONATION

At a meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society held last Sunday in their hall, the sum of one hundred dollars was voted a donation to St. Joseph's Home, the founder of which is the spiritual director of the Society. A good example. Next!!

ST. ANN'S GYMNASTIC CLASS.

a Big Hit in an Entertainment given in Honor of St. Patrick.

A Group of the Boys of St. Ann's Parish who are being Developed Into Sprightly Men. These Boys Made

voters by the passing of the bill should have a wish to obtain the franchise to women, best conditions for themselves, the best conditions for themselves, the biggest return for their outlay of strength, and consequently some of it, but they form a small per-

Note and Comment.

Sunday Snow Cleaner in London Than Weekday Snow.

The Spring Feeling.

Merry March. Getting close to shower time.

Likewise to carpet beating time.

Then there will be no peace in the

How beautiful are our streets and sidepaths. Commercial cities are, usually dirty

Irish potatoes are being imported

by the United States where there is Women boxers form the latest no

velty in Paris. What's the matter with the men glove artists? "Female Jail Next," declared

daily contemporary. What a shocking libel on the fair sex. Roosevelt is on the high sea. No

more lengthy messages to read for a few days at least A museum of Bad Taste has been opened in Stuttgart. There are s

veral contributions Canada

send. What do you think?

Lacrosse talk is in the air. That is a sure sign that the snow will soon uncover the playing fields.

Wouldn't you like to be a good stick handler? If you were might get a claim in Gowganda or a claim in Cobalt. Athletes come high these days.

The Lancet has been making an analysis of London snow on a weekday and on a Sunday. The Sunday snow showed roughly a fifth of the amount of impurities present in the weekday snow. But the most significant difference was that while the weekday snow contained much as 3.36 grains of suplhuric acid per ten pounds the Sunday contained practically none These results only show what already well known, that it is chiefly due to the combustion, complete and incomplete, of coal that London owes its sullied air.

Athletic Activity.

Signs of New Life in the Ranks of the Shamrock A.A.A.

Much to be Done.

There are signs that the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will be a more active body in the future than it. has been in the past. The annual nectings of the Association itself and of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, were extended by a large Club, were attended by a large turnout of members and there was keen interest in the affairs of both bodies. The Association has not



ALD. THOS. O'CONNELL. President-elect Shamrock A.

all it should have done



MR. H. J. TRIHEY

programme, and too, that when the programme is offered it will secure the enthusiastic
support of all young Irishmer.

The athletic welfare of a community is of importance. To secure
healthy minds there must be healthy
bodies. It should be in the power
of the athletic organizations to offer healthy exercise to the individual.
It is not sufficient that there should
be developed great athletes to form
teams, the individual membership
should receive due consideration. be developed great athletes to form teams, the individual membership should receive due consideration. The Irishmen of this city seem to be lax in this—excepting, of course, for the really excellent work done by that worthy organization, St. Patrick's A.A.A. It is time to awaken; get into line and aid in the good work.

CHRISTOPHER CONWAY.

The Grand Old Man.

Death of a Noted Irish Franciscan, Brother Tynan.

Fought For Public Rights.

In the 80th year of his age, and 55th of his religious profession, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with truly Christian patience, there passed away on the evening of the 11th February, at Cummer Monastery, Co. Galway, a truly noble character in the person of the well and widely known Rev. Brother Francis Tyman. Born near Ballybrittas, Queen's County, he entered the Franciscam Monastery at Mount Partry some years ago. He was then, says the "Mayo News," a really noble specimen of humanity, standing 6ft. 4in., able, active, generous, possessing splendid qualities of head and heart. Soon after his profession: he was elected Superior of Mount Partry Monastery, and at various intervals was re-elected for ten triermial periods to that office. In the early days of Brother Tynan's religious life, the Hon. Lord Plunkett, Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, owned a vast territory, carrying a numerous temantry, in the district of Mount Partry. Proselytism was then fashiomable among the aristocratic Protestants, and Lord Plunkett was no exception. Nowhere in the West of Ireland, not even excepting Achill or Clifden, was this nefarious propaganda so actively prosecuted as in Mount Partry. The refusal of a Catholic temant to attend Protestant service on Sunday, or to send him summary existion. During the many years of this cruel persecution, shoulder to shoulder with the famous Father Pat Lavelle, Brother Francis character in the person of the well and widely known Rev. Brother done all it should have done the advancement of athletic interest among the Irishmen of Montreal. It has done little to advance the annature spirit, and, unfortunately, altogether too much to advance the professional element in lacrosse and hockey. It has done nothing to encouraged the young men, nor has how, on a certain occasion when a big batch of his Grace's tenantsbig batch of his Grace's tenants— for refusal to barter their Faith for the Plurett pottage of broth and bacon—were hurled from their home-steads to perish by the wayside, and while the smoke of their burning reof-trees—typical of their sacrifice— was yet ascending to Heaven, the Community of which Brother Francis was then Superior, and Brother Ig-natius Phelan, of Cummer, and Bro-ther Leo Higgins, of Mount Partry, were members, having nothing else to offer, nobly and generously came forward and, without one penny of compensation, handed over for ever to these poor people the magnificent.

Hon. President Shamrock A. A. A. who must provide for themselves and it developed along lines that would make membership in the Association vide them with all necessities it is iation vide them with all necessities it is useless to tell them to stay at home and if they must work and must fight they must also be allowed to do it in their own way. Were they willing to sit still under adverse conditions there might be truth in the desirable.

The renewal of activity amongst the membership is a hopeful sign, but it is to be carnestly desired that this is not another of the many flashes. On occasions there have been efforts to get out of the rut and do something, but the movements were not of a sustained character. It is to be trusted that the programme, and it is to be hoped, too, that when the programme is offered it will secure the enthusiastic govern the nation

to these poor people the magnificer.t

farm of Churchneid, which the principal support of the Monas-

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

One hears a good deal of the noisy suffragettes who have brought their cause so much to the front of late, and alse we have been told that they are unsexed young women who, crave excitement. Yet among the last lot arrested and sent to Holloway prison there were ladies of the highest social standing, including a woman of title and the sister of a peer. When such women ally themselves with the cause it is easy to see that all the enthusiasts cannot simply be misguided persons seeking a little diversion. As for the "antis," it is generally admitted that their ranks are filled by women who for the most part have their "meal tickets," and are quite unaffected by any of the questions so vital to the working women and those who have the working women and those who have the working woman's good at heart. That women should have the suffrage was the contention of John Stuart Mill when he first spoke on the subject in the House of Commons. That they should have it is now the pledged opinion of 470 members of the Commons out of the whole number of 670. And it is beginning to look as if John Stuart Mill would shortly have his opinion vindicated by the vote of the House,—perhaps not this session, perhaps not during this Parliament, but seon and conclusively. One hears a good deal of the no

JOHN HAPGOOD.

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

TASTEFUL HOME DECORATION. as this will surely show.

A large number of effective hand printed friezes are now on the market, and when added to plain walls take away the severity. In colors, brown seems to be leading, and particularly with the arts and craft furniture for living rooms and libraparticularly with the arcs and time furniture for living rooms and librarurnture for living rooms and libra-ries. Gray wall paper is the ex-treme fad, and a well known lectur-er on "The Home Beautiful" said that the most beautiful home she was ever in had every room decorat-ed in some shade of gray. Plenty of old rose draperies and warm colhave to be used with such cold

After the walls are covered, modern woman chooses her rugs, and this with the greatest care. It is a fact that nothing mars a room more than floor coverings which are out of harmony and inartistic. of harmony and inartistic. Bright green, blue or yellow carpets with huge roses or other exaggerated floral patterns absolutely kill the other furnishings. For the people who still abominate rogs "which are everlastingly slipping around under your feet," a Wilton carpet in plain colored filling should be chosen. Brussels rugs give most excellent service, and after they have been service, and after they have used several years look almost good as new. Unfortunately designs are in most designs are in most convenient pat-terns and there is not much choice among them. With the craze for among them. With the craze Mission furniture there has been great demand for bungalow They are of a coarse but rugs They are of a coarse but close weave and are quite heavy, lying close to the floor, which fact appeals to anyone who has stumbled over the rugs that will persist in turning up at the corners.

Night comes with its deceptive peace, for nothing has stopped but labor only; not pain, nor poverty, nor hatred, nor vice. Only a few sequestered and victorious spirits have peace. How gently the long day comes to ar end.—The Nun, Rene Bazin.

ALCOHOL FOR THROAT.

To obtain the luster of polished marble, which is so admired on throat and shoulders displayed by a decollete gown, do not use powder,

True Witness Paris Patterns

PATTERN COUPON Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given



GIRLS' AND CHILD'S ROMPERS. Paris Pattern No. 2799

All Seams Allowed.

Dark blue or dark red, tan or green, or dark brown denim or linen are the best materials as well as the best shades for these useful little garments, which no child should be without. They completely cover the dress, and therefore protect it from all dirt while playing, as well as affording perfect freedom to the body. The circular bloomers are attached to a full walst portion, cut with flowing sleeves, and the small breast pocket will hold a handkerchief or any of the small treasures that a child is so apt to pick up while playing. The joining of the walst portion and bloomers is hidden by a narrow belt of the material, and the garment closes down the center-back with small pearl buttons. The pattern is a size-2 to 8 years. For a girl of 6 years the rompers require 2% yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 38 inches wide.

Price of Pattern, 19 cents. All Seams Allowed.

Price of Pattern, 10 cents,

give the neck and shoulders a warn almost hot, bath, and while the skin is in a moistened and free condition sponge the neck and shoulders with places. condition sponge the neck and snoul-ders with clear cologne water. The cologne will enter into the and will make the shoulders appear white and with the coveted luster. white and with the coveted luster Alcohol will serve the same purpose, but the cologne is more refreshing and delicate.

A WOMAN'S HAND.

A woman's hand. Lo, I am thank-

ways
To find a woman's hand upon my

brow; Soft as a pad of rose leaves and as

A man who strives to conquer and endure. oman's hand!—there is no better thing Of all things human; it is half di-

vine; It hath been more to this lame

It hath been more to this lame life of mine
When faith was weakness and de-spair was king.
Man more than all men, thou wast glad to bless
A owoman's sacrifice and tender-

ness.
—Sir Gilbert Parker.

** * *
LAUGH AS YOU GO ALONG.

Do you know that there is absolutely nothing that will help you to bear the ills of life so well as a good laugh? Laugh all you can, and the small imps in blue who love d the small imps in blue who is the pre-empt their quarters in a hupre-empt their scatter away like

man heart will scatter away like owls before the music of flutes.

There are few of the minor difficulties and annoyances that will not dissipate at the dissipate of the minor difficulties and annoyances that will not dissipate at the charge of the non-sense brigade. If the clothesline breaks, or the cat tips over the milk, breaks, or the cat tips over the milk, and the dog elopes with the roast, if the children fall into the mud simultaneously with the advent of clean aprons, if the new girl quits in the middle of the house-cleaning and though you search the earth with candles you find none to take her place, if the neighbor in whom you had trusted goes back on you and decides to keep chickens, if the charlot wheels of the uninvited guest draw near when you are out of provender, and the gaping of your empty purse is like the unfilled mouth of a young robir, take courage if you have enough sunships in your young robin, take courage

you have enough sunshine in you heart to keep a laugh on your lips. OUR NEIGHBOR'S FAULTS.

Why is it that so many conversa-tions turn upon the conduct and faults of our neighbor, and why is taints of our neighbor, and why is it that we seem always ready to depreciate his good deeds and to proclaim his failings? If we look carefully into the matter the reason is easily discovered. It is because we are waiting in that humility which directs us to esteem others better tham ourselves—"In humility let each esteem others better than themselves." (Phil. ii, 3)—and in that charity which teaches us themselves." (Phil. ii, 3)—and in that charity which teaches us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and to do unto others as we would be done by. "All things therefore whatsover were trained to the second to the by. "All things therefore ever you would have men do to you do you also to (Matt. vii, 12.)

If we would avoid speaking ill of our neighbor, if we would overcome the habit of publishing his faults, or of causing mischief by tale-bearing, we should do well to try and put in practice the three rules which are often given to be well to the which are often given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be well to the state of the given to be stated to the state of the state which are often given us by spiritual writers on this point. The first writers on this point. The first rule is: If you can not speak well of your neighbor, do not speak of him at all. This is a most excellent maxim; for if you thirk ill of another, or if you are prejudiced against him, you may be sure that your conversation. against him, you may be sure that your conversation in that person's regard will be under the influence of this prejudice. The second rule is: Do not say in the absence of your neighbor what you would not say in his presence. For it is certainly unfair to say hard things or to aim a blow at the grood sense it was the grood sense if the state of the say in the say the grood sense if the say in the grood sense is the groot say in the g a blow at the good name of one who by his absence is unable to defend by his absence is unable to defend himself. The third rule is: Say not of another what you would not have another say of you. Let us endeavor to act in conformity with these rules, and we shall find that they will often put a check on our speech and save us from many a sin against, holy charity. against holy charity

CONVERSATION.

Good talking is a joy and an anaesthetic. The man or woman with a well-stored mind, a capacity to express the right thoughts in the right words and in a well modulated voice, is a blessing to humarity. These gifts are rare, but clear and interesting conversation is well within the range of most people if they would but give a little attention to it. It is a pity that men and women spend so much time and morey on their raiment and appearance and neglect their voices. How often do we meet persons who give every impression of gentle breeding and even culture, only to betray themselves as vulgarians the moment they begin to speak! Too many treat language as a despised slave when they

OPERA FAUST IN GAELIC. OPERA FAUST IN GAELIC.
Recent Irish and English exchanges
announce the great success of the
opera "Faust" produced in Irish by
the Dublin Gaelic Dramatic Society
at the great Rotunda before large

It marks the first time that opera was staged in Gaelic. Such entinent critics as Signor Esposito, Professor Kuno Meyer and Archbishop Walsh of Dublin pronounced the production a great success. The Gaelic score was rendered perfectly. The Dublin and even the London and Ediphures papers and serve continued. tal papers pay high tribute to the production.

NEEDLESS WORRY.

What long, weary hours are spent A woman's hand. Lo, I am thankful now
That with its touch I have walked all my days
Rising from fateful and forbidding ways
To find a woman's hand upon brow;
Soft as a pad of rose leaves and as pure in dreams;
Asupraised palms of angels, seen in dreams;
And soothed by it, to stand as it beseems
man who strives to conquer and endure.

What long, weary hours are spent in needless, profitless, harmful worry. We all know the absurd individual who stay awake o' nights to think out grand plots and plans and aspeches for the morrow, and, when the next day dawns, realizes the foltone to deep scheming. It is next to impossible to give a plain formula for the doing away of the worry hard to the will power of the victim to acquire enough strength of mind that is beseems
man who strives to conquer and endure. ger. One must possess a certain philosophy of life in order to have philosophy power over oneself. The present open anxiety is always the worst, yet if you stop to think you can recollect hundreds of others that have faded away with the dead days and which at the time seemed quite as unbearable. Worry will have just as unbearable. philosophy of the in component power over oneself. The present much place in your thoughts as are willing to give it. It will sp

are willing to give it. It will spread itself all over and through your existence if you permit it.

I fear not Life, now that your arms are round me,
Now that your heart hath told its tale to mine,
For Love hath rent the web of doubt

that bound me,
Where once were mists I see his
pure star shine.

fear not Death, despite its bitter drinking,
And the sad wrench of parting we must bear,

Since, some time, soul to soul shall leap unshrinking
Before God's footstool in the glory

-Ethna Carbery.

WISDOM'S WHISPERS.

The chains of habits are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

All are not called to a state of p fection, but all are called to t perfection of their state.

There is no poem in the world like a man's life—the life of any man; however little it may be marked by what we call adventure.

More than half of one's comes from the idea of our ov portance and of the fear of people will think of us.

It is sometimes much harder and nore meritorious to ask another do a charitable thing than to do it ourselves when it is in our power.—

Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all, the power of going out of one's self and eeing and appreciating whatever

moble and loving in another:

Happiness is a ball that we run after while 'tis rolling and start again when it stops.—Madame de Puysieux.

90000000000000000 Funny Sayings.

THEY WERE SAFER WHEN FRIED

It was at a farm boat and the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invari-ably served fried.

inquired one morning of the genial colored man

CURE FOR **DYSPEPSIA**

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and
increasing the appetite and restoring health
and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawler, Gold River, N.S.,
writes:—"I was greatly troubled with
dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors
to no effect I commenced taking Burdock
Blood Bitters and I think it is the best
medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Duggists and Dealers.

"Pon't you think, Minerva," said her husband anxiously, as he tied the kitchen apron firmly around his waist, and tucked his whiskers behind the bib to keep them out of the dishwater—"Don't you think that we are carrying this idea of co-operation in domestic matters to extremes? I have been washing dishes for a week now, and between times I have been doing a little

A MEDICINE FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Dose With Purgatives a Tonic is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That's the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches and a feeling of depression. Perhaps pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of them indicate that the blood is out of order; that the indoor life Any of them increase is out of order; that the indoor life is out of order; that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you of winter has left its mark upon you of winter has left its mark upon yourself and may easily develop into more erious trouble. Don't dose yourself and may easily develop into more serious trouble. Don't dose yourself with purgatives, as many people foolishly do, in the hope that you car put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pirk Pills is the one medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine helps to make new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite, and, makes tired depressed men and women bright, active and strong. Miss Mary C. Ayer, Ward Brook, N. S., says: —'I cannot speak too highly in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was weak and run down and quite unable to work. I often had headaches, and my appetite was poor. I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a short time there was a marked improvement. and to-day I marked improvement. and in a short time there was a marked improvement, and to-day I am in better health than I have been for years."

mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Scriptural reading, and I cannot find in the Bible any authority for men's doing kitchen work, but women are frequently spoken of in this connection.

"She looketh and the Dr. Williams' ten about Catholics which I I will you kindly tell me the at book?" Father Chini Now this poor fellow had been fortunate in his life; he loved world too well to remain in ranks of Catholics.

tion.

"'She looketh well to the ways of her household!" 'She worketh willingly with her hands!" 'She riseth while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household!" Those quotations, Minerva, would seem to warrant the conclusion that household duties should properly be assigned to the woman."

signed to the woman."
"My dear," replied his wife, signed to the woman.

"My dear," replied his wife, "if you will pursue your studies further you will find in II Kings, xxi: 13 these words: 'I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down.' This proves that you are nobly doing the work designed for you by Providence. When you are through be sure to wash the towels clean, shake them and harg them straight on the rack. Death, you know, lurks in the dishcloth. I am now going out to attend a meeting of the Society for the Extinction of the Microbe by Means of Electricity."

WHAT DISTRESSED HIM.

An elderly Bishop, a bachelor, who was very fastidious about his toi-let, was especially fond of his bath, and requested particular care of his tub from the maid.

tub from the maid.

When he was about to leave town one day he gave strict orders to the housemaid about his "bawthtub" and said that no one was to be allowed the use of it.

Alas! the temptation grow on the girl and she took a plumper.

lowed the use of it.

Alas! the temptation grew on the girl and she took a plunge.

The Bishop returned unexpectedly, and finding traces of the recent stomethy and constituted the maid.

len bath, questioned the maid so closely that she had to confess she was the culprit, and was very sorry. "I hope you do not think it is a sin, Bishop?" asked Mary in tears. Eyeing her sternly, he said: "Marv your using my tub is not a sin, but what distresses me most is that you would do anything behind my back that you would not do before my face."

LITTLE WAYS TO SUCCEED.

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, ever in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK

BURDOCK

BURDOCK

BURDOCK

The new minister's first sermon was very touching and created much favorable comment among the members of the church. One morning, a few days later, his ninè-year-old son happened to be alone in the pastor's study and with childish curosity started to read through some papers on the desk. They happened to be this identical sermon, but he was most interested in the marginal notes. In one place in the marginal motes. In one place in the marginal remark, "Cry a little more." On the next to the last sheet the boy found his good father had pehmed another remark, "Cry like thunder."

FAITHFUL HOME STUDY.

In his daily half have confidential

waited upon him, 'why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?''
''Oh-oh, yes, sah!'' responded the waiter pleasantly. ''Of co'se, yo' kin' have 'em boiled if yo' wants 'em. But yo' know, sah, yo' takes de risk!''

HIS NOBLE WORKS AT HOME.

HIS NOBLE WORKS AT HOME.

and unce, were present, has father said:

"Well, Willie, have you kept using your eyes as I advised you to do?"

Willie nodded, and after a moment's hesitation said:

"T've seen a few things right around the house. Uncle Jim's got a bottle of hair dye hid under his trunk, Aunt Jennie's got an extraset of teeth in her dresser, Ma's got some curls in her hat, and Pa's got a deck of cards and a box of chips behind the books in the secretary."

Lectures to Non-Catholics.

Bishop Keane Explains Why They are Necessary.

Recently Right Rev. James J. Keane, D.D., Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo., spoke on "Why I am a Chris-tian" at a lecture course arranged tian at a lecture course an for non-Catholics by the Knig Columbus of Cedar Rapids, As a preliminary he answered the question, "Why do Catholics give lectures to non-Catholics?" saying

in part:

"The real motive is this: To give helpful information on a question of supreme importance and practical concern to every one. I once, years ago, when a young man, filled with enthusiasm, was persuaded to campaign for the Prohibition party in Minnesota. One evening my companions and myself entered a little village in Southern Minnesota and wert to the best hotel we could find, which happened to be one managed by an elderly lady. I asked here. village in Southern Minnesota and went to the best hotel we could find, which happened to be one managed by an elderly lady. I asked her if there were any Catholics in that town. She said: 'No, sir; why do you ask?' I said: 'Just to satisfy idle curiosity.' Then I said to her: 'Now that you have been able to tell me that there are no Catholics here, maybe you can give me some idea of the Catholic Church.' She said: 'I know all about it.' 'Oh, you have been educated with Catholics, I take it, or perhaps you have attended a convent school!' 'Oh, no; never put foot inside of one.' 'Perhaps you are well acquainted with some priest?' d in a short time there was a rked improvement, and to-day I well acquainted with some priest?' oh, no, never saw one before I saw you, if you are one.' Well, then, dl at 50 cents a box or six boxes \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' time of the properties of the proper 'Father' Chiniquy

world too well to remain in the ranks of Catholic priests, and was excommunicated from the Church, and after a while he turned against the Church which had been his mother, and said some of the nastiest thing that ever escaped the lips of man. This poor lady got her impression of the Catholic faith from this book.

"Am I not stating the weathers."

this book.

"Am I not stating the matter correctly when I say that the multitude who detest the Catholic Church have their information from just such sources as this? Now, is it not indeed unfortunate that any one should be wrongly informed on a matter of great importance? And is not the Catholic Church a matter of great importance; does she not merit this term? Is she not wonderful in her extent, in her influence, and is she not versible in her age? Should she not merit careful investigation and not merit careful investigation and consideration, rather than the ready acceptation of the calumny of lies that have been told about her?"

Death of Bishop of Clogher.

The Most Rev. Dr. Owens, The Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Lord Bishop of Clogher, died at 5.40 at his residence in Monaghan. As is well known, his Lordship had been in failing health for some time past, but his illness assumed a serious turn about five weeks ago, when Dr. J. Campbell Hall was called in. His Lordship was in a very critical con-J. Campbell Hall was called in His Lordship was in a very critical con-dition for the past few days, and it was generally anticipated that he would not recover upon this occa-sion.

The news was received with univer-

sal regret. Locally the tidings were made known by the tolling of the Cathedral bell.

When his Lordship was dying, Rev. Hugh O'Neill, D.D., Adm., Monaghan; Rev. Patk. Cowen, Adm., Latton; Rev. J.E. M'Adam, C.C., Monaghan; Rev. Thomas O'Doherty, St. Macarten's Seminary; Rev. A. H. Boylar, do.; Rev. James M'Kimey, do.; Rev. Patk. Keown, D.D., Aughanaullen West; Rev. Michael O'Doherty, P.P., Corcaghan, and other clergy were present at the bedside.

Since his illness in Dublin three and a half years ago his Lordship never gained much strength. The home-coming of his Lordship on the 23rd January, 1906, was the occasion of a popular reception, when addresses were presented him at Clones and Monaghan. The last public function at which his Lordship presided was the presentation of addresses on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Sisters of St. Louis' Convent, Monaghan, on the 6th January last. Since his illness in Dublin three and

Comfort for the Dyspeptic-There is to the last sheet the boy found mark. "Cry like thunder."

FAITHFUL. HOME STUDY.

In his daily half hour confidential talk with his boy an ambitious father ricid to give some good advice. "Be observing, my son," said the father on one occasion. "Cultivate the habit of seeing, and you will be compared to the habit of seeing, and you will be with Farmelee's.

Comfort for the Dyspeptic—There is no allment so harrassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pittled. Yet he can find ready representation that has established itself by years of effective use. There are pills that are widely advertised as the greatest ever compounded, but not one of them can rank in value with Farmelee's.

TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY of Padua.

Dear Reader.—Be patient with ma for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? or what else can I do? I without that help this Mission must cease to exist, and the page 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

give Eenediction in a Maan UpperRoom.

Yet such as it is, this is the sele
eutpest of Catholicism in a division
of the county of Norfolk measuring
35 by 20 miles.

And to add to my many anxieties,
I have no Diocesar Grant, No Endewment (except Hope)
We must have outside help for the
present, or haul down the flac.

The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery.
We have money in hand towards thacost of building, but the Bishop will
not allow us to go into debt.

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

To those who have not helped I

have helped us and trust they will continue their charity.

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

Father Gray, Catholic Mission,

Fakenham, Norfolk, England. P.S.—I will gratefully and prompt-ly acknowledge the smallest donation and send with my acknowledgment 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 persected and you have placed them securely in the names of Diocesan Trustees. Your efforts have gone far towards providing what is necessary for the establishment of a permanent Mission at Fakenham. I authorise you to continue to solicit alms for this object until, in my judgment, it has been fully attained. Yours faithfully in Christ. Yours faithfully in Christ,

Bishop of Northampton.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS
ANY even numbered section of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

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

with unter one of the following plane:

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

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

(8) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements as the residence may be satisfied by residence may be satisfied by residence may be satisfied by residence.

nomested the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of inspectors. at Ottawa of

ention to apply for patent.

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

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

NORTHERN



INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908 Capital and Acenmulated Funds....\$47,410,000

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

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada. MONTREAL CITY AGENTS ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

ARTHIR BROWNING.
28 Board of Trade.

7el. Main 1743WILLIAM CAIRNE, 33 St. Nicholas St.
Tel. Main 299.

CHAS. A. BURNE,
88 Notre Dame St. W.
88 Notre Dame St. W.
Tel. Main 1539.
Tel. Main 1539.

PREMCH DEPARTMENT
N. BOYER, GEO. H. THIBAULT,
88 Notre Dame St. W. True Witness Bid's
Tel. Main 529.

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ed Irish ben notice, to co of the Stati Ireland, and That this approval the cutive in enward III, ag charged with and political the freedom of the country of the country Mr. James I Mr. James I this House I in Ireland; the such cases si the ordinary try, where exacused can I. The hon. In said the State of a green said the State one of a gree part of the C but which, t come almost illustration of tion in Englation with the Procession the London (Na act of Edwards England nto England

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did not approve

D LOVERS T. ANTHONY of Padua.

DAY, MARCH 25, 1909.

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sity of the Catholic Publied us to secure a value. Church and Prespytery, ney in hand towards the ing, but the Bishop will to go into debt.

grateful to those who us and trust they will reharity. The have not helped I for the sake of the mething, if only a "litation of the Blessed Home for the Blessed Home for the Blessed

Cathelic Missien, m, Norfolk, England. gratefully and prompt-the smallest donation

my acknowledgment a re of the Sacred Heart ny. ur New Bishop.

Gray.—You have duty
the alms which you
and you have placed
in the names of Dios. Your efforts have
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'Ully in Christ,
KEATING, KEATING,

shop of Northampton.

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rue Witness Bid'g. Tel. Main 5078

Coercion in Ireland.

Government Subjected to a Severe Heckling by Nationalists.

Arrest of an Editor.

Irish affairs occupied the attention f the Imperial House of Commons the beginning of the month. The ress association evidently did not press association evidently and not regard the discussion as being of any importance, but the latest mail ad-vices show that a very serious af-fair had given cause to a considera-ble debate.

ble debate.

Sir Walter Nugent, who was received with loud cheers from the crowded Irish benches, rose, according to notice, so call attention to the use of the Statute of Edward III. in

notice, to call attended to the use of the Statute of Edward III. in Ireland, and to move:

That this House regards with disapproval the action of the Irish Executive in enforcing the Act of Edward III. against persons in Ireland charged with offences of an agrarian and political character, and against the freedom of the newspaper Press of the country, a system under which Mr. James P. Farrell, a member of this House, is at present imprisoned in Ireland; that it considers that all such cases should be brought before the ordinary tribunals of the country, where evidence on behalf of the accused can be produced.

The hom member, at the outset, said the Statute of Edward III, was one of a great number which formed

said the Statute of Edward III, was one of a great number which formed part of the Common Law of England but which, through disuse, had become almost obsolete. They had an illustration of their possible application in England last year in connection with the proposed Eucharistic Procession through the streets of London (Nationalist cheers). This London (Nationalist cheers). This Act of Edward III. was introduced into England when the country was impoverished by the drain caused by the French wars, and the people were drifting into vagabordage, and cassing to till and care for the land.

A STRANGE ANOMALY OF HISTO-

that a statute which was employed that a statute which was employed originally to send the people back to the land of England should now be employed in Ireland to restrain their too great eagerness to return to it (Nationalist cheers). Respectable ciizens and hon, members House had been sent to jail, deprived House had been sent to jail, deprived of their right to trial by jury to call witnesses, and to appeal. The Press had been excluded from the Courts of Law, but the magistrates in Ireland had not as yet made full use of all the powers conferred on them. Under the powers conferred on them. Under this Act powers were conferred on justices to restrain offenders, and to arrest and chastise them. Flogging and whipping was an ordinary Common Law punishment for misdemeanour. It had not been repealed. There is a tradition of the Common Law, supported by some dicta, that a fushand may chastise his wife with a rod not thicker than his little finger (haughter). per (laughter)

THERE IS NO JUDICAL ENORMITY FOR WHICH LEGAL AUTHORITY COULD NOT BE FOUND

in some ancient Statute of the Com-Coercion Act that could be passed would such powers be obtained. But was not every unusual application of the Common Law really coercion whether applied under a Statute passed in the reign of Edward II. or of one passed in the reign of Edward VII.?

The first trial mon Law of England. Under no or of one passed in the reign of Edward VII.? (Mationalist cheers). The first trial he witnessed was that of a number of villagers charged, he thought, with unlawful assemply. The Bench consisted of a Removable or Resident Magistrate and an ordinary one. The prisoners were not allowed to call witnesses, and when some of them stated they were when some of them stated they were bru-rot present at the meeting, and could prove an alibi, they were bru-tally told that the Berch did not be-more they said, and that lieve a word they said, and that their witnesses would not be heard. The Bench disagreed, and the case was adjourned for a week, when mother R.M. was sent for, and they with all bound even

deal with such cases in Ireland in 1882. In Dr. Tammer's case, the Lord Chief Baron in delivering judgment said: "Although in my opinion, holding a person to bail for good behaviour is punishment grave and serious, the law does not regard it as such. It has never been regarded as such. At least from the time of Edward III. If you want it to be regarded as punishment, and to make that, which every man of common sense knows is punishment, dealt with as punishment by our law, you must do it by an Act of Parliament. Mr. Justice Barry said that "irrespective of Edward III, or any other Statute, the Court possesses an original inherent jurisdiction to deal with the case." When everything else failed, continued Sir Walter Nuwith the case." When everything else failed, continued Sir Walter Nuhe noticed that the Bench always fell back on

THEIR INHERENT JURISDICTION Was it any wonder that the people of Ireland had lost confidence in "impartial administration of the law," or that "juries failed to con-vict." The very same thing occurred in England at the beginning of last in England at the beginning of last century, when it was a capital crime to steal a sheep or even to beg. The juries refused to convict. Was Coercion tried? Not at all. The remedy that was applied was the association of the people themselves with the mairtaineance of law and order (Nationalist cheers).

After Mr. Cullings had recorded the

After Mr. Cullinan had seconded the After Mr. Cullinan had seconded the motion, Mr. Cherry, the attorney-general, replied saying that the hon. member who had moved this motion in an able and temperate speech appeared to be under a misapprehension, which, he was afraid, was rather common, with regard to the Statute of Edward III. He seemed to think that the statute or Edward III. think that the statute was an ob-solete, mediaeval provision of a very solete, mediaeval provision of a very drastic character, which, after having been buried for centuries, was dug up ir order to interfere in some way with the Irish people (laughter). According to him the statute seemed to have the savor of the torture chamber about it. Really, if torture chamber about it. Really, if one took the trouble to read statute, it would be seen quite plain-ly that the whole object of its pro-vision was to establish a permanent ly that the whole object of its pro-vision was to establish a permanent commission of the peace. It was part of the common law of Eng-land, and was enforced in England in the same manner as it was in Ireland and in Scotland. Prior to Ireland and in Scotland. Prior to the passing of the statute, Justices of the Peace were only appointed This statute made were only appointed This statute made

temporarily. This statute made their appointment permanent. It provided that in every county in England there should be Justices of the Peace who should hold permanere recognitions. ent commissions. The statute, would see, was merely the origin of their permanent system of justices, a system which was absolutely necessary for the preservation of peace in every part of the United

JOHN REDMOND'S SPEECH,

After Mr. Birrell had defended the action of the Government, Mr. John Redmond, who was received with loud Nationalist cheers, said: The right hon, gentleman is not correct in saying that the act enabling a person accused to give evidence in his own behalf was not extended to Ireland because of Irish objections. My memory goes back very distinct My memory goes back very distinct-ly to the time when the present Lord James of Hereford, then Sir The Bench disagreed, and the case was adjourned for a week, when shadler R.M. was sent for, and they were all bound over or sent to sail. In either instance, a reporter was turned out of court, and a mayistrate's clerk was ordered not to give an accurt of the proceedings.

NOW. AS TO THE CASE OF MR. FARRELL

(Nationalist cheers). The member for Longford represents a courty where land disputes had been prevalent, and where, in some instances, the people had taken the law into their own hands and had indulged in cattle driving. Mr. Farrell summoned a meeting. He said he entirely sympathised with the people in their fight for the land; but he did not approve of cattle driving, or any other protest which was made a speech against the first when had indulged in the administration of institled in the same was not the same in Ireland, as it is in England; that the administration of justice did not command the confidence of the people in Ireland, in the same way, or to the same extert, that it did in the same way, or to the same extert, that it did in the law into their own hands and had indulged in cattle driving. Mr. Farrell summoned a meeting. He said he entirely sympathised with the people in their fight for the land; but he did not approve of cattle driving, or any other protest which was made a speech against extending it to Ireland, and his article administration of justice did not command the confidence of the people in the same way, or to the same extert, that it did in the diministration of justice did not command the confidence of the people in the same way, or to the same extert, that it did in the same way or to the same extert, that it did in the same way or to the same of the people in the same way or to the same of the people in the administration of justice did not on a greent heavy fall of snow a greadly loved. He was of a large extent in the college gounds in and around the quadrangle, with the result that many windows were to until the population of the proposal that the the deministration of justic

by stealth or at night. He advised them to make their protests in the light of day in the Market Square, in the presence of the Government notetakers, with the police moving among them. He said if they did that he would be with them, if they went to jail that he would go with them, or that, if possible, he would go for them (Nationalist cheers). Is that a reason for them, if them, or that, if possible, he would go for them (Nationalist cheers). Is that a reason for them, if them, or that, if possible, he would go for them (Nationalist cheers). Is that a reason for them, if the is countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that a reason for deel of the Attorney-law of the rights of an ordinary clitzen to be put upon his trial before a aliry of his countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that any reason for deepriving him of the rights of an ordinary lim of the pipts of an ordinary citizen to be put upon his trial before a alist cheers). Is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary citizen to be put upon his trial before a alist cheers). Is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary citizen to be put upon his trial before a lury of his countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary citizen to be put upon his trial before a lury of his countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary a speech in Trafalgar square, and in these cases, as my friend, Mr. John O'Comor, has pointed out, it was not really put into force in one case or the other, because the procedure was different. The procedure in these cases was regulated by the in these cases was regulated by the Act of 1879, which provides that the accused person may produce evidence and give evidence in his defence (Nationalist cheers). If you go on these two cases as your defence, I say you cannot produce a single case for the last fifty years—you may go back, if you like, 150 years—in which this Act of Edward III. has been enforced against a person, who wrote anticles which of 1879, which provides person who wrote articles who were offensive to the ideas of Government of the day. No, there are no such cases.

A STUPID COURSE.

The right hon gentleman (Mr. Birrell), in pursuing this course, is pursuing a stupid and a disastrous Course (Nationalist cheers). He pursuing a stupid and a disastrous Course (Nationalist cheers). He prides himself, and rightly so, on not putting Coercion into force ir. Ireland, In my judgment, the exercise of those powers in cases of this kind, in a way unparalelled in recent years in England, is a piece of Coercion VNationalist cheers); and not nearly so courageous a piece of coercion as was the kind of Coercion that was used by the hon, gentleman now on the Opposition side of the House (Nationalist cheers). He has in my opinior, entered upon a fatal course, and I hope he may pause before he goes further. If he proceeds for political facts, against political opponents or against newspapers; for political articles, under this old statute he will do just as much injury as if he resorted to Coercion (Nationalist cheers). He will not intimidate either the public men or the rewspapers; and of the two, the right hon, gentleman who sits upon the Front Bench there and my hon. friend in the cell in Kilmainham, I think my hon, friend is to be more envied and honoured (loud Nationalist cheers). envied and honoured (loud National list cheers

THE DIVISION. The motion was rejected by 142 to 81. the comparative smallness of the Government majority being emphasised by National cheers.

The Irish Mail.

Birth Rate Increasing and Death Rate Decreasing in Ireland.

College Students Strike.

In the Press, of Waterford, attenin the Press, of waterford, attention is drawn to a munificent bequest by a member of the Malcolmson family, well known Protestants of that place, The widow of Mr. George Malcolmson, of Portlaw, has bequestibled to a Exercit George Malcolmson, of Portlaw, has bequeathed to a French order of nuns as an absolutely free gift, her splendid mansion and grounds at "Woodlock," Portlaw. This is a property which cost the Malcolmson family \$375,000. "Rarely," says the paper, "has such a gift been made in Ireland, and it is doubtful if ever a member of a non-Catholic family in this country has acted with such extraordinary generosity to the extraordinary generosity to members of any Catholic commun

A snowstorm of great severity occurred all over Namagh district at about midday March 10. The morning was bright and the sun shiring, but towards 11 o'clock small downfalls of sleet occurred, and in about an hour later a strong north-easterly wind set in and with it a fall of very fine snow, which was followed by a very heavy thick fall. At a couple of local meetings of public bodies the members found themselves snowbound when their deliberations had ended. After a couple of hours the snow had reached a height of six inches. It is feared that damage will be done to the sheep, as this is the yearing season.

The Sub-Sheriff for Co. Roscommon, Mr. Digman, with a large party of police, visited Cloonfad for the purpose of making seizures on foot of decrees for rent on the Pottsestate. On the last visit of the Sheriff the people were apprised of his intentions beforehand, and in addition to the farms being cleared, every possible obstarle was placed in his way in the execution of the decrees. Owing to tfe extra precautions taken this time, however, he was more successful, as seizures were made shortly after daybreak. Cows and horses were taken, and they were removed by train to Roscom-The Sub-Sheriff for Co. Roscom

WAS WEAK AND THIN

ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods with-out resting four or five times in that short distance.

distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever I did, and can heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

mon, where they will be put up at

The herring fishing prosecuted off the Donegal Coast for the last two months has now finished up. Dur-ing the fishing over twenty thousand cranes of herrings were landed. In some cases steam fishing vessels earned over £1000 each for six weeks' work and all records for a single day's catch and best individual catch were broken during the season. The next fishing opens in May and a very heavy fleet from the East Coast of Scotland is expected.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, a well-known Irish landowner. The deceased gentleman, who was born in Edinburgh in 1836, was educated at Cheltenhan College, and joined the 56th Regiment as an Ensign in 1854. He saw much service in the Crimea, and was present at the taking of Sebastopol, where he was in charge of the Queen's colors. For his war services he received the Crimea medal with Sebastopol clasp, and also the Turkish medal. In 1885 he contested County Carlow in the Conservative interest.

We regret to have to announce the we regret to have to announce the death of another well-known member of the Jesuit Order, Rev. William Flynn, S.J., whose holy death occurred on March 13. He had been adling for some time past, and thus his death was not unexpected. He had reached the fine age of 72, and four years ago be celebrated. had reached the fine age of 72, and four years ago he celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his entrance to the Society of Jesus. A native of Youghal, where his family was well known and highly respected, many years of his life were passed as professor ir. the Colleges of Clongowes. Tullabeg, and Belvidere, where he taught with success, and where were begun many friendships which. were begun many friendships which were begun many friendships which endured to the very end. For some years he was engaged in giving missions, and there are few counties in Ireland which have not been fields of his energetic yeal. Later on he was engaged in the administration of Mungret College, Limerick, where he was ergestly loved. He was of

He Suffered for Five years and was Four Months off Work, but Dodd's Kidnev Pills Cured Him.

Alfred Station, Ont., March 22.—

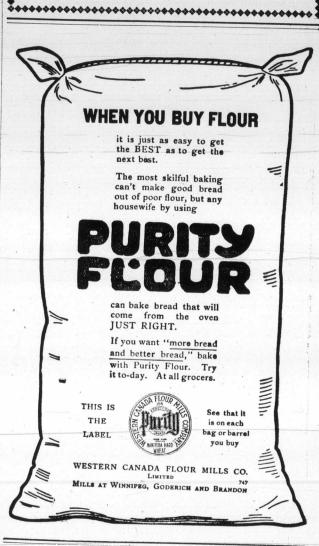
(Special)—After being laid off work for four months by Kidney disease and rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for five years, Abraham Garand, a section man on the railway here, is back at work again and he gives all the credit for his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am forty-one years old," Mr. Garand said when asked about his cure. "And have been section man here for ten years. For five years I suffered from kidney disease and rheumatism, also sciatica in my right hip, which descended to my feet. For four months I could not work. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney

Time Proves All Things

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

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



St. Joseph's Home Fund

The actual date of Father Holland's birthday has passed and we had hoped that a goodly sum would have been realized to present to him on Sept. 19th; but so many have been out of the city during the summer that our appeal failed to reach them and consequently nothing like the necessary amount came in. However, every day is a birthday—somebody's—so if each one contributed, his number of years either in dollars or cents, quite a comfortable sum in a little while would be realized. We thank those who answered our appeal and trust that those who have not already done so will send in their mite to help a worthy cause-To pay off the debt on the St. Joseph's Home for Working Boys. A cent will be as welcome as a dollar and will be acknowledged in issue following

FILL OUT THIS COUPON.

	F	OR	
ST.	JOSEPH'S	HOME	FUND.
Name			
Address		()	
Amou			

ligious orders.

The official returns of births, deaths and marriages, etc., for the last quarter of 1908, which have just been issued, furnish a good deal of detailed information of general of detailed information of general and local interest. During the quarter ended 31st of December last, we are told 24,060 births — a number equal to about the annual birth rate of 22.0 per 1000 of the population (4,571,436)—and 17,490 deaths, representing an annual rate of 16.0 per 1000 were registered in Ireland. In the same period 4066 per-

the service of God in the various religious orders.

The official returns of births, deaths and marriages, etc., for the The estimated decrease in the popular for the tracestimated decrease in the popular f The marriage rate, though, has somewhat increased, being, for the third quarter of 1908, 0.2 per 1,000 above the average for the corresponding period of the proceeding ten years. years.

Turning to the detailed portions of the Registrar-General's interessing figures we find that Leinster beats the other three provinces in having the highest birth, death and marriage rates. Of the Leinster counties Carlow has the lowest marriage rate being only 2.9 per 1,000 of population, while in the case of births it is also the lowest in the province—16.1 for the quarter. Of counties or bonoughs Dublin, of course, leads. In this respect with a birth rate of 30.9 per 1,000 of the population. Kildare comes fourth highest in the presenting an annual rate of 16.0 per 1000 were registered in Ireland. In the same period 4066 persons emigrated. The birth rate in Ireland for the quarter is 0.2 above the rate for the corresponding quarter for ten years, 1898-1907, and the death rate 0.5 under the fourth quarter of the ten years, 1898-1907. Compared with the average for the fourth quarter of the same ten years the number of workhouse immates shows an increase of 1130, but the number of persons on outdoor relief, we learn, show a decrease of 314.



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rea wall.—Matter intended for succession should reach us NOT . Rk than 5 o'clock Wednesday after-

Lorrespondence intended for publica-tion must have name of writer enclosed, not necessarily for publication but as a mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published. mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published. ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOL-ICITED.

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

-Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work. " PAUL.

Archishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909

NEWMAN'S CATHOLICISM.

A rev. lecturer has been recently discoursing on Newman, in Montreal. He has one faculty in a high he can compress a large amount of error into a short paragraph. "Newman," he says, "was a Catholic of the ages. Not of any one century, but of them all." I wonder what kind of a Catholic that might be. I know Newman's definition of a Catholic, such as he himself professed to be. I will ask our rev. lecturer to define for us his meaning of Newman's Catholicism-"a Catholic of the ages." I shall not be satisfied with rhetoric-I ask a logical definition of "a Catholic of the ages." Then we shall compare the two definitions, and see whether the great Cardinal wa greater than the Catholicism of the 19th century.'

The lecturer said the Modernists the "broad church" party of the Roman Church. They stand, seems, in the same relation to the of Rome as the "broadparty to the Anglican What a clear, logical idea church" the lecturer must have of analogy! The Modernists are outside Church of Rome-quite cut off by its Supreme Head. The Broad Church party are an integral portion of the Anglican Church. She dares not condemn them. Yet, according this most accurate logician, the Modernists are our Broad Church!

Newman wrote that he did not give an "absolute" obedience to the the language official Roman Catholicism." Newman is speaking of matters outside the domain of faith and morals. The lecturer conceals this fact, though he must have been aware of it, as he knows well on what sub-Newman wrote these words. Now, will the lecturer quote one Catholic theologian who, in such matters, claims "absolute" obedience for the Pope? I ask only one. I tell him plainly this is the language of official Catholicism.

'The old idea that Rome never changes was untrue, and Newman knew it." Let the lecturer ask any Let the lecturer ask any Catholic theologian is this proposition true-"The Church He will reply: "The Church never charges 'substantial-"accidentally" -I concede; deny." That is, there is a growth a development in Catholic doctrine; therefore an accidental change. But she always preserves her identity. She is substantially identical now with what she was in the second or sixth century. The boy develops into a man has he changed? Yes, acthough he has preserved his substantial identity. This has albeen the doctrine of the Church

Does not Newman himself go back to Vincent of Lerins as one who mally formulated the principle of development? Yet this lecturer says the old idea was that the "Church never changes." What right has a man to talk thus flippantly of great institution of whose doctrine he is so profoundly ignarant?

Will the Doctor, then, kindly give us his definition of "a Catholic all ages?" Will he still assert that Modernists are the Broad-Church party of our Church? he still hold that (notwithstanding Newman and Vincent of Lerins) "the old idea was that the Church never changes"? Will he still say that in matters quite outside faith and morals, we pay "absolute" obedience

When the great Newman received the Roman purple from Leo XIII. the Pope put a solemn "imprimatur" on his orthodoxy. Yet obscure here many claimed Augustine in past days), and to father on him of their own shallow pride. There is no more connection tweer the Modernists and Newman than there is between the tinguished lecturer and St. Peter And a man who can thus make reck less assertions, appertains to school of Kingsley, not of Newman.

A LESSON FOR THE CRITICS.

Many good persons have acquired the habit of holding up their hands in holy horror because of crimes of certain of the newcomers to country, entirely overlooking their good qualities; forgetting, too, that these people must be judged by different standards. These critics often forget that the people of this country have sins peculiar, to themselves, and that on this continent there are crimes which require even the very drastic measures which are advocated for people of other lands. William Dean Howells has undertaken to read a lesson to the people of the United States and what he has said to his own people should commend itself to some Canadians. Writes Mr. Howells:

"Leave out of your Italian version of us our vernacular solecism of meeting a man, two to one, in plain day, on a city street, and shooting him down in cold blood. Suppress him down in cold blood. Suppress such misleading possessions as our abominable voluntary madness in which a man on the mere warrant of a frightened or wanton woman's word condemns and puts to 'death another man whom he has refused any shadow of defence.

"Do not render our Southern feud by your Southern vendette in the

by your Southern vendetta in the hope of justifying both, though you may have read that only last week in a little Kontrolle when the south of the s may have read that only last week in a little Kentucky town a rejected suitor called the bridegroom from the bride in his mother's house, the bride in his mother's house, where they were meeting friends at a reception, and emptied his shot-gun into the happy rival's breast. Beware of translating such facts in the assimilation of Americans lest civilization may say 'How Sicillian! How Corsican! How medieval!'

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

We are apt to praise this age in which we , live as being a age of advancement in all the things that appertain to life. We are apt to dwell on the wonderful advances of science and to consider that this is an age of peace and that those who live in it are secure from all the dreadful horrors of past ages. We see the wonderful performances in the air, and overlook the warn ings on earth. Should you be one of the optimists let us recall for you some significant movements of the present day. It is established present day. It is established in England that Great Britain and that Great Britain and that Great Britain and that Great Britain and the continue to pander to, when given the alternative of facing the continue to pander to, when given the alternative of facing the continue to pander to, when given the alternative of facing the Catholic Church. Federated Protestant laymen have the same power."

What is being done in Boston can well be done here. There is room will be done here. There is room of the 40 little rooms wherein sleep and pray Sisters of the Good Shep-in Montreal for organization to Paragraph of the following tribute to a suffering saintly nun, from the pen of the alternative of facing the continue to pander to, when given the alternative of facing the Catholic Church. Federated Protestant laymen have the same power."

What is being done in Boston can well be done here. There is room the two inscriptions, one beneath the other, are on the door of the 40 little rooms wherein sleep and pray Sisters of the Good Shep-in the content of the following tribute to a suffering saintly nun, from the pen of the alternative of facing the continue to pander to, when given the alternative of facing the Catholic Church. Federated Protestant laymen have the same power."

The Cincimnati Post recently printed the following tribute to a suffering saintly nun, from the pen of Miss Ruth Neely:

"PATIENCE."

The Cincimnati Post recently printed the following tribute to a suffering saintly nun, from the pen of Miss Ruth Neely:

"PATIENCE." standard, and, as they build. Eng- in Montreal for organization land must build and the result is combat the evil influences which be- Hill merchant marine of England is suffering from a severe state of depression, it matters not that dividends on marine ventures are scarce. it matters not that there are forests of masts in every seaport marking idle vessels, it matters not that there are thousands of idle seamen and an improvement in a few processes of the city practical administration and an improvement in mamers and morals.

GOOD MORNING, CARRIE.

GOOD MORNING, CARRIE. How these men are to nd threatening to catch the Bri-

tain bread does not appear to bother the Briton, but the announcement that the German is showing giant strides in battleship building ton stirred England to its depths Times marconigram service carried this message:

"British complacency received a shock this week which has no parallel since the Boer war. Indeed, it may be doubted whether the "Black Week." of nearly ten years ago brought such a painful shock to rational pride as did this week's navel debettes at Wettminters.

ntial identity. This has altitude doctrine of the Church was Newman's doctrine.

Val debates at Westminster.

To the average Englishman, military efficiency was a matter of secondary importance. He did not

and was prepared to be satisfied if his military chiefs muddled through somehow—was there not a navy?
And there would be no muddling at

And there would be no muddling at the Admiralty.

His navy was the apple of John Bull's eye. His supremacy at sea was uncontested, and, he thought, incontestable. Now and again he had been warned that he must take things for granted and he cock

"There's no need for alarm," said Sir John Fisher and other old sea-dogs whom he trusted. "You can

And John Bull proceeded to sleep n both ears. Rude indeed has been on both ears.

on both ears. Rude indeed has been his awakening.

The revelations as to German progress in shipbuilding which the week brought forth were veritable bombshells. The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, attested, and the Right Hor. Herbert Asquith, the Premier, admitted the truth of the statement. admitted the truth of the statemen that the German shipbuilding pro that the German snipouluing programme was advancing with a speed which had falsified all previous British calculations. Germany, which had been represented as building slowly and being far behind Britain in capacity, was completing capital ships rapidly.

The Government last year calcula-

The Government last year calculated that nine German vessels of the Dreadnought type would be ready for sea at the end of 1911, whereas the number will be 'thirteen. The Government calculated that thirteen German ships would be completed in 1912, whereas nechably seventeen. German ships would be completed in 1912, whereas probably seventeen will be ready. Two years ago Germany had no slips capable of accommodating the Dreadpounts, now she has fourteen and three more under way. The first Lord went on to say that whereas two years ago the idea, of Germany building ships in two years would have heen ridiis. in two years would have been ridi culed, now such a possibility could not be lightly dismissed."

In Canada the bold imperialists have raised their voices and join in the jingo chorus that is being raised wherever the Union Jack flut-Toronto is loud in the cry It matters not to them that we need Pacific not a whit Let us have ships, they cry; let us be loyal and send a contribution. What curious commentary on the state of Christendom to-day is there to found than this. Great nations are fairly pouring millions into ships pandering to national vanity, each overlooking how those millions could better be spent in uplifting the conditions of their own people. Is the Gospel of Christ to be preached by screaming shells skrieking destruc tion from a pulpit of armor plate? Surely not; surely the common sense of all peoples will sometime arise and intervene to stop this mad race in building battleships and raising armies that make peace more costly

A GOOD WORK.

Thoughtful men of various beliefs are to-day awake to the necessity of joining their forces to combat conditions which seem to be peculiar to this continent. There was held this week in Boston a meeting of presentative bodies having for its most summary object the federation of various Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations of the city for common service in behalf of ideals common to The Boston Herald commented on the meeting in these words:

"Even if the plan works out in a form somewhat less inclusive and ideal than its projectors wish, it will, revertheless, be a step for-ward in a direction which churches everywhere are taking towards more vital relation of institutional reli-gion to civic good. The Federated Romar. Catholic lay societies, since they were brought together, proved a powerful agency for stop-ping certain forms of vice and cor-

payers must dance to a life threaten the foundation of life matters not that the arine of England is suften said that people secure just the said that people secure just the life of over 80 years old. She has lain there 20 years. That is what "Pathat the taxpayers must dance to a gin to threaten the foundation of

home again, and what Carrie thinks of the people of England and Scotland would probably bother them, if they had no other troubles on Carrie arrived at New York hand. hand. Carrie arrived at New York on the Baltic, and the chronicler reports that she felt warmly welcomed by hearing the admonition of an ports that she felt warmly welcomed by hearing the admonition of an official, "No smoking on the pier."

ed by hearing the admonition of an official, "No smoking on the pier."

Mrs. Nation went abroad at the invitation of the Scotch Prohibition Party, and she lectured in a number of cities in Great Britain. She was arrested in Lordon for smashing a property sign in a bus and was fin.

To what end? invitation of the Scotch Prohibition Party, and she lectured in a number of cities in Great Britain. She was arrested in London for smashing a cigarette sign in a bus, and was fined five shillings and costs. said that at first they said she was not crazy, but before she left she re-

ceived many offers to speak ceived many offers to speak.

"The great trouble in England," she said, "is that no one has a single original idea. They follow those who went before them. The drink curse there is terrible, and the dranken women seen there a shocking state of affairs. They even feed beer to the babies.

"When I sailed from here I had the opinion that American ministers of the Gospel were cowards, but the

the Gospel were cowards, but th the Gospel were cowards, but the are not half so cowardly as the crew over there. They are overshadowed by the fear of the House of Lords, overcome by a fear that their Government moneys might be shut off. Some of them are real prosperous and well off. They own shares in the breweries

the breweries.
"There is unrest in England, and There is unrest in England, and the people fear that something is going to happen, but what it is they do not know. The salvation of the country is going to be the suffragettes."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

More schools!

Better schools!

Ignorance is criminal.

Are the taxpayers timid? Strengthen the elementary depart

The foundation of good citizenship

in Canada. The School Commissioners are do ing well. They require encourage

What a fine flavor fish has to a nan who has the faith of his own convictions.

Mr. Recorder Weir's action in re printing and annotating Sir Henri Taschereau's report on the social evil is one of worthy purpose

The American Federation of Catho lic Societies has circulated an open letter to the President of the American Red Cross Association pointing out that money forwarded for the relief of Italian earthquake sufferers was expended in a manner to bring offence to American Catholic subscribers. One more example of the evil influences at work in that Catholic land

The following from the Antigonish Casket is timely:

"A Police Court Judge in Montreal the other day had a man before him on a charge of being drunk and blaspheming on the streets, and he said that in future he intended to be severe with men found guilty of public swearing. He is right. We wish every magistrate who has similar laws, or by-laws, to execute would do likewise. This is an offence for which there is, in most cases, little or no excuse. Most of the swearing that we hear is done in cold blood, and deliberately. The mouths of our children are full of it before they know their way through the first reader. It is a horrible evil, and an abomination, and believe it should be dealt with in a manner. In towns, at least, the laws cover it, under police regulations and laws, if not otherwise."

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

We call the attention of our readers to the Anoual Report of the Mutual Life of Canada, which appears in this issue. As may be seen, its growth in extent of business is very creditable, indeed we do not recall any Canadian company which has exceeded its ratio in this respect.

The Patience of Faith.

The Cincinnati Post recently print

to herd in their convent home

out of human semblance with pain.

But she can speak. More than that, in a weak and broken voice she can preach one of the greates thanksgiving sermons ever uttered. "I am thankful, so thankful, fo

To what end?
Over 200 girls, sentenced for various offences are cared for at the Home of the Good Shepherd.
Much is done at the institution to

YOUR SPRING HAT

I Just wait a few days for the opening of our New Hat Store, 5 St. Catherine East, 3 doors from Main Street. . . . As usual, you will get THE BEST.

BRENNANS

2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West



PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS address spectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies" will be received until Thursday, 25th will be received until Thursday, 25th March, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1909-1910, for the following institutions, namely:—
Kingston Penitentiary.
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
Dorchester Penitentiary.
Manitoba Penitentiary.
British Columbia, Penitentiary.

British Columbia Penitentiary. Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton,

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:

1 Coal 10 Hardware.

Coal oil 11 Leather 12. Milk. 13 Oils and paints. 14 Pork and Bacon 3 Cordwood

3 Cordwood 12. Milk.
4 Drugs 13 Oils and paints.
5 Dry Goods 14 Pork and Bacon
6 Forege 15 Portland Cement
7 Fresh Fish 16 Sole Leather.
8 Fresh Meat 17 Tinware.
9 Groceries
Details of information as to form
f contract, together with forms of

of contract, together with forms o tender, will be furnished on applica tion to the Wardens

tion to the Wardens.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden.

DOUGLAS STEWART,

GEO. W. DAWSON,

Inspectors of Penitentiaries. Department of Justice Ottawa, February 27, 1909.

Province of Quebec. District of Montreal.

Superior Court Dame Marie Catherine Guimet, wife of Adrien Paquette, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintilf,

Said Adrien Paquette, defendant Said Adrien Faquette, derendant.
An action of separation as to bed
and board has been instituted on
21st January, 1909.
Montreal, 19th February, 1909.
LEBLANC, BROSSARD & FOREST,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

First Grand Marshal.

The late Mr. John J. O'Reilly, the subject of this sketch, was born on April 22, 1842, in Cork, Ireland. Coming to Canada in the early six-ties, he entered the firm of Messrs. Coming to Canada in the early six-ties, he entered the firm of Messrs. Wm. Notman & Sons, until he open-ed his studio at the corner of St. Lawrence and Lagauchetiere streets, where he remained until 1840, when



THE LATE JOHN J O'REILLY

he was appointed chief clerk of the Viger Market, which position he held until the time of his death, April 22, 1879. In the St. Patrick's day procession, 1873, he was named Grand Marshal, and wore for the first time the Grey Nun's sash which sash is worn to the present day.

try to set right the lives that have one astray. But it is doubtful it there is an influence stronger, more potent than the white cot of Sister Mary Paul and the inscription on her door, "Patience."

An Edifying Incident.

A letter appeared to a recent issue of "The Times" of Lordon, from Mr. Alfred Austin pret laureate, in which, writing fact Venting a, he pleaded for assistance for Mits Haniwry, who has established in the reighborhood of Ventiniglia a bone

************* Dominion Edition of Payson, Dunton and Beribner's System of Penmanship

SPECIAL FEATURES

F simple in method, practical [in plan, perfect classification of letters according to similarity of formation. Uniform, and improved style of Capital lettry and letter given separately on the covers, and planity illustrated by diagrams. Absence of unmeaning words and superior selection of sentences. Perfect and progressive grading. Thorough drill in progressive grading. Thorough drill in progressive grading. Thorough drill in drill in the company of the company

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 13 Notre Dame St. West

MONTREAL

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Self Raising Flour

Save the Bags for Premiums.

DATENTS



CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS SORE THROATS AND COUGHS They combine the germicidal value of Cresolen with the soothing properties of slippery elm and lico ice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stample ammine, Milles Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal, 40

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

of rest for victims of the earthquaxs. The following edifying statement occurs in his letter:
"Many of the beds were gratuitously lent, and some good priests at Bordighera sent their own saying they meanwhile could sleep on the floor."

Eugene one we is worth my wish

that it

myself.

There was

tion present St. Patrick's Very Rev. F his series of I

Ascending to

end preacher Having spot subjects, God the Church, I God's action, the individual uent sermons family and on In the Gospe a vast multi what had been plied by the S rial food was ries, Christ human soul. in the materia grace in the same idea in Samaritan. I into the would be the waysic elements, bre wine? There culties in the

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and wherefor —and what a Man could n had surmis came, Greek course, and ary schools other passion fuge in scept of the chief He revealed himself. Alon which the hi speaking, dis yond our me committed to teach all na mand. "I days, even to the world." send the Spin teach you al you for ever ganism was and the Holy ever. Here has a divine a growth, o as Newman preserves he could the vo we must go wounds of as the organ

The soul d natural, is Give me the the fishe This force is man to a su lops a new clothes him sacrificed the whereby it and the Chi

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Y, MARCH 25, 1909.

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CIAL FEATURES

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BELLS Foundry Co., Baltimore, Jd., U.S.

NTISEPTIC TABLETS TS AND COUGHS rermicidal value of Cresolene erties of slippery elm and lico-or from us, 10c in stampa mited, Agents, Montreal, est

tages a cold is a sily dealt with. But and the result is ofpment of distressing ronchial tubes and r life miserable for tim. As a first aid in the handy median in curative res Anti-Consumptive famed remedy for

ns of the earthquaks. Hifying statement oc-

eds were gratuitous-e good priests at their own saying could sleep on the

Abbey's FURTHER KIND

WILLING WORDS.

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



Father Barrett's subject.

There was a very large congregation present Sunday morning in St. Patrick's Church to hear the Very Rev. Father Barrett continue his series of Lenten sermons.

Ascending to the pulpit the rever-

end preacher said: end preacher said:

Having spoken of the three great subjects, God Incarnate, man, and the Church, I shall speak to-day of God's action, through the Church, on the individual soul, and in subsequent sermons, of His action on the family and on society.

In the Gospel of to-day Christ feeds wast, multitude on a few loaves

In the Gospel of to-day Christ feeds a vast multitude on a few loaves and fishes. The distribution of what had been miraculously multiplied by the Saviour, was committed by Him to the Aposeles. This material food was a figure of the spiritual tread which, during nineteen centuries, Christ has dispensed, through the medium of His Church, to the human soul. It is bread and fish in the material order, it is truth and grace in the spiritual. We have the same idea in the parable of the Good Samaritan, He poured oil and wine into the wounds of the poor pilgrim on the wayside. And wherefore two

Samaritan, He poured off and write into the wounds of the poor pilgrim on the wayside. And wherefore two elements, bread and fish, oil and wine? There are two principal faculties in the human soul, both of which are impaired by sin. It darkens the irrellect, it debilitates the will. When the human race had sunk into the deepest abysses of moral guilt, the intellect of man was so much enfeebled that it had lost hold of even the most fundamental truths and the will, which was intended to dominate passion, had become its bond-slave. To heal man, light must be poured into his mind, and a new force infused into his heart to build up the will-power. Hence Christ committed to His Church the oil of sacred doctrine to heal the intellect, and the wine of sacramental grace to elevate the soul, fortify the will, and bring passion into subjection to reaccess. bring passion into subjection to reason. And to perpetuate the work of Christ is the sublime mission of the Church,—to take the individual soul and reenact the Good Samari-

The first demand of the human soul is Truth. Who am I?—and whence?— and wherefore?—and is there a God? and wherefore?—and is there a cour—and what are my relations to Him?

Man could not reply, philosophers had surmised merely. When Christ came, Greek philosophy had run its course, and of the three contemporary schools oms deified pride, another resign and third took reother passion, and a third took refuge in scepticism. God must make a revelation. This revelation was one of the chief duties of the Saviour. He revealed God to man and man to himself. Along with natural truths, which the human mind can, strictly which the human mind can, strictly along the save of the saviour. which the human mind can, strictly speading, discover, He revealed many truths of a higher order, truths beyond our mental grasp. These He committed to the Church: "Go and teach all nations," was His command. "I shall be with you all days, ever to the consummation of the world." And again: "I will send the Spirit of Truth, and He will teach you all truth, and adding with grach you all truth, and adding with.

send the Spirit of Truth, and He will teach you all truth, and abide with you for ever." Thus a living or-ganism was created. In it Christ and the Holy Ghost would abide for-ever. Here is the One Church that has a divine vocation to teach. She never changes substantially. There is a ground of the company of the compan a growth, of course, a development, as Newman calls it. But the Church as Newman calls it. But the Church preserves her ideratity always—how could the voice of God alter? To her we must go for the oil to heal the wounds of ignorance. She alone as the organ of the Holy Spirit can never unsay to-morrow what she says

every age, to the level of ordinary every age, to the level of ordinary sanctity, and her great object is to keep the greatest possible number of souls within the pale of God's friendship. In addition she is ever raising a number of select souls to the sublime altitudes of heroic sanctity. Study her career across the centuries. What a record! Oh, glorious Mother of Saints thy march is a Mother of Saints, thy march is ine of light athwart the ages. Many of thy children have, in every age, climbed the rugged heights of perfect holiness and reached the sun-lit

Study her in the morning of her career, operating on the corrupt pa-gan world. Oh that foul thing, the gan world. On that tout timing, the Roman Empire! Sin and degradation had reached their climax. From the rown of the head to the sole of the foot, thou art putrid! The young Church touches that foul world, and lo! what she elicits. From the very bosom of corruption, from that char-nal house, the Agneses, the Cecilias, the Agathas come forth. The lily and the rose grow on the same stem. To-day the same phenomenon stem. To-day the same phenomenon can be seen. In the most corrupt of our modern cities, the purity and love of St. Agnes are still growing out of the doctrine and grace of the Good Samaritan.

Good Samaritan.

Let us pass on two or three centuries and we come to the Church of the Fathers. A Christian is row on the throne of the Empire. The Church has come out of the Catacombs. Heresy is abroad. Who will go down into the arera and grapple with the hydra-headed monster? Fear not, O Church of God! Athansius is ready, and Gregory, and Ambrose, ard Jerome, and—greatest of all—Augustine. These are thy champions, pure of heart and keen of intellect. And this was the chapter of Church history that fascinatchampions, pure of heart and keen of intellect. And this was the chapter of Church history that fascinated the great Newman. Studying it he saw the shadow of the fifth century on the sixteenth and nimeteenth. He saw his own face there, and (the adversary of Rome, as he then was) he was a heretic. "What was the use," he says, "of continuing the controversy, if, after all, I was forging arguments for Arius or Eutyches, and turning devil's advocate against the much-enduring Athanasius and the majestic Leo? Be my soul with the Saints! And shall I lift my hand against them? Sooner may my right hand forget her cunning and wither outright! Anathema to a whole tribe of Cranmers, Ridleys, Latimers, and Jewels; perish the name of Bramhall, etc., from the face of the earth, ere I should do aught but fall at their feet in love and in worship, whose image was continually before my eyes, and whose musical words were ever in my ears and on my tongue."

Peter in Rome, the England of the Holy Communion, is sadly changed to-day.

Let us pass over two or three centuries and we see another remarkable effervescence of sanctity. No age, of course, is devoid of saints, but at certain epochs the galaxy is record brilliant. And what page of age, of course, is devoid of saints, but at certain epochs the galaxy is more brilliant. And what page of duty but have not the strength to walk thereon? The intellect may be in heaven, the will must trail in the mire unless a new force, and supernatural, is poured into the heart. Give me the wine together with the oil, the fishes as well as the loaves. This force is grace, which elevates man to a supernatural level, develops a new life in his heart, and clothes him in a role which he had sacrificed through sin. The Sacraments are the ordinary instruments whereby it is infused into the soul, and the Church is the guardian and dispenser. Through them she is ever pouring the oil of divine grace into the heart of humanity.

With this two-fold lever in her hand for the uplifting of the human race, let us look at her actual achievement. She elevates millions in

so-called reformers of the 16th century proclaimed that the Church had grown corrupt. A centain amount of moral corruption has ever existed in the Church of God; the cockle grows side by side with the wheat. This corruption she is ever combatting by the operation of the Gospel and the Sacraments. But Cranmer and Luther and Calvin accused her of doctrinal error. God Himself undertook to refute them. He raised up a legion—quite a legion—of the most eminent saints, as a palpable proof that He was still with His Church, and that her voice was His. Look and that he was still with his Chicago, and that her voice was His. Look at Rome in that sad 16th century; ever was the seal of sanctity more egible on her brow.

And thus the history of the Church

And thus the history of the Church is a record of the triumph of grace over passion. A line of light marks her transit adown the centuries. Sairts spring up beneath her touch. She alone can lift the erring pilgrim from the mire, speak to his intellect with infallible voice, pour the full current of sacramental grace into his heart, and build him up, if he so will, to the height of heroic sanctity.

St. Patrick's Day Echoes.

Celebration at St. Thomas Aquinas.

first celebration of Ireland's patron saint in the new parish of St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Henri, was one of a modest character but religious and patriotic in its sentiment. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Edward Polan, assistant chaplain of the Longue Pointe Asylum, assisted by Rev. Father Ethier of Ste. Cunegonde Church as deacon, and Rev. Father Peter Heffernan of St. Anthony's Church as sub-deacon. Before the Mass, the boys of St. Louis Champion Saint, all Hail," the solos being sung by Masters Cantwell Dupuis, Louis Gaudry and Raymond Gordon McDonnell. During the procession of the altar boys and the clergy around the Church, the members of the Chewal Linion saint. one of a modest character but reli procession of the area by a war-clergy around the Church, the mem-bers of the Choral Union sang "Great and Glorious St. Patrick" in was short, but an eloquent one, was preached by the pastor, Rev. Thomas F. Heffernan, and stirred the hearts of the sons and daughters of old Erin. The preacher took for his text "Priest and Pontiff, rich in virtue, good pastor for his people. O St. Patrick, pray for figat. text "Priest and Pontiff, rich in virtue, good pastor for his people, O, St. Patrick, pray for us." (Magnificat of the 2nd Vespers). "St. Patrick," said the preacher, "was chosen by God to teach a whole people. Ireland's glory was not wor by the sword of a nation, but by the glories of the Faith. St. Patrick went to teach a pagan people, yet his voice pierced the heavens and the 'Credo' rang out throughout the land. "His life was the foundation of an edifice that has no equal the world

"His life was the foundation of the edifice that has no equal the world over to-day. St. Patrick had his difficulties, for like his Divine Master he had his Calvary also. He ter he had his Calvary also. He gloried in the cross and in penance and prayer brought forth abundant

and prayer brought forth abundant fruit.

"The grand old man still guides the helm. St. Patrick is jealous of his care and justly so. Casting a glance from his place in the high beaven, he still prays that his people may be one in the solidarity of the Faith, and their 'Credo' would still echo throughout the world."

In conclusion, he exhorted his hearers to be loyal to that Faith which the Irish people have always kept unsullied.

which the Irish people have always kept unsullied.

Dumont's sixth Mass was rendered in good style by the boys' choir. A special altar in honor of St. Patrick had been erected and beautifully decorated with colored lights. At the Offertory Master Paul Barba sang

Daniel O'Connell, none the stage. About five hundred attended. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music, being thoroughly Irish, and the following ladies and gentkemen contributed: The Misses B. Murphy. Lynch, Stafford, Carey, Roach, Messrs, A. Hamilton, Jos. Howard, and the members of the St. Thomas Aquinas choir. After the concert a stage euchre party commenced, and the members of the St. Thomas Aquinas choir. After the concert a progressive euchre party commenced, for which ten valuable prizes were domated. The pastor and people of the youngest Irish Catholic parish of Montreal are to be congratulated on the great success attending their first celebration of St. Patrick's

St. Patrick's Day at Mount St. Louis.

According to the time-honored custom, on Morday evening, the 15th inst., saw the large concert hall of the Mount St. Louis Institute filled to its utmost capacity by the parents and friends of the students, who had gathered to witness the fruits of their efforts in the celebration of the National festival.

The entertainment consisted of a very select number of pieces, vocal and orchestral selectiors, violin and piano solos and a drama in five acts entitled "Rodolphus' Will." The period referred to was the second to find the evening was Rev. Father Maloney, C.SS.R., of St. John, N.B., and formerly attached to St. Patrick's Church in this city. The committee in charge of the organization of the parade have worked hard for meny weeks past to make St. Patrick's Day, 1909, a memorable one, and have every reason to feel gratified at the success which crowned their labors.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Fxterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

Thirty-Ninth Financial Statement

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1908.

HEAD OFFICE

WATERLOO, ONT.

CASH ACCOUNT

INCOME NET LEDGER ASSETS, December 31st, \$11,069,846.22

DISBURSEMENTS To Policy Holders:
Death Claims.....
Matured Endow-

271,116.00 Surrendered Policies.... Surplus.. Annuities

Reserve, 4 p.c., 3½ p.c. and 3 p.c. standard...

Reserve on lapsed policies on which particular values are claimable...

Death Claims unadjusted...

Present value of death claims payable

accounts ...
Credit Ledger Balances ...
Surplus, December 31st, 1908...
(Surplus on Government Standard of Valuation \$2,291,034.93.)

\$827,749.26 425,181.69

LIABILITIES

12,363,056.65 \$13,615,987.60

\$10,967,831.69

55,256.00

44,907.81 4,400.00

14,305.25 9,822.78

23,897.03

1,852,016.54

\$12,983,674.37

\$13,615.987.60

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Mortgages.
Debentures and Bonds.
Loans on Policies, etc.
Real Estate (Company's Head Office).
Cash in Banks.
Cash at Head Office
Due and deferred premiums, (net)
Interest due and accrued \$6,244,701.78 4,127,103.29 1,670,826.67 32,883.39 309,216.10 2,222.45 336,944.17 259,776.52

J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A.,

\$12,983,674.37

GEO. WEGENAST,

WATERLOO, January 25th, 1909.

Audited and found correct

Insurance in force (increase over 1907, \$3,602;035)......\$54,693,882

Booklets containing full report of the Annual Meeting, held March 4th, 1909, are being published and will be distributed

half of the thirteenth century.

half of the thirteenth century, and the location the Island of Sicily. Besides the above-mentioned, quite a number of the younger boys gave a grard exhibition of the work done in the College, in the matter of physical culture, under the direction of Mr. J. C. Charlton.

An address of encouragement and congratulation from the chairman of the evening, Hon. Dr. J. J. Guerin, and a few well-chosen lines to their kind patrons for their encouragement by Mr. M. Chanut, in the rame of by Mr. M. Chanut, in the rame of all, brought to a close one of the most enjoyable evenings yet spent in Mount St. Louis.

St. Pairick's Day in Quebec.

(From our Own Correspondent Quebec, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated to-day with a pomp and enthusiasm unexcelled in pomp and entuisiasm unexceived in many years. The city, and especially the streets through which the lengthy procession wended its way, were gaily decorated with palm trees and triumphal arches, while so one of the earth, ere I should do aught that fall at their feet in love and worship, whose image was continually before my eyes, and whose musical words were ever in my ears and on my tongue."

We pass on another century. The bard and minimate and on my tongue."

We pass on another century. The Brabrainas have rushed down on the Roman Empire and annihilated it. Brabrainas have rushed down on the Roman Empire and annihilated it. Henri the worster isles in the Atlantiz yone. Where are the saints now? There are two sister isles in the Atlantiz yone. Where are the saints now? There are two sister isles in the Atlantiz yone. Where are the saints now? There are two sister isles in the Atlantiz yone. Where are the saints now? There are two sister isles in the Atlantiz yone. Where are the saints now? There are two sister isles in the Atlantiz yone. The programme consisted of the parade was the first public appearance of the recently organized. Henri the evening a real "Irish right" was held in the old Town Hall, St. Henri. The place was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and pots of shamrocks. A beautiful harp lighted by electricity having the third time, and sanctity tog; here with learning has found a home there. No rivalry save that of holinate the holinate is legion. Ah, the merry England of the change of a mire of the Catholite Emancipator. Daniel O'Connell, aung in front of the stage. About five hundred attended. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music, being thoroughly Irish, and the following ladies and gentkeeme contributed: The Misses B. Murphy, Lynch, Stafford, Carey. Reast turies and we two or those days.

Let us pass over two or these turies and we two or these and the procession of the stage and the choir. After the Mass "St. Patrick" Davis right down the choir. In the evening a real "Irish right" was held in the old Town Hall, St. Henri. The place was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and "the worship have a played a procession of the recent years. A prominent of the recen flags and bunting were flung to the breeze in every quarter of the city. From the muricipal and Government buildings, the Archbishop's Palace, etc., flags were also displayed. From Father Hanley. C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's Church, all of whom made suitable replies. St. Patrick's Church was becomingly decorated in honor of the occasion, the main altar being a blaze of light. The sanctuary was completely filled with representatives of the various religious orders and priests from other parishes, while the altar boys in their multi-colored cassocks and surplices, added to the solemnity of the occasion. At ten o'clock Pontifical Grand Moss was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Begin, assisted by numerous priests. An eloquent sermon suitable to the occasion was preached. In the evening a splendid ertlertainment was given in the Auditorium under the auspices of St. Patrick's Literary Institute, under the able direction of Mrs. E. Foley. The speaker of the evening was Rev. Father Maloney, C.SS.R., of St. John, N.B., and formerly attached to St. Patrick's Church in this city. The committee in charge of the organization of the parade have worked hard for many weeks past to make St. Patrick's Day, 1909, a memorable one, and have every reason to feel gratified at the success which crowned their labors.

Tribute to Rev.

Anniversaries are almost always classed with the pleasant things of life, milestones, as it were, telling of the length of days or years sometimes in noble work or yet in Christlike service. This last may be taken as a fitting expression of what has been accomplished by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, who has just completed twenty-live years in the holy ministry. As preacher, director, pastor or twenty-five years in the holy ministry. As preacher, director, pastor or friend he has fulfilled the highest expectations of his blessed vocation. Perhaps the most grateful tribute to him, we are sure it was the most pleasing, for the school under personal direction is very dear to his heart, was that of the pupils of St. Agnes' Academy. On Tuesday evening last, they gave a very St. Agnes' Academy. On Tuesday evening last they gave a very charming entertainment in St. Anthony's Hall. As may be judged from the following programme, much

Firin, from from from mozer from

M. Burns. Chorus-"Introibo ad altare Dei"

Address.

Irish Melodies.

At the close the Rev. Jubilarian expressed most cordial thanks for the affectionate tributes paid to him and dwelt upon the happy years which he had spent in St. Anthony's parish—years full of hope and satis-

The True Witness is very happy to join all the good friends of Father Donnelly in congratulating him upon this his silver jubilee, and of hoping that many more blessed fruitful that many more years may be his.

Presented With Flag.

A very pleasant event took place in St. Patrick's Hall, Quebec, on the evening of the 15th instant, when a handsome green silk flag was presented to the recently organized Hibernian Cadets by the Ladies' Auxiliary, A.O.H., with the inscription

"Hibernian Cadets, Quebec," in gold. The Cadets were their neat uniforms for the first time on that uniforms for the first time on that occasion, and presented a fine appearance, and as they marched through the streets on St. Patrick's Day, headed by their flag, were universally admired. Miss Raymond, President of the Ladles' Auxiliary in handing over the flag to Captain Robert Delany, made an appropriate reference to the occasion, declaring that the making of the flag was a labor of love. Mr. D. Coveney, Provincial Secretary of the A.O.H., has in the name of the Provincial Board. E. then had been declared that the third timely gift was highly appreciated. He urged the boys them that their timely gift was highly appreciated. He urged the boys to be true sons of Ireland, to be true to the faith which St. Patrick preached to their forefathers, true to oppressed Ireland, and expressed the hope that one day the green flag would again float over a free Ireland. Rev. Father Delargy, C.SS. R., being called upon, made a brief address to the boys, in the course of which he urged them to be good which he urged them to be good boys, to be a credit to the Catholic Church, and to their country, com-plimented them on their fine appear-the Hibernian Cadets of Quebec will be second to none in the country.

OBITUARY

MR. JOHN E. T. BUTLER.

MR. JOHN E. T. BUTLER.

There died on March 18, 1909, at the home of his son, Mr. John E. Thomas Butler, aged 72 years. Deceased was born in Co. Tipperary, Ireland, in 1837, and came to Canada in 1852. He married Elizabeth Finley in 1860, who died March 24th, 1894, and was the father of six children, all living; Mr. T. F., of Islard Pond, Vt.; Mr. John E., of St. Remi, Que., Mrs. Henry Hinch, of Kingsley, Que.; Mrs. E. L. Horn, of Enfield, N.H.; Mrs. Kate de Lacy and Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, of Laconia, N.H., all of whom being present at his last illness and death. Deceased was a resident of the parish of St. Remi de Tingwick for 47 years, and was beloved and respected by all, for he was an upright, honest, industrious and religious man, a sincere and devout Catholic. He lived the last years of his life with his son, John E., on the fine farm he had made by his industry. His was a peaceful death, the end of an exemplary life, with all his children around him he went to claim his reward from his Maker. St. Remi, March 22, 1909.

News From England.

Heavy Toll Among Clergy in the Bitter Weather.

Father Vaughan's Sermon.

(From a correspondent.)
London March 11th.—During the bitter weather we have been experiencing in the Metropolis, sickness and death have taken a heavy toll amongst the clergy, many well known Priests having passed away in various parts of the country, while at one large North London Church a Lenten Mission which was to be given by the Redemptorists had to be postponed, after two Fathers had broken down, as the Supehad to be postponed, after two Fathers had broken down, as the Superior could not spare any more
Priests to take their place, so many
had the scourge of Influenza incapacited. At the Cathedral in Westminster the wonderful liturgy of the
penitential season has been carried
out with undeviating precision, during these gloomy days, which are
apt to impress more deeply upon us
the lessons of recollection the Church
would teach us. London herself becomes more heathen with the passing
years. There is no visible falling off
the her feverish gaiety; where once feverish gaiety; where doors for Ash Wednesday at least, none of those in the city did so this year, and even the old fashion, so prevalent amongst High Church people, of wearing subdued and sombre aiment seems to have passed away. nt seems to have passed away litz and Princess Restaurant The Ritz and Princess Restaurants are as full of life and gaiety as ever, for everybody dines out nowadays, and were it not for the Lenten discourses at such Churches as Farm Street or the Oratory fashionable London might forget that such a season as Lert exists at all. FATHER VAUGHAN ON SOCIAL-ISM

The Albert Hall witnessed a brilliant gathering last night, when Father Bernard Vaughan gave his services in a lecture entitled "Does Socialism mean Liberty or tyramy", the proceeds of the evening—which must have been considerable,—being devoted to the settlements which do so much good in the East end of London, and which are presided over by a devoted band of Catholic ladles of high birth and position, whose leader and organiser is the Downger Buches; of Newscetter 19. Dowager Duchess of Newcastle. Fa-Vaughan is so interesting to general public, that he in himthe general public, that he in himself was quite draw enough, but in addition, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild gave the services of his private orchestra, and Lady Valda Machell, an accomplished exercises accomplished amature, enlivened the interval by a graceful use of her highly trained and melodious voice. As may be imagined Father Vaughan's arguments against that fetish of modern life, Socialism, were trenchant, and were enlivened by those touches of humour, and home thrusts of inand were enlivened by those touches of humour, and home thrusts of intimate knowledge of human nature which have made him the specialist in diseases of the soul that he is acknowledged to be. Among the large audience there was a goodly number of the general public outside the ranks of the Catholic Church.

SAVING THE WASTRELS. Lent being the time for self denial, is also a time of special appeal on the part of all those worthy struggling Catholic Charities which are but the remnant of the once glorious heritage of works and mercy left us by our Catholic forefathers of the first thousand years of Roman Christies. first thousand years of Roman Christianity in the land, and whose foun dations were long ago swept away by the turgid streams of evil pasby the turgid streams of evil passions and torrential greed which uproved the faith of the English people at the time of the "Reformation." One of the most gallant of these works is that founded by the Rev. Father Bans in the "Homes for Destitute Catholic Children" which Destrute Catholic Children" which are now celebrating their golden Jubilee of foundation, and which have been instrumental in saving the faith of an enormous number of children, who, but for that institution, would have found their way into Protestant Orphanages, Poor Law Schools, or Dr. Barnadoe's Homes. In the Harnow Road catablists. or Dr. Barnadoe's Homes. In the Harrow Road establishment, they are educated, and taught a trade, while work is found for them on their attaining a suitable age and thus these westelland. s these wastrels of the streets turned into respectable and self

The peculiar activities of the Protestant Alliance are roused to their greatest energy just now in regard to the Bill before Parliament for the removal of Catholic Disabilities, including the alteration of the objectionable Coronation Oath, which dubs us all blassparenous ideals. tionable Coronation Oath, which dubs us all blasphemous idolators. In various suburbs of London the Alliance have been giving free lectures on what they term "The Life of a Carmelite Nun" illustrated by lantern slides, showing ridiculous or unbecoming and painful scenes which they allege are part of the daily routine of this enclosed Order, into which, apparently then they allege are part of the daily routine of this enclosed Order, into which, apparently then they allege are part of the daily routine of this enclosed. which, apparently, they find no diffi-culty in penetrating, armed with a camera,—unless we are to doubt the genuineness of the illustrations, and of course no one could dream of do-ing this in connection with a Socie-ty which has so often suffered for ludiced public! And ty which has so often suffered for Truth's sake in the eyes of an unprejudiced public! And yet, strargely enough, the names of the nuns, and the title and address of the Convent are carefully suppressed, nor do they state by what ruse, their photographer secured his wonderful views pher secured his wonderful views and lived! But the harrowing details, are followed by a mild request that the audience, usually a rabble who are only too glad to get a

sort of free cinematograph, will sign the petition against the Bill for the Removal of Catholic Disabilities. And it is on such evidence as these precious petitions, signed for their own ends by ignorant knownothings that it is possible we may be deried the freedom which is granted to every other sett, Christian or heathen, who choses to parade the streets of the city or make might hidious by their peculiar and noisy rites.

CATHOLIC LONDON.

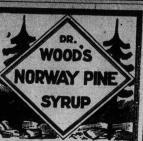
The writer was present during the week at a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Catholic London a Hundred Years Ago" given by the learned Rector of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall Ware, now the seminary of the Archdiocese, where by the way, an ordination was held minary of the Archdiocese, where by the way, an ordination was held last Sunday morning by Archbishop Bourne. Monsignor Canon Ward has made this subject, a deeply interesting one, all his own, and devoced much time and labour to its study, for he rightly thinks that while much has been said and a supply thinks that while for he rightly thinks that while much has been said and written about our Catholic forefathers of the Tudor and Stuart periods, less is known or thought about the strugg, es and sufferings of our more immediate forebears. The Catholizs of the eighteenth century had indeed come to a terrible pass of abject fear and subservience. Even when at last, after they had found a mighty friend in the great statesman Pitt, who had the office of Informer abolished, and assisted them by every means in his power, they began to come forth and open a few unpretentious places of worship, they rigidly as places of worship, they rigidly chewed all ornamentation, and r a statue of our Lady or a picture was to be seen, while side altars were as settle of our Lady or a picture was to be seen, while side altars were unknown, and in their correspondence they still referred to Rome as "Biltown" and to the Pope as "Father Abraham." The house still stands in Furnival Street, Holborn, where the great vicar Apostolic of the Lor the great vicar Apostolic of the London district, Dr. Douglas, resided.
He was deemed a very bold man by the Catholics of his day, for he took up his official residence quite openly and even wore his pectoral cross while in his own house. He did great things for the London district, and largely assisted and utilized the and largely assisted and utilized the immense influx of French Emigre Priests, who brought, by their work and by their prayers, such a revival of the practice of the faith in our land. It was these Priests who helped to bring back the bloom of faith to the surker theyel of the of faith to the sunken cheek of Church in England, restoring the de votions which had been so long re-glected when the people were glad if they could practice essentials and ost many of those fragrant prayers and pious manners which assist so much on the long road of life. In the King's House at Winchester, as the great building placed disposal was called, six h at their disposal was called, six hundred of these French Priests living together a community life and working to asist in their own support, established peautiful and consoling devotion of the "Perpetual Adoration of

Blessed Sacrament." It was one of their rumber, Abbe Carron, who raised one of the first adequate at-tempts at a not unworthy Catholic Church in the then delectable village of Somers Town—a Church which stands to this day, a memorial of pieof Somers Town-a Church stands to time day, a memorial of pie-ty and devotion of these birds of pas-sage, true harbingers of the Second spring! And now just one word on the magnificent hospitality shown by the people of this country to-wards these exiles of another land

and another faith. THE CATHOLIC INFLUX. If ever England justified her high traditions as the champion of the oppressed and the friend of the un-fortunate she did so then, and as Monsignor Ward pointed out, had it not been for the "Terror" there never would have been the influx of Catholics, not only French, but stu-dents and nuns from our coversettle. never would have been the influx of Catholics, not only French, but students and nuns from our own settlements at Douai, Valladolid, and a dozen other foreign colleges for British priests and religious, which being destroyed by the revolution, compelled their immates to seek shelter on our shores. We are told by the French priests themselves that the people seemed to know by instinct. people seemed to know by instinct when a boat load of refugees were expected and they would throng to the harbor to crowd about them, press them by the hand and offer them hospitality, food, clothing, and sympathy. Not copy did the thus these wastrels of the streets are turned into respectable and self respecting members of the community and more than all, the influence of their early training and its associations of piety hold them fast to the faith as worthy members of the Church in their after lives. The Home which began with two inmates now shelters 982 boys and girls.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE. The peculiar activities of the Protestant Alliance are roused to their greatest energy just now in regard to the Bill before Parliament for the removal of Catholic Disabilities, including the alteration of the chief and the strength of the strength of the content of the protest and attend Mass. So not merous did these poor priests become that it was impossible for all of them to find/churches wherein to say Mass, and we are told Bishop Douglas had to intervene to regulate matters, several priests having taken the subspace. pitality, No matters, several priests having tak-en to say Mass in their bedrooms clothed in vestments cut out of old clothed in vestments cut out of old newspapers, as sufficient vestments could not be had. This was naturally put a stop to, and further facilities were afforded when the Church of England handed over to the good Bishop no less a sum than £80,000, callected all over the country as the result of an appeal made by the King, George III., through the Archbishops of Canterbury and York! To this the Government added arother £50,000 per amunum for the support of French prelates and religious, while private subscriptions flowed in in rivers of gold. Such an overflow of Christian charity, such a deluge of Catholic prayer must have brought a wonderful blessing down on this long silent land. That was the barren seed time, after the snows of a heavy winter: it is we whose eyes have been privileged to behold some beginnings of the harvest,—the splendor of the moonday has yet to come, but the summer is at hand.

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A HARD DRY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

Lord Durham's Work.

Difficulties in the Way of Early Canadian Administration. 11160

The Assembly Described as a Debating Society.

The difficulties that confronted the The difficulties that confronted the goverflor in the affairs of constitution making are well illustrated by an interesting article on "Lord Durham and his work" which appeared in the University magazine from the pen of F. P. Walton, Daean of the Faculty of Law of McGill University. Of the conditions of those deeps

Paculty of Law of McGHI University.

Of the conditions of those days,
Dean Walton writes:

In 1830 the Governor of Lower Canada, being asked to report to the
Imperial Government on the composition of the Legislative Council, stated that it then consisted of 23 members. Of these, 16 were Protest members. Of these, 16 were Protestants; seven Roman Catholics; and eight only were of Canadian birth. Of the 23, twelve were Crown officials; seven were large landowners; three were merchants; and one had long been absent. The work of executive government was carried on by the Governor with the advice of a little group of officials called the Executive Council. This body in 1835 had sever, members. The Protestant Bishop and the Chief-Justice of the Province were leading memof the Province were leading mem-bers of it. The Governor might conbers of it. The Governor m sult it or not as he chose, sult it or not as he chose, or m deliberate privately with one or of its number. Its meetings were secret, and it had no responsibility to anyone but the Governor. In 1830, when there were nine members, eight were officials, two only were natives of Carada, and one only was a Romen Cathelia. Roman Catholic. The Go and the Executive Council had many years been able to contro Legislative Council, as is easy

understand when we consider composition of that body. mposition of that body.

Politics in Lower Canada consisted

towards between the of a perpetual struggle between the Assembly on the one hand, and the Assembly on the one hand, and the Legislative Council, the Executive Council, and the Governor on the other. The Assembly was French, Catholic, and strong in the support of three-fourths of the people, their opponents were British, Protestant, opponents were British, Protestant, and claiming to be protected by the British Government. Both had grievances. The British element had almost all the commerce in its hands and had every reason to complain of the neglect of commercial interests by the Government. "The State of New York," says Durham, "made its own St. Lewrence tree Lake were elected? They had no real control of affairs. The British regarded the French as rebels; the French spoke of the British as foreigners. Things had come to the breaking

Obvious as it seems now, very few people in 1837 realized clearly that British Colonial Government had, up till then, been conducted on a plan which would have to be abandoned Two courses had alway been open. One was to govern Cananada by the sword, with no further regard to the wishes of her people than Germany pays to those of her Polish, Danish or French subjects; or than Austria paid to Italian sentiment before the liberation of Italy. ment before the liberation of Italy. The other was to give Canada Home, Rule, subject to such checks as might be required to preserve the Imperial Rule, subject to such checks as might be required to preserve the Imperial connexion. The Constitution of Canada. since 1791, had been a futile attempt to find a midway course between these two. If we imagine an Irish Parliament in Dublin, with an elected Chamber full of Nationelists, and a Senate composed of Ulster officials and nerchants; and over all, Dublin Castle, an irremoveable Executive looking to

London for instructions, we should have a close parallel to the state of Canada in 1837.

Durham, as an experienced British statesman, and more especially, as one whose life had been spent in the fight for representative government in England, saw at once the hopelessness of trying to preserve the Caradian Constitution as it was. "How could a body strong in the consciousness of wielding the public opinhon of the majority confine itself to the mere business of making laws, and look on as a passive or indifferent spectator while those laws were carried into effect or evaded, and that whole business of the country was conducted by men in whose intenwhole business of the country was conducted by men in whose inten-tions or capacity it had not the slightest confidence?" In fact, the Assembly was not much more than a debating society which might fume, and froth, and pass revolutionary re-solutions, without solutions without anyone penny the worse.

these were, were placed in power without consulting the Assembly, and remained in power however strongly the Assembly might desire their removal. The Governor and his little knot of advisers could dive moval. The Governor and his little knot of advisers could always get the Legislative Council to reject a Bill with which they were dissatis-fied. And even when after repeated struggles the Assembly succeeded in struggles the Assembly succeeded in forcing a law through, it had to be administered by the very men who most strenuously opposed it. The very weakness of the Assembly explains as Durban says. ry weakness of the Assembly explains as Durham says, the violent and revolutionary speeches of Papineau and his friends.

stead of the jejune school histo the pupils would have a better ception of the state of Canada ing the years before 1837. Nothing can be better than anada dur-

way in which Durham points that the fundamental evils of and were, first, the race animosity; and, second, government by the clerks in Downing street. I cannot refrain from quoting a passage which is the keynote of the report: "I expected to find pected to find a contest between government and a people rring in the b two nations warring a single state. I perceived that it would be idle to attempt any amelioration of laws or institutions, until we could succeed in terminating the deadly at now separates the animosity that now separates inhabitants of Lower Canada the hostile divisions of French

English.

"It would be vain for me to description I can pect that any description I can give, will impress on Your Majesty such a view of the animosity of these races as my personal experience in Lower Carada has forced on me. Our hap-py immunity from any feelings of national hostility renders it difficult for us to comprehend the intensity of hatred which the difference guage, of laws, and of manners, creates between those who inhabit the same village, and are citizens of the same state. We are ready to believe that the real motive of the quarrel is something else; and that the difference of race has slightly and occasionally aggravated dis and occasionally aggravated sensions, which we attribute to ns, which we usual cause. Experience of society, so unhappily as that of Lower Canal and the contrary eads to an exactly contrary nion. The national feud forces self on the very senses, irresis and palpably, as the origin or essence of every dispute which vides the community; we distant dissensions, which appear that dissensions, which appear to have another origin, are but forms of this constant and all-pervading quarrel; and that every contest is one of French and English in the outset, or becomes so ere it has run

To Redden the Blood

tissues, to invigorate the nerves, to strengthen the heart's action, to

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They could not appoint a single Crown servant. The Executive Coun-cil, the law officers, and such heads of administrative departments as

The report which Durham present ed on the state of Canada has frequently been called the most importquenty been called the most important state paper in our archives. Every Camadian ought to know it. So admirable is its style, so fascinating its treatment of a complicated subject, that I am convinced that, if it were taught in our schools

The insurrection of 1837 completed the division. Since the resort to arms, the two races have been dis-tinctly and completely arrayed tinctly

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against each other. No portion of the English population was backward in taking arms in defence of the Government; with a single exception, no portion of the Canadian population was allowed to do so, even where it was asserted by some that their loyalty inclined them thereto. The exaperation thus generated has extended over the whole of each race. The most just and of each race. The most just a sensible of the English, those who politics had always been most libe ral, those who had always advocat ral, those who had always advocated the most moderate policy in the provincial disputes; seem from that moment to have taken their part against the French as resolutely, if not as fiercely, as the rest of their countrymen, and to have joined in the determination paper again. the determination never again submit to a French majority.

"Those who effect to form a middle party exercise no influence the party extremes; and those who side with the nation from which their birth distinguishes them, are their birth distinguishes them, are regarded by their countrymen with aggravated hatred, as renegades from their race; while they obtain but little of the real affection, confidence, or esteem of those they have joined.

"The grounds of quarrel which are commonly alleged appear, on investi-gation, to have little to do with its real cause, and the inquirer, who has imagined that the public demonstra or professions of the have put him in possession of their real motives and designs, is sur-prised to find upon prised to find, upon nearer observa-tion, how much he has been deceived by the false colors under which by the by the false colors under which they have been in the habit of fight-ing. It is not, indeed, surprising that each party should, in this in-stance, have practised more than the usual frauds of language, by which factions, in every country seek to secure the sympathy of other the mere grounds of national amounts the mere grounds of national at the notions of good sense and charity prethe mere grounds of national an valent in the civilized wo the parties who feel such the parties who feel such a passion the most strongly, and indulge it the most openly, are at great pairs to class themselves under any denominations but those which would correctly designate their objects and feelings. The French-Canadians have attempted to shroud their hostility to the influence of English emigration, and the introduction of British Institutions, under the guiss tish Institutions, under the guise of warfare against the Government tish Institutions, under the guise of warfare against the Government and its supporters, whom they represented to be a small knot of corrupt and insolent dependents; being a majority, they have invoked the principles of popular control and democracy, and appealed with no little effect to the sympathy of liberal politicians in every quarter of the world. The English, firding their opponents in collision with the Government, have raised the cry of loyalty and attachment to British comexion, and denounced the republican designs of the French, whom they designate, or rather used to designate, by the appellation of Radicals. Thus the French have been viewed as a democratic party, contending for reform; and the English as a Conservative minority, protecting the menaced comexion with the British Crown and the supreme authority of the Empire."

subtority of the Empire."

Space forbids me from citing the admirable passages in which Durham shows that, under the existing system, the main control was really exercised by the permanent officials in Downing street. The Governor, continually embroiled in quarrels with the Assembly referred all his difficulties to Downing street. The Secretary of State there generally knew little; and, it is to be feared, sometimes cared less about the wranglings of these savage tribes in Canada, he relied upon the advice of the permanent officials, gentlemen for the most part appointed through influence, promoted by virtue of seniority, and nourished on red tape."

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HURSDAY, M.

As I have me some time, or letters from my 'Girls and Boy I would write every day. I ser, my studies dian history, and health reamic arithmetic, is Miss K. S. J good skniting and spoiled it. news here, so saying good-by From

Kouchibougua. Dear Aunt Beck It is so long to you that thinking I have I have not. I see that some o

remember you.
read the nice ve
think I would r think I would a ters a little oft I go to school, enough Catholic school, enough Catholic soon be here no when summer coin the fields and well dear Aur Well, dear Aur

said enough for see my letter in Your lov Fesserton, Ont. I have not wr last spring. We His name is Go right. He is very have three brott the only girl. M

a few weeks ago much. I go to Our teacher is my s Miss Annie Ma to make my first summer. Good-b Your affect Port Daniel.

A HINDU

Where does the C Down by the gr Where the lizard shine, And the mod Where does the pool out in the jung
Where the jackals

And parrots scr What does the per Cream from son And if somebody Peacock will dr. What does the Cu

Milk from some So run and stop t

Ever you can. What does the Cu Candy and all t And great round sugar Speckled with s What does the per Lollipops all da

But, Baby must go This is the end LOTTIE'S The Griswold cr oiling in the ho

reeze stirred the meadow, though of the distance Lottie the distance Lottie the green grass w now and then the along the sloping in the line of busy had grown irregula advanced, until no would never have started together a commencement of bor. Lottie herse by the side of a w the very van of t already she had par-ing her pail filled emptied out into t girl knew that she ith another blue a precious ticket
probably tied safel
of her handkerchief
And Lottie, strug
time to pick the
from among their of from among their sl

ummings; for Lott lled her first pai Truit.
"You're in amon
Lottie Baker," call
of rows away.
"Yes," said Lotti
And the girl laugh
arms for inspection.
culiarity of a crant
tume is the manner

> Kidney Mone

There is no risk in They are sold or that they will cure Troubles, Rheums taking 6 boxes, yo take the empty that shows how c 6 for \$2.50. Sent Sample free DEP1. I. if you mention this

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r. A. & B. SO-a the second Sun-th in St. Patrick's er street, at 8.30 of Management ill on the first

y month, at 8 pr, Rev. Jas. Kil-M. J. O'Donnell;

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TRE STREET

TERER

think I would rather see some let-ters a little oftener.

I go to school every day. It is a public school, as there are not enough Catholics around here to build a Catholic School. Easter will soon be here now. I will be glad when summer comes so I car go out in the fields and nick flowers. sters and Solicitors. 160 ST, JAMES ST, Guardian Bldg, in the fields and pick flowers

in the fields and pick flowers.
Well dear Auntie, I think I have
said enough for this time. Hoping to
see my letter in print, I remain
Your loving niece,
HELLENA WILSON.
Fesserton, Ont.

The Pear Aunt Becky:
Leave not written to your since.

mic arithmetic, Our teacher's name is Miss K. S. Robertson. There was good skating here, but it snowed and spoiled it. There is not much news here, so I guess I will close saying good-bye.

From your niece, LENA RAYMOND,

Dear Aunt Becky:

I have not written to you since last spring. We have a new baby.

His name is Gerald Redmond Enright. He is very fat and healthy. I have three brothers now, and I am the only girl. My grandmother died a few weeks ago. We miss her very match. I go to school every day. the buy garage. We miss her ver much. I go to school every day Our teacher is my cousin. Her main our teacher is my coustn. Her ma is Miss Annie May Gagnon. I to make my first Communion no summer. Good-bye for to-day Your affectionate niece, ADA ENRIGHT,

Port Daniel. A HINDU LULLABY.

Where does the Cuckoo sleep, Baby? Down by the great stone tank. Where the lizards bask in the sun-

shine, the monkeys play on the Where does the peacock sleep, Baby?

Out in the jungle grass, Where the jackals howl in the even-

And parrots scream as they pass.

What does the peacock drink, Baby? Cream from somebody's cup; And if somebody isn't careful, the Peacock will drink it all up. What does the Cuckoo drink, Baby? Milk from somebody's pan; So run and stop the rascal, as quick

Ever you can.

What does the Cuckoo eat, Baby? Candy and all that's nice, And great round balls of brown

sugar
Speckled with sugar and spice.
What does the peacock eat, Baby?
Lollipops all day long;
But, Baby must go to sleep now, for
This is the end of the song.

LOTTIE'S REWARD.

of her handkerchief.

And Lottie, struggling for the first time to pick the large ripe berries from among their slender vines, wished she could work as fast as Sarah Cummings; for Lottie had not yet filled her first pail with the red fruit.

"You're in among the pitchforks, Lottie Baker," called a girl a couple of rows away.
"Yes," said Lottie, "I am."

Yes," said Lottle, "I am."
And the girl laughingly held up her
arms for inspection. Now one peculiarity of a cranberry picker's costume is the manner in which she

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I have not written to you for some time, or I have not seen any letters from my little cousins in the "Girls and Boys" corner, I thought I would write you. I go to school every day. I am in the fourth reader; my studies are British and Canadian history, grammar, geography, and health reader. I am in Academic arithmetic, Our teacher's name is Miss K. S. Robertson. There was

BOYS and GIRLS

manages to protect her arms and hands by pulling on a pair of old stockings with holes cut in the feet for her thumbs and fingers to come through, for the cranberry plants are scratchy, and troublesome weeds frequently get into the bog.

One particularly miserable weed there is, too, more troublesome in a bog than all the rest; a weed with brown seeds that are just ripe at picking time, and which are furnished with two sharp points apiece to hold fast to whatever they may come in contact with by way of clothing. And Lottie Baker's black stocking mits were full of the noxious brown pitchforks.

"Why are cranberry bogs always in such hot places?" asked the other girl in a discontented voice.

"I don't know," replied Lottie.
"Grumbling?" asked a tall man who was walking among the pickers.

"It's terribly hot here, Mr. Gris-

LENA RAYMOND,
Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N.B.

Dear Aunt Becky:
It is so long since I have written
to you that I suppose you are
thinking I have forgotten you, but
I have not. I was very pleased to
see that some of your nieces still
remember you. Although I like to
read the nice verses and stories, I
think I would rather see some letters a little oftener.

was ers. . "It's terribly hot here, Mr. Gris-wold," returned Myra Simmons. She was the girl who had been talk-

She was the girl who had been talking to Lottie. But Lottie Baker only laughed.
"See the grass waving up there on
the hill. It makes me feel cooler,"
she said brightly.
"Why don't they put cramberry
bogs on hills, Mr. Griswold?" asked
Myrra.

bogs on mus,

Myra.

"Nature of the berry to grow in sand in low places, so we have to plant on the lowland. Don't forget that the bogs have to be flooded before the frost comes," explained the man.
"And then when winter comes we

"And then when winter comes we have such lovely times skating here." cried Lottie, and her eyes shone with the pleasure of the remembrance. The tall man smiled pleasantly. He was the owner of the bog.

"You give us a chance to earn money in the fall, Mr. Griswold, and then in winter you give us a good time." continued the girl.

"That's one of the ways I have of adding my mite to make up the

"That's one of the ways I have of adding my mite to make up the world's happiress, Lottie," said Mr. Griswold, as he passed along. With the laugh on her lips, Lottie went back to her picking, and soon had the ten-quart pail filled to the brim with shining berries.

Mrs. Thomas Griswold, keeping tally under a big elm by the side.

tally under a big elm by the

tauty under a big elm by the side of the bog, gave an exclamation of delight when she saw Lottie's pail. "How full your pail is, Lottie!" she cried. "Good Scripture measure, 'pressed down, and shaken together and running over,' and not a miserable, scrimpy pailful that I have to frown over."

frown over."

"Haven't I picked them right, Mrs. Griswold?" asked Lottie earnestly.

"Just right, my dear. Don't stop bringing them in this way, and commence to put in vines and weeds and half fill your pails. Just let me keep out that pailful as it is, instead of turning it into a box; or else I will put it in a box by itself. It's a beautiful pail of berries." returned Mrs. Griswold heartily.

Lottie looked the pail over criti

cally.

"I didn't do anything unusual. I just tried to pick clean and get a good pailful," she said slowly.

"Picking crarberries is like other things in life, Lottie. It's just doing right the thing that comes to your hand to do, and then takking up the next thing and doing that right, too. These are beautiful!"

And Mrs. Griswold passed Lottie an empty pail and a precious blue?

Now that blue ticket was good for

pasteboard looked pretty far away to Lottie as she bent once more over the heated bog. Mentally she reckoned it all out; ten pails before she could get even one red ticket, and then for four times more that same task must be gone over with before task must be gone over with before she would have the slip of brown pasteboard. Fifty pails filled with those little berries that made up a pail so slowly! Lottle dropped a couple of handfuls of the berries into her empty pail as she concluded her arithmetical process. The sound of the berries striking task must be gone over with before

The sound of the berries striking berries half assured the girl, and her courage came back.

PILLS **Kidneys Cured or** Money Back

There is no risk in buying GIN PILLS.

They are sold on a positive guarantee that they will cure all Kidney and Bladder

Troubles, Rheumatism and Sciatica, Pain in the Back, etc. II, after taking 6 boxes, you can howestly say that Gin Pills have not cured you, take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will refund the money. That shows how certain we are that Gin Pills will cure you. 60c. a box; 6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer can't supply you. Sample free DEPLIM, MATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. LIMITED Formerly Hending this paper.

"There are only forty-nine more pails to be picked, Lottie Baker," she said cheerily, "and you can cer-tainly try to do that!"

tainly try to do that!"

It was at the ending of the cramberry harvest. The days had grown cooler and there had even been danger from frost one night, so that Mr. Griswold had sat up ard watched with anxious eyes his partially harvested crop.

To Lottie Baker had come disappointment. Four red tickets lay safely in her bureau drawer at home, accompanied by seven blue ones—just three short of the brown slip of pasteboard. Pay day at the bog had come, and Lottie choked back the tears as she took the tickets out and started for Mr. Griswold's cramberry house to get them turned into cash.

berry house to get them turned cash.

Mrs. Griswold was there counting out money and checking off as the pickers presented cheir tickets and were paid.

"Nine dollars and forty cents for you. Lottie Baker," she said to the girl.

"Yes," said Lottie.

"And then some more," added Mrs. Griswold.

Griswold.

Lottie looked up instantly, and
the woman caught sight of the tears
that were standing in the girl's blue

eyes.
"What's the trouble, child?" she

"What's the trouble, child?" she asked.
"I wanted to earn ten dollars cranberrying, end I came so little short. Mother has to pinch to make both ends meet, and there isn't any other work I can find all winter. If I hadn't picked so clear I could have made it."
"You aren't sorry you picked clean."

made it."

"You aren't sorry you picked clean, are you?" and Mrs. Griswold played as she looked at Lottie.

with the little envelope in her hard "No," said Lottie, and the honesty was in her eyes. "I was doing what was right. Only I'm sorry about mother's having to get along

A RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

On the word of thousands of moth-On the word of thousands of mothers in all parts of Canada who have used Baby's Own Tablets there is no other medicine so good in curing all the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. And we give you the gurantee of a government analyst that the medicine is safe and contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Mrs. L. Murphy, St. Sylvester, Que., says:—"I find Baby's Own Tablets the safest and best medicine for all stomach and bowel troubles and strongly recommend them to other mothers." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

without the sixty cents." "What Mother Baker couldn't get along without is her straight girl, I'll warrant," said Mrs. Griswold. "And Mr. Griswold left this envelope for you."

liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

for you."

Lottle took the little envelope and saw that her name was written on the front in Mr. Griswold's firm

"Open it." said Mrs. Griswold.

"Open it," said Mrs. Griswold, quietly.

A brand new dollar bill and two shining dimes fell qut of a folded sheet of notepaper.
"Oh!" cried Lottie.
"'For Lottie Baker, in fulfilment of an old promise. Thomas Griswold," Lottie read on the paper. "Isn't it all right, child?" asked Mrs. Griswold, as Lottie did not speak.
"'I can't take what I didh't earn," said Lottie.
"But you did earn it. There are your berries over there in them barrels ir the corner," insisted the woman.

money was honest, that money is."
Lottie put the new bill back into
the envelope, and then the shining
dimes, and her face was fairly beaming with happiness.

"Thank you ever so much, Mrs.
Griswold," she said brightly. "Mother will be so pleased."

"Mother's straight girl always
leases her I'll warrent." said the "Mother's straight girl alw pleases her, I'll warrant," said woman sincerely as she turned deal with a new comer.

The Condition of Ireland.

The Condition of Ireland.

Following on the debate in the House of Lords, a debate on the condition of Ireland was commenced in the Commons upon an amendment to the Address moved by Earl Percy. Mr. Birrell replied in a vigorous speech. He gave a summary of the police reports from the various counties, from which it appears that the state of Ireland as a whole is quite satisfactory. He said he did not intend to resort to coercion. He would not, for the sake of getting a few more convictions, break up the great Liberal tradition and break up his own great hopes of the future of Ireland. Mr. John Redmond compared crime in England and crime in Ireland, giving figures which showed that relatively the condition of England is far more serious than that of Ireland. Yet no one, he said, proposed coercion for England.

GILLETT'S GOODS ARE THE BEST!



MAGIC BAKING POWDER GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.

> When your dealer, in filling your order for any of above goods, reaches for a substitute, STOP HIM. That is the time to do it. It is too late when you get home, and the package opened, partially used and found wanting, as is generally the case with substitutes.

> There are many reasons why you should ask for the above well advertised articles, but absolutely none why you should let a substituting dealer palm off something which he claims to be "just as good," cr "better" or "the same thing" as the article you ask for.

The buying public recognize the superior quality of well advertised and standard articles like Gillett's goods. The substitutor realizes this fact and tries to sell inferior goods on the advertiser's reputation.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

PROTECT YOURSELF BY REFUSING SUBSTITUTES.

WE PRINT

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

IF PRINTED BY USIT'S DONE RIGHT.

The True Witness Printing Co. 9/

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

Phone Main 5072 Printing

316 Lagauchetiere Street W., Montreal.

Old Age Pensions.

Lloyd-George Conceeds to His Critics in Keen Debate

No Fraud in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George conceded little to his critics in the debate on the supplementary vote of £910,000 for old age pensions and the administrative expenses of the columns of the second of the columns of t expenses of the scheme, com-ments the Dublin Freemar. He claim-ed that, considering the difficulties, the Government estimate was "re-Great Britain it was wrong only to the extent of about ten thousand pensions; while the cost of adminis-tration was rather less than had been anticipated. But he agreed with the mover of the amendment, that as far as Ireland was concerned the calfar as Ireland was concerned the callar as Ireland was concerned the cal-culations of the Government had en-tirely broken down. He also allow-ed that the exceeding popularity of the scheme generally had not been anticipated. For the rest he stands by the Act in spirit and letter, in motive and administration. Here at all events, he does not palter with the persons who on the paletterm all events, he does not palter with the persons who on the platform and in the Press have been demoun-cing the scheme as thriftless and de-moralising, a badly botched piece of legislation rushed through for the purpose of capturing the masses. The moving for an additional £900,000 for such a purpose out of the wealthy British Exchequer has given not un-nerved a statesman who faces with LOTTIE'S REWARD.

The Griswold cranberry bog lay broiling in the hot September sunshine, not even the suggestion of a breeze stirred the heavy air over the madow, though on the hilliside in the distance Lottie Baker could see the green grass waving, as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Briswold cranberry bog lay broiling in the hot September sunshine, not even the suggestion of a breeze stirred the heavy air over the meadow, though on the hilliside in the distance Lottie Baker could see the green grass waving, as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Briswold grown irregular as the foremore, and a grown irregular as the foremore divided meadows.

The Briswold cranberry bog lay broiling in the hot September sunshine, not seen the green grass waving, as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Briswold grisword the grass waving as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Briswold grisword the grass waving as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Briswold grisword the grass waving as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Brisword the meadow is the grass waving as every now and then the wind swept gently along the sloping field.

The Brisword the well-to-deven has given to the complex of the control of the months ago to the control of the month of the well to the control of the month of the control of

HAD BACHACHE. Was Unable To Do Housework For Two Years

Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from beckache, sleepless-ness, nervousses, irritability and a draging down feeling in the loins. So do man and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease."

Most of the so-called "female disorders," and can be easily and quickly sured by Doan's Kidney Fills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Belleview Village, M.B., writce: "I was unable to do my homework for two years on ascount of back ache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Fills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all suffers from kidney from kidney from kidney fills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all suffers from kidney from kidney from kidney fills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all suffers of price by The Doan Kitney Fills.

The occupant of the White House, in congratulating His Grace on how well he looked and how proud the should be of his diocese, remarked:

"I understand you have in your Cathedral the best example of Romanesque architecture in this city.

exposed wholesale fraud on the Act in Ireland. It was to have been a kind of a Carrion Crow effort to discredit this country. Mr. Balfour had already given hint of this plan for defaming the people of Ireland, while having a slap at the Government. The attempt has failed, for the same reason that the formal debate promoted by the anti-Irish brigade failed. In the most striking way, by lessons that will go home everywhere, the debate was an indictment of British rule in Ireland a social condition undreamt of by Treasury experts and the statesmer: to whom the destinies of the country are entrusted. The English member who exclaimed last night that he was never more impressed by the consequences of attention. Decorates Cake With Trade Mark

Chinese Cook Makes Novel Fastry For London Missionaries in China. (Taken from London Advertiser,
March 13.)

Mrs. S. Percy Westaway, (daughter of Mr. Wm. Moore, of West London), who, with her husband, are
Low located at Chentu, Sz Chuan,
West China, writes a descrip-

Low located at Chentu, Sz Chuan, West China, writes a descriptive letter of the events transpiring in her present home, and among the incidents related in her most interesting letter received this week is one that brings out the Chiraman as an imitator, and shows his ideas of advertising matter in certain Canadian papers. This Chinaman evidently knew that the advertisement was a most characterisement was a most characterise. was never more impressed by the consequences of attempting to govern Ireland according to English ideas voiced an opinion which ought to be more general in England to-day than it was before Mr. Davies and his friends in the House of Commons and in the Urcionist Press—in Ireland as well as in England—initiated a campaign for the purpose of showing that dishonesty is among the offences rampant in this lawless land.

IRISH INQUISITION.

Meanwhile the Somerset House dewas never more impressed by the conaman evidently knew that the address the anaman evidently knew that the address to an attractive one, and from the manner in which it is displayed, thought it was an advertisement of some confectioner in this country. The advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills has been printed for years as a trade mark in almost every paper published, and has become well known. The following is taken from the letter, and fully explains the circumstances: IRISH INQUISITION.
Meanwhile the Somerset House detectives are pursuing their secret inquiries in Ireland. Certain investigations have, according to Mr. Lloyd George, warranted the suspician that a number of pensioners have not reached the age limit. He has no idea of the probable result. And so

A GOOD LAUGH.

reached the age limit. He has no idea of the probable result. And so secret are these inquiries that it is impossible for anybody here to hazard a guessa. No one knows how the inquiries are conducted, what evidence is called for, what test is applied. The machinery of the Act, so far as it includes the investigations of Pension Committees and Pension Officers—the Government's own servants—has been thrown over, and a new and unknown system substituted for Ireland, while there is no such inquisition in England and Scotland, where prosecutions under this Act have been more numerous than here. If reference to census returns be a feature of this new system, and claims are to stand or fall by them, then a cruel injustice. Will ration. The London Advertiser, after we have finished with it, frequently finds its way to the kitchen, and as a proof that the cook 'reads it' we give this:—About three o'clock Percy wen't into the kitchen to see how things were getting along. The cake was there, iced with white, and decorated with red, forming three rows across the cake, and that is what Percy saw and read: Percy saw and read: DODD'S

KIDNEY PILLS.

PILLS.

"On the table beside the cake was that well-known advertisement—the circular box, with this inscription. He, poor fellow, had taken it for a well-made cake, and decorated his like it. They are splendid imitators and clever in their way, every one of them. The cook knows considerable English, but when he tries it on us we pretend not to understand him."

if not in the country."
"Yes," replied His Grace, "and I would be very glad to have you vi-

Then, with a significant look, he added:
"If I cannot receive you into my Church I can at least take you into my Cathedral."—Philadelphia Press.

Oshawa You can't afford to roof a Calvanized thing without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Shingles, Send for the free booklet. PEDLAR People of Oshawa Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

and others who interest themselves in the administration of the Act, and to whose integrity Mr. Birrell paid tribute. The speeches of Mr. Gwynn and Mr. Kettle revealed the ignorant minunderstandings responsible for the miscalculations of the Government so far as Ireland's pensionable poor were concerned, beginning with the radical error in which the fact was overlooked that the pensioners of today are the survivors of a population of eight millions, and coming down to the mistake that the poor in Ireland made as free use of the workhouse as the poor in England. No serious attempt was made to rebut the case presented by the Irish members. The result of these inquiries will be closely scrutinized.

Critics of the Church.

Old Charges Repeated by Hostile Writers in West.

Macaulay's Comment.

Catholics are not numerous in Sas-katoon, and it seems to entail a struggle on laity and clergy to maintain their proper position. struggle on laity and clergy to maintain their proper position. There are material difficulties, and, writes a correspondent of the True Witness, there are hostile critics who have free access to the press of the province. The Saskatoon Phoenix recently gave publicity to a pair of worthies who wrote at some length in condemnation of the Church—making some stock charges. In ength in concemnation of the charles—making some stock charges. In brief, they alleged that the Church was the opponent of science; that the Church hindered rather than preserved learning in the Middle Ages, and one correspondent was quite keen in the affair of Galileo. It is keen in the affair of Galileo. It is strange that one should be compelled to answer such marvels of fiction. That these fictions yet exist should be well marked by those in authority because their continued reiteration plainly show that material which is to be found in unfriendly histories. It would take consideeable space to go into the many assertions, made go into the many assertions made by the western critics, but a quota-tion from Macaulay's works, used by one writer, may be answered by Macaulay himself. Macaulay is quoted as saying that "during the last three centuries to stunt the growth of the human mind has been her chief object." Let me quote Macaulay from his review of Ranke's Macaulay from his review of Ranke's "Lives of the Popes":

"Lives of the Popes":
There is not, and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when cameleopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian ampnitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken in an unbroken we trace back nine we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth, and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The recombined of the control of the cont The republic of Venice came next in artiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when comparof venice was modern when compar-ed with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending out to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustin, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she conthe same spirit with which she con-fronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any for-mer age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than com-pensated for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendency ex-tends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Misson. tends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which a ri and Cape Horn, countries which a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred. to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined, to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shell. that now exist in the world; and we Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St.

AN ENLIGHTENED WORLD. We often hear it said that the world is constantly becoming more and more enlightened, and that this enlightening must be, favorable to Protestantism and unfavorable Catholicism. We wish that could think so. But we see great reason to doubt whether this be a well-founded expectation. We see that during the last two hundred and fifty years the human mind has been in the highest degree active, that it could think so. has made great advances in every branch of natural philosophy, that it has produced innumerable inven-tions tending to promote the con-venience of life, that medicine, sur-gery, chemistry. gery, chemistry, engineering, has been very greatly improved, that nt, police, have been proved, though not to so great extent as the physical sciences. we see that, during these two hundred and fifty years, Protestantism has made no conquest worth speaking of. Nay, we believe that, as far as there has been a change, that change has, on the whole, been in favor of the Church of Rome. We cannot, therefore, feel confident ravor of the Church of Rome. We cannot, therefore, feel confident that the progress of knowledge will necessarily be fatal to a system which has, to say the least, stood its ground in spite of the immense progress made by the human race in knowledge since the days of Queen Elizabeth

Natural theology, then is not progressive science. That knowledge of our origin and of our destiny which we derive from revela-tion is indeed of very different clearness, and of very different importance. But neither is revealed religion of the nature of a progressive science. All Divine truth is, according to the doctrine of the Protestant churches, recorded ant churches, recorded in certain books. It is equally open to all who, in any age, can read these books; nor can all the discoveries of all the philosophers in the world add a single verse to any of these books.

PROGRESS IN DIVINITY.

It is plain, therefore, that in di-vinity there cannot be a progress analogous to that which is constananalogous to that which is constantly taking place in pharmacy, geology, and navigation. A Christian of the fifth century with a Bible is neither better norworse situated than a Christian of the nineteenth century with a Bible, candor and natural acuteness being, of course, supposed equal. It matters not at all that the compass, printing, gunpowder, steam, gas, vaccination, and a thousand other discoveries and inventions, which were unfrown in and a thousand other discoveries and inventions, which were unknown in the fifth century, are familiar to the mineteenth. None of these discoveries and inventions has the smallest bearing on the question whether man is justified by faith alone, or whether the invocation of the country of th alone, or whether the invocation of saints is an orthodox practice. It seems to us, therefore, that we have no security for the future against the prevalence of any theological error that ever has prevailed in time past among Christian men. We are confident that the world will never go back to the world will never go back to the solar system of Ptolemy; nor is our confidence in the least shaken the circumstance, that even so grea the circumstance, that even so great a man as Bacon rejected the theory of Galileo with scorn, for Bacon had not all the means of arriving at a sound conclution which are within our reach, and which secure people who would not have been worthy to mend his pens from falling into his mistakes

OF SIR THOMAS MORE. But when we reflect that Sir Thomas More was ready to die for the doctrine of transubstantiation, we cannot but feel some doubt whether the doctrine of transubstantiation may not triumph over all opposition.

More was a man of eminent talents.

He had all the information on the subject that we have, or that, while the world lasts, any human being will have.

The text "This is my body" was

will have.

The text, "This is my body," was in his New Testament as it is in ours. The absurdity of the literal interpretation was as 'great and as obvious in the sixteenth century as it is now. No progress that science has made, or will make, can add to what seems but the overwhelming force of the argument whelming force against the real presence. We are, therefore, unable to understand why what Sir Thomas More believed rewhat Sir Thomas More beneved respecting transubstantiation may not be believed to the end of time by men equal in abilities and honesty to Sir Thomas More. But Sir Thomas More is one of the choice specimens of human wisdom virtue: and the doctrine of transubvirtue: and the doctrine of transus-stantiation is a kird of proof charge. A faith which stands that test will stand any test. The prophesies of Brothers and the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe sirk to trifles in the

RESERVATIONS TO BE MADE. RESERVATIONS TO BE MADE.

One reservation, indeed, must be made. The books and traditions of a sect may contain, mirgled with propositions strictly theological, other propositions, purporting to rest on the same authority, which rest on the same authority, which relate to physics. If new discoverrelate to physics. If new discover-ies should throw discredit on the physical propositions, the theologi-cal propositions, unless they can be separated from the physical propo-sitions, will share in that discredit. In this way, undoubtedly, the gress of science may indirectly serve the cause of religious truth. the cause of religious truth. The Hindoo mythology, for example, is bound up with a most absurd geography. Every young Brahmin, therefore, who learns geography in our colleges, learns to smile at the Hindoo mythology. If Catholicism has not suffered to an equal degree from the Paral excision that the has not suffered to an equal degree from the Papal decision that the sun goes round the earth, this Is because all intelligent Catholics now hold, with Pascal, that, in deciding the point at all, the Church exceeded her powers, and was, therefore, just-ly left destitute of that supernatural essistance which in the exercise of assistance which, in the exercise of her legitimate functions, the pro-mise of her Founder authorized her

This reservation affects not at the truth of our proposition, divinity, properly so-called, is divinity, properly so-called, is not a progressive science. A very cont-mon knowledge of history, a very little observation of life, will suffice to prove that no learning, no sagacity, affords a security against the greatest errors on subjects rethe greatest errors on subjects relating to the invisible world. Bayle and Chillingworth, two of the most sceptical of mankind, turned Catholies from sincere conviction. Johnson, incredulous on all other points, was a ready believer in miracles and apparitions. He would not believe in Ossian; but he was willing to believe in second sight. He would not believe in the earthquake of Lisbon, but he was willing to believe in the was willing to believe in the second sight. but he was willing to believe in the Cock Lane ghost."





Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach? It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with

Insult to Catholics.

American Aid for Earthquake Suffer ers is Wrongfully Used.

Explanation Demanded.

The following letter has been forwarded to the True Witness, and fully explains its purpose:

St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1909. To the President, Secretary and Of-ficers of the American Red Cross Gentlemen:

The American Federation of Catholic Societies, representing millions of American Catholics, desire official information regarding the enclosed despatch, published in the papers of the United States on Feb. 6th, and referring to an appropria-6th, and referring to an appropria tion made by your Society. The des patch reads:

Rome, Feb. 7, 1909. "It is officially declared that the The officially declared that the American Rèd Cross Association, through Ambassador Griscom, has put \$250,000 at the disposal of the committee organized by Queen Helena which has undertaken the establishment of an orphanage to be devoted to the care of children left homeles and without parents by the earth-quake disaster."

quake disaster."
Under date of Feb. 6th, 1909, the
"La Civilta Cattolica" published in
Rome, states that a National Patronage of Orphans, under the name
of "Queen Helena," has been erected of "Queen Helena," has been ere by decree of the 14th of January to it have been granted all rights for the protection of orphans, who have suffered by the recent calamity or who will need protection on account of any future disaster. That the direct adminisdisaster.

disaster. That the direct administration of this orphanage is committed to a Council, half of whose membership shall be appointed by royal authority and the other half by election of choice of those contributing annually to its support. In the same paper, the "Civilta Cattolica," of Feb. 29th, 1909, appears the following: "There has been appointed to the Presidency of the National Committee the Mayor of the first city in Italy, Erneste Nathan, a Hebrew, a very bitter enemy of Catholicism." The same issue states that the National Committee states that the National Committee has appointed three women to take charge of "Patronasto Nasionale charge of "Patronasto Nasiomale Regina Elene" namely, Turin, an un-known woman, a Socialist and Free-mason; Labriole, a Protestant wo-man (a Waldensian Protestant) and Levi, a Jewess. To them was con-fided the care of all orphans brought to Naples from the scene of the dis-aster. This charge was taken from the Neapolitan authorities because they were good Catholics. The "Civilta Cattolica" states: "It is evident from the entire policy of the National Committee that the Pope was refused all voice in the dis-

Pope was refused all voice in the disposition of the orphans. He never entered the committee's considerations except that it is trying and succeed-ing in hampering everywhere, for

1. The Government (i.e., the National Committee) refused to said cedding (1. The Government (i.e., the Naceceded tional Committee) refused to send any of the wounded to the hospital atural of Santa Marta in Rome; so that the Knights of Malta had to make up a produce the results of 2 The Catholics officers of

Spanish ship Catalure were pered in gathering the wounded orphans at Messina to take the Rome for disposition of the T This ship has been placed under direct control of the Pope by Count of Camillas, the owner

3. The Pope was interfered with in placing orphans in the care of the

placing orphans in the care of the French priests, Santol.

From the above it appears that part of the money contributed by our fellow citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, is being used by missionary societies and others against Catholicity. Some of our Catholic fellow-citizens feared that such would likely be the case, but they nevertheless contributed liberally, thirking that in such a crises and such distress haste was necessary and bigotry would not be allowed to have part. But from the above statemerts it is evident that their fears were well founded the above statements it is evident that their fears were well founded and if it turns out that the state-ments are true, the Red Cross Somemts are true, the Red Cross Society—though splendid in its aims—will never be trusted again by the 15 millions of Catholics of this country, nor by the 370,000,000 Catholics the world over.

GRAND TRUNK SALLERAY Reduced Fares

IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1st TO APRIL, 30th, 1909, INCLUSIVE

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOU- \$47.70 \$47.70 NELSON and SPOKANE ROSSLAND SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES \$49.00 848.00 MEXICO CITY Mex

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GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & Tht. Agent H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

rica being used in such a way as to It will not be amiss to show you

Congress of Religious Liberals, held in Boston, Rev. Tony Andre of Italy gave these statistics

gave these statistics:

'Italy is essentially a Catholic country. Out of the 32,475,253 inhabitants enumerated in the census of 1901, 31,539,863 declared themselves; that is 97.12 per cent of the population. All told there were 65,595 Protestants, 20,538 of whom are foreigners. At the same time 795,876 were unwilling to exwere unwilling to say 36,092 declared they were of no re-ligion." This will show that all the children to be cared for are prac-tically Catholics.

We address this open letter to your Society and expect that you will give the matter referred to therein mediate investigation

ANTHONY MATRE,

National Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

The funds ol this struggling little institution have been augmented a little since the opening of the month of March, the following sums having been received, by Father Holland whose unbounded confidence in the patron saint of the month and of his Home deserves that a payment of at least one thousand dollars be made before the first of April. The True before the first of April. The True Witness Subscription fund amounts to five hundred and eighty one dollars which with the following amounts received by himself totals six hundred and eighty-two dollars. It is not a thousand dollars, much less is it five thousand but before the month is over, we hope for some nice gifts from the many who can afford them and who have not contributed as yet, and their number is legion. The sincere thanks of the management are tendered to those Your organization is no doubt aware that all civilized countries now acknowledge the right of the child to be educated in the religion of its parents, and though the Red Cross Society of America may not have anything to do with the education of these children without religion, it has the right and duty to protest against funds sent from Ame-

184 to 194 St. James St , Montreal

STORE CLOSES AT 5.30 TO-DAY. AFTER TO-DAY AT 6 O'CLOCK THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909.

The 6-Week Sale is Filling the Store with Throngs of Eager Purchasers!

and the bargains are going like chaff before the wind. The reductions are real, genuine—that is why they go quickly. Not a sale of "job lots" and "seconds," but a straight sacrifice of profits so as to hammer stocks down where we must have them by May 1st. Come to-day; look for the Red Sale Cards, and share the savings, for remember "a penny saved is a penny earned!"

Many great bargains for Boys.

Boys' \$4.50 Tweed Suits

\$2.98

At the ridiculous price of \$2.98 these Suits constitute one of the greatest values ever offered those who have boys to clothe—particularly those who wish their boys clothed with a little more distinctive neatness than usual.

125 BOYS' SUITS, fancy English and Domestic Tweeds, Buste Brown style (also several in Sailor Blouse style), in grey, red and blue. Regular prices were \$3.98 to \$4.50 Sale price... \$2.98

BOYS' WHITE BLOUSES, neatly finished, Buster Brown style also in white pique, with turn-down collar. Regular price \$1.35. Sale price

MEN'S SUITS AND HATS

MEN'S TWEED SUITS, grey and brown mixtures and stripes, single and double breasted, well lined throughout, all sizes, 32 to 42 inches chest measure. Regular value \$8.95. \$3.99

MEN'S FELT HATS, greys and browns, and blacks, fedora shape, narrow, medium or wide brim, full range of sizes. \$1.19

Girls' Reefers = = Regular \$3.00

GIRLS' SPRING REEFERS, made of extra good navy blue serge, double breasted, with detachable and reversible duck collar trimmed with white braid, very neat and unequalled for service and trimmed with white braid, very near and unequality wear, sizes for 3 to 14 years. Regular price \$3.00. Sale \$2.29

S. CARSLEY CO.

With the old surety,

St. Jacobs Oil

Lumbago and Sciatica There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c and 50c,

count. St. Ann's Temperance Society, \$100; Mrs. W. J. C. White, twenty-five dollars; A. J. O'Neill, W. J. Ryan, Mrs. Ryan, Patrick Kenna, Montreal, and Mrs. O'Connor, Sherbrooke, ten dollars each; Col. Crawford, And. Baile and H. M. Levine, five dollars each; Miss Burke, Miss Burt, Mrs. Lyng and Mrs. Cunningham, Montreal, and Rev Father Jobin, Ste. Julie de Vercheres, two dollars each; Mrs. McPeate, Mrs. Dopoghue, Mrs. Callagher, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. C. Shanahan, Lieut. O'Donnell and four friends, Montreal, and Mrs. Gleeson, Island Pond, Vt., one dollar each. Through the great kindness of Mr. M. McCarthy, followed by that of Mr. Dan. Tarrell, the Home has been newly plastered and painted gratuitously, so that it is well worth while to pay a visit to 26 Overdale Avenue. Ann's Temperance The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in to pay a visit to 26 Overdale Avenue. The famous salve made at the Home is much asked for, and does all that it claims to do, but as most of it is given away, the revenue derived therefrom is exceedingly small. A box will be sent to anyone making application. Father Holland offered the Holy Sacrifice last Sunday, the solemrity of St. Joseph, for the benefactors of the Home, living and dead.

ILLNESS OF PASTOR OF NOTRE DAME.

News has come to us of the seven illness at the Hotel Dieu of the Rev Abbe Troie, pastor of Notre Dam Church. Heart trouble is given as the cause. We express the sincer hope of a speedy recovery.

CITY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

A deputation consisting of Dr. Leigh R. Gregor, of the McGill Arts Faculty, and Dr. Albert Lesage, La-val, waited upon the Catholic School Commissioners in order to interest them in their newly founded association, the "City Improvement League of Montreal." The objects of this league, which are worthy of serious consideration for obvious reasons, are to make the city cleaner and more beautiful, and to instill into the young a proper idea of good citizenship. The board was most cordial and promised these gentlemen their co-operation. The delemissioners in order to interes

gates stated that the league would be representative of the entire city as far as possible, and hoped with the hearty co-operation of the teachthe hearty co-operation of the teachers to be able to establish branches in each school, these being in charge of the boys themselves. Circulars will be issued and lectures given all tending to enlighten the scholars upon their duties as citizens. This movement had its inception in the Women's Club.

The Delamation of Ireland.

eplying to the toast of his the annual dinner of the members of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin protested against the campaign carried on, in the interests of party, for the defamation of Ireland. As Mr. Birrell and Mr. John Redmond showed in the debate on Tuesmond showed in the debate on Tues-day, there are deep-seated causes of discontent which beget unhappy con-ditions in certain parts of that coun-try, and until they are removed tran-quillity will not prevail. But the traducers care little about the true state of affairs. Their ambition is to serve their party at any cost. Certraducers care little about the the state of affairs. Their ambition is to serve their party at any cost. Certain Irishmen who expect to profit politically or otherwise by the campaign take a leading part in keeping it up. Pamphlets are published lor the purpose of proving that the natives of the Greer. Isle are much more wicked and more terrible than any other human beings on the face of the globe. Funds are subscribed to circulate the pamphlets and newspaper editors most willingly receive and publish the stories thus retailed. Party orators in search of a subject find the tales convenient, and wax eloquent on the necessity of coercion. So the legend grows and the Impression is duly produced in some quarters that Ireland is in a bad way under the Liberal Government. Games of that sort are the ugliest, the most dispicable features of politics.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published at 316 Lagauchetiere street west. Montreal, Can., by Mr. G. Plunkett Magan.

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Men's Retres The

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in a commo large body o pose religiou ens and a st veyed. Cons thousand me services of r the God in with an imp as occurring, each night of a lesson to t skeptics and a true demoi men who ha the Lenten the Lenten arranged for It is not alc rish that suc taken; there in progress, various other tended by largerye to demy serve to dem er to the fi Montreal. T is one of the the continent there is an a

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