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NOTICE.

give notice, on be- Charles Chaput, Fur- on, S. D. Vallières and all citizens of Mont- will present a bill ture of Quebec, at its to ask that the char- y of Montreal shall be ce the number of al- two to one for each board of five commis- be created, of which ll be chairman, to ad- affairs, and also to questions relating to istration. l. 1909. RANGER, ST. MAIN & GUERIN. Attorneys.

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# The True



# Witness

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Vol. 39

## Votes for Women.

Inauguration of a Movement to Secure Franchise. Needs of the Day.

"Votes for Women" is the slogan that has disrupted England and Scotland and divided the two countries 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 Montreal Local Council of Women, the matter was discussed at Strathcona 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 it will still remain a poor second to the newest 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 usual old-fashioned reasons were advanced that man was the stronger 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 granted 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 sentiment and moss grown traditions.

### THE CANADIAN MOVEMENT.

In Canada 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 prominent 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 equally fair opportunity to win out against male competition. It is because this fact was realized by the women of those 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 spite of the fact that they were 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.

### 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 there no reason why women should 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 question and have brought broad minded intelligence to bear on the matter.

In England the matter is on an entirely different basis, and of the 1,500,000 women who would be made

## Knights in Retreat.

Cleveland Men of Order Show Faith in Practical Way. Little Knot of Purple.

A fair proportion of the men who made up the hurrying throngs on the down-town streets of Cleveland last week wore on the lapels 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 to the "main chance," but the tiny 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 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 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.

It was only a bit of purple setting some men apart from their fellows as they hurried to and fro together 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, sanctuary steps and aisles were black 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 of God.

### TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will hold their annual 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 Killenaula and Newbirmingham.

Mr. O'Brien was conveyed to the barracks under police escort. His arrest was wholly unexpected. At noon the prisoner was taken before Mr. Murray Hornibrook, R. M., and charged that he did on Sunday, 28th February, at Killenaula, and Newbirmingham, County Tipperary, publicly deliver speeches denouncing the Messrs. Hughes, of Ballyphilip and Ballynanty, and inciting to boycott and injure the said Messrs. Hughes, and was guilty of conduct calculated to cause a breach of the peace. The prisoner was called on to give security for his future 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 his track 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 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 calendar months in Clonmel Jail.

Mr. O'Brien—I will 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!!

## 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 land.

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

Irish potatoes are being imported by the United States where there is a scarcity.

Women boxers form the latest novelty in Paris. What's the matter with the men glove artists?

"Female Jail Next," declared a 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 several contributions Canada could 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 you 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 as much as 3.36 grains of sulphuric acid per ten pounds the Sunday snow contained practically none. These results only show what was 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 meetings of the Association itself and of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, were attended by a large turnout of members and there was keen interest in the affairs of both bodies. The Association has not



A.L.D. THOS. O'CONNELL, President-elect Shamrock A.A.A.

done all it should have done for the advancement of athletic interest among the Irishmen of Montreal. It has done little to advance the amateur spirit, and, unfortunately, altogether too much to advance the professional element in lacrosse and hockey. It has done nothing to encourage field sports, it has not encouraged the young men, nor has



MR. H. J. TRIHEY, Hon. President Shamrock A.A.A.

It developed along lines that would make membership in the Association desirable.

The renewal of activity amongst the membership is a hopeful sign, but it is to be earnestly 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 present officers will offer a good programme, and it is to be hoped, too, that when the programme is offered it will secure the enthusiastic support of all young Irishmen.

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. 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.

draw upon our imagination for pretty pictures of her sitting before the fire darning stockings, when if the truth were known the only stockings she has to darn are her own; and the coal in the grate would be too great a luxury unless she hustled many hours a day to provide for it, and other women to stay in the home, should provide the homes, and as there are many more women than men in England, it cannot be done in the usual matrimonial way, and polygamy is forbidden. England has too much to do with its old age pension scheme to provide pensions for able-bodied young women in order that they may not need to work. There remains, there-

## 'The Grand Old Man.'

Death of a Noted Irish Franciscan, Brother Tynan.

### Fought For Public Rights.

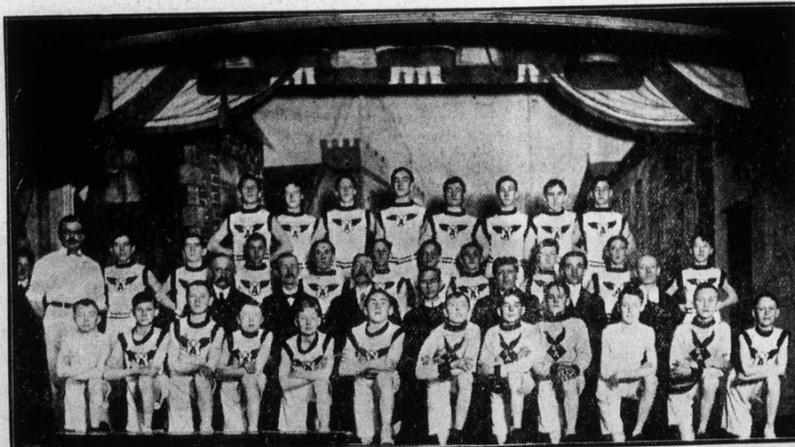
In the 80th year of his age, and 55th of his religious profession, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with truly Christian patience, there passed away on the evening of the 11th February, at Cummer Monastery, Co. Galway, a truly noble character in the person of the well and widely known Rev. Brother Francis Tynan. Born near Ballybrittas, Queen's County, he entered the Franciscan 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 triennial 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 tenantry, in the district of Mount Partry. Proselytism was then fashionable among the aristocratic Protestants, and Lord Plunkett was no exception. Nowhere in the West of Ireland, not even excepting Achill or Clidhen, was this nefarious propaganda so actively prosecuted as in Mount Partry. The refusal of a Catholic tenant to attend Protestant service on Sunday, or to send him summary eviction. During the many years of this cruel persecution, shoulder to shoulder with the famous Father Pat Lavelle, Brother Francis did herculean work in decapitating the hundred-headed hydra of proselytism. Day after day he was to be seen going among the terror-stricken peasantry, enspiriting, counselling, consoling them, and, as far as the resources of his Monastery permitted, alleviating their distress. For seven years he never missed a Petty Sessions Court in Ballin robe, in defence of the rights of a people who looked to him as a Father guardian. It will yet be fresh in the memory of many how, on a certain occasion when a big batch of his Grace's tenants—for refusal to barter their Faith for the Plunkett pottage of broth and bacon—were hurled from their homesteads to perish by the wayside, and while the smoke of their burning roof-trees—typical of their sacrifice—was yet ascending to Heaven, the Community of which Brother Francis was then Superior, and Brother Ignatius Phelan, of Cummer, and Brother 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 farm of Churchfield, which was then the principal support of the Monastery.

fore, an immense number of women who must provide for themselves and very often for others left dependent upon them. Until the State can provide 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 old man's to cast a ballot, but while they show remarkable common sense in trying to get what they consider their rights, it is only fair to suppose that they would exercise the same common sense in helping to govern the nation.

### THE SUFFRAGETTES.

One hears a good deal of the noisy suffragettes who have brought their cause so much to the front of late, and also 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 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 soon and conclusively.

JOHN HAPGOOD.



ST. ANN'S GYMNASIUM CLASS. A Group of the Boys of St. Ann's Parish who are being Developed Into Sprightly Men. These Boys Made a Big Hit in an Entertainment given in Honor of St. Patrick.

voters by the passing of the bill to grant the franchise to women, 82 per cent are wage earners. There are women who work for the love of it, but they form a small percentage, after all, and the fact that so many women are earning their living in Scotland and England today is not a matter of will or desire, but one of necessity. It is the land of superfluous woman, and yet even a superfluous woman must eat to live, and give no better way of getting food, she must earn it. This does away with the contention that woman's place is in the home, or rather that all women should be placed in the home, and be content to stay there. Poor things, no matter how willing they may be, they are, most of them, to descend to the vernacular, "their own meal ticket," and consequently there is no life of sheltered ease for them.

If women must work to provide themselves with the necessities of life, it is only natural that they

should have a wish to obtain the best conditions for themselves, the biggest return for their outlay of strength, and consequently some compensation for the sheltered home life that circumstances have denied them. Now in order to do this it is necessary that they should have some representation when new laws are made and old ones amended. Industrial questions are coming up constantly in greater numbers, and are being constantly legislated upon. Some of these questions are of the utmost importance to women, and yet they are still classed with children, paupers and lunatics and deprived of the franchise.

### WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT.

It has been claimed that if women are accorded seats in Parliament—something which it is said must inevitably follow the granting of the franchise to them—they will do all sorts of things to throw the coun-

try out of balance. Some say women will give their votes in favor of war, some object because they claim women will preach the "peace at any price" doctrine. But the chances are that when women have the hardest part of warfare to endure—the waiting and the watching and the loss of dear ones—they will think seriously before they decide, but that they would be influenced by cowardly motives no one can believe who knows the heroic part women have played when patriotism was demanded of them at any cost.

Supposing it is granted that woman should be forced to stay at home and leave politics to men—whose home would she stay in? Some few happy creatures who are unattached have incomes that will support them, but the average woman who has no home of her own has to work to make even an apology for one. And when the best she can do is often anything but attractive, it seems useless to talk of forcing her to stay there, and

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

TASTEFUL HOME DECORATION.

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 libraries. Gray wall paper is the extreme fad, and a well known lecturer on "The Home Beautiful" said that the most beautiful home she was ever in had every room decorated in some shade of gray. Plenty of old rose draperies and warm colors in the furniture and rugs would have to be used with such cold walls. After the walls are covered, the 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 artistic. 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 rugs "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 used several years look almost as good as new. Unfortunately their designs are in most convenient patterns and there is not much choice among them. With the craze for Mission furniture there has been a great demand for bungalow 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.

as this will surely show. Instead give the neck and shoulders a warm, almost hot, bath, and while the skin is in a moistened and fresh condition sponge the neck and shoulders with clear cologne water. The cologne will enter into the pores and will make the shoulders appear 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 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 my brow; Soft as a pad of rose leaves and as pure Aspraised palms of angels, seen in dreams; And soothed by it, to stand as it becomes A man who strives to conquer and endure. A woman's hand!—there is no better thing Of all things human; it is half divine. It hath been more to this lame life of mine When faith was weakness and despair was king. Man more than all men, thou wast glad to bless A woman's sacrifice and tenderness.—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 to pre-empt their quarters in a human heart will scatter away like owls before the music of flutes. Like there are few of the minor difficulties and annoyances that will not dissipate at the charge of the non-sense brigade, 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 chariot wheels of the uninvited guest draw near when you are out of provender, and the gaining of your empty purse is like the unfilled mouth of a young robin, take courage if you have enough sunshine in your heart to keep a laugh on your lips.

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 below:

Form with fields for Name, Size, Measure, and Address in full.



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 waist 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 waist 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 in 4 sizes—2 to 8 years. For a girl of 6 years the rompers require 2 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 28 inches wide. Price of Pattern, 10 cents.

might make it a valuable assistant to themselves in life, and even a friend.

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 audiences. It marks the first time that an opera was staged in Gaelic. Such eminent 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 Edinburgh papers and some continental papers pay high tribute to the production.

NEEDLESS WORRY.

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 speeches for the morrow, and, when the next day dawns, realizes the folly of such deep scheming. It is next to impossible to give a plain formula for the doing away of the worry habit. The cure lies almost entirely in the will power of the victim to acquire enough strength of mind that dimal brooding and fretfulness may be banished from the brain as a silver is extracted from a bruised finger. One must possess a certain philosophy of life in order to have power over oneself. The present sorrow or 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 much place in your thoughts as you 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.

I fear not Death, despite its bitter drinking, And the sad wench of parting we must bear. Since, some time, soul to soul shall leap unshrinking Before God's footstool in the glory there. —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 perfection, but all are called to the 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 trouble comes from the idea of our own importance and of the fear of what people will think of us.

It is sometimes much harder and more meritorious to ask another to 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 seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another.

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

Funny Sayings.

THEY WERE SAFER WHEN FRIED. It was at a farm boarding-house, and the new boarder, who had eaten four or five breakfasts there, began to wonder why the eggs were invariably served fried.

"See here," he inquired one morning of the genial colored man who was very fastidious about his toilet, was especially fond of his bath, and requested particular care of his tub from the maid.

When he was about to leave town one day he gave strict orders to the housemaid about his "bath-tub" and said that no one was to be allowed 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 stolen 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. "Eying her sternly, he said: 'Mary, 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. 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 nine-year-old son happened to be alone in the pastor's study and with childish curiosity started to read through some papers on the desk. It happened to be this identical sermon, but he was most interested in the marginal notes. In one place in the margins were written the words, "Cry a little." Further on in the discourse appeared another marginal remark, "Cry a little more." On the next to the last sheet the boy found his good father had penned another remark, "Cry like thunder."

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

waited upon him, 'why do you always fry eggs here? Don't you ever boil them?' "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. "Don'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 successful man. Study things and remember them. Don't go through the world blindly. Learn to use your eyes. Boys who are observing know a great deal more than those who are not."

Willie hesitated in silence. Several days later when the family, consisting of his mother, aunt and uncle, were present, his 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: "I'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 extra set 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."

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 of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble. Don't dose yourself with purgatives, as many people foolishly do, in the hope that you can 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' Pink 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 today I am in better health than I have been for years."

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

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 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.

"My dear," replied his wife, "if you will pursue your studies further you will find in II Kings, xxx. 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 hang them straight on the rack. Death, you know, lurks in the dish-cloth. 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 toilet, was especially fond of his bath, and requested particular care of his tub from the maid.

When he was about to leave town one day he gave strict orders to the housemaid about his "bath-tub" and said that no one was to be allowed 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 stolen 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. "Eying her sternly, he said: 'Mary, 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. 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 nine-year-old son happened to be alone in the pastor's study and with childish curiosity started to read through some papers on the desk. It happened to be this identical sermon, but he was most interested in the marginal notes. In one place in the margins were written the words, "Cry a little." Further on in the discourse appeared another marginal remark, "Cry a little more." On the next to the last sheet the boy found his good father had penned another remark, "Cry like thunder."

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

Death of Bishop of Clogher. 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 condition for the past few days, and it was generally anticipated that he would not recover upon this occasion.

The news was received with universal 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. Cowan, Adm., Lattin; Rev. J. E. McAdam, C.C., Monaghan; Rev. James J. M'Namee, C.C., Monaghan; Rev. Thomas O'Doherty, St. Macarthur's Seminary; Rev. A. H. Boylar, do.; Rev. James M'Kinney, do.; Rev. Patk. Keown, D.D., Aghnamullen West; Rev. Michael O'Doherty, P.P., Corraghan, 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 homecoming 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.

Comfort for the Dyspeptic.—There is no ailment so harassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pitied. Yet he can find ready relief in Parneelee's Vegetable Pills, a preparation 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 Parneelee's.

TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

Dear Reader,—Be patient with me for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? Or what else can I do? For without that help this Mission must cease to exist, and the poor Catholics already here remain without a Church.

I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a Mean Upper-Room. Yet such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the county of Norfolk measuring 85 by 20 miles.

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

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

I am most grateful to those who have helped us and trust they will continue their charity. To those who have not helped I would say:—For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a "little." It is easier and more pleasant to give than to beg. Speed the glad hour when I need no longer plead for a permanent Home for the Blessed Sacrament.

Address:—Father Gray, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, England.

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

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

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

Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. ANY unencumbered 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 perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

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

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

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

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908. Capital and Accumulated Funds....\$47,410,000. Annual Revenue.....\$8,805,000. Deposited with Dominion Government for security of policy holders.....\$398,580.

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# LOVERS T. ANTHONY of Padua.

Be patient with me you again how much I help. How can I help it? Can I do? But that help this Mission to exist, and the poor already here remain with. obliged to say Mass and action in a Mass Upper. as it is, this is the sole Catholicism in a division of Norfolk measuring miles. d to my many anxieties, piece as Grant, No Escape Hope) have outside help for the haul down the flag. sity of the Catholic Pub- led us to secure a valu- Church and Presbytery, they in hand towards the ing, but the Bishop will, to go into debt. grateful to those who us, and trust they will r charity. who have not helped I For the sake of the something, if only a "lit- easier and more pleasant to beg. Speed the glad need no longer plead for Home for the Blessed

**Catholic Mission, m. Norfolk, England.**

gratefully and promptly the smallest donation my acknowledgment a re of the Sacred Heart NY.

**our New Bishop.**

Gray.—You have duty the alma which you and you have placed in the names of Dic- s. Your efforts have rds providing what is the establishment of a sion at Fakenham, I to continue to solicit obit until, in my as been fully attained, fully in Christ, KEATING, shop of Northampton.

## Coercion in Ireland.

Government Subjected to a Severe Heckling by Nationalists.

Arrest of an Editor.

Irish affairs occupied the attention of the Imperial House of Commons at the beginning of the month. The press association evidently did not regard the discussion as being of any importance, but the latest mail advices show that a very serious affair had given cause to a considerable debate.

Sir Walter Nugent, who was received with loud cheers from the crowded Irish benches, rose, according to notice, to call attention 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 hon. member, at the outset, 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 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 vagabondage, and ceasing to till and care for the land. It seemed

### A STRANGE ANOMALY OF HISTORY

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 citizens and hon. members of that 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 this Act powers were conferred on justices to restrain offenders, land 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 husband may chastise his wife with a rod not thicker than his little finger (laughter).

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

in some ancient Statute of the Common Law of England. Under no 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.? (Nationalist cheers).

The first trial he witnessed was that of a number of villagers charged, he thought, with unlawful assembly. 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 not present at the meeting, and could prove an alibi, they were brutally told that the Bench did not believe their witnesses would not be heard. The Bench disagreed, and the case was adjourned for a week, when another R.M. was sent for, and they were all bound over or sent to jail. In either instance, a reporter was turned out of court, and a magistrate's clerk was ordered not to give an account of the proceedings.

### NOW, AS TO THE CASE OF MR. FARRELL

(Nationalist cheers). The member for Longford represents a country 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 sympathized with the people in their fight for the land; but he did not approve of cattle driving, or any other protest which was made

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).

The question to be considered was—not was cattle driving a crime, or was the member for Longford right or wrong. The question was whether he was entitled to trial by jury under the Common Law, or whether it was right to try him under a Statute which was only used in England for dealing with rogues and vagabonds. This law was first used to deal with such cases in Ireland in 1882. In Dr. Tanner'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 Nugent, he 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 convict." The very same thing occurred 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 maintenance of law and order (Nationalist cheers).

### 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 was an obsolete, mediaeval provision of a very drastic character, which, after having been buried for centuries, was dug up in 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 one took the trouble to read the statute, it would be seen quite plainly that the whole object of its provision was to establish a permanent commission of the peace. It was part of the common law of England, and was enforced in England in the same manner as it was in Ireland and in Scotland. Prior to the passing of the statute, Justices of the Peace were only appointed 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 permanent commissions. The statute, the House 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 Kingdom.

### 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 of sending a person accused to give evidence in his own behalf was not extended to Ireland because of Irish objections. My memory goes back very distinctly to the time when the present Lord James of Hereford, then Sir Henry James, made a speech against extending it to Ireland, and his argument was that the administration of justice 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 extent, that it did in England, and that, therefore, it would not be safe to extend to Ireland this power to an accused person to give evidence on his own behalf and to cross-examine. Therefore the opposition to that proposal came wholly from some of the ablest English jurists in this House (Nationalist cheers). Mr. Birrell spoke of Mr. Farrell. I admit, some very kind words, and he spoke truly. He said he was an able man, a candid

### man, and a courageous man (Nationalist cheers).

But I ask him, is that any reason for depriving him of the rights of an ordinary citizen to be put upon his trial before a jury of his countrymen (loud Nationalist cheers). Is that a reason for trying him under an Act which, if it is constantly in use in England, is used only against rogues and vagabonds, an Act which, notwithstanding the speech of the Attorney-General for Ireland, has never been used in recent times in political cases in England, and never for 100 years used against the proprietor of an English journal? (Nationalist cheers). The only cases in which it has in recent years been put in force in England for public acts are the cases of Mr. Wise, of Liverpool, and of Mr. William Crooks for a speech in Trafalgar square, and in these cases, as my friend, Mr. John O'Connor, 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 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 decision, you 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 articles which were offensive to the ideas of the Government of the day. No, sir, 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 prides himself, and rightly so, on not putting Coercion into force in Ireland. In my judgment, the exercise of those powers in case of this kind, in a way unparalleled in recent years in England, is a piece of Coercion (Nationalist 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 opinion, entered upon a fatal course, and I hope he may pause before he goes further. If he proceeds for political facts, against political articles, or against newspapers, for political articles, under this old statute he will do as much injury as if he resorted to Coercion (Nationalist cheers). He will not intimidate either the public men or the newspapers; 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).

### THE DIVISION.

The motion was rejected by 142 to 81, the comparative smallness of the Government majority being emphasized by Nationalist cheers.

## The Irish Mail.

Birth Rate Increasing and Death Rate Decreasing in Ireland.

College Students Strike.

In the Press, of Waterford, attention is drawn to a munificent bequest by a member of the Malcolms family, well known Protestants of that place. The widow of Mr. George Malcolms, of Portlaw, has bequeathed to a French order of nuns an absolutely free gift, her splendid mansion and grounds at "Woodlock," Portlaw. This is a property which cost the Malcolms 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 members of any Catholic community."

A serious strike of the students of the Queen's College, Galway, is now in progress. It appears that during a recent heavy fall of snow snowballing was carried on to a large extent in the college grounds and around the quadrangle, with the result that many windows were broken and considerable damage was done. The College Council decided to punish by fines the most prominent delinquents, and when the fines were announced the students went out in a body on strike, only a few remaining to attend the lectures. The College is guarded by police.

A snowstorm of great severity occurred all over Nanagh district at about midday March 10. The morning was bright and the sun shinning, 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 yearling season.

The Sub-Sheriff for Co. Roscommon, Mr. Dignan, with a large party of police, visited Cloonfad for the purpose of making seizures on foot of decrees for rent on the Potts estate. 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 obstacle was placed in his way in the execution of the decrees. Owing to the 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-

## 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 without resting four or five times in that short 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 auction.

The herring fishing prosecuted off the Donegal Coast for the last two months has now finished up. During 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 took place at the Hotel Metropole, Bournemouth of William Ulick Tristram, St. Lawrence, Earl of Howth, at the age of 82. By the death of His Lordship the Earldom of Howth (1767), of which he was the fourth holder, the Viscountcy of St. Lawrence and the ancient Barony of Howth, which dates back to 1177, becomes extinct. The late Earl was born on the 25th June, 1827, the eldest son of the third Earl and his first wife, Emily, second daughter of the thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde. He succeeded his father in 1874, and was educated at Eton. He was State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1858 to 1866, and represented Galway in Parliament from 1868 to 1874.

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 Cheltenham 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 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 ailing for some time past, and thus his death was not unexpected. He 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 in the Colleges of Clongowes, Tullabeg, and Belvedere, where he taught with success, and where 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 zeal. Later on he was engaged in the administration of Mungret College, Limerick, where he was greatly loved. He was of a kindly and affectionate nature, and deeply attached to his relations, several of whom, following his example, have devoted their lives to

## He is Back At Work Again

Abraham Garand's Rheumatism Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Suffered for Five years and was Four Months off Work, but Dodd's Kidney 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 Pills led me to try them. I used nine boxes in all, and to-day I am advising all who suffer from rheumatism to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Rheumatism and sciatica are caused by diseased kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they will strain the uric acid out of the blood. Then you can't have rheumatism.

**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.**

**WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR**

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

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

**PURITY FLOUR**

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

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

THIS IS THE LABEL

See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy

**WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED**  
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERIC AND BRANDON

## 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 receipt.

**FILL OUT THIS COUPON.**

FOR

**ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FUND.**

Name.....

Address.....

Amount.....

The total under both heads, however, is 0.8 per cent. above the average for the quarter of the ten years. The estimated decrease in the population for those years is 7.4 per cent. 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 preceding ten years.

Turning to the detailed portions of the Registrar-General's interesting 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 boroughs 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 list with a birth rate of 22.5.

**HERN**

France Co'y

LONDON, Eng.

as the Strongest."

UNDS, 1908

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\$398,580

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The True Witness

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REMITTANCES by P. O. order or registered letter. Matter intended for publication should reach us NOT later than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

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

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909.

NEWMAN'S CATHOLICISM.

A rev. lecturer has been recently discoursing on Newman, in Montreal. He has one faculty in a high degree, 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."

The lecturer said the Modernists were the "broad church" party of the Roman Church. They stand, it seems, in the same relation to the Church of Rome as the "broad-church" party to the Anglican Church.

Newman wrote that he did not give an "absolute" obedience to the Pope. "This is not the language of official Roman Catholicism."

"The old idea that Rome never changes was untrue, and Newman knew it." Let the lecturer ask any Catholic theologian is this proposition true—"The Church never changes."

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

Does not Newman himself go back to Vincent of Lerins as one who formally formulated the principle of development? Yet this lecturer says the old idea was that the "Church never changes."

When the great Newman received the Roman purple from Leo XIII., the Pope put a solemn "imprimatur" on his orthodoxy. Yet obscure heretics love to invoke his name (as so many claimed Augustine in past days), and to father on him the fruit of their own shallow pride.

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 this country, entirely overlooking their good qualities; forgetting, too, that these people must be judged by different standards.

"Leave out of your Italian version of our vernacular soliloquy of meeting a man, two to one, in plain day, on a city street, and shooting 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."

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

We are apt to praise this age in which we live as being a golden 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 warnings on earth. Should you be one of the optimists let us recall for you some significant movements of the present day. It is established in England that Great Britain must have a "two-power standard" in her navy, that is to say her fleets must be equal to any possible combination of any two powers.

The 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 national pride as did this week's naval debates at Westminster."

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

expect very much from the War Office 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 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 not take things for granted and he cocked up his nose.

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

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 Hon. Herbert Asquith, the Premier, admitted the truth of the statement that the German shipbuilding programme was advancing with a speed which had falsified all previous British calculations.

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 probably seventeen will be ready. Two years ago Germany had no slips capable of accommodating the Dreadnoughts, now she has fourteen, and three more under way.

In Canada the bold imperialists have raised their voices and join in the jingo chorus that is being raised wherever the Union Jack flutters. Toronto is loud in the cry. It matters not to them that we need schools from the Atlantic to the Pacific, not a whit. Let us have ships, they cry; let us be loyal and send a contribution.

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 representative bodies having for its object the federation of various Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations of the city for common service in behalf of ideals common to all beliefs.

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 representative bodies having for its object the federation of various Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations of the city for common service in behalf of ideals common to all beliefs.

"Even if the plan works out in a form somewhat less inclusive and ideal than its projectors wish, it will, nevertheless, be a step forward in a direction which churches everywhere are taking towards more vital relation of institutional religion to civic good. The Federated Roman Catholic lay societies, since they were brought together, have proved a powerful agency for stopping certain forms of vice and corruption that politicians dare not continue to pander to, when given the alternative of facing the organized lay vote of the Catholic Church. Federated Protestant laymen have the same power."

What is being done in Boston can well be done here. There is room in Montreal for organization to combat the evil influences which begin to threaten the foundation of civic and public morality. It is often said that people secure just the form of government they desire. Proper organization in Montreal would soon gain for the city practical administration and an improvement in manners and morals.

GOOD MORNING, CARRIE.

The estimable Caroline Nation is at home again, and what Carrie thinks of the people of England and Scotland would probably bother them, if they had no other troubles on hand. Carrie arrived at New York on the Baltic, and the chronicler reports that she felt warmly welcomed 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 London for smashing a cigarette sign in a bus, and was fined five shillings and costs. She said that at first they said she was crazy, but before she left she received 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 drunken women seen there shows 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 they 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."

"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 department.

The foundation of good citizenship in Canada.

The School Commissioners are doing well. They require encouragement.

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

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

The American Federation of Catholic 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 we believe it should be dealt with in a most summary manner. In all towns, at least, the laws cover it, under police regulations and by-laws, if not otherwise."

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

We call the attention of our readers to the Annual 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 printed the following tribute to a suffering saintly nun, from the pen of Miss Ruth Noely: "SISTER MARY PAUL." "PATIENCE."

The two inscriptions, one beneath the other, are on the door of one of the 40 little rooms wherein sleep and pray Sisters of the Good Shepherd in their convent home on Price Hill.

Within the little room, on a narrow, white-draped bed, lies a woman over 80 years old. She has lain there 20 years. That is what "Patience" signifies.

Sister Mary Paul had led the nun's life of patience and self-abnegation many, many years, when, one Thanksgiving day, 20 years ago, she lay down upon her bed, never to rise again. The stricken woman cannot move any portion of her body, nor since twisted and distorted almost 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 greatest thanksgiving sermons ever uttered. "I am thankful, so thankful, for my many blessings. Pray for me that I may be still more thankful," says Sister Mary Paul to the fortunate few who may visit her and hear her wonderful message.

For, the Sisters say, few human beings have ever suffered physical torture protracted through many years as has Sister Mary Paul. And even in this order, founded on self-sacrifice, no one has ever been known so patient and so grateful.

An Edifying Incident.

A letter appeared in a recent issue of "The Times" in London, from Mr. Alfred Austin, poet laureate, in which, writing from Ventingia, he pleaded for assistance for Miss Hanbury, who has established in the neighborhood of Ventingia a home

YOUR SPRING HAT

Just wait a few days for the opening of our New Hat Store, 5 St. Catherine East, 3 doors from Main Street.

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BRENNANS'

2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West 5 " " East

PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies" 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. Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton, Alta.

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

- 1 Coal 10 Hardware. 2 Coal oil 11 Leather. 3 Cordwood 12 Milk. 4 Drugs 13 Oils and paints. 5 Dry Goods 14 Pork and Bacon. 6 Forage 15 Portland Cement. 7 Fresh Fish 16 Sole Leather. 8 Fresh Meat 17 Tinware. 9 Groceries.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application 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.

No. 2708. Dame Marie Catherine Oulmet, wife of Adrien Paquette, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff,

vs. Said Adrien Paquette, defendant. 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 sixties, he entered the firm of Messrs. Wm. Notman & Sons, until he opened his studio at the corner of St. Lawrence and Lagachetiere 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, 1879, 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 gone astray. But it is doubtful if there is an influence stronger, more potent than the white cot of Sister Mary Paul and the inscription on her door, "Patience."

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A letter appeared in a recent issue of "The Times" in London, from Mr. Alfred Austin, poet laureate, in which, writing from Ventingia, he pleaded for assistance for Miss Hanbury, who has established in the neighborhood of Ventingia a home

of rest for victims of the earthquake. 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."

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

of rest for victims of the earthquake. 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."



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 among 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 Superior could not spare any more Priests to take their place, so many had the scourge of influenza incapacitated. 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 in her feverish gaiety where once every theatre of standing closed its doors for Ash Wednesday at least, none of them in the city did so this year, and even the old fashion, so prevalent amongst High Church people, of wearing subdued and sombre raiment seems to have passed away. 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 Lent exists at all.

FATHER VAUGHAN ON SOCIALISM.

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 tyranny?" 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 ladies of high birth and position, whose leader and organizer is the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle. Father Vaughan is so interesting to the 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 amateur, 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 intimate knowledge of human nature which have made him the specialist in diseases of the soul that he is acknowledged to be. Amongst 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 Christianity in the land, and whose foundations were long ago swept away by the turbid streams of evil passions and torrential greed which uprooted 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 Barnard, 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. Barnardo'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 wasters 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 952 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 objectionable Coronation Oath, which dubs us all blasphemous idolaters. In various suburbs of London the Alliance have been giving free lectures 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, they find no difficulty in penetrating, armed with a camera,—unless we are to doubt the genuineness of the illustrations, and of course no one could dream of doing this in connection with a Society which has so often suffered for Truth's sake in the eyes of an unprejudiced public! And yet, strangely 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 photographs 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 know-nothings that it is possible we may be denied the freedom which is granted to every other sect, Christian or heathen, who chooses to parade the streets of the city or make night hideous by their peculiar and noisy rites.

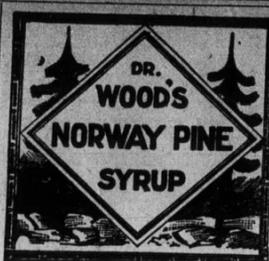
CATHOLIC LONDON.

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 last Sunday morning by Archbishop Bourne. Monsignor Canon Ward has made this subject a deeply interesting one, all his own, and devoted much time and labour to its study, 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 and suffered of our more immediate forebears. The Catholics 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 eschewed all ornamentation, and never a statue 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 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 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 sunken cheek of the Church in England, restoring the devotions which had been so long neglected when the people were glad if they could practice essentials and lost many of those fragrant prayers and pious manners which assist us so much on the long road of life. In the King's House at Winchester, as the great building placed at their disposal was called, six hundred of these French Priests living together a community life and working to assist in their own support, established for the first time in England the beautiful and consoling devotion of the "Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament." It was one of their number, Abbe Carron, who raised one of the first adequate attempts at a not unorthodox Catholic Church in the then desolate village of Somers Town—a Church which stands to this day, a memorial of piety and devotion of these birds of passage, true harbingers of the Second Spring! And now just one word on the magnificent hospitality shown by the people of this country towards these exiles of another land and another faith.

THE CATHOLIC INFUX.

If ever England justified her high traditions as the champion of the oppressed and the friend of the unfortunate 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 Catholics 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 inmates to seek shelter on our shores. We are told by the French priests themselves that the 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 their hands and offer them hospitality, food, clothing, and sympathy. They would do this and they would forestall their temporal needs, but they were solicitous for their spiritual wants, and in the Middlesex hospital, where the ward placed at the disposal of a goodly number still stands, they were allowed to build a small chapel where they could celebrate and attend Mass. So numerous 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 to say Mass in their bedrooms 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 £20,000, collected 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 another £50,000 per annum for the support of French prelates and religious, while private subscriptions flowed 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 noonday has yet to come, but the summer is at hand.

PILGRIM.



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST, and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

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.

The Assembly Described as a Debating Society.

The difficulties that confronted the governor 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, Daeon of the Faculty of Law of McGill 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 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 seven members. The Protestant Bishop and the Chief-Justice of the Province were leading members of it. The Governor might consult it or not as he chose, or might deliberate privately with one or two 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 Canada, and one only was a Roman Catholic. The Governor and the Executive Council held for many years been able to control the Legislative Council, as is easy to understand when we consider the composition of that body.

Politics in Lower Canada consisted of a perpetual struggle between 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, 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. Lawrence from Lake Erie to the Hudson, while the Government of Lower Canada could not achieve or even attempt the few miles of canal and dredging which would have rendered its mighty rivers navigable almost to their sources." The French element complained that the constitution which had been given them was a mockery. They could elect members; but what could the members do when they were elected? They had no real control of affairs. The British regarded the French as rebels; the French spoke of the British foreigners. Things had come to the breaking point.

Obviously 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 forever. Two courses had always been open. One was to govern Canada 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. The other was to give Canada Home 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 Nationalists, and a Senate composed of Ulster officials and merchants; and over all, Dublin Castle, an irremovable 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 Canadian Constitution as it was. "How could a body strong in the consciousness of wielding the public opinion 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 the whole business of the country was conducted by men in whose intentions 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 resolutions without anyone being a penny the worse.

They could not appoint a single Crown servant. The Executive Council, the law officers, and such heads of administrative departments as 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 always get the Legislative Council to reject a Bill with which they were dissatisfied. And even when after repeated 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 Durham says, the violent and revolutionary speeches of Papineau and his friends.

The report which Durham presented on the state of Canada has frequently been called the most important state paper in our archives. Every Canadian 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 instead of the jejune school histories, the pupils would have a better conception of the state of Canada during the years before 1837.

Nothing can be better than the way in which Durham points out that the fundamental evils of Canada 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 a contest between a government and a people. I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single state. I found a struggle, not of principles, but of races; and I perceived that it would be idle to attempt any amelioration of laws or institutions, until we could first succeed in terminating the deadly animosity that now separates the inhabitants of Lower Canada into the hostile divisions of French and English.

"It would be vain for me to expect 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 Canada has forced on me. Our happy immunity from any feelings of national hostility renders it difficult for us to comprehend the intensity of hatred which the difference of language, 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 dissensions, which we attribute to some more usual cause. Experience divided as that of Lower Canada, leads to an exactly contrary opinion. The national feud forces itself on the very senses, irresistibly and palpably, as the origin or the essence of every dispute which divides the community; we discover 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 its outset, or becomes so ere it has run its course.

The instruction of 1837 completed the division. Since the resort to arms, the two races have been distinctly and completely arrayed

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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, that their loyalty was ascertained by some thereto. The exasperation thus generated has extended over the whole of each race. The most just, and sensible of the English, those whose politics had always been most liberal, 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 never again to submit to a French majority.

"Those who effect to form a middle party exercise no influence on the contending extremes; and those who side with the nation from which 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 whom they have joined.

"The grounds of quarrel which are commonly alleged appear, on investigation, to have little to do with its real cause, and the inquirer, who has imagined that the public demonstrations or professions of the parties have put him in possession of their real motives and designs, is surprised to find, upon nearer observation, how much he has been deceived by the false colors under which they have been in the habit of fighting. It is not, indeed, surprising that each party should, in this instance, have practised more than the usual frauds of language, by which factions, in every country, seek to secure the sympathy of other communities. A quarrel based on the mere grounds of nationality, appears so revolting to the notions of good sense and charity prevalent in the civilized world, that the parties who feel such a passion the most strongly, and indulge it the most openly, are at great pains 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 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, finding their opponents in collision with the Government, have raised the cry of loyalty and attachment to British connexion, 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 connexion with the British Crown and the supreme authority 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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Dear Aunt Beck As I have not some time, or letters from my "Girls and Boys" I would write every day. I am er; my studies, dian history, and health restie arithmetic, is Miss K. S. I. good skating and spoiled it. news here, so saying good-by. From LE Kouchibouguac Dear Aunt Beck It is so long that I have not thinking I have I have not. I see that some o remember you. read the nice ve think I would rters a little off I go to school public school, enough Catholi build a Catholic soon be here no when summer co in the fields an Well, dear Aunt said enough for I see my letter in Your love HF Fesserton, Ont. Dear Aunt Becky I have not writt last spring. We His name is Ge right. He is very have three broth the only girl. M a few weeks ago much. I go to Our teacher is my is Miss Annie M to make my first summer—Good-b your affect Port Daniel. A HINDU Where does the C Down by the cr Where the lizard shine, Ard the moor bank. Where does the pe Out in the jungl Where the jackals ing. And parrots sc What does the pe Cream from som And if somebody Peacock will dri What does the Cu Milk from some? So run and stop t as Ever you can. What does the Cu Candy and all t And great round sugar Speckled with su What does the pe Lollipops all da But, Lobbys must go This is the end of LOTTIE'S The Griswold cr broiling in the hot shine, not even the breeze stirred the meadow, though o the distance Lottie the green grass w now and then al along the sloping f The line of busy had grown irregul advanced, until no would never have started together at commencement of bor. Lottie hersel by the side of a t the very van of t already she had pas ing her pall filled emptied out into t girl knew that she with another ticke probably tied safe of her handkerchiefs. And Lottie, strugg time to pick the from among their sl ed she could work a Cummings; for Lott filled her first pain fruit. "You're in amon Lottie Baker," call of rows away. "Yes," said Lott and the girl laug arms for inspection. cularity of a cranb time is the manner

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# BOYS and GIRLS

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 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,**  
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.

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 can go out 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,  
**HELENA WILSON.**  
Fesserton, Ont.

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 much. I go to school every day. Our teacher is my cousin. Her name is Miss Annie May Gagnon. I am to make my first Communion next 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 sunshine,  
And the monkeys play on the bank.  
Where does the peacock sleep, Baby?  
Out in the jungle grass,  
Where the jackals howl in the evening,  
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 as  
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.**

The Griswold 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 hillside 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 line of busy pickers on the bog had grown irregular as the forenoon advanced, until now the uninitiated would never have imagined they had started together at the edge at the commencement of the morning's labor. Lottie herself had started out by the side of a woman who was in the very van of the pickers. Twice already she had passed Lottie, carrying her pail filled with berries to be emptied into the boxes, and the girl knew that she had come back with another blue ticket each time—a precious ticket which she had probably tied safely in the corner 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."

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

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 the 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 mitts 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. Griswold," returned Myra Simmonds. 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 cranberry bogs on hills, Mr. Griswold?" asked 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 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 world's happiness, 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 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."

"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 critically.

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

"Picking cranberries is like other things in life, Lottie. It's just doing right the thing that comes to your hand to do, and then taking up the next thing and doing that right, too. These are beautiful!" And Mrs. Griswold passed Lottie an empty pail and a precious blue ticket.

Now that blue ticket was good for a cash value of twenty cents, or two cents per quart for a ten-quart pail filled with berries. When one had earned ten blue tickets, one exchanged them for a red ticket worth two dollars at paying time, and when one had gained five red tickets they would be replaced by Mrs. Griswold giving one a brown slip of pastebord having a cash value of ten dollars. That had been the code of reckoning each year on the Griswold meadows.

It was the brown slip of pastebord representing ten dollars that Lottie Baker had started out determined to earn on the cranberry bog during that autumn harvest. For ten dollars would help along marvelously at the Baker home, where there were five smaller mouths than Lottie's to keep filled, and none but the father to supply them with bread.

But the coveted brown slip of pastebord looked pretty far away to Lottie as she bent once more over the heaped 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 she would have the slip of brown pastebord. Fifty pails filled with those little berries that came up a pail so slowly! Lottie dropped a couple of handfuls of the berries into her empty pail as she concluded her arithmetical process.

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

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

It was at the ending of the cranberry harvest. The days had grown cooler and there had even been danger from frost one night, so that Mr. Griswold had sat up and 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 pastebord. 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 cranberry house to get them turned into cash.

Mrs. Griswold was there counting out money and checking off as the pickers presented their 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.

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 asked.

"I wanted to earn ten dollars cranberrying, and 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, are you?" and Mrs. Griswold played as she looked at Lottie.

"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 with the little envelope in her hand."

"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 with the little envelope in her hand."

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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 let this envelope for you."

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

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

A brand new dollar bill and two shining dimes fell out of a folded sheet of notepaper.

"Oh!" cried Lottie.

"For Lottie Baker, in fulfillment of an old promise. Thomas Griswold," Lottie read on the paper.

"Is it all right, child?" asked Mrs. Griswold, as Lottie did not speak.

"I can't take what I didn't earn," said Lottie.

"But you did earn it. There are your berries over there in them barrels in the corner," insisted the woman.

Lottie looked over and saw four barrels standing there alone, filled with shining berries, and another near by about three-quarters full.

"I don't understand anything about it," faltered Lottie, after a time.

"I'll tell you how it is, Lottie. When Mr. Griswold first started in the cranberry business," he said that if over anyone came onto his bog and picked so clean that he did not have to screen the berries after them he would pay them the cost of the screening, which is on an average of twenty-five cents a barrel. And you've done it, Lottie Baker," explained the woman kindly.

"Then it is honestly earned?"

"Bless you, child, yes! If ever 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 pleases her. I'll warrant," said the woman sincerely as she turned to deal with a new comer.

**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.

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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," or "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.

**STOP HIM!**

**E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.  
PROTECT YOURSELF BY REFUSING SUBSTITUTES.

**WE PRINT** The True Witness Printing Co.

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

IF PRINTED BY US IT'S DONE RIGHT.

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 Concedes 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 scheme, comments the Dublin Freeman. He claimed that, considering the difficulties, the Government estimate was "remarkably accurate." In the case of Great Britain it was wrong only to the extent of about ten thousand pensions; while the cost of administration was rather less than had been the mover of the amendment, that as far as Ireland was concerned the calculations of the Government had entirely broken down. He also alleged 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 platform and in the Press have been denouncing the scheme as thriftless and demoralising, 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 unnerved a statesman who faces with pleasure the difficulty of finding the eight or nine millions which the scheme may eventually cost, because he is confident that the well-to-do will appreciate with him that the greatness of the cost shows the depth of the need. It is a strong and admirable attitude. A few months ago the Government calculated that the scheme would cost about six millions a year. When claims came tumbling in, the estimate was increased to seven and a half millions. To-day Mr. Lloyd George cheerfully agrees with Mr. Chaplin, who has been one of the croaking critics of the measure, that it will involve an annual outlay of nine millions, more or less.

**TO DISCREDIT IRELAND.**  
But the real interest of this debate lies in the fact that it was to have

**HAD BACHACHE.**  
Was Unable To Do House-work 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 backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

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

Most of the so-called "female diseases" are no more or less than "kidney disorders" and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. O. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N.B., writes: "I was unable to do my housework for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

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

**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 now 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 Chairman of an imitator, and shows his ideas of advertising matter in certain Canadian papers. This Chairman evidently knew that the advertisement was a most characteristic and attractive one, and in 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:

**A GOOD LAUGH.**

"Once in a while we find something to have a good laugh at. Let me tell you this incident. The West China Educational Union was holding meetings in the city; one session met in this house. We in Chentu follow the English custom and serve tea to the members and we wished to help. I was still in bed, so I told the cook to make a cake. Our cook is a pretty old fellow, about 80 or 85 years of age, and has worked for the 'foreigner' for a long time. He can make a good cake when he so desires and this day he made a layer cake, icing it with white, with red trimmings. He delights to get a new recipe or find some new way of decoration. 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 went 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."

**DODD'S KIDNEY 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."

**Archbishop's Ready Reply.**

The wonderful versatility of President Taft and the wit of Archbishop Ryan were evidenced during a brief talk on the occasion of Mr. Taft's visit to the city a few days ago.

The occupant of the White House, in congratulating His Grace on how well he looked and how proud he should be of his diocese, remarked: "I understand you have in your Cathedral the best example of Romanesque architecture in this city,

**if not in the country.**

"Yes," replied His Grace, "and I would be very glad to have you visit it."

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 Galvanized Steel Shingles**

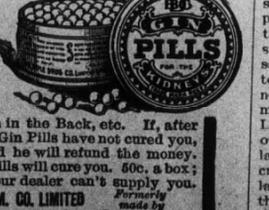
You can't afford to roof a thing without Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Good for a hundred years. Send for the free booklet.

**PEDLAR People of Oshawa**  
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

**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. If, after taking 8 boxes, you can honestly 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. 50c. a box; 6 for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer can't supply you.

Sample free DEPT. T.W., NATIONAL DRUG & CHEM. CO. LIMITED  
Toronto



**WENNEDY**  
ST. West,  
and Bridge-Work

Critics of the Church.

Old Charges Repeated by Hostile Writers in West.

Macaulay's Comment.

Catholics are not numerous in Saskatchewan, and it seems to entail a 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.

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.

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 amphitheatre.

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.

RESERVATIONS TO BE MADE. One reservation, indeed, must be made. The books and traditions of a sect may contain, mingled with propositions strictly theological, other propositions, purporting to rest on the same authority, which relate to physics.

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 to Catholicism.

ness, and of very different importance. But neither is revealed religion of the nature of a progressive science.

PROGRESS IN DIVINITY.

It is plain, therefore, that in divinity there cannot be a progress analogous to that which is constantly taking place in pharmacy, geology, and navigation.

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Vapo-Resolena. Established 1879. Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria. Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics.

Insult to Catholics.

American Aid for Earthquake Sufferers 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 Officers of the American Red Cross Association,

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 appropriation made by your Society.

Rome, Feb. 7, 1909. The American Red 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 homeless and without parents by the earthquake disaster.

The "Civiltà Cattolica" states: "It is evident from the entire policy of the National Committee that the Pope was refused all voice in the disposition of the orphans. He never entered the committee's considerations except that it is trying and succeeding in hampering everywhere, for instance:

1. The Government (i.e., the National Committee) refused to send any of the wounded to the hospital of Santa Maria in Rome so that the Knights of Malta had to make up a train themselves to go to Naples in order to get the wounded.

2. The Catholics officers of the Spanish ship Catalune were hampered in gathering the wounded and orphans at Messina to take them to Rome for disposition of the Pope. This ship has been placed under the direct control of the Pope by the Count of Camillas, the owner.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Reduced Fares. IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1st TO APRIL 30th, 1909, INCLUSIVE.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Leave Montreal Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. SHORTEST LINE. QUICKEST TIME. To Halifax, St. John and Maritime Province Points.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. BONAVENTURE UNION DEPT. TRAIN SERVICE.

7.30 A.M. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup. Except Sunday.

12 NOON. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, and Campbellton, Moncton, Sydney, through connections to Newfoundland.

4.00 P.M. St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet. Except Sunday.

12 NOON. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie. CITY TICKET OFFICE.

130 St. James street, Tel. Main 615. GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & Tkt. Agent.

H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

ILLNESS OF PASTOR OF NOTRE DAME. News has come to us of the severe illness at the Hotel Dieu of the Rev. Abbe Troie, pastor of Notre Dame Church.

CITY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE. A deputation consisting of Dr. Leigh R. Gregor, of the McGill Arts Faculty, and Dr. Albert Lesage, Laval, waited upon the Catholic School Commissioners in order to interest them in their newly founded association.

THE DEFAMATION OF IRELAND. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in replying to the toast of his health at 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.

FOOD. The feast of the body, not the food, not the food of love a magnificent but his Christ. His invitation caused himself fast in the grand and intemperance yet for them they excused were held ate appetites Christ, they excused they were affairs of the time for the a knew what ex The worst sin an experience not acquainted aware of the of every big o in London, in New York, in In every big o tion. But G. His banquet, welcomed the

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

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. STORE CLOSÉS 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.

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.

BOYS' WHITE BLOUSES, neatly finished, Buster Brown style, also in white pique, with turn-down collar. Regular price \$1.35. Sale price 89c.

BOYS' CAPS, in the popular golf shape, for present wear, four different shades, lined throughout, sizes 6 to 7. Regular price 35c. Sale price, each, 20c.

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. Sale price \$3.99.

MEN'S FELT HATS, greys and browns, and blacks, fedora shape, narrow, medium or wide brim, full range of sizes. Regular price, \$2.25 each. Sale price \$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 wear, sizes for 3 to 14 years. Regular price \$3.00. Sale price \$2.29.

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED. With the old surety, St. Jacobs Oil to cure Lumbago and Sciatica.

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

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.