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Vol. LIX., No. 43

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1910

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

UNITY AMONG IRISH SOCIETIES.

Daty of Irishmen Put Before Them in Lucid Manner.

The following letter, which publish in part, recently appeared in the Paterson, N.J., Evening Times. It bears out very strongly the policy we have always advocated: Editor Paterson Evening News:

Time and circumstances have done much to scatter the once cognate lrish leople, and to alienate them as widely in opinion on Irish political subjects as they actually are tical subjects as a large graphical position, but it is a large graphical position, but it is a large graphical position, but it is a large graphical position annually afforded when men of all shades of thought on the lish political questions of the day can unite in heart and soul in celebrating the greatest epoch in the listory of their fatherland. We doubt not that St. Patrick's Day in 1910 will long be remembered with satisfaction and grateful recollection by the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America. At every banquet where the in geographical position, but it is a a. At every banquet where the embers of the Order hold forth, at

members of the Order hold forth, at very meeting, dance and gathering, so one absorbing topic that will be iscussed, will be the recent pro-nuncement issued by their national fficers and board of directors, on officers and board of directors, on having a peace conference with the other Irish American societies and organizations, to the end, tring about a better understanding among Irishmen and Irish societies on this continent and to stop the abuse and mudslinging about each ether in the respective party organs.

UNITY OUR THEME.

"Mistakes, perhaps grievous ones, have been made at Irish-American society trials and conventions dur-ing the past twenty years, by men, leaders of Irish oninon and sentisociety trials and conventions directly trials and conventions of the past twenty years, by men, leaders of Irish opinion and sentiments, and the question now arises and confronts the men who favor peace: 'Are those men who made those errors never to be forgiven or nose errors never to be logiven of forgotten? Some argue that the end justifies the means. One skilled in euphemism could perhaps gloss over their faults, and one quick in resourceful argument could discard one fundamental and retain the rest, and one afraid of inconsistency would hesitate and dread to change. Only the strong can bear responsibility. It seems that every good cause shall be 'tried by fire.' This is the truth of ages and so it has been with the cause of Ireland. Mathew Cummings, national president of the A. O. H., has put himself on record as being in favor of the unity efthe Irish race throughout the world, and is willing that the unone fundamental and retain the rest, of the Irish race throughout the world, and is willing that the unhappy differences of the past among Irishmen shall be forgiven and forgotten, and has sanctioned the bringing together of the representatives of the various Irish-American organizations in a peace conference, so that a better understanding may prevail. Some of Mr. Cumming's fiends and supporters are alleged to

friends and supporters are alleged to be against him for aiding and as-sisting in such a movement on ac-tount of some of the men identified count of some of the men identified with the project, but all should consider for the sake of peace to retrain from saying unkind things and alleging ulterior motives. We should neven forget that all power, even the most tyrannical, rests ultimately on public opinion. Our Irish societies, in the years gone by have had vital-differences. Irish parliamentarism has been justified by revolutionary leaders and disputed by others; differences of conflicting opinions have been expressed, and men harshly criticized for their actions and vice-versa. But those mea verses exists for their actions ly criticized for their actions and vice-versa. But those mene were animated with a spirit of patriotism. True patriotism is the noble inspiration of duty and honor: the high and exalted, the sublime emotion of patriotism which, soaring towards haven, arises far above all meah, low or selfish things and is absorbed by one soul-transporting thought, that of the good and glory of one's country, as in the present case.

MATTHEW CUMMINGS.

It is this spirit which thrills Mr. Cummings when he is willing to meet in conclave with those who have been his most consistent opponents. Sincerity, the source of all eloquence and the basis of all character, has in this instance been illustrated by this act of his, such is seldom made in any age. Honest conviction, whether we deem them right or wrong, we all respect, but when such convictions are proven and made good by a series of acts replete with self-denial, with sumility with fortitude and with orbearence, then all men can perhapsive how far the sublime truth decreased.

ing to its best judgment is not to be called in question. Each society must and shall be guided by its own constitution, and members not belonging to said society shall have no right to interfere with its workings.

PEACE AND UNITY AMONG · IRISH SOCIETIES.

"The manifesto of the national of-"The manifesto of the national officers of the A.O.H. announcing the earnest desire of unity among Irish societies in America, has won for itself the good will of all sincere and patriotic Irishmen of various shades of opinion. From all indications we are brought to consider that the sentiment in favor of unity is gathering strength every day and will be irresistible before many weeks have passed over us. It is weeks have passed over us. It good to break through the coldne good to break through the coldness which past disagreements may have caused between organizations and offer the little sacrifice of pride or stubbornness on the altar of reason, through the agency of accepting the proffered hand. Future history will have no nobler theme than the attitude of the men at this trying trisis in their country's history, and their fraternal moderation and calm patriotism will be extolled in after ages. Of course there will be persons of different notions, who will prefer to wrap themselves up in the dignity of doing nothing rather than lend a hand to such a movement which is practicable and patriotic in its nature. We do not mean to quarrel with 'those on account of their views, well knowing, as we do, that around every large body of men in a society who are actuated by similar national and patriotic sentiments, there will be always a fringe of persons of peculiar ideas, who will not enter and work with others no matter how worthy the cause or the not enter and work with others no matter how worthy the cause or the object. There is even a distrust and hatred of some of the leaders of societies and their rival ambitions, an internal jealousies will furnish ready interpretate the their results. ready instruments to thwart good work as is proposed.

DUTY OF IRISHMEN.

The time has come which makes it the duty of every patriotic Irishman to do what he can for unity among Irishmen and Irish societies. But Irishmen and Irish societies. But to work with any prospect of advantage we must begin with a distinct view of what is demanded of us, otherwise we shall likely exhaust our efforts upon impossibilities. Representing what might be termed different views of Irish thought, we ask not to allow the mission of any Irish society working for Ireland's ask not to allow the mission of any Irish society working for Ireland's freedom, according to the best judgment, be called in question. And members of the A.O.H. shall, as they always have, belong to any Irish society or organization not condemned by holy Church; and the A.O.H. as a society shall remain neutral on Irish policies as adopted in the old land.

Cardinal Logue Speaks for Catholic Press.

The following passage occurs in the Lenten pastoral of Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland:

Primate of All Ireland:

"We have often been reproached, and it must be admitted justly, with our neglect to encourage and support the Catholic press. This neglect has led to serious consequences in the past, and, if not corrected, will lead to consequences more serious still. The press is a power to be reckoned with. It influences, for good or ev#1, the thoughts and actions of men. This is a truth which is universally acis a truth which is universally acknowledged; but while the enemies of the Church act energetically on their knowledge, we, her children, are apathetic and passive. While they put forth every effort to seize even to monopolize the organs of public opinion, by which they endeavor to sway men's minds and payurish their prejudices enjact Company of their prejudices enjact Company. deavor to sway men's minds and nourish their prejudices against Catholic teaching, Catholic practices, and Catholic interests, our few periodicals languish or die through lack of support. Strangest of all, we often support those hostile publications, and support them lavishly, while our own few struggling prints are left to starve.

are left to starve.

"Were we guided by experience, and by the repeated exhortations of the late and of the present Pope, we would pay more earnest attention to the spread and welfare of our press. Well has the Holy Father said that while his predecessors in the past blessed the sword of the Church's champions, he blesses the pen of her writers. It is a duty, therefore, which we should not neglect to give a generous support to our existing press, provided it be genuine, and to co-operate earnestly in multiplying Catholic publications wherever the need exists."

In a recent sermon, delivered by

ARCHBISHOP BRU-CHESI EXPLAINS.

low Catholics to Address Meeting in Methodist Church.

His Grace, after expressing surprise that any annoyance should have been caused, said that having arrived from Quebec with Mr. Justice Lemieux on Saturday morning, it was only when reading the 'papers in the afternoon that he ascertained that the judge and Dr. Dube were to address the meeting at St. James Methodist Church. He then at once communicated with both gentlemen intimating his sire that they should not speak at that meeting. The judge and the doctor in their turn made known to those who had invited them His Grace's views on the state of the church door, and burned the bull of the Pope who condemned him.

The Rev. R. L. Gales thinks that confession added something to the lightheartedness of human existence, and that a "pardon," such as still may be seen in Brittany, is an occamade bright by the procession." The ecclesiasticism of the Catholic system has many real advantages. "Its abuses have been greatly exaggerated and its abiding benefits very little divelt upon."

Of the sale(?) of indulgences, this vicar observes:

"The sale(?) of indulgences." doctor in their turn made known to those who had invited them His Grace's views on the subject. The result was that Ald. Carter and Mr. Roberts, president and secretary of the Downing. All cartery of the Dominion Alliance respectively, called at the Archbishop's palace in the evening. There His Grace explained to them that he could not allow Roman Catholics to address a meeting in a Protestant church, especially on a Sunday ebening, immediately after the regular service, when all the congregation would be there, and when, as they informed Dominion Alliance respectivethere, and when, as they informed him, the pastor of the church himself was to preside. This would be creating a dangerous precedent, and one which might be interpreted in a manner. manner to do harm to his flock.
The whole matter was simply one
of discipline. It was against the
traditions of the Church for Catholies to speak in Protestant temples.
He could not allow a Catholic orator to speak in Protestant church the could not allow a Catholic orator to speak in a Protestant church,
any more than he would take upon
himself to ask a Protestant to address a meeting in a Catholic church.
Moreover, the possible comments following such a course might compromise the good cause for which
both parties were working. Both
gentlemen remarked that their gentlemen remarked that their object had been to show the union existing between Catholics and Protestants as regards the temperance movement, but His Grace told them movement, but His Grace told them that no one had any doubt as to that, and he added that if a meeting were organized in any public hall he would be most happy to see members of his Church address such a meeting. Mr. Roberts asked what about his own speech at the Monument National. The Archlishop said he would be glad to see him there, and he was happy to congratulate him after his able address. His Grace said that Alderman Carter and Mr. Roberts accepted his explanations. They understood the

explanations. They understood the position he took, and expressed regret that they had not consulted him before tendering the invitation to Mr. Justice Lemieux and Dr. Dube.

Dublin is one in a list of "decaying cities" given in an article that appears in a trade contemporary. As some thriving English centers are impartially included also, we need feel no alarm. Comparatively speaking, Dublin has certainly lost something. It is no longer the "second city in the empire," as Lecky states it was in the eighteenth century. (Even at that time it was celebrated for beggars.) The Liffey, however, was poorly bridged then, it was crossed in only four places. But the quays, now dilapidated, had a mighty reputation for width and prosperity. Stephen's Green was the largest square in Europe. The House of Parliament was new, and was held to eclipse Westminster completely. Yet on the whole the city was poor in architecture. As for church buildings, it had only the two historic cathedrals, and beauty could not be called their strong point. The nineteenth century enriched the town with a grand army of ecclesiastical stone. Although it has not kept pace with the wealth and growth of other cities, Dublin probably was never so fair to the eye as at present.

Cardinal Secretary Denies.

An ecclesiastic of New York has received a cable despatch from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal secretary of State, asserting that the report that his father, who was formerly Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, had said, "It seems providential that my son should be the man to humble a Yankee president." had its origin in Genca, and not in Rome.

CATHOLICITY AND HAPPINESS.

A Protestant Minister Who Says
That Unhappiness Came With says."—Western Watchman.

Eight Bells to be Installed in Belfry Gives Reasons Why He Did Not Al. A Protestant Minister Who Says Protestantism.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi on Tuesday gave out a statement explaining why Mr. Justice Lemieux, of Quebec, and Dr. Dube, president of the Anti-Alcoholic League here, were not permitted to speak at the temperance demonstration in St. James Methodist Church on Sunday night.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi on Identify the World has grown very sad and gloomy, harsh and violent since the Reformation, says the English vicar of Gedney. He writes in the Hibbert Journal (Boston) as if England Caraged to be "Merry England" and Germany grew morose and hardhearted from the moment Luther nailed his thesis fo the church door, and burned the bull of the Pope who condemned him.

Of the sale (?) of indulgences, this vicar observes:

"The sale (?) of indulgences was no doubt, not the ideally best way by which to raise money for the building of a church, but it is extremely improbable that it ever did any real harm to anybody in the world, and the building of St. Peter's was incontestably an immense gain. To have built that great serene church, and, generation after generation, to have illuminated it on festals nights, is to have deserved well of mankind. Leo X., by the way, so often looked upon as a paran, issued a great bull against slavery. This fact, I think, shows how very Christian the Church was in her most pagan days."

CATHOLICITY MEANS PEACE.

CATHOLICITY MEANS PEACE. Catholicism makes for the joy of mankind by the very method in which it presents Christian truth, we are told:

we are told:
"It presented the great Christian
verities in such a way that they became living realities to the great
mass of the people. Many at the
present day, I fear, will find it 'difficult ties." ficult to see any happiness in this. But the first annunciation of the Christian message was, 'Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy.' It is impossible to receive the Incarnation and not to delight in it. Icons and miracle plays are so lovely just and miracle plays, are so lovely just because the people who made them had such intense delight in them. The people who made these things could surely never have been unhappy, and they did not work, like more martists for a select few, but hed. ern artists, for a select few, but had with them in their work the intelligent sympathy of the whole people. The faith is the one pure flower of joy that has sprung out of the dark earth."

The yoke of life in pre-Reformation days was lightened in more recommendation.

tion days was lightened in many ways, says this writer, through the merciful intervention of Catholic,

"In the religion of the Middle Ages there was always a possible appeal, the validity of which was To Mr. Justice Lemieux and Dr. Dube.

Is Dublin Decaying?

Is Dublin Decaying?

"Man on the Street," says in Irish Independent:

Dublin is one in a list of "decaying clities" given in an article that appears in a trade contemporary. As some thriving English centers are impartially included also, we need feel no alarm. Comparatively speaking Dublin has certainly lost some. various kinds. The beggars asked 'alms 'for God's sake,' 'for Christ's sake,' Charles Lamb lamented the sake. Charles Lamb lamented the decay of beggars; there would be no decay of beggars in a truly Catholic country. The Church had the mind of Charles Lamb towards beggars; 'their appeal is to our common nature.' There is no decay of the wind deeth struck missage. mon nature." There is no decay ostarving, death-struck misery in the lands pre-eminent of Reformation light; but, imagine, ye readers othe four Evangelists—in these countries it is a crime to ask alms."

GLOOOM A CHARACTERISTIC. The heroes of Protestantism have always been gloomy men, we are told:

"The Puritan character at its best has never been a lovable one. As seen in its greatest lights and saints it is not the character of the Beatitudes. Neither have its heroes been conspicuously happy people in the ordinary human sense. They are one and all quite devoid of that allusive but most real quality which one and all quite devoid of that elusive but most real quality which we call 'charm.' Milton, for instance, was described during the late commemoration as a "radiant optimist.' For my own part, I can discover not the slightest trace of joy in anything he ever wrote.

"No one would ever think of Cromwell as a happy man. Thomas Carlyle is the Puritan brought up to date. His saying that there is something better than happiness, namely, blessedness, is an admirable example of the discord in which Puritanism delights. There is, of

course, no distinction between the two things. Blessedness is the supreme degree of happiness. This is undoubtedly the promise of the Beatitudes. Blest Francis of Assisi, for instance, had not a chimerical something 'better than happiness,' but the quintessence of happiness,' but the quintessence of happiness,' but the quintessence of happiness.

Death of a Famous Linguist.

Among the linguistic giants of the past half century, one of the greatest-was the Frenchman, M. Henri d'Arbois de Jubainville, who has just died. He had an especially enthusiastic love for the Irish language and literature. He was a notable authority on Celtic literature generally, but his most noteworthy work was that done in conjunction with Whitley Stokes on the Revue Celtique. He was eighty-three years of age but was an active worker almost to the end. At the time of his death he was engaged in time of his death he was engaged in making a French translation of "Ar

TO BE JOINT CELEBRATION.

Cardinal's Centenary to be Honor ed When St. Patrick's Cathedral is Consecrated.

Archbishop Farley has announced that the proposed celebration in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Cardinal McCloskey, which was to have taken place early this month, has been deformed myth Scatch, place early this month, has been de-ferred until September, at which time St. Patrick's Cathedral will be formally consecrated; the two inci-dents making an event equal in im-portance to the recent centenary fes-tivity commemorating the establishment of the archdiocese of New York. The celebration will last sement of the archdiocese of New York. The celebration will last several days, the date on which it will begin being a matter yet to be settled. Sentiment, however, is in favor of its taking place immediately after the Eucharistic. Congress. Cardinal Vannutelli and the entire membership of the congress will be invited by Archbishop Farley to participate in the double festivity in commemoration of the centenary of Cardinal McCloskey's birth, and the consecration of the Cathedral. The celebration in this city will bring to Canada the leading archbishops, bishops, and other church dignitaries throughout Christendom. It has been proposed that the dual celebration will be participated in by the laity of New York State as well as the entire American hierarchy and latty of New York State as well as the entire American hierarchy and prelates from all countries in the old world. The ceremontes will open with a pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and on the following day will occur the solemn consecration of the great ecclesiastical structure, which was completed durattructure. structure, which was completed during Cardinal McClosky's memorable career as head of the Catholic Church in New York city. The cardinal's remains are buried in the crypt of the cathedral, under the high altar, and to this day the famous red hat of America's first member of the Sacred College may be seen hanging from the arch above. Archbishop Farley, who was Cardinal McClosky's secretary for twelve years, will shortly publish a life of America's first cardinal priest, on which he has been working for several years. structure, which was completed dur-

veral years.

Micmac Tercentenary.

On June 24 the tercentenary anniversary of the first baptism of a Micmac Indian—that of Chief Menbortou—will be held at Restigouche, N.B. He was converted to Catholicity in 1610 at the age of one hundred, and was followed soon by the baptism of all his tribe. Many high Church dignitations high Church dignitaries and civil authorities will attend the centennial ceremonies which will be held in the quaint chapel at Restigouche. About five hundred members of the tribe now remain scattered through out eastern Canada and on a reservation in Newfoundland.

England Drifting Away from Reli-

Father Bernard Vaughan, of England, in a sermon recently gave a striking picture of England drifting away from religion in her educational institutions and social systems. England, said he, is forgetting God from her universities down to her poor schools. Cambridge is agnostic, and does not know it; Oxford is indifferent and does not care; workingmen have no time, and the world at large is trying to get on without God. We have stretched out our hands to the French Government, and are shaking hands across the channel and talking about neutral schools. How can any man be neutral where Jesus Christ is concerned? If you are against God you may have an army at your back, but you are a ghastly failure. We can Father Bernard Vaughan, of Eng-

HAVE CHIMES.

at Early Date.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,

The civic slander and the spite: Ring in the love of truth and right

Ring in the common love of good. Ring in the common love of good.

It is hard to understand how anyone could be so devoid of soul-refinement as to demand the silencing of bells. But a paragraph in an American exchange tells us that "a resident of one of the most attractive summer and autumn villages in Massachusetts asked the citizens in town meeting assembled,' to silence during the summer months the chimes which the late David Dudley Field gave to them for the delight of their ears and the ears of their children." The news item reassures its readers that the petition was not granted.

children." The news item reassures its readers that the petition was not granted.

Love of the sweet music of the bells has come down through all the ages; it is universal. Let it be the solemn chime of stately Cathedral, or the gentle tinkle heard across pleasant meadows on a late summer evening as the drowsy kine come through the pasture bars on to the safe enclosure of the fold, the sound appeals to the same heart chords. And as this love of bell music is deeply ingrained in us all, very pleasing was the announcement made on Sunday last from the pulpit of St. Patrick's Church by the pastor, Rev. Gerald McShane, that the eight bells which will complete the chime, making, with Charlotte and Holy Name, ten in all, were on their way to Montreal.

Very early in the year the order had been placed with the renowned bell founders, Messrs. Mears & Stainbanks, Whitechapel Foundry. This firm dates back to the 15th century, and were the makers of the original Charlotte in 1774, also the Bourdon of Notre Dame, as well as the other bells of that historic

the Bourdon of Notre Dame, as well as the other bells of that historic old church's belfry.

These bells left London on Thursday last, the 14th inst. The vessel on which they have been placed will on its way sall of Asserting the sall of the sall

sei on which they have been placed will on its way call at Antwerp, arriving here on May 3.

The ceremony of consecration will take place at High Mass on Pentecost Sunday, May 15. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has accepted the pastor's invitation to officiate pontifically on that day and to pontifically on that day, and solemnly consecrate the bells.

This famous firm of bell founders learned long ago that the concourse of sweet sounds tell a story all their own, and having acquired the secret of perfect precision and sweetness have made this the hell. the secret of perfect precision and sweetness, have made this the hall mark of their work. To ensure perfect satisfaction members of the foundry will accompany the bells and take charge of the installation in the belfry.

One very interesting feature of the placing of these bells is that it will be the occasion of forming in

the placing of these bells is that it will be the occasion of forming in this city a guild of ringers. These Guilds are an ancient institution in the Old Country. Their members are so skilled in the art of ringing that they can form hundreds of delightful combinations of sounds, and they frequently give sacred recitals on the chimes of the various cathedrals. cathedrals

The new bells will be named in honor of the Pope, King, Legate, Archbishop, priests now attached to St. Patrick's, former pastors, patrons of the people. There will also be the congress bell, that of the seminary, 'choir, and the children. They will bear the following names and inscriptions:

Pius, Edward, Vincent. 'Instaurare omnia in Christo.''

2. Paul, Gerald, James, "In Domino Confido."

Patrick, Andrew, Cornelius.
 "Holy Father, keep them in Thy name whom Thou hast given Me; that they may be one."

4. John, Martin, Thomas.
"I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house."

5. Charles, George, Frederic. "Spes Messis in Semine." 6. Our Lady of the Most Blessed

'Give us this day our daily bread.''

Cecelia, Margaret, Mary.
Sing ye to the Lord a new canticle,
Let them praise His name in choir.

Aloysius, Francis, De La Salle. "Suffer the little children to come unto Mr."

never build up an empire by tariff reform or free trade, no matter what fleet of Dreadnaughts you have. It is the dreadnought man that I am fearing, and the dreadnought woman, the dreadnought boy and girl. We are told, continued Fa-ther Vaughan, that a man is want-rd to run our empire without God. If so, it will be run to hell.



The whole development of wrought numan character is wrought, by and can only be wrought, by self-denial, the patient bear-ing of weary burdens, by the crushing of one's own will, by the forehead wrinkled and the face agonized under the pressure of torture. All the finest faculties of our nature remain dormant until they wake under the sharp accolade of pain.—Rev. Dr. Sheehan.

Fourteen Mistakes of Life.

Judge Rentoul, of London, Eng. is a philosopher much admired in that metropolis. Speaking at a banquet recently, he gained much applause by describing the following as the fourteen important mistakes people make in this life:

To attempt to set up your own standard of right and wrong and expect everybody to conform to it. To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experi-

ence in youth.

To endeavor to mold, all dispositions alike.

To look for perfection in our own

Not to yield in unimportant trifles. To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Not to make allowances for the

weaknesses of others

weaknesses of others.

To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time,

the day, were so important that it would live forever.

To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

For Cleaning and Polishing.

A chamois of extra fine quality, put up in clean, separate oiled paper packages, is now to be had. One can polish glass, silver or enamel with it, using any of the usual polishing agents, then wash and dry the chamois with the hamping the chamois, with the happiest of results. It will not become hard and stiff. When dry it may be pulled in shape and will be found as soft as when purchased.

The large pieces of silver, especially the orangential pieces.

The large pieces of silver, especially the ornamental pieces, hard to clean, may be immersed in a bath of boiling water to which considerable washing soda or borax has been added. Let boil for an hour, then dry and polish with chamois and whiting. Rub a paste of whiting on the smaller silver and then polish with chamois. This paste is best made with alcohol. If ammonia is used the silver will have to be repolished sooner.

The cleaning of table pads is a problem. The small asbestos pads

rne cleaning of table pads is a problem. The small asbestos pads may be cleansed by putting them in the furnace and letting them burn clean, a plan which is not feasible with the pad that covers the table. This will have to be cleaned with benzine, sponging the spots as in the case of any fabric.—Good House-keeping.

Character in Finger Nails.

e of the latest society fads is reading character by the finger nails

reading character by the finger name Here are some of the rules:

Long Nails.—When the nails are long the person is good-natured, but placing little confidence in others.

Nails.—The person with placing little confidence in others.

Narrow Nails.—The person with such nails is desirous of attaining knowledge in the sciences, but is never at peace long with her neigh-

Never employ a penknife to clean the nails. A soft stick, rounded not pointed, should be used. This should be also should be also employed to push down the flesh which grows at the base of the neil

base of the nail.

Broad Nails.—They who have their nails broad are of gentle disposition, bashful and afraid of speaking before their superiors,, or, indeed, to anyone without hesitation and a base of the nail.

Nails.-Little round nails

Little Nails.—Little round nails discover a person to be obstinately angry, seldom pleased, inclining to hate everyone as conceiving himself superior to others, though without any foundation for such conception. Fleshy Nails.—A calm person and idler, loving to sleep, eatland drink, not delighting in bustle and a busy life; one who prefers a narrow income without industry, to one of opulence to be acquired by activity and diligence.

and diligence.
Pale or Lead-colored Nails.—A mel-ancholy nerson one who through choice leads a sedentary life, and would willingly give up all things for the sake of study, and to im-move in the learned and metaphysi-sal branches of philosophy.

And there are better things think about of a person than faults. The friend you love has hate. In fact, the only difference between hate and love is one of direction. In the former case our mind is bent upon the evil, in the latter upon the good; and if we were to turn it from the evil in our enemy, to the good in him we enemy to the good in him, we should certainly come to love him also. There is good in every human being, for we are all the children of one Father; and the nearer we approach to Him in goodness, the more readily do we discover the good in our brother Anna C. Min. good in our brother.—Anna C. Min-ogue, "The Garden Bench," in The ogue, "Rosary.

Sachets For Dresser Drawers.

The use of blotting paper in the construction of drawer sachets is something a bit novel, and really commendable. The paper absorbs and retains the sachet odor to, a remarkable degree, and for this purpose alone is well worth using. Then it insures a smooth, neatly fitted sachet, always in place and very easily made. very easily made.

For a dresser drawer, procure the large sheets of blotting-paper, eighteen by twenty-four inches in size, which can be found in many colors at any stationer's.

By careful measurements, cut the blotting paper to fit the bottom of the drawer. Should piercing be necessary, it may be done by pasting a strip of thin paper over the closely-jointed blotting paper edges.

Cut a single thickness of sheet wadding the exact size and shape of the blotting paper. Tear wadding apart carefully and sprinkle in the sachet powder. careful measurements, cut the

sachet powder.

The outer covering, which may be of any dainty material—China silk, Japanese print or silkolene—should be cut an inch or two larger all be cut an

around than the blotting paper and wadding.

Turn the edges of this cover ir irround the wadding and baste loose.

ly. This pad of wadding and silk is now laid upon the blotting paper foundation and stitched through and through on the source and the through on the sewing machine, with a long stitch and a somewhat tension, about three-eighths of an inch from the edge.

A set of sachets for dresser A set of sachets for dresser and chiffonnier drawers made with matching blue blotting-paper and silk or silkolene, either plain or figured, is a charming acquisition to a blue room.

Trunk sachets would be a most appropriate sitt.

appropriate gift to a traveller, and a single sachet that fitted a hat or shirt-waist box, could scarcely fail of a welcome anywhere.—From Woman's Home Compan's n for April.

Home Made Relishes For Cold Meats.

easily prepared and delicious relishes, that may be made at home:

es, that may be made at home:

A Digestive Sauce.—This has been recommended for people suffering from indigestion. Peel one pound each of apples and Spanish onions, and slice then thinly in alternate layers into a dish, sprinkling à tablespoonful of salt on top. Leave for a day, then transfer the slices onto a clean, dry cloth, and let them remain draining thus for another day. Put them into an enameled saucepan, cover with vinegar and stand on the stove, and when just warm add two ounces of mustard, a small teaspoonful of cayenne and one-quarter ounce of turmeric. Simmer until soft and creamy, stirring often, and when done put into small lars or bottles. It may be used in over-dressed lady "hen the child moved chanced to over-dressed lady "hen the child that ware in for a "spotty" sea-son, which will cover many sartorial sins.

The one described now showed how effective one of these spotty materials can be. It was a design for a pretty spring walking dress, which gave a welcome variety from the ubi-quitous coat and skirt, and it was carried out in cachemire de soie in the fact that was the mother with the mother and the four day. The one described now showed how effective one of these spotty materials can be. It was a design for a pretty spring walking dress, which gave a welcome variety from the ubi-quitous coat and skirt, and it was carried out in cachemire de soie in the fact that was a design for a pretty spring walking dress, which gave a welcome variety from the ubi-quitous coat and skirt, and it was carried out in cachemire de soie in the four day of the material was not at all object of interest, and the tiny, little girl search that was a design for a pretty spring walking dress, which gave a welcome variety from the ubi-quitous coat and skirt, and it was carried out in cachemire de soie in the four day of the material was not at all object of interest, and the tiny, little girl search the sing. often, and when done put into small jars or bottles. It may be used imjars or bottles. It is mediately if desired.

English Chutney.—Chop finely nine large apples, four or five good-sized Spanish onions and six ounces of Spanish onions and six ounces of sultanas and put them into a stewpan with six ounces of ground ginger, five ounces of salt one and a half ounce of mustard seed, one and a quarter pint of vinegar, nine chilies, three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar. Mix well and boil gently for about three-quarters of an hour, or until all is quite soft and pulpy. Pour into small wide bottles or jars, and cover securely when cold. This may be used in a week if desired, but will keep well. Apple Chutney.—Simmer 31-2 lbs. of sour apples (sliced) and one and a half pound of brown sugar in one and a half pound of brown sugar in one and a half pound of sultanas, three ounces of salt, three-quarters of an ounce of ground ginger, one-quarter to one-half an ounce of garlic (bruised). and one-quarter of an ounce of cayenne pepper. This is improved by pounding all the lastmentioned ingredients in a mortar, including the sultanas, or these may be chopped if preferred. Turn into a jar and set in a warm place near the fire till next morning, then tie down in small lars.

Indian chutney in its many forms is similar to the two foregoing, but it has a smaller quantity of apples and is proportionately hotter. sultanas and put them into a stev

Remoulade Sauce.—This is one form of French salad dressing, but it is equally good as a relish for cold meat. To make it boil three eggs hard; crack them at once and plunge into cold water, leaving them for a few minutes. Strip off the shells and whites and pound the yolks with a sprinkling of cayenne and salt and a desertspoonful of mustard. Mix well and then add gradually by drive other and mustard. Mix well and then add gradually, by drops only at first, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, beating constantly and thoroughly until it is of a thick, creamy consistency, stir in the yolk of a raw egg and then very gradually a tablespoonful of vinegar, using either the plain kind, or, if preferred, tarragon, chili, cucumber, shallot or any other flavored vinegar. Other varietions chili, cucumber, shallot or any other flavored vinegar. Other variations also are possible, with the sauce as above described forming the foun-dation, more or less oil and vinegar being used as preferred; a few leaves of tarragon, burnet, chives and parsley may be pounded or chopped and added; also a shallot if liked, or in place of these a few young onions, a sprig of parsley and three or four capers pounded together is

recommended. Indian Remoulade Sauce is prepar ed in a similar manner, but in place of the mustard in the foregoing re-cipe one teaspoonful each of curry paste and curry powder is used and plain vinegar.

Tomato Sauce.—Slice 3 lbs.

ripe tomatoes into a stewpan with three small or two medium sized onions (also sliced thinly), 3 ounces of salt, three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar, one and a half ounces of peppercorns, a little cayenne, one-quarter ounce or rather more of cloves, four ounces allspace and nearly a pint of vinegar. Boil more of cloves, four ounces allspace and nearly a pint of vinegar. Boil gently for two hours, stirring fre-quently, then rub through a fine sieve and bottle when cold; fasten down securely and store in a cool

The Heart of a Child.

A perfect little fashion plate she A periect little fashion plate she appeared, with her dainty ruffled skirts spread out around her like a fan on the cabin seat, and the women across the way threw many a speculative glance at the exquisite embroidery of her dress and the silk stockings encasing her long, slim legs. Only the kind-hearted old gentleman in the corner looked closer teman in the corner looked closer and noticed the haunting wistful-ness of the big brown eyes looking out from beneath the drooping brim of the flower-laden hat.

Very stiff and straight she between her two companions, the nursemaid on the left with her head tipped back against the window frame, her lips parted in slumber, frame, her lips parted in slumber, frame, her lips parted in slumber, and the large, over-dressed lady on the right with the novel in her hand and the long-haired poodle in her lap. One would scarcely have known that the little girl belonged to them save for the occasional impatient glances vouchsafed her by the that the the the cocasional impa-tient glances vouchsafed her by the over-dressed lady then the child moved restlessly and chanced to

the earnest little girl's attention, the mother with her threadbare clothes and work-knotted hands. Not an imposing figure, surely; but the lone-ly heart of the child in the cabin ly heart of the child in the cabin saw only the loving kindness, the mother tenderness in that careworn face; and the little fists were clenched, and the baby heart throbbed wildly with a vague longing to be clasped close in those kind arms, to be able to reach up and touch softly that wrinkled cheek.

Quietly, with a half undefined purpose surging in her mind, she slip-

pose surging in her mind, she slip-ped from the seat and stole to-ward the door. But the large lady

ped from the seat and stole toward the door. But the large lady on the right was engaged in her book, and the nursemaid still slept peacefully on, and only the kindhearted old gentleman in the corner was interested.

Out on the deck the "fambly" were having a beautiful time. The mother was just in the midst of one of those delightful tales of the time when she was a little girl, and the children were prompting her with all the eagerness of long experience, when a gentle touch on the arm interrupted the narrator, and she turned to gaze deep down into two fathomless wells of yearning upraised to her face.

"Please," whispered a tiny, hesitating voice, "please may I be one of your fambly for a while?"

The mother still stared wonderingly and uncomprehendingly down.

"You see, Mops and Aunty is a kind of fambly together by theirselves," the same little voice went on, patiently explaining: "and nurse doesn't know how to be sie, and I

haven't anybody—and it's kind of lonesome sometimes. So please may I be one of your fambly for just a little while?"

It needed no more. At last the mother understood. The mother heart cried out in protest and the mother arms went round the tiny form, clasping it closely, protectingly, to her tender breast. And for once the baby heart was satisfied as the little hand reached up and softly touched the tear-wet cheek above.—Helen Athearn, in Good House-keeping.

Jes' Aroun de Co'ner.

'Mammy, aren't we a'most there?
I'm so drefful tired!
All my legs is petered out
Like they was expired!''

"Jes' aroun' de co'ner, honey; Jes' aroun' de way; Mammy knows a little bed Where good chilluns stay!

"'Don' yo' see de co'ner, honey, Wi' de great big stoah? Dat's de streets as has de house W'at we's huntin' foah!''

"Jes' aroun' de co'ner, honey; Jes' aroun' de turn!

Mammy wish'd yo' little laigs

Was as strong as her'n!''

"Mammy, mammy, years have flown I have wandered far, Seeking joys that ever pass Distant as a star!"

"Jes' aroun' de co'ner, honey; Jes' aroun' de way! Don' yo' go a-doubtin' ub it, Tho' yo' head is gray!

'Don' yo" see de co'ner, honey? Dere's de great big stoah! Jes' aroun' some turn yo'll find Jes' aroun' some turn yo'll find W'at yo's huntin' foah!" —Henry Adalbert Allen, in G

What is Worn in London

London, April 12, 1910.

There will be no need this season of the camelopard trying to divest himself of his spots, for it seems likely that we shall all be striving to emulate his appearance in that respect. Spots seem to be more popular than ever. They appear on nearly all new materials in all manner of guises and sizes. Some are very big, others very small, and often the sizes are graduated on the same material. Sometimes the spots are full, another time they are reduced to rings; sometimes they are oval or diamond-shaped or long like a tear. On some of the new materials the spots are embroidered or brocaded, and in sharp contrast with these are others, in which the spots are printed in so elusive a fashion that they appear and disappear according as the light or shadow falls on the material. In one form or another spots are the chief features London, April 12, 1910. on the material. In one form or another spots are the chief features of nearly all the lovely light sum-mer materials which gladden our eyes in every shop we enter. This is a fact which should please the home dressmaker. is a fact which should please the home dressmaker, for spotted materials, though tiring to the eyes in the making, are far easier to cut and make up than stripes or even checks, which are the usual alternatives in spring patterns. Checks that have to be matched at the seams, stripes that will not lie perfectly straight and symmetrical

even enecks, the even checks, that have to be matched at the seams, stripes that will not lie perfectly straight and symmetrical with each other, usually drive the amateur dressmaker to despair; whereas the compliant and complant spot glories in its irregularity cent spot glories in its irregularity cent spot glories in its irregularity. cent spot glories in its irregularity and simply laughs at the exigencies of seams. Therefore the amateur can take heart of grace in the fact that we are in for a "spotty" season, which will cover many sartorial sins.

of the material was not at all ob-trusive, but just prevented the surface looking monotonous in the plain expanse of the round corselet skirt, whose only trimming was a band of satin of the same grey-green color placed between the knees and the placed between the knees and the hem, and covered with an arabesque design executed in thick satin piping intermixed with a little fine aluminium braid. A similar band of braided satin gave a suggestion of a bolero above the corselet, encircling the figure. and was finished of braided satin gave a suggestion of a bolero above the corselet, encircling the figure, and was finished under the quaint single revers of plain "aloes" satin, wh'ch passed over the right shoulder crossed the back and was brought round under the left arm to the front, under a big bow of satin centred with an ornamental buckle, from which fell two long sash ends of the satin, decorated with a little of the braiding similar to that on the skirt and bodice. The right side of the bodice, back and front, was of the spotted cachemire de soie; the other was of pleated "aloes" chiffon over aluminium net lined with pale blue, which gave a charming glint of color through the soft "aloes" greygreen. Above the folds of chiffon was a band of the braided satin finished with a little turn-over collar of white lawn and lace, and the sleeves, which were of cachemire de soie and were edged with a band of the braided satin, stopped short above the elbow to make way for dalnty little under-sleeves of the "aloes" chiffon lined with pale blue chiffon and finished with Ettle turned-back cuffs to match the Puritan collar. This charming yet simple



costume was completed by a costume was completed by a big cluster of pink roses, which gave a charming note of bright color to the quiet harmony of grey-green and pale blue. The parasol was of pale blue taffetas. In spite of its charming effect, there was nothing in the whole of this tollette to deter the clever home dressmaker, so long as she possesses or even procures (as we know she can do), a good pattern of a corselet skirt. The braided bands need neat fingers and indusbands need neat fingers and indus

tern of a corseict skrit. The braided bands need neat fingers and industry, nothing more.

Another charming material for light spring dresses is shot voile de soie, which can be had in lovely combinations of color, and makes into most lovely and original frocks for afternoon wear. One of these was in the new shade of "gazelle," a soft pale brown shot with gold. The skirt was quite plain and was nearly covered by a draped tunic, which formed a corselet, cut higher at one side than the other, the tunic being thus draped across the figure up to the point of the corselet in front of the left armpit. The top of the corselet was outlined with a band of brown and gold embroidery, which started from the point and encircled the figure in a descending

band of brown and gold embroidery, which started from the point and encircled the figure in a descending spiral until it finished at the waist line just under its starting-point. From here there ran down to the feet a widening panel of the brown and gold embroidery, which started at the side of the waist in the narrowest point and broadened to a good 12 inches width when it reached the hem. The bodice was simply a kimona blouse of the voile, cut out in a circle just below the

ply a kimona blouse of the voile, cut out in a circle just below the throat to permit of a tiny guimpe and collar-band of pleated white tulle or lace, wise women are clinging to these little adjuncts, knowing that nothing looks smarter, and are quite content to leave Peter Pan collars to "flanners" and daptacates.

are quite content to leave Peter Pan collars to "flappers" and debutantes. However beautiful a woman's neck and shoulders may look at night in a décollete evening dress it is altogether a different thing if she bares her throat by day. She may do it, perhaps, with impunity up to twenty-five or thereabouts, but if she has passed thirty, she will indeed be foolish if she allows any dressmaker to persuade her to adopt turn-down collars, for even if her throat itself will stand the ordeal, the rest of her appearance will not, and dowdiness, that awful Bogey of every well-dressed woman, will be her lamentable portion.

FRIEND WITH GOOD INTENTION.

Mrs. Holt could be depended upon at almost any time to say the wrong thing with the best intentions in the world. "Nobody minds what poor dear Fanny Holt says," her friends told each other when repeating her remarks. 'We know means all right."

means all right."
"Isn't it queer how differently
things affect people?" one of Mrsa
Holt's neighbors said to her the day
after a beach picnic. "We both get
tired to death, you and I, but you
say you've had just a little bit of
indigestion while I have this fearful
blind headache."

"Why, that's perfectly natural," said Mrs. Holt cheerfully. "Of course said Mrs. Holt cheerfully. "Of course when people are tired out it goes straight to the weakest part of them. Mine is my stomach and everybody knows yours is your head, my poor dear!"—Youth's Companion.

'TIS DISTANCE LENDS CHANTMENT.

An exact definition of a gentleman has been tried many times, never perhaps with entirely satisfactory results. Little Sadie had never heard of any of the various definitions, but she managed to throw a gleam of light upon the subject, albeit one touched with unconscious cynicism. The word was in the spelling lesson, and I said:

"Sadie. what is a gentleman?"

"Please, ma'am," she answered, "a gentleman's a man you don't know very well."—Selected.

"I understand, Miss Araminta," said the professor, "that you are inclined toward literature."
"Yes," said the blushing spinster, "I wrote for the Bugle Magazine ast month."

ed! May I ask what?" ask

"I addressed all the envelopes for the rejected manuscripts," said Ara-minta, proudly.

JUSTIFIED CONCERN.

It is told of an English profess It is told of an English professor that he once wrote on the black-board in his laboratory: "Professor Atherton is pleased to inform his students that he has this day ben appointed honorary physician to her Majesty the Queen." In the course of the morning he had occasion to leave the room, and found on his return that some student had considerately added to the announcement these words: "God save the Queen!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

HE GOT EVEN.

Mark Twain tells this story of how

Mark Twain tells this story of how he got even with a cannie lassis, who was telegraph operator at the Glasgow end of a London line:

"I had run up to Glasgow on my way to the Highlands," said Mr. Clemens, "and stepped into a telegraph and postal station to send a dispatch to a friend in London. I asked several questions as to how long it would take, when the message would be delivered, etc. The girl at the desk was inclined to be snubblish, and at the third or fourth question she cut me dead.

"But I got even with her. I just sent my friend this message: 'Arrived safely. Girls here ugly and bad-tempered.' And even with a continuation.

ed safely. Girls here ugly and bad-tempered.' And she had to send it,

A SURE ENOUGH KID.

Bob was telling about his visit to the country. While there he had acquired some rustic idioms, and his mother was correcting these as he

"Well, we goes up-"
"Went up."

"Went up on the farm"—
"To the farm,"
"To the farm, and there we see"—
"We saw." 'We saw a little kid"-

"Little child. Now begin and tell it properly."
"Well, we went up to the and there we saw a goat's child." (Further narration sus ed.)

JOCK SCORED

"Well, Jock," said a laird to one of his tenants, "you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand up straight like me, man?"
"Eh, mon," replied Jock, "ye see that field of corn o'er there. Weel, ye'll notice that the full heids hang doon an' th' empty cens stan strack up."—London Telegraph.

FINDS HIS WORK A PLEASURE NOW

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured the Postmaster's Kidney, Disease.

Alberta man tells how his troubles van ished when he used the old reliable Kidney Remedy.

Scona, Alta., April 18.—(Special).

"I can now do all my work without pain and with pleasure." Those are the words of Postmaster Andrew B. Nelson of this place. As all the postmaster's friends know, he has been toubled with Kidney Disease for several years past, and has been doing everything in his power to find a cure for it. He has found a cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills. "Yes, I tried all kinds of medicines for my kidney trouble," the postmaster joyfully states. "None of them seemed to do me any good till I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me completely. I highly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease. I would not be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all diseases of the kidneys, from Backache to Bright's Disease. They also cure all diseases caused by disordered kidneys failing to strain the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Dropsy, Rheumatism, and Heart Disease. If you haven't tried them yourself ask your neighbors about them.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS
Ally even numbered section of Deminion Land in M-sattoba, Saskmichamen and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26,
ast reserved, may be homesteaded by
any person who is the mole head of a
family, or any male ever 16 years of
ago, to the extent of one-quarter soless of 166 acres, more or less.

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

Butry by proxy may, however, to
made on certain conditions by the
inter, mether, son, daughter, treber or sister of an intending homeshader.

(1) At least six months' rundema-son and cultivation of the land in such year for three years, (2) If the father (or mother, if the letter is decembed) of the homo-stacker resides upon a form in the stacker resides upon a form in the

standar resides upon a farm in the risinity of the land extered for, the majoromous as to residence may be established by such person residing risk the fasher or methor, for the person residing risk the fasher or methor, (6) If the resident face his personal residence when the visitating bands street by him in the visitating bands street by him in the visitating of his humanises may be natiofied by residence on the national section of the national lands of Others of the lands to apply for partners.

Beyong Minister of the Inverter.

J. D.—Wanartherized publication of the advertigement will not be paid to

SELF RAISING FLOUR Brodie's Celebrated Self-Raising Flour

A Premium given for the empty bags returned to our Office.

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Important Document Issued.

Fathers of First Plenary Council Issue a Message of Tender Solicitude to the Faithful.

(Continued from last week.)

Let your words be also reinforced by action. Joyfully seize upon every possible occasion to exercise your children in the practice of those virchildren in the practice of those vir-tues which it is your duty to teach them. Begin by placing before them the all-powerful allurement of your own good example, and then by their frequent repetition of virtuous acts train them at an early age to the happy formation of the cor-responding habits. There is in the case of good as well as of evil a familiarity acquired by practice, which renders pliable the faculties of the soul and imparts a training to the will, makes obstacles less for-midable through the habit of over-coming them, and supplies as it were a sort of momentum on the way to Heaven, which gives tenfold value to the effort, and, without diminishing its merit, greatly enhances the rose. ts merit, greatly enhances the posits merit, greatly enhances the pos-sibilities of reaching the goal. This fruitful familiarity is the product of a profoundly Christian education, and is an invaluable source of happi-ness to those children who from their cradle have enjoyed the bles-sings of a genuine school of virtue.

(B) THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

But parents of themselves are not But parents of themselves are not as a rule in a position to impart all the intellectual and moral training to which their children have a right. It is a task that would carry them beyond the range of domestic duties, and requires for its accomplishment a recourse to the school, which then becomes a sort of extension of the home and adjunct to the family circle. It goes without saying, however, that fathers and mothers, when reconstiting to other hords. confiding to other hands the duty of continuing and bringing to completion the education of their children, lose none of their rights, and are relieved of none of their responsibilities with regard to these children. It is an imperative obligation in conscience for them to transfer their authority to those teachers only who are worthy of it, and are capable of employing it for the greatest good of the families concerned; they should especially be on confiding to other hands the duty greatest good of the families con-cerned; they should especially be on their, guard never to permit the school to become a menace to, but to make it remain always a shelter and safeguard for, the faith and mo-rals of their children.

Sad experience has proven that the effects of the home training, no matter how good, do not always resist the evil influence of a bad school education. When the school assumes a stand of hostility to the home, the victory generally remains with the school. The authority of the teacher largely predominates, and his influence is a most important factor in the formation of the youthful mind. He imprints on the mind, heart and will of his pupil an en-during character. This is a fact heart and will of his pupil an enduring character. This is a fact which should never be overlooked by those who devote their attention to the very difficult problem of education. On account of the rapid expansion of popular education and the ever-increasing necessity of giving prominence to school training, the destiny of nations is being placed more and more in the hands of the educators of youth. It is the school of to-day that shapes the soschool of to-day that shapes the so-ciety of to-morrow. And it is be-cause the school exerts this potent influence on the life of nations, be-cause it is the great training ground for men, that we see centred on it at the present time the hopes and fears of all, and that it has be-come the arena of the most impas-sioned conflicts. Love and hate, sublime devotion and narrow fanat-icism, all incite the efforts of men icism, all incite the efforts of men to gain possession of that citadel, which preserves life or deals out death, according to the masters who control it.

control it.

We would here recall to your minds, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the principles laid down by the Church, with regard to this vital question, and the line of conduct she traces

schools. You will find in them, very sharply defined, a line of conduct from which you may presume to depart only at the risk of offending Almighty God and of imperilling to depart only at the risk of offending Almighty God and of imperilling the faith of your children. Wherever Catholic schools are to be found, Catholics are obliged in conscience to send their children to them. Where they are wanting we ask pastors and people to make every effort to establish them, to that end availing themselves of all the rights that the law of the land recognizes as theirs; and finally in those regions where Catholics are not permitted to apply the school taxes imposed upon them to the maintenance of their own schools, let them use every means in their power, even at the cost of great sacrifices, to the cost of great sacrifices, to secure for their children the benefits of an education in conformity with

their faith. their faith.

After pointing out the schools condemned by the Church, Leo XIII describes the schools which it is both the right and the duty of Catholics to demand for their children.

"Justice and reason," he says, "demand that the school provide for its pupils not only an intellectual training, but also that system of moral teaching in harmony with

moral teaching in harmony with the principles of our religion, with-out which, far from being of use, education can be nothing but harm-ful. Whence the following conse-quences inevitably flow: the teach-ers must be of the Catholic faith; those approved by the Bishops may be employed; and the fullest freedom must be allowed in the organization and conducting of schools, so that the entire system of learning the entire system of learning and teaching may be in exact conformity and agreement with the profession of the Catholic name, and all the obligations that it involves. Therefore when Catholics demandwhat it is their duty to demand and what it is their duty to demand and strive for—that the training received from school teachers be in harmony with their children's faith, they are acting within their rights. Nor in-deed could they receive more iniquit-

ous treatment than to be forced accept an alternative, which would

either leave their offspring to grow up ignorant and untrained, or else expose to manifest danger their high-est interests." We have thought proper, Dearly Beloved Brethren, to place again before you these salutary instruc-tions. They show you how great an importance the Church attaches to the grave problem of education, and with what maternal solicitude she surrounds her cherished youth, forming as they do the chosen portion of her flock. Her love for them impels her to re-echo the terrible anathema pronounced by Jesus against whomsoever would scandal to even one of those scandal to even one of those intricones "ift were better for him that a mill-stene should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea."

Let these sentiments be your inspiration and let this doctrine be guide. Keep ever in mind that the school must, in no less degree than your own home, be the object of your constant supervision. The les-sons and examples of the teacher, even as your own, provide for the child either life or death, according as they convey to his soul truth or error, virtue or vice. Your task, therefore, will be completed and your duty accomplished only when, through your efforts, both school and home, truly re-established in Christ, will prepare for society such citizens and such Christians as it stands in need of.

ш.

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT IN SO-Individual existence, after having

which preserves life or deals out death, according to the masters who control it.

We would here recall to your minds, Dearly Beloved Brethren, the principles laid down by the Church, with regard to this vital question, and the line of conduct she traces out for all Catholics. To that end we cannot do better than lay before you the doctrine so clearly and luminously set forth in the Encyclical "Affari Vos" addressed by Pope Leo XIII. in December, 1897, to the Canadian Episcopate.

"Our children," he says, "cannot go for instruction to schools which either ignore or of set purpose combat the Catholic religion, or in which its teachings are despised and its fundamental principles repudiated. Wherever the Church has allowed this to be done, it has only been with pain through necessity, at the same time surrounding her children with many safeguards which, nevertheless, as experience has shown, have been too often insufficient to cope successfully with the dangers attending it. Similarly it is necessary to avoid at all costs, as most dangerous, those schools, in which all beliefs are welcomed and treated as equal, as if, in whater gards God, and divine things, it makes no difference whether one believes rightly or wrongly, and takes up with truth or error. You know well, Venerable Brothers, that all schools for children, which are of this kind, have been condemned by the Church, because nothing more pernicious could be devised to ruin the integrity of the faith and to turn aside the tender minds of two countries of the country of the faith and to turn aside the tender minds of the young from the way of truth."

These words, Dearly Beloved Brethren, are weighty and final. They sum up itenty and and anti-Catholic both a seutral and anti-Catholic both a seutral and anti-Catholic both a seutral and anti-Catholic both.

love both countries," says Pope Leo XIII, "that of earth below and that of heaven above, yet in such mode that the love of our heavenly surpass the love of our earthly home, and the human laws be never set above the divine law, is the essential duty of Christians, and the fountain head, so to say, from which all other duties spring." To that end cherish the Christian traditions bequeathed you by your forefathers, and maintain untarnished the saving principles which should torefathers, and maintain untarnished the saving principles which should illuminate public morals. Whatever be your office in civil society, fulfil it with integrity and disinterestedness, holding the common good above your own personal advantage, taking always as a guide your conscience as Catholics, and rising tage, taking always as a guide your conscience as Catholics, and rising above all differences to promote the welfare of society and in defence of

welfare of society and in defence of the sacred rights of religion.

If the law gives you the right of voting use that right with wisdom and honesty. In it you are armed with an effective weapon; employ it only in the cause of right. Use your liberty in voting having in view only the genuine good of the country, and obeying only the dictates of an upright and enlightened conscience. Be on your guard—against the allureon your guard against the allure-ments of bribery, and avoid the ex-ample of those who debase to mercenary ends the exercise of this cenary ends the exercise of this sa-cred right. To sell one's vote is to sell one's conscience and to dishonor the fair name of citizen. Such dis-graceful traffic is equally out of keeping with sound morality and with Christian sentiment.

2. DUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC

As to those whom popular suffrage places in the administration of public affairs, we remind them that they are responsible to those who elected them, and still more so to Almighty God, for the manner in which they discharge their trust. We propose for their consideration these beautiful words of Leo XIII. which should serve as a standard for Catholic statesmen: 'They who are engaged in framing

They who are engaged in framing constitutions and in enacting laws should bear in mind the moral and religious nature of man, and take care to help him, but in a right and orderly way, to gain perfection, neither enjoining nor forbidding anything save what is reasonably consistent with civil as well as with religious requirements. On this very sistent with civil as well at his very ligious requirements. On this very account the Church cannot stand account the Church cannot stand by, indifferent as to the import and significance of laws enacted by the State; not in so far indeed as they refer to the State, but in so far as, passing beyond their due limits, they trench upon the rights of the Church. From God has the duty been assigned to the Church not only to interpose resistance, if at any time the State rule should run counter to religion, but further, to make a strong endeavor that the power of the Gospel may pervade the law and institutions of the nations. And inasmuch as the destiny of the State depends mainly on the dispositions of those who are at the head of aflairs, it follows that the Church cannot give countenance or favor to those whom she passing beyond their due limits, they tenance or favor to those whom she knows to be imbued with a spirit knows to be imbued with a spirit of hostility to her; who refuse openly to respect her right; who make it their aim and purpose to tear asunder the alliance that should, by the very nature of things, connect the interests of religion with those of the State. On the contrary she is (as she is bound to be) the upholder of those who are themselves imbued with the right way of thinking as to the relations between Church and State, who strive to make them work in perfect accord for the common good."

To follow out this programme,

follow out this programme, To follow out this programme, traced for them by a master of un-questionable authority, our public men need to be well acquainted with

Mason had Salt Rheum

ON HANDS FOR YEARS -- COM-PLETELY CURED FIVE YEARS AGO BY

DR. CHASE'S UINTMENT

cured me so that the old trouble never returned. My skin became as soft and smooth as a child's after using Dr. Chase's Ointment and I shall always say a good word for it."

shall always say a good word for it."

Very many people suffer from skin affections in the cold weather and try one thing after another without obtaining the marked and lasting benefit which comes with the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

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cured.
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the principles involved. In every Christian country, the two societies, civil and religious, exist side by side, and quite frequently their interests are intermingled and bound up one with another. The Church admits the supremacy of the civil power within the limits which are admits the supremacy of the civil power within the limits which are clearly defined and marked out in conformity with the nature and special object of its province, but, supreme herself also within her own domain, she demands that all her rights be respected, leaving her free to carry out the henoficent to carry out the beneficent mis-sion with which her Divine Founder has entrusted her.

It is important not to lose sight of the border line, at times not of the border line, at times clearly defined, where these clearly defined, where these two powers meet. There arise frequently questions of a delicate and complex nature, where temporal interests become confused with those of the religious and moral order. To deal with these competently and solve them with equity, it is not enough to be acquainted with political exigencies, and to keep in view the material progress of one's country; one must besides reckon with the still higher rights of the Church and be determined never to sacrifice them. For this reason we recomthem. For this reason we recom-mend all Catholic lawmakers to care mend all Catholic lawmakers to carefully provide themselves with the knowledge that this discrimination calls for. An acquaintance with the public law of the Church is indispensable to those whose signal honor it is to the property of the careful and the t is to prepare, vote and apply the laws of the nation. lest they should at any time he exposed to do what their conscience as Catholics could

3. DUTIES OF THE CATHOLIC

Among the most effective aids to Among the most effective aids to the Church in the proclaiming and defending her rights and in strength-ening the reign of Jesus Christ over society, it is eminently proper to accord a place to writers, and par-ticularly Catholic journalists.

Nobody fails to perceive the im-portant position held at the pre-sent day by the book, the review the pamphlet—and the newspaper They have become the leading seminators of thought, and in many seminators of thought, and in many cases the undisputed masters of public opinion. Under every form, but especially that of the newspaper, the press is the chief, and largely the sole educator of the multitude. penetrates everywhere, caters penetrates everywhere, caters to every class and age, treats of all kinds of subjects, awakens and keeps alive the curiosity of all, and little by little obtains control over minds which it makes or unmakes at will. Its influence is very often final, and its judgments without appeal. It is therefore not surprising that

the enemies of the Church bave

been slow to scize upon such a powerful engine and make it subservient to their perverse designs. Who can deny that an impious and unbridled press has taken a leading part in the war waged to-day against reli-gion and morality in several na-tions of the Old World. It is in-deed by the many-tongued voices of the press that errors have been pro-parated in such numbers or rapidpagated in such numbers, so rapid pagated in such numbers, so rapid-ly, and so widely during the past century. It is the bad newspaper that has waged war against, and systematically robbed of public es-teem, all the religious institutions whose disappearance has been brought about. It is by means of newspapers and novels, no less than by theatrical performances, that the by theatrical performances, no less than by theatrical performances, that the way was cleared for divorce, that veritable bane of modern society; it is by the newspaper that has been carried on the campaign against the Christian education of youth, and it is their oftraversel southings. s their oft-repeated sophisms have opened the way for school without religion. None of the measures levelled against the Church and its activities in recent years by per-secution and hatred, would ever have been passed into law, if the bad press had not previously pre-judiced and misdirected public opijudiced and misdirected public opinion. At the present time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, throughout the entire world, bad newspapers by far surpass the good ones both in number and influence. The prodigious power of the press, therefore, is largely devoted to the cause of error against truth, of Satan against Jesus Christ. In view of this fact it is not astonishing the erroneous and subversive doctrines, vulgar prejudices and unwholesome opinions, find entrance everywhere, and are There is nothing worse for eczema and salt rheum than cold water. For this reason many people are afflicted in cold weather only.

No class of men suffer more from such ailments than bricklayers and stone masons and this fact makes the accompanying letter particularly interesting.

Mr. John W. Naas, stone mason, of Lunenburg, N.S., writes: "I was a great sufferer from eczema and salt rheum for years and could get nothing which seemed to be of any real benefit. Five years ago I got a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills and this treatment cured me so that the old trouble necessity.

Mr. Ago the Necessary of the control of suppreme utility, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is in our day even an ansolute necessity.

And by this opinion we feel we are giving exgression to the ideas of Poppe Pius X., who, in a brief advented that the old trouble necessed to the Archbishap of Quebes was a class of the suppression of the deas of the control of the properties of the propertie find entrance everywhere, and hesitation in saying that it is in our day even an absolute necessity. And by this opinion we feel we are giving exgression to the ideas of Pope Pius X., who, in a brief addressed to the Archbishap of Quebec under date of May 27th, 1907, made use of the following words:

made use of May 27th, 1907, made use of the following words:

"The characteristic feature of our age is that for everything connected with manners of life and thought, the ordinary source of inspiration is the widely circulated daily newspaper. To remedy, therefore, the evils of our day, we must make use of the means best suited to its customs. With this in view let us meet writings by writings, errors wherever propagated, by truth, the poison of evil reading by the antidote of wholesome reading, the bad newspaper, whose pernicious influence is daily producing its effects, by the good newspaper To neglect the employment of such methods means to condemu oneself to exert no influence whatever over the people, and to utterly fail to grasp the spirit of the times; while, on the

AT WORK IN 3 WEEKS \$4 Worth of Father Morriscy's "No. 7"

Cured Her of Inflammatory Rheumatism. Mrs.Agnes Edgar, of Grand Palls, N. B., had a terrible time with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Anyone who has had this most painful disease will understand her suffering—and her joy when she found Father Morriscy's "No. 7" had cured her. She says:

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mend it any sufferer with Rheumatism."

Rheumatism comes from bad kidneys.
The poisonous Uric Acid which they should remove stays in the blood, accumulates in joints and muscles, and causes agony. Father Morriscy's "No.7" puts the kidneys right. removes the Uric Acid from the blood and the whole system, and cures the Rheumatism. 50c. a box at your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

contrary, he alone proves himself a discriminating judge of the needs of his time, who, to implant truth in souls and make it reach the greatest

souls and make it reach the greatest number of people, knows how to make skilful, zealous and unremiting use of the daily press."

The duties of Catholic journalists are grave and multiple, It would be over long to enumerate them here. In any case the last three popes, Pius IX, Leo XIII and Pius X, have given such forceful and explicit directions in this matter, and the documents are so readily accessible to all, that we prefer to simply refer to them those who undertake the lofty and difficult task of enlightening and directing public opinion. ing and directing public opinion. There they will find all the warn-

are in need of.

We will emphasize, however, what, appears to us should be the salient, characteristics of the Catholic writer, namely, filial and respectful submission, to ecclesiatical authority. mission to ecclesiastical authority. The Pope and the Bishops are entrusted with the teaching and government of the Church of God. Their power is not confined strictly to matters of faith; it embraces everything bearing upon the right moral discipline of Christian peoples. Now the obedience of the faithful should nanifest itself in whatever

manifest itself in whatever sphere of action the legitimate authority of their pastors is asserted and employed. Catholic writers, therefore, are sadly remiss in their duty, who, though not openly opposing their spiritual leaders, more or less ham-

spiritual leaders, more or less hamper their undertakings by underhand opposition, and resist their authority by seeking through clever subterfuges to lessen it or to evade it.

"Let Catholic journalists," says Leo XIII, "have in mind the fixed conviction that if ever they presume to transgress these laws and give free rein to their own opinions, whether to the prejudice of questions still undecided by the Holy See, or to the weakening of episcopal authority by arrogating to themselves privileges which cannot be selves privileges which cannot be theirs, it is altogether vain for theirs, it is altogether vain for them to imagine they can retain the honor of the genuine Catholic name, or claim to be of service to that most holy and noble cause which they have undertaken to defend and exalt."

we will here further add this wisa and timely instruction given by Lea XIII in one of his Encyclicats:

"Let them seriously reflect that their writings, if not positively prejudicial to religion, will surely be of slight service to it unless in concord of minds they all seek the same end. They who desire to be of real service to the Church, and with their pens heartily to defend the Catholic cause, should carry on the conflict with perfect unanimity and, as it were, with serried ranks, for they rather inflict than repel war, if they waste their strength by disif they waste their strength by dis-

cord."

In fine let Catholic journalists know how to rise above party interests, whenever the interests of religion are at stake.

Directed by sincere Catholics in a

spirit of faith and respectful sub-mission to all the teachings of the Church, newspapers are potent dis-seminators of truth and virtue. By the variety and range of their apos-

(Continued on page 7.)

SKIN DISEASES

whelly by had blood and an unhealt state of the system, and can be coully on by the wonderful blood cleaning pres-tice of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable curse have been mad by this remedy, and not only have the ma-sightly skin diseases been removed, and, bright clear complexion been produces but the entire system has been removate and invigorated at the same same time.

SALT RHEUM CURED.

Mrs. John O'Connor, Burlington, N writes:—"For years I suffered with I Rheum. I tried a doson different me cines, but most of them only made it we I was advised to try Burdock Blood tors. I got a bottle and before I had a half a doson doses I could see a change continued its use and now I am comples cured. I cannot say too much for y wonderful medicine."

THURSDAY, AP

Ontario is goin

nia swallowed a

brethren ar This he told some These Congregat

they would even h again. What Chri

The Independent,

The Ottawa fire wits to effect when poor old woman lins. It is a pity, have not a few of spare. Teddy would

them. His friends Episcopalian atter Science, is proving make that kind of you would need Sci ite financial agents

cannot compete wit the old lines of succ The seeding is w Manitoba and

That is good news. waiting for a prop wind, let our farme farm dependencies, paint, whitewash a

posted photographs or to picture cru main of millinery a. Any pictures but Let him give a few Bad Place to the w gregation, and his more effectual. Colonel Stevenson,

The True Mitness the traditions of Ireland. annot afford to be beaten off published every Thursday by own ground by proselytizers who are The True Witness P. & P. Co.

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NOTICE.

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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 Ca-

Episcopal Approbation.

If the English Speaking Catholics of

Montreal and of this Province consulted

their best interests, they would soon

make of the TRUE WITNESS case

of the most prosperous and powerful

I heartily bless those who encourage

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1910.

CARE FOR CATHOLIC IMMI-

A priestly friend of ours-and, by

try, a question in which he is im-

The reverend gentleman, in his let-

for Catholics all over the Do-

mediately interested as a protector.

ter, dwells upon the absolute neces-

minion, and especially for our socie-

ties, of looking after the men, wo-

men, boys and girls of our faith who

are coming to our shores from all

lands under the sun. If we did not

was because of extreme pressure, not

It is a well known fact that the

scaly proselytizers of many a sect

who will come after us point to de-

fections in our Canadian West some-

thing like what went on for years in

the United States, with the story of

disastrous results admitted by all

to-day. We must save the immi-

grants, and, in order to do so, we

whit, were it only with one-half

ruining souls unto eternal perdition.

His Lordship

As a corrective for the listless,

correspondent suggests a mode of

procedure which is reducible to a

have some Catholics (if possible, a

(1). In the first place he

gests the establishing of a chain

to the remotest western point,

triple effort, as follows:

efforts of the hour on

are plying the infamous trade

his wonted

t be willing to exert ourselves a

of

Bishop

neglect or indifference.

pervert Catholic

PAUL.

Archlishop of Montreal.

Catholic papers in this country.

this excellent work.

-Pope Pius X.

tholic press.

give missions, found schools-

(2) There is the question of distributing Catholic leaflets at all stations, if feasible, and in all lan-

Then our Catholic papers City, United States and Foreign. \$1.50 must lead in the campaign in arouse Catholic enthusiasm. Our brilliant contemporaries need no en a change of address is desired the riber should give both the OLD and advice from us. They intend to be abscriber should give both the OLD and the NEW address. SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued until order to stop is received and all aras deeply interested in the warfare of defence as we intend to be in all sincerity.

careges pa' up. As our TH. WHILL.—Matter intended for pun catous should reach us NOT LA ER than 5 o'clock Wednesday aftermain point is to get the trains and steamers visited at every town on the whole railway and steamer age by some priests or other zealous orrespondence intended for publica-Catholics." And is there not a golmust have name of writer enclosed, necessarily for publication but as a rk of good faith, otherwise it will not published. den opportunity awaiting our truly Catholic societies? Which of them mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published. ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST (-) Ic ICITED. is going to lead and thus, in Montreal, for instance, second the untiring efforts of the Catholic Sailors' Club, Mr. F. B. McNamee's legacy to his fellowmen? Now is the time; to-morrow will be too late. The field will soon be strewn with dead bodies and the buzzards will grow more interested in their repasts, according as their appetite is all the more sharpened through prosperity Let us, then, do something and do it quickly. We are going to keep up the campaign. Our correspondent may rest assured of our co-opera-

ANOTHER DAMIEN

It was sad news to learn that Father Louis Lambert Conrardy, apostle of the lepers, is now afflicted with the dread disease of those among whom he has worked so charcourageously, and wholesouledly. Like the saintly Father Damien, of Molokai, whose successo he was for some years, he will himself die a leper, but among the afflicted of Canton, China.

The greedy, thoughtless, Godless world does not understand how or why a man should do for his suffer ing neighbor what Damien did and what Conrardy is still doing. Catholic Church alone can produce the type of hero capable of such sacrifice, just as she alone can give Sisters of Charity for the battlefield, Sisters of Mercy for the fallen, and modern martyr-priests for the man-eating tribes of Oceania. And

the way, one of our most scholarly Canadian priests-lately wrote this is neither strange nor surprisus a letter dealing with the question ing. She is endowed with the spirit of 'Catholic immigrants to our counof Calvary, the Cross is her standard, and her apostles die all more naturally when they die mar-

Our readers will remember the vile insinuations of Rev. Mr. Hyde against poor Father Damien's character, and how Robert Louis Ste venson, himself a Protestant, molished the ungodly slanderer. Will another arise to asperse the heroic attend to his letter before now, it name of Conrardy? The tribe of mercenaries and proselytizers are capable of anything, just as the Jews were who stood at the foot of the Cross and derided Christ the Lord in are busy with their harpoons trying His very death and atonement.

immigrants. The names of the Church's martyrs their most strenuous endeavhave an imperishable glory, howors are being spent upon defenceless ever, and her apostles are remember and homeless boys and girls, Some ed when the greatest of earth's conare yielding while we are asleep at querors moulder in a forgotten the oars in all good faith and trust- grave, and when the Hydes and their ful security ! It is plain, however, ilk have long gone beyond to stand that ours is a sacred duty towards before the tribunal of God's judgthe newcomers. We cannot shirk it, unless we are willing to have those

What the world sorely needs today is an abundance of the spirit that explains the life and sacrifice of such men as Damien and Conrardy, with a full return of fidelity to the old Church whose children died in the arenas of Rome.

THE LATE BISHOP CAMERON.

We have waited until to-day the zeal of the hireling apostles who offer our tribute of praise to memory of the late Bishop John Cameron. A while since we paid foresight and our dutiful respect to the great prelate on the occasion of his Casey, of St. John, N.B., has ap- birthday on earth, and now pointed a learned and zealous priest must revere him in death.

to attend to the immigrants on their Truly the Church has suffered arrival at the wharves of his episcoserious loss in Canada through the pal city. The good priest can do passing away of him who ruled the much and effect a telling amount of excellent diocese of Antigonish. good; he is working as hare as all sides, in the secular press as well priest can work, but if Catholics and as in the Catholic, he was, and is Catholic societies do not take a still being, praised for his virtue, more lively interest than they are his learning, his priestly accomtaking, efforts will be frustrated to plishments, and his thorough zenship. Well does the Casket say that it may be long ere another just the part of Catholics, our priestly correspondent suggests a mode of still our prayer, of course, is that such as the illustrious John Ca God may give us an abundance such mer

His Grace the Archbishop was in vited to preach the funeral oration. munication from Eastern Canada At first, as he told us, he hesitated, but we are pleased that, at last, he consented. Nor did His Grace have some Catholics (if possible, a clergyman) to greet them at every as high a tribute as could be paid a great shepherd gone before us to the home of our Father, marked with

the light of God's grace, and with the sign of faith

Even from his student days John Cameron enjoyed the esteem of the highest authority in the Church. Leo XIII. loved him, and twice sent him beyond the limits of his diocese to act the part of Rome and the Pope's direct representative, over litigious. On both occa matters sions, Bishop Cameron succeeded in his mission, giving full proof of his genius and of the thorough Scotch brain that was his endowment. At the propaganda he was ordained before the time, so that, during the students' summer vacation in Alban Hills, he might act as rector and vice-rector over men who were supposed to be his equals. There is a tribute to Antigonish, a rare occurrence, indeed; perhaps so rare that it is unique in the story of the Propaganda.

The Casket paid his memory tribute we read with avidity.

Bishop Cameron helmed Sir Thompson to success and gave Eastern Canada the University of Francis Xavier's College, together with a clergy that is not surpassed in any other diocese in America.

That God may have received soul of his illustrious servant into the company of His saints is our hope; or, if he still be in purgatory, may he grant that the exile be short indeed. Peace, then, to the ashes of Bishop Cameron, and may Antigonish be again blessed with a man of his mould.

KINDNESS TO CONVERTS

A letter we received from an acomplished convert—one of Father Martin's good friends-the other day brought with it its little ray of consolation, and we thank the writ-

Finishing his letter he says to us: "In conclusion, my thanks for the usefulness of your paper. Being a convert (and although I am proud of my Faith and anxious to learn all about it) I am constantly finding occasions to remember that my early days were not spent within the ing occasions to remember that my early days were not spent within the precincts of a Catholic home, and there are many details, and even important points, of our holy religion that are not well known to me. The True Witness takes the place, to me, in many ways, that a Catholic in many ways, that a Catholic (earthly) mother might have done."

Now, that is surely a little of the Balm of Gilead for us in the midst of our well-meant toil and struggles But our friend is practical, too; for, in the middle of his letter he says: "I may say that one copy, at least, of your paper almost weekly a hotbed of prejudice. I to certain of my friends located in the County of ——, England, in re-sponse to a request made to me, some while back, that I send them nadian paper. 'a Canadian paper.' They get the Canadian paper all right, and if they get as much pleasure out of it as I get as much pleasure out of it as I do, to think how some of the many thrusts must reach worth the trouble. ch home, it is well

Our readers will pardon us the little pride we felt after having read our friend's letter; but we must speak to them on a subject that letter recalled to our minds; that we mean to ask all our Catholic friends to be very kind to the converts to our Church. Let them feel they have come into their father's Never slight a convert. The pangs they suffered when they broke the ties of home and kindred God's sake should teach us a fruitful lesson of charity. Of course, when any one among Catholics offends after that manner, the failing, the strange failing, is due to ignorance. Lack of charity towards converts is a bad investment. There is no man investment. There is 'no man spect more than he who, for the sake of his God and his cience, was ready to take up the bitter cross of estrangement from father and mother, from brother and sister. We can safely trust that kind Riderism' and its rules? of a man. When a man is faithful to his God and conscience he will be faithful to you and to us all. Remember that. Conscience is an awkward posses

sion for a politician at times, but it is the safeguard of honest men. Among the truest men we have ever known were several converts to the faith. Their home-coming was due to the clean lives they had led, and to the sincerity that shone even from the very gesture of their hand. So, then, let us draw upon our garnerhouse of charity, kindness, and good will each time we can when the beneficiary to be is a convert to the

POLICING THE CITY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Star, touched upon a timely subject the other day when it took up the question of properly pothe city and province in view of the coming grand Eucharistic

there are more devils where men are all the holier, more honest, to do

be expected that foul sneak-thieve ing to neglect Montreal and vicinity during Congress week, just becau men will gather under the auspices piety and religious endeavor Those vampires and scorpions will keep at their nefarious trade in spite of any influence.

But to quote the erudite editor of our big daily:

"The crowds which will assemble in Montreal for the Eucharistic Con-gress this year will mean the influx of a vast number of skilled criminals to whom such an occasion is like call to the harvest-fielde. The locality call to the hartest to the police have already begun prepara-tions to deal with such of these gentry as make their headquarters in Montreal itself, but, without assistance from the Provincial authorities they cannot be expected to upholo they cannot be expected to uphold Quebec's reputation as a safe and well-ordered province. Masked robberies. "hold-ups" at the point of a revolver and safe-blowings at our very doors will not enhance our reputation, yet there is every reason to expect that this season will be even more distinguished in this respect than last unless some timely. spect than last unless so spect than last unless some timely measures are taken to prevent it." Of course, our contemporary makes

its case rather from a provincial point of view; but, in so doing, is thoroughly well advised. If watch is kept beyond the walls of the city, fewer scamps will find it possible to reach safety within.

Now, since according to the Star, our city police is organizing for the Congress, let them begin by scouring the dives already our possession, but hardly a boast. We have progressed wonderfully as far as getting new aldermen is concerned; but, to be frank and truthful, police conditions have not improved a whit. Nor is it all Chief Campeau's fault. He is not able to make three hundred men do six hundred men's work. All the legislation in the world will not make up for the required number of police batons and cuffs. many conditions continue the they are now, we shall hardly win for Montreal the reputation of properly controlled city in the eyes of our visitors from all over

PRAISE FOR TEDDY.

A pious contemporary takes up the toy whip in defence of Teddy Roosevelt, and uses it on the back of Fa ther Hannon, a Washington parish priest. No deaths reported.

It appears that Father Hannon declared that, in consequence of his foolish action in Rome, Teddy Roosevelt has at last met his Waterloo. Now, our pious brother cannot matters in that light, even if American daily press, with their cartoonists to the fore, do in all readiness and with full ease. Cardinal Merry del Val is à "domineering and he, with others, sought to make a "Vatican tier" out of Teddy, etc.

No; no, brother, Teddy thought he was still in the jungle or interviewing kings among the dark tribesmen. That is all.

If the ex-President were to go to England, be granted the promise of an audience, and were then to violate the first principles of British court etiquette, would he be received by the King? Who is Roosevelt, anyhow? Is he

the Crown Prince of Abyssinia the Duke of the North Pole? If he so glories in his American citizenship, why does he not submit to one of its first exactions, that is, admit that he is now only an ordinary citizen as he is no longer President. Does our contemporary admit for

a moment that if a British statesman went to Rome he would carry as Roosevelt did! Is the Vati-

There is a difference betwee statesman and crack-shot," as the following of a self-sufficient few days ago goes to show: A despatch from Rome says;

A despatch from Rome says:

"Following the etiquette established by Emperor William in proceeding to the Vatican from what is nominally German soil in Italy, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Chancellor, drove from the German embassy to the Prussian legation, which is accredited to the Holy See." Thence he drove to the Vatican, where he was received by the Pope in solemn audience and with the usual ceremony. The Pontiff conversed with the German statesman for half an hour.

an hour.
"Later the Chancellor visited Se

Later the Chancellor visited Secretary of State Merry del Val, with whom he is said to have discussed the situation of the Catholics in Poland and the matter of the protection of members of the faith in the east and far east."

FACTION'S FIRST WORK.

Congress.

Tens of thousands of respectable citizens will visit Montreal during the memorable week; but, just as all that, as things stood, John Red. and that Ireland could once the work of tempting, so it may well dictate to the forces of her secular

ed at the p William O'Brien was at work.

Seeing that he could best injure John Redmond by subterfuge, O'Brien started the "cruel" Budget cry, made the Nation's leader way to success all the harder, and, in consequence, made Mr. Asquith's bed all the softer; in other the strange Man from Cork played the MacMurrough trick, backed by his men of the All-for-Ireland the inglorious Sinn-Fein, tribe and with Tories and Orangemen gazing on wild with joy and drunk contentment.

Thanks to O'Brien's campaign Redmond's influence has been weakened, Home Rule retarded, the Irish cause enfeebled, etc.—that is what people call O'Brien's signal victory. Signal victory! Indeed! The worst press of England, the most anti-Irish papers across the sea, are rejoicing over O'Brien's petty umph, and yet Irisnmen who deem themselves friends of their country are rejoicing too.

Now, does it not stand to reason that, when our worst enemies are in jubilation over a measure which thwarts the leader's aims and ideals, there is something very unmarket able in Denmark? O'Brien is simply a self-sufficient fuss-maker. needs, and has, the worst elem in Irish politics to uphold claims. Thousands of good, unknowing, people believe him other O'Connell; meanwhile, however, our nation's foes and ill-wishers are glad that once more find us disunited at a critical hour in our struggles.

Later, history-writers will review the work of to-day; once more will they say and explain that Irish measures failed, because, as usual, faction did its work among the people

PROFESSOR OSBORNE'S BOOK.

Messrs. Cassell and Company, Toronto have sent us an advance notice with extracts, of Professor Osborne's coming book, "The Faith of A Layman. Professor Osborne is no ordinary

scholar, little as some of his ideas agree with the tenets of thorough Catholic scholarship. He is Professor of English and of French Literature in Wesley College, Winnipeg, an affiliated institution of the University of Manitoba, and is probably of the very best public speakers in the Canadian West.

We have not as yet read or the Professor's book, but, little as we expect to agree with some of his philosophy, we await a treat in choice English, charming style, and general erudition.

There is one thing we expect the Professor's pages, and that is honesty deep and true. We agree with his publishers, then, when they declare that he "is a man of finest instincts, of rare loyalty and generosity." In their closing remark to us

Messrs. Cassell & Co. say that "the moral and literary quality of these (the Professor's) casays will find recognition where Professor Osborne is now unknown, but in Canada west of the lakes, there is no Canadian essayist whose work will find a readier or more cordial welcome. There is a young Canada, both east and west, which will feel that it has first found literary expression in the pages of this volume. Professor Osborne has always peculiarly had the ear of thoughtful young men."

We are ready to read him with an impartial eye and mind. We hope he fully pleases us.

THAT REASON WHY AGAIN.

Again we were asked, the other day, by a very devout Protestant, a thoroughly honest man after own standard, what brings Catholics to Mass at all hours on Sundays and in every change of season. Well, we gave him the old, old answer, developing it the while, that Catholics believe in the Real Presence, have a Church with authority to speak, and know and feel that Holy Mass is the adorable sacrifice of the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Christ Jesus our Sa-

In turn, we asked him why many million Protestants' are ed in the United States, a land of freedom, forsooth. He stood in awe and wonderment. He had never been asked the question before; but when we showed him an array of figures and proved to him Protestants do not go to church on Sunday here in Canada, his face wore a little cloud of embarrassnent, not to be wondered at

"What, according to you, sir, is the reason?" was his polite question to us; and with readiness did we undertake to give answer. We asked him if it were not true that four Protestant men out of six had cound out that the calumnies they

had heard about the Catholic Church and Catholics in the days of their (the Protestants') youth were no-thing but calumnies? Pushing our point, and as he was honest, he agreed that he had and very many of his friends had. "Well, sir," ven-tured we, "therein lies the reason why so many of your people are un-

And, indeed, after the Protestant youths of yesterday had grown into the men of to-day, they began to imagine that all religion was buncombe, fallacy, and imposture, simply because they had found their own so appeared to them. In manhood, busy with the problems of bread and butter, they do not bother with religious study. The majority of those who do, become converts, or are, at least, staunch admirers of the Old Church

OUR CANADIAN COINS.

At last! At last! They are awakening! They are going to attend te our money-pieces. To tell the truth it is about time they would, for Canadian coins are a disgrace.

Hon. Mr. Fielding is surprised that the vast majority of mutilated pieces should come from the churches. If he were to stop and think for a moment he would readily understand why. Perforated or defaced moneypieces are not accepted by business men here in Canada, at their face value, outside of the Maritime Provinces; but, as long-headed as our Eastern neighbors truly and surely are, nine-tenths of Canada's mutilated money is with our brethren by the sea.

But who are at work robbing the commonwealth? We can well guess. The same people, we suppose, in accordance with national usage, put sixty or seventy gold coins in a little canvas bag and shake them and cause them to jingle for hour, carefully gathering up dust for their trouble.

Instead of wasting time talking generalities, let the Government authorities find a little work for some of their detectives along lines of defence for our coin. That would be profitable employment, an occupation worth the expense.

It is well known that a certain class of people now hurrying to our shores have got into trouble with more than one European government for thievish work such as we nounce. Why not watch their friends among us? Those capable of adopting the "White Slave Trade" as a national profession are equally capable of mutilating our coins.

Again we say, our Canadian money-pieces are a national disgrace. One may come across a greater number of mutilated coins of our own in Montreal, in the space of a week, than he could American damaged money-pieces in Boston in the space of two months. We are a good, unsuspecting people, but it is pretty near time an end were put to the wholesale robbery along the file and jingle lines.

VILE BUSINESS.

It is very well known that the Jews are trying the ugliest ways and methods of business in American and cities. In Portland, Maine, for instance, Jews keep fruit stores, etc., and even tailor shops, which are simply blinds for the police and hells for youth, dens of the most degrading infamy. The same is true of a hundred places, declares a leading Canadian detective.

Now, we do not wish to cast the sourge of accusation on any class of people, but how is it that so many respectable strangers can tell that conditions are the same Montreal? They are told so by ing American detectives, and we are ready to believe them. They even say that in Montreal it is a known fact abroad that saloons, in number, and brothels are run under one and the same control. Is that

Is it true that on Lagauchetiere street, not far from St. Lawrence Main street, there are such vile institutions? A letter from a correspondent says there are, and that it is common news.

But to return to the Jewish dustries, may we ask our police it is a fact that Israel is busy plying outwardly honest, but inwardly nefarious, trades here in our city? Let there be an investigation and a thorough one

It is remarkable that this phase of Israel's business has become all the more telling and widespread in the this city, where their fruit stores have multiplied wonderfully. We do not wish to say condition what they are in Portland, Maine, but, by all means, let our police in-vestigate. The old Vitre street scoundrel is lonesome in the peniten-

The trouble wi

porters and the they do not know umph of selfish Such a half-vict

is putting those their place. It i ple are of the no should be cast as

pass measures ag hope they put al jail. That is th They th them. An insane wom

knife, but she is n as those who cred Tipple with sense A St. Louis, says that if Chris back to earth he

ministers. They was right. had the Jew lectu Good Friday. So.

Archbishop Bruch aurels to his crow ly sermon he deliv ishop Cameron's bishop's hard and all times ought to tive to labor for a

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AY, APRIL 21, 1910.

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ANADIAN COINS.

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SINESS.

known that the the ugliest ways siness in American ies. In Portland, e, Jews keep fruit even tailor shops, blinds for the poyouth, dens of the famy. The same ed places, declares n detective.

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the Jewish in sk our police if rael is busy plyre in our city? estigation and a

nat this phase of despread in the ears, even ir fruit stores derfully. We do ditions here are fortland, Maine, d Vitre street in the peniten-

Are You Poisoning Yourself?

> THE bowels must move freely every day, to insure good health. If they do not, the waste is absorbed by the system and produces a self blood poisoning.

Poor digestion, lack of bile in the intestines. bowels, may cause Constipation.

Abbey's Effervescent

Salt will always cure it. Abbey's Salt renews stomach digestion— increases the flow of bile - and restores the natural downward action of the intestines.

Abbey's Salt will stir up the liver, sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, and thus purify the blood.

Good in all seasons for all people.



Echoes and Remarks.

The trouble with O'Brien's supporters and the Sinn-Feiners is that they do not know a word of Irish

O'Brien's success is the partial triumph of selfishness over principle. Such a half-victory kills the victor in the end.

It is a good thing that the King is putting those noble couples to their place. It is not because people are of the nobility that decency should be cast aside by them.

Ontario is going to be asked to pass measures against usury. hope they put all the usurers inil. That is the only place for They thrive in Montreal,

An insane woman out in Califor nia swallowed a nine-inch tableknife, but she is not half so gullible as those who credit Rev. (?) B. M. Tipple with sense and swallow his

A St. Louis, Mo., Jewish rabbi says that if Christ were to come back to earth he would return to brethren and the Synagogue. This he told some Congregationalist ministers. They thought the Jew

These Congregationalist ministers had the Jew lecture to them Good Friday. So, not only do they deny the divinity of our Saviour, they would even have Him crucified again. What Christians, ye gods!

Archbishop Bruchesi has added laurels to his crown by the masterly sermon he delivered at the late Bishop Cameron's funeral. The Archbishop's hard and strenuous work at all times ought to prove an incentive to labor for all those under his

The Independent, the Literary Digest, and other freak-mentors undertake to talk scripture now then. Evidently the editor knows as much about Holy Writ as Cook does about the North Pole; do not tell that to their gullible readers among "poor" Catholics.

The Ottawa firemen used their wits to effect when they saved a poor old woman by using tarpau-It is a pity, however, they have not a few of the tarpaulins to spare. Teddy would exchange the hides of wild beasts for a few of them. His frien

The Emmanuel movement, the Episcopalian attempt at Christian Science, is proving a failure. To make that kind of religion succeed, you would need Scientist or Dowie cannot compete with the new along the old lines of success.

The seeding is well advanced out in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. That is good news. While we are waiting for a propitious sun and wind, let our farmers improve the farm dependencies, use plenty paint, whitewash and patience.

And now a London pastor has posted photographs at the church por to picture cruelty in the main of millinery against the birds. Any pictures but the right ones Let him give a few pictures of Bad Place to the women of his congregation, and his work will prove

Colonel Stevenson, lately deceased, will long be remembered in Montreal for his many good qualities as a citizen and honest alderman. The late Colonel was a second of the tizen and honest alderman. The late Colonel was one of a good old school that is fast disappearing. He was an honor to Montreal, and we as thorough workers as was Colonel

the French Government in the mathighest court of England has thus publicly and unmistakably branded the thieves and constitutional rogues that they are. our Craig street friend thinks that judgment.

Itwould be well for Protestants in general had their ministers in number a little of the old soldier's faith and courage. We hope the poor old General will not die until we get a chance of converting him.

The Baptists thought that they the alleged followers of John Baptist are now in wild despair.

It is a consoling sign of the times that Catholic authors are multiplythan marketable. English across the sea are still giving us the best of the output. Truly some of them seem to be indefatigable and indefatigably successful. It is good to note as well that serious books are receiving better treatment than

Mr. Ambrose Willis has been apthe trustees. Mr. Willis is the son of a great convert, the sometime Anglican clergyman, Rev. Thomas Frederick Willis. The new publisher and matriculated at the London University. If Mr. Willis's previous successes mean anything, the London Tablet will grow all the great-

Msgr. Corbishley, president Ushaw College, England, is dead, and death found him on his knees in prayer on Good Friday afternoon. and the great school will mourn his loss for years. Solid virtue. sense, and judgment were the characteristics of his life and work. Teaching youth is obscure work, but

colleges. Bancel have poked serious fun at tte financial agents. The old sects Briand and his foolish Government statements of commercial salesmen over the thievery of pious M. Duez. and general travellers, there must be As things stand in France, with the something wrong with the chimney law as it works there, a man has to buy the house he was born in and by any means. At times, it is true, owns, if he should only happen to a traveler may of himself give good let nuns live in it. How sublime! What a glorious country to live in; ever justify roguery and theft and vet "les émancipés" want free Canadians to knuckle down to that well for those at the head to enheads: The Unity of the Church; the kind of housekeeping! Yes, but it is gage the services of a few clever desimply a Freemason trick, a "but-

> the City Hall, for the dailies are quiescent. Let the Fathers keep the good work up. Many of the departed aldermen began well, but it is hard to keep up one's standard of virtue in dangerous places. How is it, withal, that so little is being done just at present in the interests of public morality? Were it not for the inspector vice would reign placidly supreme. Dollars saved is a good thing, but responsibility does not end when the books are shown to have been well and duly kept. There are nobler things and better.

yond. May all our aldermen prove

The English judges are to be lelicitated for the slap they have given ter of La Grande Chartreuse. The the rulers of the Republic for We wonder what of

General Booth celebrated his 81st isual he sent the world a message.

were going to make the United States Government pay the expenses of their George Washington University, but they did not reckon with the state universities, the big infidel schools of Uncle Sam. Other sects were out with the "big stick" and the

ing and their books proving more

pointed publisher of the Tablet by was educated at St. Paul's School, er and stronger.

He spent his life as Ushaw,

Freemason dodge.

Evidently things are going well at

In the matter of the Anglican hymnal the good clergymen have surto His Lordship Blake. They need an infallible head and Sam's is of good dimensions. What the burly old churchman says the Bishops do in all fear and holy trembling. In the Old Church such disturbers as Sam would be kindly silenced and taught how to behave themselves. But up in Toronto, where Canon Cody's admirers dispute their glaims to the heart Bishop Sweeny, with the supporters Presbyterian preachers here among of "Thorneloeism," Samuel, the mighty Samuel, finds a free field for his authority. We wish one of

Which is the worst hour of the twenty-four for patients? Dr. Symons, medical officer of Bath, England, has been trying to give an answer. As a medical student, he was told that 3 a.m. was the fatal hour because the hospital attendants are tired and the fires sink low, and because this is also the coldest hour. But his search of the registers of the Royal United Hospital, which record the times when deaths took place, shows, he says that the fatal hour is 5 p.m. Had they said 5 a.m., it would appeal to many that such was, indeed, the case.

the good and respectable Anglican

bishops would teach the self-made

champion a fruitful lesson.

We must felicitate Rev. Father James B. Dollard over his well-deserved and distinguished promotion to St. Monica's. the brilliant priest worked at Uptergrove. When he went there, all was to be done; now that he is leaving his successors will not have these birthday a week or two since. As difficulties to face. Nor did the people of Uptergrove and Black River (in the Archdiocese of Toronto) forget to pay their tribute of gratitude to the truly gifted priest they are Like his brother, the late Rev. William Dollard, of St. John diocese, Father James ranks among our most talented and accomplished priests. Their uncles before them, Bishop Dollard and Archbishop Walsh, left them a legacy of genius and devotion. We have all heard of 'Sliev-na-mon," Father James; we read him in the Pilot, and are now relishing the output of his cunning pen in the Register-Extension. Ad multos atque faustissimos.

> For the benefit of our separated brethren, the Orangemen of Ontario, we might be privileged to say, on of a British officer the testimony who served in the Canadian continthat the French-Canadian soldiers under Colonel Belanger were those who distinguished themselves most by their order, cleanliness, bra- France to perdition. very, and spirit of discipline. The officer in question is a man whose petite to remember that their homes Let him go to school again. will be secure from invasion all the more, according as the number of that France was once Protestant. French soldiers increases. We were Poor fellow! Get him a rattle or a he did about fellow-Catholic Cana- the inoffensive state.

OUR SLEEPING CARS.

United States are discussing reducbe well for our Canadian railroads Our brother knows in his heart that to discuss reduced robberies on the self-same public carriers.

less than a half-dozen respectable the class of subscribers. chers and professors of schools and Canadian railroad. Happily, our own confession is to the contrary. M. Denys-Cochin and M. Gailhard- Yet when a group of level-headed Nor is the I.C.R. an exception. Not opportunity, but does opportunity ter to the clergy of his diocese bear-

To mend all matters it might be tectives. Our railroad business is the Congress by the clergy. His vastly increasing, and men are being Lordship after touching upon the daily robbed. We cannot afford to forfeit our good name. It is very annoying to have Americans tell you that our sleeping cars are renowned for practices of the common highwayman; very annoying and humiliating as well.

We may well afford to copy the methods in vogue on Southern trains in the United States. There is very little robbery committed on them. People would not endure the like for

A NOBLE STAND.

We have had our little differences with the Canadian Churchman (An-

glican), but we have never, not ever for a moment, associated its editors in our mind with the people responsible for certain vile weeklies, supposedly religious. In spite of little differences, the gentleman is bound to show up in any body; thus the Churchman has lately given proof that culture is a possession which its Church of England editors may boast.

Our readers easily remember the ungenerous attitude some two-penny us took with regard to the proposed grant, on the part of the city, wards the Eucharistic Congress to be. But all non-Catholic clergymen are not dyed in cheap wool; they are all not impervious to sense and reason, as the following extract from the Canadian Churchman (quoted by Register-Extension) plainly

Says our Kingston Church of England friend:

"Why should we take the "stand that men who gather together to discuss ecclesiastical and spiritual things should have no status in the official estimation of a great city?

As a matter of fact, the General Synod of the Canadian Church was nod of the Canadian Church nod of the Canadian Church was officially entertained by the cities of Winnipeg and Ottawa, and most graciously received and entertained by the Government of the province and the city of and the civic head of the city o Quebec. What is done for the An glican Church is done, we presume for other care. for other communions as well. deny any official token of hospitality from the city of Montreal to the approaching Eucharistic Congress would, in our judgment, be a reproach to the city, and it would be a special reproach to Protestant citizens who would grudge to open our civic doors to receive men who are honored and trusted by seventy-five per cent. of our citizens at least." any official token of hospitali

FRANCE AND RELIGION.

Evidently, Mrs. Bellamy Storer's 'truly alarming picture of the antireligious, anti-Christian campaign carried on by the educational authorities of France," has set a pious contemporary thinking, and the sult of the thinking is that our brother is exceeding sad, sad unto

So sad, in fact, has the devout brother grown that he is up again with the distinction between Catholicism and sacerdotalism with its accompanying friend, clericalism. He admits, however, that "the French Government is extreme in its It took a lot of painful dentistry to extract that tooth, we must frankly admit. It is simply because he has learned that French gent during the South African war, Protestants have been placed on the 'down-and-out" lists that he now confesses to the crimes of the inthe famous crew who are dooming

But, with all his good will, has not as yet learned that word is worth any honest man's Church was not responsible for the It would be well for our St. Bartholomew Day massacre, alseparated brethren of the fiery ap- though he slyly intimates she was.

Then it appears from his article proud to hear that officer say what toy train. We must keep him in

All France's crimes, all the deviltry of the Latin nations must be laid at the door of Rome and sacerdotalism! Any man who can speak Now that both Canada and the that way should not hold a responsible position on what is supposed ed rates on sleeping cars, it might to be a self-respecting newspaper. he is not telling the truth, but he feels obliged to fight Catholicism We heard it stated of late by no after the old methods, just to suit

business men that the opinion is He closes his article with the teargetting abroad to the effect that a ful cant about irreligion and infideof how meritorious it must be in the safe way of losing part of the conast. sight of God! We do not realize tents of one's satchel or pocket-book millions of unchurched Protestants what the Church owes to the teasis to take a sleeper, at times, on a and the hundreds of infidels in Protestant pulpits; then let him indulge reflections. Lecturing the Church of St. Francis of Assisi men of affairs corroborate the daily and of St. Vincent de Paul is a queer job for the editor of a paper like his own.

> His Lordship Bishop Emard of Valleyfield has issued a circular leting upon the Eucharistic Congress. It has been divided under three Latin tongue, the participation in splendor of the coming Congress and the unity which will be exemplified by the magnificent demonstration. goes on to speak of the common tongue which will be spoken during the several sessions—Latin. He eulogizes the Church's foresightedness in authorizing the use of Latin in all her offices, for in using this common tongue a bond is formed of the faithful the world over, and a further proof of unity is made manifest. In the words of the Bishop, "Without it (Latin) it would be impossible to have a bond, to hold an intimate communication with the different churches of the world. By the several sessions-Latin. He eulo-

The Catholic Church.

A Series of Articles Dealing With the Church Founded by Christ.

CHURCH AND STATE. (Continued:)

In the Thesis, the state must be-

its witness. Numberless, indeed, are the testimonies that may be adduced from the Fathers. St. Gregory the Great (Epist., 1, 1ii., Epis. 65; Patr. Lat. lxxvii., 663) declares the doctrine we teach, in so many words; while St. Leo the Great, addressing Leo the Emperor (Epist. clvi., c, 3); truth, sense and sincerity. Patristic love is were and sincerity. Patristic lore is very strong food for some minds; so let us be mindful of St. Paul's words and warning (Rom. xiv., 15.)

Let us remind our Catholic readers of the fact that the Council of Trent so maligned of birget and the second strong or maligned of birget and the second strong second strong second strong second sec

Let us remind our Catholic readers of the fact that the Council of Trent so maligned of bigot and the unknowledged, in its twenty-fifth session (E. 20, de Ref.) recalls their duty to kings, states, princes, of, not only giving the Church its full rights back, but of bringing their subjects again into the sacred obedience they owe pastors of Christ's flock; and that their greater claim to temporal weal and rule, but makes their duties toward the Church all the more binding. This in spite of the mad declaration of Luther, in his opinion of councils (as when he wrote, dealing with Communion, Form, Miss., t. 11, pp 384 to 386), to the contrary notwithstanding, in the eyes of any man boastful of decency.

Whenever the supreme Pontiffs dealt with the question of the union of Church and State, they taught a like saving doctrine; thus xvi. (Encycl. 18, 2001)

of Church and State, they taught a like saving doctrine; thus xvi. (Encycl, 18 Sept., 1832), Pius IX. anathematizes—the teaching of those who hold that the State and Church must necessarily live apart as completely incompatible one with the other (Cf. Syllab.) Now even if a thousand false doctors and a million scribbling upstarts were to curse back at the Pope, for so ruling, we should remain as unmoved in our should remain as loyalty to God and His Church before, and much more so, in very truth. Still later, Leo XIII. taught the same doctrine in his Encyclical letter "Immortale Dei, de civitatum constitutione christiana," which Reason is with us, too, in the claim

(a.) The Origin of Civil Society (a.) The Origin of Civil Society. —God is the immediate source whence civil society depends for its being and existence. God was at the beginning of its very beginnings. It owes Him the tribute of worship, and it must openly profess the true religion. The true religion, both for the state and the individual, is none other than that which the Church teaches and practices. There-

fore,
(b.) The End of All Rule (b.) The End of All Rule and Power.—The civil power must provide for the tranquility, peace and temporal happiness of all the citizens over whom it holds sway. Now, tranquility and peace cannot subsist, for any true length of time, together with indifference towards the Church and the earthly happeness. Church, and the earthly happiness of the citizens must be so ordered Church, and the earthly happiness of the citizens must be so ordered with regard to eternal felicity, as a means toward an end. Therefore. St. Thomas (De Regim, Princip., L., I, c. 15) evolves the preceding argument after the following manner: "It is incumbent upon the one who has to perfect any work, which of its nature, is ordered toward an-

other, as to its end, that he see to other, as to its end, that he see to it that the work done by him is suited to the end in view; thus a tradesman so makes a sword, that it be suitable for the purpose of warfare, and the builder must so build a house, that it may be suited for habitation. Therefore, because heavenly beatitude is the end of the life we are now living through In the Thesis, the state must belong to Christ's Church, we have already quoted (a) Christ in St. Matthew xxyiii, 18.

(b) St. John teaches the self-same doctrine, as do the other Apostles in their writings. In the Apocalypse (1, 5), the beloved disciple calls Christ "the prince of the kings of the earth," and (Ibid, xvii., 14) "Lord of Iords, and King of kings." St. Paul, likewise, in his Epistle to the Hebrews (1, 2), declares the Saviour was "appointed" by God the Father "heir to all things, by whom also he made the world." Other texts from Gospels are St. John (xxi., 15-17; St. Luke (x., 16); St. Matthew (xviii., 17); etc., etc., and so forth.

(2) Tradition is there, too, with its witness. Numberless, indeed, are the testimonies that my head are the testimonies that my head.

sion of God."

(c) The Fruits, or Outcomes, that must necessarily follow from the different attitudes assumed by the State toward the Church, are living proofs that warrant our teaching. Once civil society fully declares its adhesion to the true Church, the State is thereby and thereupon strengthened with most compelling force; not only because the Church, inasmuch as she is founded for the sanctification of mankind, can train good and virtuous citizens, but also because she can build up reverence for and obedience toward legitimate because she can build up reverence for and obedience toward legitimate authority, and can teach princes to be mindful of their subjects, and to understand that their power was given by God, not to exercise their greed and lust of misrule, but as officers and dispensers of God's Providence.

On its side, the State can do much for the Church in geternist.

On its side, the State can do much for the Church, in safeguarding her rights and in controlling her enemies, and in preparing the way and supplying the wherewithal necessary for the good working of the Church's undertakings. Those noblemen of France, Spain and Portugal in our results. noblemen of France, Spain and Portugal, in our early American history, understood this, as did the kings they served. It was union of this kind concreted in the endeavors of Columbus, and his achievements, that changed the map of the world so pleasingly for us all. Charlemagne, too, so understood things. He styled himself in his lawbooks, as follows: "Charles, by the grace of God,King, Defender of the Church and the Most Faithful Helper of the Holy See in all Things." In other Holy See in all Things. cases the title of "Defer "Defender of cases the title of "Defender of the Faith" may be nothing more, as in fact it is, than an inane boast.

On the other hand, if the State ke on the other hand, if the State ke separated from the Church, immediately is the door to discord opened widely. For, as the selfsame subjects must obey both the Church and the State, if the latter rule without just regard for the mandates of the former, it can easily happen that, a conflict of orders dates of the former, it can easily happen that a conflict of orders reign in dismay. The State may abuse its power and burden the faithful with obligations to which they cannot, and may not, submit. Rule on the part of the State then develops into tyranny. The ruled become slaves. There is still the dread of temporal punishment left. become slaves. There is still the dread of temporal punishment left as a sanction, but such a dread soon proves that the State cannot work independently, and in spite, of the Church. This Lee XIII. plainly demonstrates in his great Encyclical Immortale Dei," to which we above referred, and which Encyclical should be read by all students in a school reterred, and which Encyclical should be read by all students in a school of Christian philosophy which means to produce men and scholars as well as writers of examination papers. No course of ethics can afford to ignore a complete and detailed study of the immortal letters of Leo XIII. or of Pius IX. before him, no more than Catholics may attempt to deal with Catholics may attempt to deal with the Scriptures whether as tians or as scholars, without attending to the law and directions set down for them by the Holy Father, to day. His Holiness Pins Y the

it all the diversities of tongues and race distinctions are lost sight of."

Then, finally, His Lordship emphasizes that he wishes the clergy the acreage at actual cost.—Syrasion which will take place on Sunday of the Congress. He feels sure that they will not let this opportunity pass of offering in a very special manner to Our Blessed Lord during those days blessing an act of faith and of love which is His supreme right coming from the hearts of His priests. To see hundreds of priests grouped Lord, in solemn adoration, will indeed be an edifying sight.

Would Form Irish Colony in the West.

cuse Catholic Sun.



The Wuffled Dwess.

I want my dwess with wuffles,
And I want my new straw hat,
And I haven't got the snuffles,
And I ain't a fussy-cat,
And I will not take my Teddy,
And I will not take my doll,
And no one can get me weady And no one can get me v To go anywhere at all.

And I won't be spick and spandy And I won't be spick and spandy
And I did not lose my cap.
And I want some chocolate candy,
And I did not miss my nap.
And I will not wear my bonnet,
And I will not look at that, 'And I ain't a sittin' on it And I want my new straw hat

And I will not stop my kickin' And I ain't a little tyke, and I do not need a lickin', And I don't do what I like And I won't be quiet, maybe.

And I ain't wore out, I guess, And I ain't a naughty taby,
But I want my wuffled dwess.

—Ethel M. Kelly, in Good House-

Betty's Odd Wish.

"Betty, what wou'd you like to have for your birthday?" asked Aunt Mary. "I have thought and thought cannot decide what would do for little girl who has so many toys

"Well, then, I wish you would make me some checked gingham aprons with long sleeves," said Betty. "I want the kind that have rap across the back."
lingham aprons! What an odd! Don't you like your ruffled

'Yes, but I'd like to have a ging-

nam one, auntie. I truly would like them better than anything else. Please don't ask me why, but I want them ever so much."
"We'll see," said Aunt Mary.
"That is a very modest wish for a birthday off!" ham one, auntie.

Betty could hardly wait until the great day came, and when she ran into the dining-room the first thing she looked for was the gingham apron. Four sober little checked aprons hung on the back of her chair Betty squeezed them for joy.
e were pretty things of all
s, but the aprons Betty liked

of all. nest of all.

That morning she set out to chool with a checked apron over er pretty dress, and the children all looked to see her take her seat school with

in the schoolroom.
"My dear, brave little girl!" whis the teacher, patting Betty's

'No one at home knew why Bet-

ty wore the checked aprons all win-ter, until Aunt Mary met Betty's teacher on the street.

teacher on the street.

"I have wanted to tell you for ever so long how much good Betty has done with her little checked aprons," she said. "Didn't she tell you why she wanted them? That is just like her, bless her heart! There is a poor little girl in the school and the children laughed at her dark aprons, so Betty asked for dark aprons, too, and since then there has been no trouble. The children all play together as happy as birds, and little Jessie is not left out in the cold. I am very glad to have such a brave, sweet little girl as Bet-

"No, she never told her reason," said Aunt Mary. "We all thought it an odd wish, but I am glad she is so unselfish. I wish more little is

so unselfish. I wish more little girls would do as she did."
"So do I," said the teacher: "but I am thankful for Betty."—Selected.

How Dick Won the Star.

Dick had been going to school a month. Each day Miss Margaret, the teacher, wrote a new word on the blackboard and the children co-

But one morning, instead of writing a word as usual, Miss Margaret gave each child a sheet of paper.
"Now, little folks," she said, "I am going to see who can write what we learned yesterday without having a copy to help."
Several of the children smiled and went to work.

Several of the children smiled and went to work.

But Dick sat still with the sheet of paper on his desk and with his new yellow pencil held tight in his hand. Travis, Dick's deskmate, was scribbling on his paper.

Dick knew what the word was—"Mother." But he couldn't remember how to make an "M." He knew just how to make an "M." He knew just how the other letters looked, and after a while he slowly began to make them—"o-t-he-r." Over and over he wrote the letters.

"I can put the "M" in afterward, if I think of it," whispered Dick to limself.

nimself.

Presently Miss Margaret spoke.

"Two minues more, boys and girls!" she said. "Do your very

best. I am going to put a bright golden star on the best-written pa-pers and you may take them home." Dick's heart beat fast. How pleas-

ed mother would be if her boy ried her a star paper! But, as he would, he could not think the way to make an M. You he was a very little boy, and not learned much about writing.

All at once Dick's eyes fell on some words on a blackboard at the some words on a blackboard at the other side of the room. Miss Margaret had written them for the reading class. There, at the very beginning, was a big M! Dick remembered now! He had thought it looked like two V's joined together. The new yellow pencil began to work very fast. All at once Dick stopped.

stopped.
Hadn't Miss Margaret said

Hadn't Miss Margaret said the class was to write the word without any help, and wasn't the big M on the blackboard helping?
The little boy sighed and swallowed a lump in his throat. But somehow he couldn't write another curly M. Instead he stood the yellow pencil on its rubber head, and began slowly to rub out the two M's he had made. Before he was quite finished Miss Margaret stood by his desk.

finished Miss margaret stood vy.
desk.

"Why, Dick, you mustn't rub out
your M's, little boy! See you
haven't any, all the way down the
page! Why are you rubbing out
the only one you have made?"

All the children were looking at
Dick, and his face grew red.

"I—I couldn't remember how to
make M's, Miss Margaret, an'—an'
you said we mustn't have anything

make at s, Miss Margaret, an'—an' you said we mustn't have anything to go by—but I couldn't help seeing that one on the blackboard over there! An' I started to make some, an' then I thought it would be like stealing M's, so I was rubbing then

And then, even if it was a dren knew he was crying, even if he did pretend to be looking for some-

did pretend to be looking for some-thing in his desk.

Miss Margaret didn't collect any more papers. Instead she went over to her table and worked busily for a minute. Then she came back to Dick's desk.

"Children," she said—and Dick

raised his head, winking hard to stop the tears from running out of his eyes—"I want you all to see what I have put on Dick's paper." Then Dick forgot his tears; for

there, right where everybody could see it, was a beautiful golden star.

"Listen to what I have written by the star, boys and girls," said Miss Margaret. "This star is given Dick Hastings, the boy who would not steal an M!""

Dick has a good many star papers now, and his mother keeps them in a special corner in her desk. But she says the first star is the most pre-cious of all.—Pittsburg Observer.

Two Little Maids.

Little Miss Nothing-to-do, Is fretful and cross and so blue; And the light in her eyes Is all dim when she cries, And her friends, they are few, oh,

so few!

And her dolls, they are nothing but sawdust and clothes,

Whenever she wants to go skating

it snows,
And her friends, they are few, oh, world is askew, ouldn't be Little Miss Northing-

wouldn't be Little Miss Nothing-

hind the house. A lonely world Mrs. Mumford would have found it with-

Mumford would have found it without her plants.

Now she lay fretting in the front
room, with a sprained ankle, and
the spring days were gliding by. "It's
a pity about Mrs. Mumford's garden," Susette remarked one day.
"You see, old people's bones don't
grow together very fast. The nurse
thinks it will be the middle of
Luna before she is well enough. June before she is well enough to be out. And by that time it will be too late for a garden."

be too late for a garden."
"Wouldn't it surprise her," laughed Nona, "if she should look out of the window and see it all in bloom the same as ever? If somebody should take the trouble to plant it for her, you know," she added, as Susette stared. But she was quite unprepared to have her friend seize her and give her a rapturous squeeze "Oh. Nona, that's the loveliest idea"
"What is?" It was Nona's turn to stare.

stare.
"Why, planting old Mrs. Mum-

"why, planting old Mrs. Mumford's garden, to surprise her. Of course we can do it. Lots of boys will be .ready to help."

And they were. The boys spaded the garden cheerfully, giving up time that might have been spent in the woods or by the full brooks. Fathers and mothers gave good. thers and mothers gave good advice in such abundance that it did not matter if two-thirds of it were forgotten. The nurse who was caring for Mrs. Mumford brought out the flower-seeds which were put away on the pantry shelf, each p age carefully labeled. Some of neighbors contributed plants give the surprise garden a start.
And all this time old Mrs. Mumford,

turning her gray head restlessly on a pillow, sighed to think that there would be no garden this year. The first day she was able to leave her room, the nurse went to one of the back windows and raised the shede. the shade. "Come and take a look in this direction." she said cheerily, Old Mrs. Mumford shook her head. "I'd rather not." "Why not?" the nurse persisted.

The tears came with a rush. "I don't want to look that way," quavered the old voice. "I've always loved my garden, and now to see it all brown except where the weeds have started up—well, I just can't bear it, that's all."

It was hard work getting here to

bear it, that's all."

It was hard work getting her to the window without telling her what had happened, but at 'last it was done. And then if it had not been for the purporting arm, the for the nurse's supporting arm, the old lady would have fallen. For from the beds which she had picturfrom the beds which she had pictured as forlorn and weed-grown, bright flower faces looked up at her, nodding in the breezes as if in greeting. It was a pity that Suzette and Nona were not there just at that minute. If they had seen the old face wet with happy tears, and the wrinkled hand waving back the greeting of the beloved flowers, they would have been more sure than ever of the success of their springtime surprise.

USING PURGATIVES INJURES HEALTH

What You Need in Spring is a Ricod Building Tonic.

A spring medicine is an actual necessity to most people. Nature demands it as an aid in carrying off

Now true,
I wouldn't be Little Miss Nothingdo.
Would you?

Little Miss Busy-all-day
Is cheerful and happy and gay;
She isn't a shirk,
For she smiles at her work,
And romps when it comes time to play.
Her dolls they are princesses, blueeyed and fair;
She makes them a throne from a rickety chair,
And everything happens the jolliest way,
I'd sooner be Little Miss Busy-allday,
And stay
As happy as she is at work or at play,
I say.

A Springtime Surprise.

A Springtime Surprise.

A Springtime Surprise.

It was the first year, since anybody could remember, that the seeds had not been planted in old Mrs.
Mumford's garden as soon as the spring sunshine had mellowed the earth sufficiently to permit it. And by the end of June the garden was a glory of bloom which people talked about for ten miles around. Old
Mrs. Mumford's children had married, one by one, and gone far from her, except Betsy, the youngest, who lay in the churchyard beside her father. And all the care which sho once had lavished on the row of curry-beaded girls and boys now was expended on the flower-garden be-

GLIMPSE OF CHESTERTON

Interesting Personality of Writer Much in the Public Eye.

We hear a great deal nowadays of Gilbert K. Chesterton, that stinging epigrammatist of London journalism, says the Rosary Magazine. Because of his liberal attitude towards things Catholic, many people assume that he is a Catholic, a convert; but we have the assurance of the London Tablet that he is not. What manner of man is this Chesterton of whom we hear so much and who looms so large in literary London? Here he is as seen by a friend;

Walking down Fleet street so "Walking down Fleet street some day you meet a form whose vastness blots out the heavens. Great waves of hair surge from under the soft, wide-brimmed hat. A cloak that might be a legacy from Porthos floats about his colossal frame. He pauses in the midst of the pavement to read the book in his hand, and a cascade of laughter, descending from the headnotes to the middle voice, gushes out on the listen-

dle voice, gushes out on the listen-ing air. He looks up, adjusts his pince-nez, observes that he is not in a cab, remembers that he ought to be in a cab, turns and hails a cab. The vehicle sinks down under the The vehicle sinks down under the unusual burden, and rolls heavily away. It carried Gilbert Keith Chesterton. Mr. Chesterton is the most conspicuous figure in the landscape of literary London. He is like a visitor out of some fairy tale, a legend in the flesh, a survival of the childhood of the world. Most of us are the creatures of our time, thinking its thoughts, wearing its clothes, rejoicing in its chains.

He is a wayfarer from the ages, stopping at the inn of life, warming at He is a wayfarer from the ages stopping at the inn of life, warming

stopping at the inn of life, warming himself at the fire, and making the rafters ring with his jolly laughter."

Mentally he is cast in the same heroic mold, else why his constant championship of things unpopular with the mass?

Like Horace he with the mass? Like Horace he hates the profane crowd and holds them aloof, yet he is an ardent advocate of popular rights. A literary 'conoclast, he is a bugbear to the self-righteous, the "unco guid," the pharisee. His hobby is the puncturing of popular bubbles, the pulverizing of English sham and insular cant.

If he is not a Catholic, he is saturated with Catholic idealism and strikes smashing blows in defence of

strikes smashing blows in defence of Catholic doctrine. Here is how, writing on George Bernard Shaw, he assails the modern cult of infidelity.

"You are free in our time to say that God does not exist; you are

that He exists and is evil; you are free ta say that He exists and is evil; you are free to say (like poor old Renan) that He would like toexist if He could. You may talk of God as a metaphor or a mystification; you may water Him down with gallons of long words, or boil Him to the rags of metaphysics; and it is not merely that nobody protests. But if you speak of God as judge, as a thing like a tiger, as a reason for changing one's conduct, then the modern world will stop you somehow if it can. We are long past talking about whether an unbeliever should be punished for being irreverse. that He exists and is evil; should be punished for being irreverent. It is now thought irreverent to be a believer."

The Rosary goes on to quote his pointed defense of Spain's attitude in the Ferrer incident, and concludes in the Ferrer incident, and concludes thus: If such pronunciamentos do not show the Catholic mind, they surely indicate such a spirit of liberality and appreciation of things Catholic as will doubtless evoke many a fervent prayer that the "kindly light" which led Newman to the bosom of peace in the Catholic Church may also illuminate to the same happy goal the restless spirit of Gilbert K. Chesterton.—Catholic Columbian.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learnt by experience.

T. P. O'Connor, at a dinner in New York, said in response to a toast to Ireland:

"I am in agreement with the young man in Albert Hall. An anti-budget duke was proclaiming from the platform:

"What is it that has made England what she is—what has made England mighty, revered and loved?"

"Oireland!" the young man

'Oireland!" the young

shouted from the gallery.

Do Catholics Buy Books?

Frequently the complaint of the Catholic publicist and publisher is heard that Catholics do not support the press—that they do not subscribe for newspapers, periodicals, or buy books on Catholic subjects. We could never comprehend the reasons for this complaint. We have known several men who have grown rich by selling books to Catholics, and they were not always very cheap books, but, as a rule, rather expensive.

Not long ago we had occasion to notify our readers that a firm, selling a work of two volumes under one cover, with the title of "Catholic Encyclopedia," was only giving for a high price, a medicy of things which had already been published,

Now comes another publication on a more grandiose scale—a reprint of de Montor's "Lives and Times—of the Roman Pontiffs," in ten volumes and an edition de luxe, limited to fifty sets, at \$100 a volume.

De Montor died in 1849, and yet his name appears on the circular announcing this reprint of his work along with the names of living persons, as though he were still—the living author of it. The book appeared as early as 1843, and in 1867 it was announced in D. & J. Saddier & Co.'s catalogue of new books as a publication in two octavo volumes, with forty steel engravings, varying in price from \$14 to \$25, according to the quality of the binding.

De Montor was a distinguished Catholic publicist, but his work was simply a collection of biographies of the popes, written in a popular style, without pretense to much learning or research. Since his day the history of the popes may be said to have been written in a scholarly and scientific manner for the first time, and it is a great pity that publishers should be content with a work so long out of date, and so inadequate for a subject of such vast importance.

Usually, when the sellers of such

Usually, when the sellers of books offer them to possible purchasers, they insist very strongly on the fact that the works bear the nihil obstat or imprimatur of some prelate, as if an imprimatur implied anything more than that the contents of the book are satisfactory so far as doctrinal or moral teachso far as doctrinal or moral teaching is concerned. An imprimatur is not meant to be a certificate of scholarship or of research, and much less does it imply that a work published before the era of historical study and criticism can satisfy the scholarly inquirer of to-day. Least of all is it fair to the prelates who, in the line of their official duties, affixed their imprimateur and significant of the signi in the line of their official duties, affixed their imprimateur and signature to any book, to appeal to these as a justification of fancy and these as a justification of lancy and extravagant prices, which are altogether out or proportion, not only to the contents but even also to the material make-up of such books. So long as high-priced subscription books of this nature find a sale

among Catholics, it is unrease to complain that Catholics do books, or

A HINT TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

Don't walk up and down the floo with a cross, restless child. Nothing can be more demoralizing to the little one and it is a serious tax upon the mother's strength and nerves. When a child is peevish and cross there is probably some little derangement of the strength and he derangement of the stomach and bowels, and a dose of Baby's Own
Tablets will remove the cause of the
trouble and enable the little one to
sleep soundly. Mrs. W. Bouffard,
Piopolis, Que., says: "I have found
Baby's Own Tablets superior to all
other remedies for curing constipation and making teething easy. They
also promote healthful sleep, and I
recommend them to other mothers."
Sold by medicine dealers or by mail
at 25 cents a box from The Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,
Ont. derangement of the stor Ont.

What Hypocrisy.

Our readers know how the Presbyterfan zealots have undertaken to squander honest and hard-earned Protestant money on the work of perverting the Ruthenians. But neither the proselyte-makers of the Northwest, nor the crazy French evangelization cranks, are alone in the field of folly and destruction. Out in the Philippine Islands, there are Episcopalian priests (?) at work.

are Episcopalian priests (?) at work.

Isn't it strange that the Presbyterians beyond Winnipeg, and in Philadelphia, among the Italians, with those godly Episcopalians in the Islands, are willing to take up the tenets and practices of idolatrous Romanism, in order to succeed in making their proselytes ten times worse than themselves.

We heartily commend to our honest Anglican friends the following programme issued by the Episcopalian preachers in charge of the "Mission of St. Mary the Virgin," Sagada, Philippine Islands:

The feast of the dedication of the church of Sagada will be celebrated the three days December 7, 8, and 9, 1909. Being the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed and Glorious ever Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and our Patroness. You and your family are cordially invited to the celebration of the said feasts.

John A. Staunton, Jr., Frederick C. Meredith, Missionary parish priests.

PROGRAMME.

Of the festivities with which December 7, 8 and 9, 1909. The Town of Sagada, Montanosa vince, will celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Our-Lady the Virgin Mary, its Holy Titular Patroness.

December 7.

12 noon—General pealing of the bells and decoration of houset with flags, drapery, etc.
d 2 p.m.—Examination of school children of both sexes, with a prize of 25 centavos for each pupil whom a competent jury shall indge worthy thereof, in any appropriate matter.

9 a.m.—High Mass, with orchestrain the church.

2 p.m.—Civil parade through the
streets, carrying the famous Farragut and the colossal sea-serpent 20
yards in length. The parade will
end in the theatre for the purpose of
exhibiting for the entertainment of
the public from time to time during
the night, these monsters of creation.

5 p.m.—Second Vespers in

7 p.m.—Two balloons are released so as to fly over the entire province if the weather permit.

9 p.m.—The following items in the theatre under the direction of Senor Simeon de Castro:

Songs by the Senoritas Petra Sibayan, Celestina Balleras, Juanita.

Astudillo and Emilia Padua.

Farce "The Toilers."

Flower games, etc.

December 9.

8 a.m.—Mass in the church. During the day foot races for men and children, with prizes; horse races shooting at artificial pigeons, ring games, etc.

games, etc.

5 p.m.—Vespers in the church.
5:30-12.—Dance in the Town Hall.
Now, Sam Blake, there is sincerity for you! All that, in spite of the Frought of padlocks on our pockets while in-terviewing him. He is the meanest man we have ever met, strange

Irish Priest.

And Four American Students Assaulted and Robbed.

The Egyptian Gazette, of Cairo, reports a savage assault on an Irish priest named Mullan and four American students by Arab boatmen at Haifa, on the Bay of Aden.

The Arabs were rowing the visi-tors to a steamship at night and de-manded threefold fare. When this was refused they attacked the visi-tors with knives, and a fierce fight. followed, in which the boatmen were-

They resumed rowing, but the noise of the fighting had attracted other boatmen, who rowed alongside the visitors' boat and battered the travellers with their oars.

Another struggle ensued and the visitors were overcome. Their pockets were rifled and their baggage

stolen. The first crew took them to the steamer, hastily forced them on the gangway, and decamped in the darkness.

The travellers were exhausted. They had numerous but not serious wounds. The British and American consuls are inquiring into the matter. The identity of the assailants is known.

Death of Lady Kinnaird.

The death in her ninety-third year of the Dowager Lady Kinnaird, the widow of the ninth Lord Kinnaird, removes a very interesting link with an historic past. Lady Kinnaird was a Miss Ponsonby, a niece of Earl of Bessborough, who was O'Connell's attached and unchanging friend through life, who when Viscount Duncannon, with Sir Francis Burdett, introduced O'Connell into the House of Commons in 1828, after the memorable Clare election and who died as Lord Lieutennt'lin Dubwho died as Lord Lieutenantiin Dub-lin Castle in May 1847, within a few hours of O'Connell's death at Genoa. Lady Kinnaird's bushand Lady Kinnaird's husband was a great-nephew of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and had a large share of his liberal and patriotic principles. He was a Scotch representative Peer, but lost his seat in the House of Lords by his fearless advocacy of the Reform Bill in 1831, and was made, as he could not sit in the House of Commons, a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Could Not Sleep In The Dark.

Doctor Said Heart and Mervee Were Responsi

Importan

quarter, pursus their crooked depths of the they seek to the enemies' a ready and a which exposes unniators in questions on is centered, at self-interest the tain light, the that illumine to see clearly; gies, unite will by a conding the stam followed. The and glorious matract the zerotedness of the depth of the stamp of the sta make them bri worthy also of mass of the fa-ment and prac-

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> 4. OUR SO com

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December 8.

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Important Document Issued.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1910.

(Continued from page 3.)

tolate, they penetrate into every quarter, pursue vice and error in all their crooked ways, even to the depths of the hidden recesses which they seek to conceal themselves. To the enemies' assaults they give the rady and appropriate refutation, which exposes sophisms, unveils malicious suggestion and places calumniators in their true light; on all questions on which public attention is centered, and which passion and self-interest throw into such uncertain light, they pour the lucid rays that illumine opinion and enable it to see clearly; they awaken the energies, unite wills and revive courage, by sounding the alarm and raising aloft the standard which should be followed. The press is a beautiful aloft the standard which should be followed. The press is a beautiful and glorious mission, well suited to attract the zeal and claim the devotedness of those who have received talents from God and wish to make them bring forth fruit; well worthy also of receiving from the mass of the faithful the encouragement and practical support which it

meds.

May trulŷ Catholic newspapers, therefore, increase and multiply. May they in every part of our country and in language understood by the people, carry on their fruitful apostolate, and bring to all the good tidings of Christ. It is our cherished wish that the faithful subscribe for them and uphold them in every them. for them and uphold them in every way, and that the clergy give them every encouragement and labor for their greater diffusion. There is probably at the present time no more effective means of defending the stronghold of good, than to solidly man the outposts erected by our faith with the fearless sentinels of Catholic journalism, and, with our confidence and timely aid, give them all the assistance possible in keeping faithful watch, in following attentively the movements of the attentively the movements of the enemy, and in repelling every attack directed from the stronghold of evil.

4. OUR SOCIAL PLAGUES.

Every community that desires Christian morals to flourish within it should apply itself to combat vice in every form, and especially to eradicate certain infectious diseases which gain a foothold in nearly every social body, and too often find them ready fields for dissemination. them ready fields for dissemination. Nor has our own country escaped this danger. Vice has poured in upon us its invading tide, and, in spite of the vigilence of pastors and the still lively faith of our people, it has forced our frontiers and works its ravages in greater or less degree everywhere. Wherefore, Dearly Beloved Brethren, we cannot close this Letter without raising a cry of warning and calling upon you warning and calling upon you watch, to struggle and to pray.

It were too long to outline here the distressing series of scourges that threaten the integrity of your that threaten the integrity of your faith and the purity of your morals; but we should at least put you on your guard against blasphemy, perjury, bad theatres and the desecration of the Sunday. These, Dearly Beloved Brethren, are terrible enemies of your salvation, against which you must wage releatless and unsparing war Their gaining the upper hand in any community means the death of all Christian spirit and a return to pagainsm.

desired wrought untold harm in our country, we wish especially on soil associated wrought untold harm in our country, we wish especially on single out that of streepperance. For arther vices more prolific in dearer tiveness than it is; none there are that open more surely and more arther open more surely and more arther open more surely and more arther open more surely and more at Alcohol is a point whose after the same time both soul and body of which it paralyzes every energy and dries up every little that it develops in the sense is one of the most degrading and the same time both soul abnormal appearing. The gross, insatiable and abnormal appearing the most hopeless passenger and great it that it develops in the sense is one of the most degrading and transmission of the soul these who fill up hospitals and insane asylums.

An already long-standing and every enewed experime shows us the face of wellth when made subservition to this all-absorbing passion; the home the daily bread and there, and how the wages of the workingman, instead of bringing it shows us the face of the english that they go to swell the list of the home to degrading and every enewed experime shows us the face of the ward of the fault of the home to derive the control of the workingman, instead of bringing the dishonor of the busband and after, and the dishonor of the heaband and there, and the sum represents the form the sum of the workingman, instead of bringing to the dishonor of the ward of the control of the workingman, instead of bringing the dishonor of the ward of the master of the workingman, instead of bringing to the dishonor of the ward of the master of the workingman, instead of bringing to the dishonor of the ward of the master of the workingman, instead of bringing to the workingman, instead of bringing to the dishonor of the ward of the master of the workingman in the proper will be a sum representation of the work of

they were by the more or less open support of those in power; that man was our illustrious first Bishop, Monseigneur de Laval. In the exciting struggle that then took place, the conflicting parties of which now appear to us in the full light of history, the nobler partis on the side of the valiant apostle of temperance, he it was who acted the true parties on the side of the valiant apostle of temperance.

of the valiant apostle of temperance, he it was who acted the true patriot and the far-seeing champion of the interests, both material and religious, of the infant colony.

Successors of this great Bishop, we feel it our duty to continue today the crusade of which he was here the fearless imitator. Following his example we would deliver our people from the ever-abiding peril of strong drink. We firmly trust our endeavors will not be in vain. Already very considerable results have been attained, and everything inclines us to hope that they will be lasting.

Almost everywhere the civil au-

Almost everywhere the civil authorities have given their weighty co-operation, and have devoted themselves in a truly Christian spirit to the vhecking of this plague. It has above all been realized that the evil should be attacked at its source, namely, that the test of the civil should be attacked at its

It has above all been realized that the evil should be attacked at its source, namely, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors should be suppressed, or where that is not possible, at least restricted and more severely controlled, and that legislation should be enacted on the point, tending to restrain vice and render easier the task of good citizens in averting danger and putting a stop to disorder.

We most heartily congratulate all those who have labored in this cause of social uplifting; we encourage them to persevere in their noble endeavors, and to extend their zeal to every undertaking tending to the preservation of moral healthfulness.

There is another danger that constitutes a serious menace to the Catholic faith in this country, and is becoming a veritable pest to society—we refer to mixed marriages. The Church has always strongly opposed them, because she holds them to be highly prejudicial to the welfare of religion. A long and painful experience proves the correctness of her views. Such marriages are often a cause of perversion for the Catholic party, and always offer in practice great difficulties to the Catholic party, and always offer. Thus on enquiry into the cause of the on enquiry into the cause of the too numerous lesses the Church has suffered in Canada and elsewhere, it is plainly shown that quite a large number may be traced to mixed mar-

For this reason, Dearly Beloved Brethren, we deem it opportune to give you a solemn warning. The Church, we repeat, is opposed to It is therefore the such unions. It is therefore the duty of a true Catholic to take into practical consideration an opposition so authoritative and so well founded. It is also the duty of parents to make this teaching of the Church known to their children and to maintain-a strict watch over them, lest anything in their social relations expose them to form dangerous as-sociations likely to lead to mixed marriages.

people on this important subject, and to insist on the necessity of forestalling the danger by avoiding every occasion that might cause it to arise. The greatest good will and the most united efforts are needed to safeguard the faith of our nead

and the most united efforts are needed to safeguard the faith of our people from an evil so malignant.

There remains, Dearly Beloved Brethren, a final danger to point out to you, one of the most fatal to Christian society, since it attacks Christ and His Church and seeks to destroy, their influence over souls. destroy their influence over souls; we refer to secret societies and neu-tral societies. By secret societies we mean all those occult associa-tions more or less directly allied to

justified by the plea of ignorance, and still less by the hope of material preferment. Those who stain their souls with it are by the very act cut off from the body of the faithful, and, if they die without acknowledging their sin and making reparation for the scandal it has caused, are exposed to the severest penalties prescribed by the Church. Side by side with these scenties

Side by side with these societies inder the formal condemnation of he Church there are to be found thers, which, while not laboring others, which, while not laboring under a like sentence, should, however, be held in distrust by Catholics. Such are all associations of the economic or moral order which profess religious neutrality, open their ranks to men of every creed, and place all religions on a footing of perfect equality, and which on this account are called neutral societies. Such societies may not necessarily be hostile to the Church; in some cases even they may demonstrate a great respect for the Catholic religion, whose adherents of tholic religion, whose adherents of-ten supply their best recruits and largest profits.

largest profits.

But, Dearly Beloved Brethren, make no mistake about this: neutral societies are rarely harmless and nearly always expose to grievous danger Catholics who join their ranks. The principle of equality which they claim to practice is false and extremely dangerous. The admission that all religions are equal is not permitted to a Catholic, since is not permitted to a Catholic, since he knows that truth is one, and that the source of truth is Christ living in His Church to the end of time. However by frequenting places where error claims and is conceded all the rights and honors due to truth, and by inhaling the air of religious indifference engendered by this everpresent delusion, he is likely to eventually succumb to its contaminating influence and to impair the integrity of his faith.

To this first danger may be addis not permitted to a Catholic, since

To this first danger may be add-To this first danger may be added one no less grave in consequences. It is never known in whose hands and under what control these neutral societies are placed. They may any day depart from their pretended neutrality, and bring upon themselves the condemnation of the Church. Indeed experience is not wanting to assure us that this is no idle supposition. And in that contingency Catholics guilty of the imprudence of having ioned a society. prudence of having joined a society thus falling under condemnation, find themselves facing the painful alterna-tive either of relinquishing the sav-ings they have entrusted to it, or of abandoning the practice of their religion, thereby jeopardizing their eternal salvation. Sad examples have shown us that in such cases many Catholics choose the less wor-thy course and sacrifice their souls for material interests.

Wherefore, Dearly Beloved Breth-ren, we feel it necessary to extend to you in this regard a solemn warning by quoting the words of Leo XIII. in an Encyclical to the Bishops of the United States:

"Let this conclusion remain firm to shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the Church, but by the judgment of the Church, but those also which, in the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the Bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous. Nay rather, unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a course which will be very conducive to the safeguarding of their faith." This most prudent rule is laid down by the supreme authority of the Church. We beg of you to follow it We beg of you to follow it y. You will find in it, faithfully. You will find in along with a better guarantee your material interests, security faith, peace of conscience and blessings of Heaven. faithfully.

CONCLUSION.

Such, dearly beloved Brethren, are of names, strive with the same untiring persistency to wipe out Catholicism from the face of the earth.

In spite of the severe and outrepeated condemnations of the Sovereign Pontiffs, these noxious organizations have carried out their plans and accomplished their sinispans. and Help of Christians to ald you to faithfully put in practice these recommendations, which are placed before you in all affection and for the greater good of your souls. Our fullest hopes will be realized, if the satisfactory was not forth in this we have set forth in this principles we have set forth in this Pastoral Letter serve henceforward Pastoral Letter serve henceforward as a guide to you in your private and public, your domestic and social life. Then should we see Christ triumph, command and rule over all as a Master; and a consoling and promising reality would have been expressed by the praises that rose up joyful and exultant to the arches of the great Basilica on the closing of the Council: Christus vinct, Christus imperat, Christus regnat. "Christ triumphs, Christus commands, Christ reigns."

The Grand Trunk Railway planning excursions to the Cana Northwest. These have been cheed Home Seekers' Excursions, bring to mind the thought that

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.



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Caught Cold By Working In Water.

▲ Distressing, Tickling Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes:-"In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harm-Coughs, Colds. Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto. Ont.

Hope for the Chronic Dyspeptic .-Through lack of consideration of the body's needs many persons allow disorders of the digestive apparatus to endure until they some chronic, filling days and nights with suffering. To these a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and a course of Parmeiee's Vegetable Pills is recommended as a sure and speedy way to regain health. These pills are especially compounded to combat dyspepsia and the many ills that follow in its train, and they are successful always.



FOR WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP THROAT, CATARRH, DIPHTHERIA

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used. It acts directly on nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds, soothes the sore throat and stops the cough. It is a boon to suffer so of Ashma.

Cresolene is a powerful germinide, acting both as a curative and a preventive in contagious diseases. Cresolene's best recommendation is its thirty years of successful use.



become irksome; when ness become irksome; when the whole system is out of sorts and there is general depression, try Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will regulate the action of a deranged stomach and a disordered liver, and washe very feel live a pay war. No. one need suffer a day from debilita-ted digestion when so simple and effective a pill can be got at any drug store.

The Grand Trunk Railway are planning excursions to the Canadian Northwest. These have been christened Home Seekers' Excursions, and bring to mind the thought that there are thousands of new homes yet to be found in this ever-growing country—particularly along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has acquired sufficient land to make nearly 100 town cites between Winnipeg and Edmonton. The lots are now placed on the market for sale, and are being rapidly picked up.

Since last September, between Winnipeg and Edmonton, the G.T.P. have been operating passenger and freight services. This is a distance of 703 miles, and all along the line there are villages and towns springing up with surprising activity.

There are four or five divisional points within this mileage that are showing marked development, and would well engage the special attention of those seeking a home or an improvement of their financial condition.

These Excursions will be run on April 5th, 19th, May 3, 17, 31, June 14, 28, July 12, 26, August 4, 23, September 6, 20, Good for return within two months of date of issue.

Cther and full particulars may be

Geo. W. Reed & Co.

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337 Craig St., W.

Montreal.



Department of Agriculture.

Sale of exhibition grounds of the former "Compagnie Industrielle et Agricole de Saint-Jean," P.Q. NOTICE.

The Quebec Government has decided to sell the above mentioned exhibition grounds, situate in the town of Saint Johns, P.Q., containing about 24 arpents in superfictes—with the buildings thereon exected.

taining
ficies—with the punion
ficies—with th The Minister of Agriculture invites all those desirous of becoming proprietors of such grounds, to visit same and transmit him their offers. Information may be had concerning the description of the said grounds and also the charges and conditions of the sale, by applying to the government office, at Montreal, 9 St. James street, the registrar's office, at St. Johns, P.Q., and the Depaetment of Abriculture at Quebec.

Quebec.

Tenders for the purchase of the said immoveable must be addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, at

Quebec, on or before the 15th of April next.

The government does not bind itself to accept any of the tenders.

By order,
B. MICHAUD,
Secretary of the Minister of Agriculture. Quebec, 21st February, 1910.

Province of Quebec, District of Quebec. PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given
by J. EMILE VANIER, Civil Engineer, of the City of Montreal; ARTHUR ST. LAURENT, Deputy Mi-THUR ST. LAURENT, Deputy Minister of Public Works of Canada, of the City of Ottawa; ERNEST BE-LANGER, Civil Engineer, of the City of Montreal; SIR GEORGE GARNEAU, Civil Engineer, of the City of Quebec; and PIERRE CHARTON, Civil Engineer and Provincial and Federal Surveyor, of the City of Montreal, all in the Dominion of Canada; that they will petition the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to constitute them and others under the name of "THE ASSOCIATION OF POST GRADUATES OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, Montreal," with power to develop friendly and scientific relations between the Post Graduates of said school; to admit temporary and permanent members, to acquire properties, both real and personal, and for other purposes.

Montreal, March 1st, 1910.

J. EMILE VANIER,

ARTHUR ST. LAURENT ERNEST BELANGER,
Sir GEORGE GARNEAU.

PIERRE CHARTON. nister of Public Works of Canada, of

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Art Association of Montreal" will apply to the Legislature of the Pro-vince of Quebec, at its next session

vince of Quebec, at its next session for:

(a) The passing of an act to remove doubts which have arisen as to its powers to alienate property bequestised to it under the will of the late Bessiah Gibb:
(b) For the passing of an act to amend the Act under which said "Art Association of Montreal" was incorporated (38 Victoria, chapter 13) so as to extend its powers enabling it to acquire, hold and alienate registrate.

(c) For the passing of an act to amend its said Act of Incorporation to enable the City Council to exempt it from taxation.

FLERET, FALCONER, OUGHTRED, PHEMIAN; WILLIAMS & BOVEY, Attornsys for "The Art Association of Montreal".

Meatreal. Strd February, 1919.

obtained on application to J. Quin-lan, District Passenger Agent, Mon-treal, or any other G. T. representa-tive.

con.

These Excursions will be run on these Excursions will be run on the first than 19th, May 8, 17, 81, as 14, 28, July 12, 26. Aut 29, 28, September 6, 20. Good return within two months of the of issue.

The first than 19th is a seption can be verified by hundreds who have tried to fissue.

The first than 19th is a seption can be verified by hundreds who have tried to fissue.

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88 Notre Dame St. W.
Tel Main 1539.

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88 Notre Dame St. W.
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FRENCH DEPARTMENT N. BOYER, GEO. H. THIBALL?, 88 Notre Dame St W. True Witness Bldg. Tel. Main 1539.

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Suffered From Hor Kidneys For Mine Months.

Pains

For Backsche, Lame or Weak Backsone of the commonest and most distribution of the commonest and most distribution symptoms of kidney inaction, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the etitches, twitches and twingse, limbering up the stiff back, and giving perfect comfort.

A medicine that strengthens the kidneys so that they are enabled to entened the poisonous uris noid from the 'blood and prevent the obline said from the 'blood and prevent the chief sause of Rhemmettern.

Mr. Dougald A. McIsaac, Broad Owe Basks, N.S., write:—"I was treating with my kidneys for nine moments, and suffered with such terrible pains are all of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking the mail of my back all the time that I could hardly get around. After taking the feel better, and by the time I had all these I was completely sund."

Price 18 comb per lact, or I for this all declares by The T. Millerum Ch., Limber When ordering specify "Beauty."

what a splendid medicine it is, cost you only 25 cents to join ranks of the many who have benefited by its use.

Bishop Emard's Pastoral.

On the International Eucharistic Congress of

(Continued.)

Mademoiselle Mance, whose pious hands had arranged and adorned the first little rustic altar for the first Holy Mass sung and celebrated in Ville Marie, she who, led on by love for God, had presided over the establishing of the Hotel Dieu, and whose whole life had been deeply marked by Eucharistic devotion, wished, by a supreme act in her last will and testament, to strongly bear out the fact that this devotion and love swayed the longings of her soul; she asked and obtained that her heart should be buried in the chapel precisely in the spot immedichapel precisely in the spot immediately under the lamp that forever gleams in the sanctuary and before the altar. She desired, so to speak, even on earth, after her death, to continue through that sacrificial offering of her heart, the acts of adoration made in her lifetime and adoration made in her lifetime; and to the community which owed its existence to her zeal and endeavor, she was, thus, bequeathing her Eucharistic piety, heritage that 'as al-

ways been piously preserved.

The Sisters of the Hotel Dieu had hardly taken up their abode in the new buildings, not even then entirely completed, when, in 'he night of February 23, 1695, a fire, first noticed in the steeple, had soon reached every part of the establishment. The wind was blowing with fury, and it was soon evident that the whole town itself was threatened with destruction, even if it was, likewise, plain that a part of the been piously preserved. likewise, plain that a part of the hospital could be saved. Lo! a priest rushes into the chapel, takes the holy Ciborium from the tabernacle, and having rushed through the doomed building, lays the holy Vassal with is vessel with is most sacred tents on the snow at a little tance from the burning pile; follow him scarcely dressed wa scarcely dressed warmly against the chilling cold ght; and there, in the sne the night; and there, in the snow, kneeling as willing victims in holy adoration, offer themselves to God for the safety of the families whose homes stood around and about Next the Most Blessed Sacrament solemnly borne into a house in t vicinity, nuns follow, continue pray and adore, the wind chang about the Most. and about changes about, the Hotel Dieu is now but a heap of ruins, but the town itself escapes. "Our Lord" says Sister Morin, "wished to let us see that it was His desire that we alone should suffer trial on the occasion."

Side by side with the fact of this occurrence let us place that

occurrence, let us place that other happening of a few years later, which while very different, indeed, in meaning, is not less calculated to confirm our opinion based on history, that the august Sacrament of the altar really left its seal and mark in all meaning. tory, that the august Sacrament of the altar really left its seal and mark in all manners of way, on the beginnings of Montreal.

The town had grown to a notable gree, and business dealings Indians had simultaneously the Indians had simultaneously developed. Alas! abuse, scandal, and injustice had already proved an outcome thereof, in the most of the cases, thanks to the maddened traf-

fic in strong liquor, and to the de-plorable cases of drunkenness conse-quent thereuponà About the year 1760, a missionary, preaching in the parish church, could say: "How is it that Ville Marie has become so unworthy of the name it bears, and of the choice made by God in its favor of being the centre of faith in Canada, and the fountain head for the conversion of the henighted peoples. Our About the year 1760, a mission

the fountain head for the conversion of the benighted peoples. Our wonder should witness tears of blood . . . Is this the privileged town among all, the holy settlement, the people destined to achieve the conquests of Jesus Christ? . . You seek the madness that has set the irritation. The blood of your brother cries for vengeance upon you. Must this town be ever in fear of a general destruction by fire and be ever in dread of being consumed by the flames?

men and children; the men were busy fighting the flames. The wind, at the time, was blowing from the south-east, and should naturally have cast the fire in the opposite direction, but, in some unknown way, the flames made headway with extreme rapidity against the very wind itself. The priest, then, in sorrow of heart, spoke to the people as follows: "It is plain," he said, "that God wishes to punish this town and that the sins committed in this place are fanning the fire and drawing these flames from heaven." The multitude then gave vent to voicings of woe. The remainder of the day was spent in prayer before the Most Blessed Sacrament in the church, and offerings of heartfelt amendment "were offered to Our Lord. Finally, the fire storyed its caurch, and offerings of heartfelt amendment 'were offered to Our Lord. Finally, the fire stopped its work of destruction, after one hun-dred and sixty houses had been burnt among which were those of the rich-est business men. "It was truly apparent," says the writer quoted above, "that the envelopment of two-thirds of the town is fire which.

above, "that the envelopment of two-thirds of the town in fire, which happened on the octave of Corpus Christi, should be judged as a chas-tisement of God for the town and a tisement of Hat God wished to just vengeance that God wished take on account of the iniquity vengeance that God wished the people.

At the same time it was a profitable lesson given by Jesus in the Holy Eucharist, on the very day of His feast and of His external triumph, to the town over which, from the beginning, He had established His royal authority and which He wished to keep faithful to His divine precepts. He struck as a feaat the same time, it was ever His Eucharistic reign that was affirming tself over a work so admirably pri vileged

The scourges with which Visits us are either trials or punishments, but ever, too, they are temporal ills that admit of cure, through which, when they r. e cepted, and turned to profitable fect, God's eternal chastisens. chastisements one and the same time, the tations of a God Who loves the souls ransomed by His blood, and whose salvation He desires to en-

It is, therefore, plain that Eucha-It is, therefore, plain that Eucharistic devotion—not an ordinary devotion, which must always be the summing up of Christian piety, but a very special devotion, presided, in every way, over the early beginnings of the colony and town of Ville-Marie, of Montreal. The fact is plain in the designs of God, in the aims and feelings of all those who were the instrumental agents of His wonderful wishes, and in the historical facts and events themselves; through Eucharistic wor. through Eucharistic selves; through Eucharistic worship, Jesus Christ was established King and Master of everything that should come forth, as from its fount head, from the birth and settlement of Ville-Marie. And, thus, history is there to tell us that love for the Holy Eucharist, the desire to make It known to all men and to spread Its dominion everywhere, were the principal motive nower. spread its dominion everywhere, were the principal motive power and the prop of all the missionaries who gave themselves to the work of soul-conquest.

of soul-conquest.

The dogma of the Real Presence of God under the humblest appearances, and that of Eucharistic Communion, so alien to human conception, and so hard to admit especially for people who had never had the slightest knowledge of Jesus Christ and His teaching, found, however, its way to the hearts that seemed so removed from its belief, and the Christian settlements that were formed under Apostolic action ani-Christian settlements that were formed under Apostólic action animated with Eucharistic love, showquests of Jesus Christ? You seek the madness that has set the fire of warfare ablaze? It is drunkenness. This it is that has brought barrenness to the soil, that has tainted the air we breathe, and has called pestilential malady down upon you. With right are you afraid of a recurrence and even of an increase of God's wrath upon you. There is the cause that shall bring it down, since you never cease the irritation. The blood of your brother cries for vengeance upon you. Must this town be ever in Ghristian settlements that were formed under Apostolic action animated with Eucharistic love, show-deforth this special mark and chart with search in their very make-up. Among the Indians, whose conversion and baptism had been obtained very often at the cost of our martyrs' blood, shed in union with the sacred Blood of the Redeemer. It is the glory of the Church to be able to number many faithful confessors of Eucharistic faith. It is really wonderful to see how stoned and the provided that the life. confessors of Eucharistic faith. It is really wonderful to see how strongly it had held their hearts, to such an extent, indeed, that the life-deeds of a goodly number among them may be taken as models and patterns in this regard.

Let it suffice for us to cite Catherine Tekahkwita and many of the Indians of Sault St. Louis Mission, and elsewhere, whose missionaries

rine Tekahkwita and many of the Indians of Sault St. Louis Mission, and elsewhere, whose missionaries have kept for us their names, with the accounts of what they did and suffered for the love of Jesus Christ and more especially for the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist.

Is anything else required, very dear brethren, to justify what we said above, to the effect that Montreal was, by the character of its beginnings, well meant, in the choice of the organizers, to open in this land of America, and especially in Canada, an era of international Eucharistic Congresses. So much the more that after two centuries and a half of existence and development, attaining to-day an extraordinary degree of material growth, with its people and its wealth, this city presents from the religious viewpoint, and in virtue of its institutions, churches, works and by the Catholic sentiment of the vast majority, by the respectful and sympathetic attitude of our separated brethren, exceptional opportunities of offering Jesus Christ, on the occasion of the Congress itself, perhaps the greatest and most thrilling friumph ever offered Him on earth.

Local and Diocesan News.

C. T. A. U. ELECT OFFICERS.—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Canada, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Easton; 1st vice-president, J. Flood; 2nd vice-president, L. McGrath; secretary, E. A. Shanahan; treasurer, P. Polan; marshal, H. Finerty; guard, W. Hunt; law committee—J. F. Quinn, chairman; W. P. Doyle, J. Walsh; credential committee, J. F. Stevens, chairman, T. Rogers, W. C. Polan; delegates to Dominion Alliance, J. Easton, J. F. Quinn, W. P. Doyle, E. A. Shanahan; A. Shanahan; concert committee, J. Easton, J. Walsh, D. G. Shanahan; H. Finerty, J. Flood, W. G. Polan, L. McGrath, W. Hunt, E. A. Shanahan.

AN EVANGELINE EVENING.—An entertainment which an audience will not soon forget was given last Tuesday by the pupils of the second class of St. Patrick's Academy, St. Alexander street. It was the result of a year's literary work and proved one of the most enjoyable evenings ever given in that Alma Mater whose reputation for hospitality is not the least of her charms. The young ladies were not only perfect in their different parts from an elocutionist's point of view, but Longfellow himself could have asked for no more tender and sincere in-AN EVANGELINE EVENING .- An

Cambridge came that had the Campridge poet been in the row of distinguish-ed guests he could have realized to the full the beauty of his own genius, and felt, perhaps, well—just a little bit flattered, for he was a modest

Whether in the descriptive Whether in the descriptive passages—class recitations—or in the conversations there was an intimate, sympathetic tone. Evangeline, the notary, Basil and Benedict, were very real and the scene of Gabrielle's death was particularly impressive. From beginning to end, not a grand or tone or look or mayerment. From beginning to end, not a word or tone or look or movement took from the simple natural grace

word of tone or look or movement took from the simple natural grace of the whole.

Between times there were two pretty drills—with fancy hoops and silk scarfs; some very sweet musical numbers, both vocal and instrumental, and a graceful interpretation of "Lead, Kindly Light."

Rev. Father McShane, P.P., after expressing his appreciation of the evening and of the already proved taste and thoroughness of the Reverend teachers, urged the pupils, in his usual earnest way, to persevere in acquiring and developing that love of the beautiful in life which is now being imparted to them by the good Sisters. The Reverend Pastor made some reference to a vote he would like to take from the autor made some reference to a vote he would like to take from the audience as a guarantee of their pleasure, which would, he knew, amply recompense both teachers and pupils for the time and energy required to achieve such success.

If such a wish had been carried out, the result would be the answer given by a little girl to the mother who asked what message might go to auntie in return for a fine box of candy. Just a smile and "tell her to do it again."

A GRADUATE. made some reference to a would like to take from the

In Belgium there are upwards of 100,000 Franciscan Tertiaries, in the proportion of 30,000 men to 70,000 women. These are representatives of all classes of Belgian society, members of the government, civil servants and other functionaries, merchants, mechanics and working men.

How Fordham University, the New York City institution of the Jesuits, is forging to the front is shown by the fact that it now has in its various departments almost 1,000

The Rev. Patrick Gleason, S.J., a veteran Jesuit missionary of the Eastern States for twenty years, and a conspicuous Jesuit orator, died of paralysis at the novitiate St. Andrew on the Hudson.

Subscription List for Great Congress.

¶ A Subscription list has been placed in the True Witness office for St. Patrick's Church, for the equipment of fifteen altars to be used during the Eucharistic Congress, also for the decoration of the church and grounds with flowers and flags on the occasion of the visit of the Papal Legate and distinguished delegates of the Congress on Saturday, September 10, next.

It will be at the same time the manifest fulfilment, on a given day and in a decisive occurrence, of the prophecy of which Father Vimont spoke, and an occasion to admire the majestic tree come forth from the little grain of mustard-seed sown in the soil of a wilderness of May 18, 1642.



THE : **BOOKLOVER'S** : CORNER



Book Review.

BLESSED JOAN OF ARC, by E. A.
Ford; price, \$1.00; postage, Sc
extra; 313 pp. cloth bound;
Christian Press Ass'n. Pub. Co.,
N.Y. (May be ordered through
Milloy's Bookstore, St. Catherine street.) rine street.

Mr. E. A. Ford has done a real service to English-speaking Catholics, and to English-speaking readers in general, by publishing his admirable book on Joan of Arc, and he together with the Christian Press Company, deserves our sincere thanks for the boon. The illustrations are few but choice. The only fault we find is with the paper, but in the present case, such a minor failing is easily condoned. The book itself as it stands could easily make up for any lack in the work of printing and presentation.

Mr. Ford admits that he has had "much from which to cull. The

"much from which to cull. The books written about Joan of Arc make a respectable library in themselves." He has done his work of culling in an admirable way, and from thoroughly credible sources of information, even if, as he "the only original to the culture of the culture o 'story' is its brevity and con-edness." But that is more than teat deal. He has given his the proper religious and patrigreat deal. otic atmosphere, in keeping with the Saintship of Joan and her patriot-

ism of the purest type.
"Blessed Joan of Arc'" should find scores of readers in Montreal.

NEWMAN MEMORIAL SERMONS, Rev. Fr. Joseph Rickaby, S., and Very Rev. Canon Mc-J., and Very Rev. Canon Mc-Intyre; price I shilling; Long-mans, Green & Co., 39 Pater-noster Row, London, Eng. (May be ordered through Milloy's.)

The authors of these two admirable sermons are known throughout the English-speaking Catholic world of study. The former is a learned Jesuit, one of that brilliant school of English disciples of Ignation, valuation, Canon McIntyre, is Professor of Scripture in St. Mary's College, Oscott. All Newman clients and students should procure a copy of the sermons. They are memorated the students of the sermons.

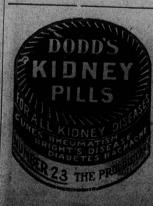
HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA.

We have already reviewed "The History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada," from the trained and indefatigable pen of Rev. A. G. Morice, O.M.I.; but the winning degree of success which the work is meeting on all sides—among men whose opinions is of golden worth—has prompted us to further speak of it.

Truly, Father Morice is a

worker. Notwithstanding the arduous labor and struggle of the poor mission-field, and in spite of many a barrier and obstacle, he found time to take up the study of our Western land in the most serious way, and as a result of the study of the study of the study of the serious way, and as a result of the study of the serious way, and as a result of the study of the serious way. time to take up the study of our Western land in the most serious way, and, as a result of his talent, way, and, as a result of his talent, ehergy, and love of work, we are now able to read Western Canada's religious and political story in two good-sized, ewell-printed, and richly illustrated volumes, whose contents exhibit facts, figures and general treatment of matter which can suffer no honest gainsay, and which are as thorough a boon for the student of Canadian history as they are an abiding treasure for the most determined research-maker.

. . . "Many books," says America,
"have been written on the history
of the Canadian West, mostly by
Protestants, several of whom have
minimized, distorted, or even positively ignored Catholic influence.
Moreover, the books hitherto written by Catholics were limited in
their scope and occasionally increaminimized, distorted, or even positively ignored Catholic influence. Moreover, the books hitherto written by Catholics were limited in their scope and occasionally inaccurate. It was high time, therefore, that a trained historian, with a passion for accuracy, a knack of uncarthing valuable documents, long experience in mission fields, a vast store of collateral knowledge, a rarefaculty of impartial judgment, and an absolute fearlessness, should grapple with the problem of making the true past live again in a country where the first governor of the Red River settlement was a staunch rate. It was high time, therefore, that a trained historian, with a passion for accuracy, a knack of uncarthing valuable documents, long experience in mission fields, a vast store of collateral knowledge, a rare faculty of impartial judgment, and an absolute fearlessness, should grapple with the problem of making the true past live again in a country where the first governor of the Red River settlement was a staunch Catholic, where the first missionaries, churches and schools were Catholic, where Catholics saved the land from Indian massacres such as for so long a time made Minnesota tremble, where Catholics were the



first to break the fetters of a commercial monopoly and to establish, later on, the first responsible government in Manitoba. All this Father Morice has set forth in the clearest, most convincing and graphic manner. That it was high time he should do so is evident from the fact that two of his most important witnesses of the Riel movement in 1869-70 are Fathers Lestanc and L. R. Giroux, who, in the ordinary course of nature, must be nearing their heavenly reward." first to break the fetters of a

Father Morice's Volume I. brings the reader from 1659 to 1868; volume II. completes the story up

In the first volume, at the very obtset, our author begins to deal with the Hudson Bay Company. In the fourth chapter he shows, as only a master can, John Macdonell in his connections with the great Company; while, in the chapter following, he deals with Miles Macdonell and the Red River Settlement. Thus in the very first part of this great work, as well as throughout its entirety, he handles the political situation with skill, tact, and thorough knowledge, in such a way as to preclude contradiction. And as the story progresses, our author pictures the missionaries of the great Church of Christ at work civilizing the fierce tribesmen of the plains and thus preparing the land for the peaceful occupation we are witnessing to-day. In the first volume, at the

day.

In chapters vii and viii. of the In chapters vii and viii. of the first volume, our author tells of Provencher, the first Bishop of the West. truly a wonderful man and a missionary in very heart and soul. Later he introduces the Oblates of Mary Immaculate who, despite the hardships that faced them, took charge of the Western missions in 1844, the year of Father Darveau's death. When dealing with this heroic priest we are brought into meeting with the agents of bigotry whose successors are to-day trying to pervert the Ruthenians.

to pervert the Ruthenians.

The state of the paints Louis Reil in a new light for the multitude. He plainly shows that the maligned Riel was not the fiend, not the traistor to the British Crown, the Orangemen would make him. Incidentally, he pictures Thomas Scott in traits and lineaments true to nature. The Riel Rule he proves to have been a legitimate provisional government admitted as such by Sir George Etienne Cartier. "Being," as America remarks, "the only publicly recognized government of the Red River Settlement, its head had the power of condemning hardened criminals to death." If Thomas Scott was executed, even in spite of the opposition manifested head. criminals to death." If Thomas Scott was executed, even in spite of the opposition manifested by Father Lestanc, the Administrator of St. Boniface diocese, he was no victim of cruelty or injustice. He simply paid the penalty of his direly troublesome doings. Let prejudiced men say what they like and think what they like, they cannot honestly, even they, continue to picture Louis Riel as the barbarous individual they have hitherto declared him to have been. Father Morice's book is there, with fact and document compelling and unimpeachable.

to have been. Father Morice's book is there, with fact and document compelling and unimpeachable.

And, as Father Drummond makes bold to say, in the light of Father Morice's book, "that brilliant soldier, now Viscount Wolseley, cuts a sorry figure in Father Morice's pages, where no less than seven quotations from him betray ignorance and prejudice that are truly astounding."

Outsiders, such as the good and genial "Dean" of the Standard, may wonder at the woulth of story aforded by the account of Catholic doings in the West; they may question somewhat the boldness and enthusiasm of Father Morice's narrative. That is altogether natural. The Catholic Church, with the Order of Mary Immaculate in the yan

It may be that Father Morice's English has a little French flavor to it in places, but the fact that it has makes it all the more pleasing perhaps. Dry idiom and strict phrase have killed many a man. Let us remember that the author was born in France, that he spent his days and nights on the plains, and then we shall easily overlook the few little flaws of style or lexicology some critics have ventured to notice before we had a word to say about the like.

we had a word to say about the like.

We intend to return to Father Morice's work in more than one review notice.

"The History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada" (1659 to 1896), by Rev. A. G. Morice, O.-M.I., is published by the Musson Book Company, Limited, Toronto, Price: \$5.00, or \$4.00, plus 42c for postage, by addressing directly Rev. A. G. Morice, O.M.I., St. Marry's Winnipeg, Man.

No library here in Canada can afford to be without such a book.

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NOTIOE.

Superior Court, Montreal. Dame Alexina Laurencelle, of Outremont, wife of Bella Barthos, furrier, of the same place, has, this day, instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband.

Montreal, March 17th, 1910.

GEO. E. MATHIEU, Atternay for Plaintiff.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published at 316 Lagauchetiere street west, Montreal, Can., by G. Flunkett Magann.

ters of Providence, in Indiana, in October, 1840, has begun. She died fifty years ago.

Oshawa 71t for the future Bittle county, R Metal Two thousand de Ceilings, dance, etc. Write

Vol. LIX.,

GERMAN

TH The Imperial

The Chancello peror, Von Bet been in Rome a in audience by and various statistics and the superance especially stimution of the loca ous foreign con have described in man Embassy it Prussian Legati where he was jumenhere, Prus Vatican, and V Minister to Belg three set out for they looked, whey wore, the carriages as the arch of the Corthe ceremonies we received by the everything right when the Chance when the Chance hind the door of library, and the emerged some fit nutes later to the ushered into the dinal Secretary actual chronicle would like it to ald like it to substance of the tween Pius X a

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