

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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All business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to D. M. QUINN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P. Q.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1891

The death, after a very brief illness, of the Bishop of Ogdensburg, removes an eminent prelate from the ranks of the episcopate. Bishop Wadhams, who was well known in Canada, especially in this province, was consecrated in 1872.

The Jubilee of the Oblat Fathers is one of those ecclesiastical landmarks which go to make up the Church history of a nation. It was fitting that the fiftieth anniversary of the coming of these noble missionaries should be celebrated with all possible distinction, and it will be seen that our people did their duty on the occasion. Not the least striking and solemn feature of the festivities was the presence of the two last survivors of the little band who came here fifty years ago.

The Jubilee of the Archbishop of St. Louis, Mgr. Kenrick, has just been celebrated with the greatest pomp and amid signs of general rejoicing. The high esteem in which the venerable prelate is held was signified in every possible manner. The Holy See itself was represented by Mgr. O'Brien, so well known in Canada, and every diocese on this continent sent delegations. St. Louis was a safe and outdid itself in its efforts to honor its illustrious prelate, for whom the prayers of all good Catholics in this country as in his own land, will go up. May he long grace his high position.

The craze of Mr. Solomon White has, no doubt, carried him to lengths which at law have voided his seat in the Legislature, and it is said that a motion may be made at the next session declaring the constituency he represents vacant. But unless the motion is made by one of the Opposition, with which Mr. White votes as a rule, both sides act in union, political differences may cause an outcry to be raised and the statement to be made that the power of the majority has been invoked to crush a political opponent. It might not be amiss, perhaps, for the chamber to place on record its disapproval of the silly course pursued by Mr. White. But as to the point of law involved we incline to the opinion expressed in the Canadian Gazette, that while it "may be well enough taken from a legal aspect, it is not always wise to push the law to its extreme limit. Let the friends of the Empire in Canada beware of making a martyr of Mr. S. J. White and his small collection of non-entities."

Liverpool, England, has recently witnessed the taking of a "church-going" census. Two or three years ago a similar attempt at "counting noses" was made in Montreal by a couple of Protestant newspapers with most discouraging results to their creed. One Easter morning the count was made, and it showed that there were more Catholics at church at Notre Dame alone at the early masses than at the whole of the Protestant churches put together without counting the other Catholic churches. Something similar is shown in Liverpool. Allowing for the difference of population—in creed—the Catholics are proved to be far ahead of their fellow citizens in attendance at church and duties. In Liverpool the Catholics naturally have to contend against many difficulties which they are not subjected to in Montreal, and in spite of them they come out practically ahead in this so-called "church census."

What some one termed, on a certain occasion, the "resources of civilization," are beginning to crop up in an unexpected manner and certainly in unexpected quarters. The attack upon Mr. Russell Sage, though doubtless the act of a madman, is not unlikely to find imitators and a new danger is thus cast in the path of society. As an agent of terrorism and a weapon in the hands of the dangerous classes, these scientific explosives are likely to become more deadly than as elements in public war. In the hands of governments they are, at least, taken care of, but the same cannot be said of explosives in private houses. The event however proves one thing very clearly, namely, that in the United States the inspection of explosives is not sufficiently stringent. Else no such quantity as

was used in the explosion in New York could have passed, unnoticed, into the hands of the lunatic who committed the crime. In England and other European countries the inspection and guardianship of such explosives is very rigid and none can pass from the knowledge of those responsible without much difficulty. It is evidently not so in the United States. And it may be a pertinent question, in connection with this urgent subject—what about Canada? The inspection of explosives is practically a non-existent element of our social system. It is to be hoped it will soon be made one.

The lady whom Sir George Bowser many years ago termed "The eccentric Nun of Kommaré" has lately turned against the Church and commenced the task of misrepresenting and vilifying it. But it may be hoped that her error is only the result of some temporary aberration, and that once again we shall see her in her old role of serving the Church humbly as a faithful servant. We are glad to be able to quote the following paragraph from her History of Ireland, as one which shows that the Catholic spirit is still alive, though sleeping, within her breast:

"I believe the Irish is the only nation on earth of whom it can be truly said that they have never apostatized nationally. Even the most Catholic countries of the Continent have had their periods of religious revolution, however temporary. Ireland has been deluged with blood again and again. She has been defeated in a temporal point of view again and again. But spiritually, never! Is this a history to be ashamed of? Is this a history to regret? Is this a history to lament? Is it not rather a history over which the angels in heaven rejoice, and of which the holiest and the noblest of the human race may justly be proud?"

MR. BALFOUR.

If Mr. Stead is to be credited it seems that in addition to exhibiting an inclination to coerce poor Ireland, Mr. Balfour leans in the direction of extreme radicalism. But he has certainly kept his tendency to himself and, if he had ever spoken in favor of various fads which the radicals have at times advocated; such, for example as the abolition, or submission of Acts of Parliament to popular vote, there can be little doubt he would not be occupying the position he does today as leader of the Government in the House of Commons. But, granting the fact, if it be one, that Mr. Balfour is of radical tendencies, it must not be forgotten that the greatest number of British Tory statesmen of the most approved type have always commenced as radicals. Disraeli was a very advanced radical in his youth, and he is a fair type of the class of public men who attain to power as radical conservatives. One thing is, however, very certain, and that is that so far at least as Ireland is concerned Mr. Balfour has carefully suppressed his radicalism and seems rather to have gone out of his way to demonstrate his approval of the iron rule of Toryism and the sustentation of the theory that the Irish are unfit for self-government and must be kept in leading strings at the behest of the Government of the day and its representative at the castle.

A STRANGE CONFESSION.

Lord Rosebery has generally been regarded as a friend of Ireland, inasmuch as he is an associate of Mr. Gladstone, a supporter of his scheme of Home Rule, and a possible leader of the Liberal party when it attains to power again in England. But it is evident that the Liberal party, just at present, is a thing of shreds and patches. The master mind which alone could cope with the present leader of the Liberals has ceased to exercise its mighty influence. The nominal leader of the divided host is, if reports are a correct indication, about to leave the House of Commons and assume, as Duke of Devonshire, the traditional leadership of the Whig party, and it is hardly necessary to say here that tradition in the old lands of Europe in politics is a very important factor. Lord Rosebery has always been looked up to as a coming man by the aspirants for Irish freedom and as one of their special champions. But Lord Rosebery has written a book. He has reviewed the life of William Pitt, and he has tried his best to relieve him from the disgrace which must inevitably and eternally attach itself to his name for his share in bringing about the infamous, so-called, union. He sees nothing in the methods, it was, according to his interpretation, merely an episode in the every day life, and the atmosphere of Irish politics, "the only method known of carrying on Irish government—the only means of passing any measure through the Irish Parliament." Mr. Morley has recently done a similar whitewashing service for Sir R. Walpole, who was, it must be confessed, a somewhat wronged man. But those who palliate corruption will be corrupt themselves, and if there should be corruptible men about would not hesitate to use their means of corruption if they were available. Happily

we may believe, and hope, no good Irishman could be found to-day capable of being bribed when Home Rule was the issue at stake. Still Lord Rosebery cannot longer be regarded as a trustworthy friend by Irish Home Rulers. He palliates, bad means for an end.

SOMEWHAT OVER-PROUD.

It is perhaps only reasonable that the American people should view with pride their little navy which has just begun to grow. But they should not indulge in premature boasting or spread-angels. It will be many years before their fleet will enable them to undertake a conflict with even a third class power, and perhaps before those years have passed the entire art of naval war will have undergone a transformation. Our usually calm and sage contemporary, the Pilot, goes into ecstasies over the launch of the new cruiser "New York" and, alluding to its powers, requests "Valparaiso and London papers to please copy." Well, if they do the Valparaiso paper will probably add the comment that they care nothing, as Chili possesses a superior fleet to that of the United States, and the London paper will call attention to the eleven vessels of the same class in the British navy one of which, the "Blake," of which the "New York" is a somewhat smaller copy, will shortly be on this station as the Admiral's flag ship. It is at the same time very much to be regretted that the United States should be cultivating the arts of war and her magazines and papers teem with bellicose articles. The United States would, to the observant, appear to have a higher mission. Whether as a single federation or a group of independent states, Peace seems to have been stamped on the soil. It is the home of the poor of the old world: its horn of plenty seems inexhaustible, and the opportunities for domestic development are such as seem to suggest of themselves the idea that this continent should avoid as much as possible the curse of bloated armaments and the conditions which bring in their train the miseries of war and associated evils which afflict the nations of the outer world. Defence of course it is desirable to provide, and there have been signs that it is mostly within her borders that the United States needs to bring armed forces to bear, but as far as the indications have most decidedly been that the strongest weapons in the hands of the Americans are those of peace, whose victories may in her case be even greater than those of war.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Mercier is continuing to wage a vigorous war against those proprietors and editors of newspapers whom he seems to think have injured him by the publication of certain statements and comments upon matters connected with the public affairs of the province. Mr. Tardivel, a devoted son of the Church, for merely hinting in his paper at a report that certain matters in connection with a railway were said to be suspicious, has been hauled to prison under an old and dormant act of the Imperial Parliament for sedition. Other gentlemen, Senator Tasse, for example, is also under the ban, and it seems much as though Mr. Mercier was about to follow the example of Don Quixote in his combat with the windmills and "run-amuck" with the public press. This is not the act of a statesman or a wise man. Undoubtedly the press must be kept within its own limits; it must not be allowed to pass beyond the bounds of liberty and enter those of license, but in the present case there is no one who can say, with reason or correctness, that the journals in question have gone beyond their legitimate sphere. Pushed to its logical conclusion the action of the Provincial Premier will lead him to arrest the members of the Opposition for their comments during a session of Parliament upon the policy and procedure of the administration. There has been no precedent for such a course as is now witnessed in progress for a long while, and it is to be hoped that the sense of the public will so far demonstrate its disapproval of the present coercive acts of the administration that the like will not be attempted again. The local government of Quebec must not be permitted to imitate the attempts made by the Balfours and men of that stamp to crush out the freedom of the press in Ireland. Those of the Irish race in this province will especially condemn the unfortunate course taken by Mr. Mercier and his counsellors. The cases are at present *sub judice*, and it would, therefore, be unbecomingly to allude to them. Later on there may be a necessity for some criticism on certain points in connection with the trials. Meantime it may safely be said that there has been practically nothing brought out in the long and tedious examinations with which the public was not, substantially, familiar before. With regard to the publication of the alleged "libel," Mr. White, of the Gazette, has been formally committed for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench. In the case of Mr. Whelan, according to the statement of Hon. E. J. Flynn in de-

manding the discharge of his client, "notwithstanding all their fishing for evidence, which was very unfair to his client, they had proved nothing."

SECULAR EDUCATION.

The failure of what have been termed "godless schools" to effectively educate children with morality separated from general learning, has been so amply demonstrated during the past few years that we are not surprised to see that the Protestant Bishop of Manitoba has demanded the establishment of separate schools for his followers. The same subject has been seriously discussed in Toronto, and the spirit of revolt against merely secular education has been openly manifested in the United States on many occasions. The moral is obvious and highly instructive. So far as the feeling on the subject in the neighboring republic is concerned the following extract from a leading journal may be quoted:

"The time must come, one would think, when overpowering disgust against the tyrannical monster of anti-Christian education will make men more disposed to listen to the sober truth about the foul means by which it has won its success. It is then that the faithful refuge of the cause, which its own friends have allowed to be beaten because they did not know how to define it, would find its chance of making some large conquests in the community. But however little or much the hope of recovery may be, it can only come from the fountain of all successful action—the animating power of an idea, working in the mind in the form of principle."

And working in the public mind that principle evidently is.

JUBILEE

OF THE REVEREND OBLAT FATHERS.

A Distinguished Gathering—Citizens' Testimonial—The Service at St. Peter's.

The opening of the Jubilee of the Oblat Fathers, in St. Peter's, on Monday, was very largely attended. Fifty years have elapsed since the first detachment of the Reverend Fathers arrived in Canada. During those years they have won the hearts of those with whom they have come in contact, and the faithful testified their affection and respect in a very marked manner on the present occasion. Visitation street was brilliantly illuminated from Craig street to the church, and the houses on Craig street a block each way were festooned with Chinese lanterns and many colored flags. Fireworks were sent up from the Champ de Mars during the evening and, in fact, the whole of the East end from Viger Garden to Visitation street had the regulation holiday appearance. All the approaches to the church were thronged with people who were kept from crushing in by a cordon of twenty police. Within the edifice scarcely standing room could be obtained. The congregation numbered fully three thousand, and as many more vainly sought admission. Great taste had been displayed in decorating the building. Festoons of crimson and white silk fell from the lofty ceiling in fanciful designs, while tiers of silken flags surrounded the pillars. Shields with appropriate mottoes hung from the walls and the different side altars fairly blazed with lights. The ornament, however, which created the greatest interest was a pillar of frosted cake, fully twenty-five feet high and two feet in diameter, which stood within the altar rails, and which was divided among the congregation after the celebration of

by Archbishop Tache. The celebration was in charge of a committee composed of Messrs. Frs. Martineau, president; T. Gouffron and J. Z. Desnoireau, vice-presidents; J. Desnoireau, treasurer; Joseph Courtois, secretary; A. Desnoireau, assistant secretary; P. Gauthier, A. Renaud, P. Lamontagne, J. Barabry, J. N. Deroche, L. W. Harris, J. Dolongue, X. Bergeron, N. Giroux, Joseph Marois and O. Tessier. These gentlemen acted as ushers for the clergy and lay guests invited to be present at the religious celebration. The plates present were Archbishop Tache, Bishop Ladache (Three Rivers), Bishop Laurent (Montreal), Archbishop Fabre, Bishop Morcau (St. Hyacinthe), and Rev. Father Lacombe (St. Boniface); Rev. Father Leclerc, Rev. Father Martineau, third assistant superior general; Rev. Father Cloutier (St. Boniface), Rev. Father Jodoin, Rev. Father Salmon, Rev. Father Magnin (Ottawa), Rev. Father Pau (Milwaukee), Rev. Father Polras (Mattawa), Rev. Father Bortin (Chagnawagan), Rev. Father Gaudet (Epiphanie), Rev. Father Gendreau, Rev. Father Leconte, Rev. Father Brault, Rev. Father Lassus, Rev. Father Brault, Rev. Father Marois, Rev. Father Brunet, Rev. Father Guillet, Rev. Father Legault, Rev. Father Perreault, Rev. Father Tranchesi, and Rev. Father Protel. In addition to the prelates and priests there were within the altar rails a number of prominent French citizens from all parts of the city, but mostly from the East end. There were two gentlemen occupying seats near the bishops; they were

THE ONLY SURVIVORS of the little band of five Oblats who landed in Canada in 1841. They were Rev. Father Dandurand, who is now superannuated, and Rev. Brother Louis, who is still an active member of the order. Their lordships arrived shortly after 9 o'clock, when a committee of the executive committee, led by the president, stationed themselves directly in front of Rev. Father Leclerc, and in the name

of the citizens of Montreal East presented him with a congratulatory address and a purse of \$4,000 as their gift to the society on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its arrival in Canada. The address breathed nothing but words of affection, love and respect, and so touched the feelings of the honored priest that he became overcome with emotion, and when the time came for him to answer his feelings prevented him. His Grace Archbishop Tache filled up the gap, however. In the beautiful French he knows so well how to speak, he thanked the givers in the name of the Oblat society, of which His Grace is a distinguished member. He spoke of the struggles of the members of the order in the Northwest, and how bold they worked and risked their lives for the faith of Christ. When he closed his remarks, Rev. Father Leclerc ascended the pulpit and rendered his thanks in eloquent language. He quoted the history of the Oblats in Canada, and the names of its members who had in their zeal sacrificed everything

TO CONVERT THE INDIANS.

and save souls. The recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the society by the citizens of Montreal East was peculiarly grateful to him. "Never," he said, "will I forget your generosity; never will you be forgotten in my prayers." At the close of the father's address, prominent members of the congregation were introduced to their lordships, who shortly afterwards departed in carriages for the Palace, amid the cheers of the waiting thousands without.

THE O'HART TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Hon. Edward Murphy.....\$25 00
A. Brogan.....1 00

Subscriptions sent to this office, or to the Hon. Edward Murphy, will be duly acknowledged and remitted to Mr. O'Hart.

LORD DUFFERIN.

One of Ireland's Most Distinguished Sons Honored.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The public will have been prepared for Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports by our suggestion of a day or two ago. It is quite true, as a correspondent pointed out in our columns, that no public man of the time had received so many honors as the new Lord Warden; but, then, there is no public man who has borne his successive honors more gracefully. For this reason the adoption of our suggestion that he should succeed Mr. Smith will, we do not doubt, be generally approved. Of Lord Dufferin's long career as representative of England abroad it may be said, paraphrasing the lines of the 'Peers' in 'Lohanthe,' that he has

Done everything in many lands,
And done it very well.

For over thirty years his lordship has filled important posts in the State, and in each one of them has distinguished himself. Here is a list of his appointments:—British Commissioner in Syria, 1890; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1886-87; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General, 1887-88; Governor-General of Canada, 1875-78; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1878-81; Ambassador to the Porte, 1881-82; Special Commissioner to Egypt, 1882-83; Viceroy of India, 1884-88; Ambassador at Rome, 1888. The Lord's honors and rewards which have been conferred upon Lord Dufferin by the State are as follows:—English Baron, 1830; English Earl, 1871; English Marquisate, 1888; Order of St. Patrick, 1863; Grand Cross of St. Michael and George, 1876; Grand Cross of Bath, 1883; Grand Cross of Star of India, 1884; Grand Cross of Indian Empire, 1887. Universities and learned societies have also vied with each other in doing him honor. Lord Dufferin is the author of several interesting works of travel, and the official report which he sent home from Egypt is perhaps the most able and eloquent official document that was ever written by a representative of England abroad."

An Old Citizen Dead.

Mr. Hugh Scott, one of the best known citizens of Montreal, died suddenly on Saturday evening at his late residence, 82 Magdalen street. At the time of his death Mr. Scott was over seventy years of age. All his years he had led a most active and busy life. He was a frequent contributor to the press of Montreal, both in prose and verse, and his contributions were greatly admired and largely copied. Mr. Scott was for many years attached to the Royal Naval Reserves.

Death of a Patriot's Widow.

Dame Henriette Cadieux de Courville, widow of the late Chevalier de Lorimier, one of the patriots of 1837-38, who was executed on Feb. 15, 1839, died yesterday at L'Assomption, at the age of 78 years. Mrs. de Lorimier had lived in the greatest retirement with her two daughters, ever since the death of her husband, and had resided in L'Assomption for the last thirty years. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of her husband's death a number of citizens, with Mr. L. O. David at their head, organized a demonstration, and presented her with an address and a purse of \$1,000. The deceased lady was the aunt of Judge DeLorimier and of Mr. T. C. DeLorimier, Q. C.

ARSON.

Two cases were concluded in the Court of Queen's Bench last Friday before Mr. Justice Taschereau. The first was that of Ambrose Beauvais, who was tried on a charge of complicity in arson with Bourdeau, who has already been convicted. Although counsel for the defence tried to prove an alibi, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. This is the third conviction for arson during the present term of the court.

IRISH JUBILEE SONGSTER, containing 200 best known Irish songs. Price reduced to 5c, or 17c, mail. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.

THE INVITATION ACCEPTED.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Receives A Pleasant Surprise—Remarkable Accession of Strength—Forty-seven New Members Proposed.

The programme issued by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society in connection with their entertainment of 30th ult. contained the following:

"A CORDIAL INVITATION
"is extended to all well-disposed Catholic young men to join the ranks of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society—all will be heartily welcomed."

The most sanguine of the members, however, never anticipated that this invitation would result in such a grand achievement as that which we have the pleasure of recording to-day.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in their hall last Sunday afternoon, with the President, Mr. J. J. Gethings, in the chair, supported by the Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.B. The meeting, although an ordinary one, was perhaps the largest reported in the history of the organization. It was evident that something important was to be brought up, and when that portion of the order of business was reached calling for the propositions of new candidates for membership, the president announced that he had the pleasure of stating that nomination papers for 47 new members would be read, the announcement being received with great applause. Every Irish parish in the city was represented in this remarkable accession of strength to the society, an incident which is, perhaps, without a parallel in the annals of Irish societies in this city. The cause of this extraordinary event is not far to seek—the society enjoys the reputation of being the most progressive in the city, and the phenomenal success it has met with during its whole career is therefore not to be wondered at. Rev. Father Strubbe congratulated the members on this fresh proof of the society's popularity, and urged all to continue their best efforts in the promotion of the society's interests.

It was reported that the recent musical and dramatic entertainment given by the society had been a gratifying success financially as well as artistically.

Arrangements have been completed for a phonograph exhibition in the society's hall on the 28th inst., for which tickets were given to the duly qualified members, in whose interest the exhibition is being given. The event promises to be a very enjoyable affair.

The annual general meeting of the society takes place next month, when some important amendments to the constitution will be proposed, including, among others, the establishing of a benefit fund, of which notice was given at Sunday's meeting.

After the transaction of other business of a routine nature the meeting adjourned.

The Cardinal's Coadjutor.

Right Rev. Dr. Begin, the newly appointed coadjutor to His Eminence, was born at Lévis in January, 1840. He is a member of the Royal society and also of the Académie des Arcades, of Rome. His father, Charles Begin, was a farmer and died at 91, and his mother, Lucie Paradis, lived to be 81 years of age. It is reported that His Lordship will come to Quebec early in the next year and that Monsignor Marois will succeed Monsignor Begin as Bishop of Chicoutimi.

Missions.

The Rev. Fathers Nicholl and Brady are conducting a mission this week at St. Mary's Church. Sermons are preached both morning and evening. The Rev. Father Strubbe conducts a mission at St. Louis.

Christmas Number of "The Sunbeam."

The Christmas number of "THE SUNBEAM" contains a choice selection of Christmas Stories, Christmas Poetry and select reading. The Christmas number is an excellent one, and should be read by every Catholic boy and girl in the Dominion.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER.

During December and January we will give to those sending us FIVE PAID-UP SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUNBEAM a beautiful Illustrated Book of Tales for Catholic Children, and ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION, FREE.

Remember, the offer will be closed out after January next.

CONTENTS OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Interesting stories, all complete, in Christmas Number:

"How the children kept Christmas" (illustrated); "The Lily of Faraway Alley"; "Little Paul's Christmas"; "Margaret, a Christmas sketch"; "Little Mary's Orange"; "The Frozen Hands"; "One Way Out of It"; "A Little Girl's Thanks"; "The Little Strings"; "His Mother's Apron Strings"; "Edmund and His Dog"; etc.

Poetry:—"Christmas Voices," "Gifts for Jesus," "The Maxim," "All Sorts of Boys," "The Reaper and the Flowers."

Books.—Sets Dickens, Thackeray and Geo. Elliot. We have 175 sets of the above to sell. We can give you Dickens, 15 vols., cloth, for \$3.75, but we have better sets than this and we will not tell you our prices on these, but are prepared to bargain with you for what you think they are worth to you; if we make a trifle we are satisfied. W. STREET, 29 Bleury St.

A little girl once heard her mother remark that she thought a certain young lady's daughters made very poor matches. "Well, then, mamma," inquired the young hopeful, "why don't they get better sulphur?"