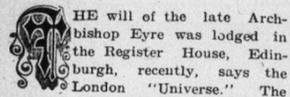


WILL OF LATE ARCHBISHOP EYRE. IMPORTANT REQUESTS.



HE will of the late Archbishop Eyre was lodged in the Register House, Edinburgh, recently, says the "London Universe." The trustees are the Right Rev. Bishop John Aloysius Maguire, Glasgow; the Very Rev. Canon Donald Aloysius Mackintosh, Glasgow; and the Very Rev. John B. MacLuskey, St. John's, Glasgow. To several churches and missions of the archdiocese His Grace leaves £15,400, allocated as follows: St. Lawrence's, Greenock, £400; Govanhill, Busby, Kirkintilloch, Baillieston, Lambhill, and Parkhead, £300 each; Whifflet, Mossend, Uddingston, Cardowan, Blauityre, Gourack, Dalry, Kilwinning, and Langloan, Coatbridge, £200 each; Clydebank, Largs, Cambuslang, Chapehill, Tollcross, and Longriggind, £150 each; Milngavie, Renfrew, Shotts, Cleland, Cadzow, Rutherglen, Wemyss Bay, and Carluke, £100 each. To the following missions for priests' houses: Springburn, St. John's, Portugal street, Glasgow, St. Charles', North Kelvin side, Glasgow; St. Anne's, Crownpoint, Glasgow; and St. Charles', Paisley, £200 each; Govan, £150; Carfine and Johnstone, £100 each; Clydebank and Rutherglen, £50 each; Renton and Greengairs he leaves £100 each. To St. Peter's College, New Kilpatrick, he leaves £2,000 for the foundation of two bursaries, and £500 for the foundation of two scholarships. To the Industrial Schools he leaves St. Mary's (boys), St. Mary's (girls), Slatefield (boys), Dalbeth (girls), £200 each; also £200 to the Western Reformatory for Boys. To the Marist Brothers' Academy and St. John's Boys' School he leaves £100 each; Children's Refuge and Convent of Mercy, Garnethill, Glasgow, £500 each; the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth, Great Ormond street, London, £200; and £100 to each of the following institutions and societies: Lanark Hospital, Smyllum Orphanage, Dalbeth Home for Penitents, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Glasgow; Sisters of Mercy, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for their House of Mercy; Poor School Committee, London; St. Vincent de Paul Society, Newcastle; St. Elizabeth's Home, Glasgow. To the Little Sisters of the Poor in Glasgow, Greenock, and Newcastle-on-Tyne His Grace leaves £50 each, as also £50 each to the Catholic Truth Society in London and Scotland. The non-Catholic bequests of His Grace were Victoria, Western, and Royal Infirmarys, Glasgow, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Glasgow, the Charity Organization Society, Glasgow, £100 each; the Sick Children's Hospital, Garnethill, Glasgow, and the Glasgow School of Cookery, Bath street, Glasgow, £50 each. £1,200 is left to be divided amongst his godchildren. He directs his trustees to deliver to St. Peter's College, all his books, vestments, and church things excepting those which are otherwise disposed of, and also his pictures excepting "The Madonna and the Child" by Rohden (which he had already give to Alice Kufeko Downhill, Glasgow, one of his godchildren); the portrait of Archbishop Beaton, which he leaves to the Glasgow University, and "the St. Mary Magdalene," which he bequeaths to the Sisters of Dalbeth Convent. It is his wish that Lincluden, his house at Skelmorlie should be conveyed to the Sisters of Notre Dame, Downhill Training College, for them to do therewith as they may think proper. To his domestic servants is left as many years wages as they have been years in his service besides suitable mournings. His household furniture at 6, Bowmont Gardens, he leaves to St. Peter's College, and his house is to be sold as soon as convenient.

a country home near Racine, Wisconsin, is believed by a woman and her two children to have saved them from being constantly killed by a bolt of lightning last Friday night. Mrs. Beres is the wife of John T. Beres, jr., a well-to-do young farmer of the town of Caledonia. A bolt of lightning struck the Beres residence that night. The front was torn out, the porch toppled over, the interior was ripped up and the furniture and pictures ruined. Mrs. Beres and two children were in the cellar and escaped with a slight shock. On the wall of the parlor was found a picture of Christ on the cross that escaped injury, not a scratch being visible. Mrs. Beres and the children said that they were directly under this picture when the lightning struck, and to this fact Mrs. Beres attributes their miraculous escape.—Catholic Citizen.

LACE INDUSTRY IN IRELAND.

OR some time past the Sisters of Mercy of Cookstown, have had in contemplation the formation of a class of Irish lace in connection with the night school which they have carried on so successfully since their advent there, and recently showed their ad determined to give their girls an opportunity of learning this extremely remunerative, as well as artistic and delicate, work, when the first class was formed in the convent schools. Over forty of the night school girls were in attendance, while several ladies of the town who are interested in the art were also present. The nuns have secured an able and experienced teacher in the person of Miss Duffy, of Enniskillen. Ere long, no doubt, the number attending the class will increase, as not only is it an extremely lucrative employment, but it is also an accomplishment of which any Irish lady should be proud. Irish lace is famed throughout the world, and now Cookstown is lending its aid to develop the industry. Certainly in a working locality the opportunity of learning to make this lace should be welcomed as a boon and a blessing. Miss Duffy's personally-conducted class will, we understand, be continued for three months, when probably the nuns themselves will take over the tuition. It is to be hoped that the class will be availed, and this excellent opportunity embraced by the working girls of the locality. Great credit is due to the nuns, and also to the Very Rev. Canon Rice, P.P., V.G., for introducing the industry, which will, we hope, thrive successfully.

STATISTICS OF TEA CONSUMPTION.

TEA CONSUMPTION. — Year in year out there are imported into the United States between 76,000,000 and 91,000,000 pounds of tea. That means a consumption of something over a pound per annum, on the average, by every man, woman, and child in the country. Even with so bulky a product as tea, and one of which a little goes so long a way, that is not a large average, as the use of staples is judged. The imports for home consumption in the United Kingdom, during 1901, were 255,000,000 pounds. But the American preference for coffee, the practical restriction of tea-drinking to grown persons, and in most cases, save for one meal in the day, to grown women, all work to cut down the total consumption. Within the circle of those who are addicted to the cup that cheers, each individual makes away, of course, with much larger a quantity of tea than appears in the average for the whole land. Now the American tea-drinker, considered in the aggregate, has a diverse taste. Generally speaking, his preference of this beverage is determined by descent, or by the cus-

oms of the neighborhood in which his fancies were first fixed, or by the table traditions of the family in which he was reared. In different parts of the country different kinds of tea are bought, the precise sort being largely determined by the race derivation of the bulk of the population. In the East, for example, black teas, the Formosa and Foochow oolongs, are in the best demand. In the Middle States the preference runs to greens, the country greens and ping suey green teas, otherwise known as young hysons, gunpowders, and imperials, while in the Northwest the fancy is all for Japans; at some time or other the popular taste had been turned from China teas to these Japans, as a substitute, though both sorts are green. The South is but a small consumer of any sort of tea, the trade there having been brought to a low ebb by unscrupulous flooding of the section with poor and adulterated goods for several seasons in succession a number of years ago.

Much more green tea is brought into the country than black. Yearly imports of Japans are 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds, country greens 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds, Pingsuey 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds. The quantity of black teas is for Formosa Oolongs 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds, Foochow 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds, Congous 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds. Of India and Ceylon teas, but 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 million pounds are brought to the United States, as against 220,000,000 to 240,000,000 pounds annually shipped to British ports.

HOW TO MAKE IT.—Compared to the unfermented green tea, the partially fermented black tea, while quite as rich in theine, the characteristic alkaloid constituent of the prepared leaf, and as well charged with aromatic oils, contains, as a rule, somewhat less tannin. But according to the experts, the brew from either sort, after fresh boiling water has been poured over the leaves, should not be allowed to stand on the leaves more than two or three minutes. That time is enough to extract the theine and oils; further steeping simply brings out more and more of the objectionable tannin, and makes the tea bitter and unwholesome. Once made, the infusion should be separated from the leaves by pouring into a fresh pot. Then the stimulating, quickening, uplifting effect of the theine upon the nervous energies and mental faculties, the gustatory and olfactory enjoyment of the flavor and bouquet of a properly made brew can be had at their best.

Years ago, the average cost of the leaf brought into this country was between fifteen and sixteen cents. Three-fourths of the whole imports now cost, wholesale, twelve to twenty cents a pound, with the duty of ten cents a pound, of course, yet to be paid. Possibly one-eighth of the importation costs less than that—a little less than one-eighth stands the importers in at twenty to forty cents a pound; while a few fancy lots, higher grades of Formosa Oolongs, country green teas, or Japans can be had at wholesale, duty paid, only for something more than fifty cents a pound. There is a deal of excuse then for the importer whose favorite phrase is "Nothing cheaper than tea."

QUESTION OF "QUALITY." — This term "quality" has given rise to much discussion; one section of the tea trade claims that under the law the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish standards of drinking quality irrespective of the tea's purity or wholesomeness, and the Secretary of the Treasury has upheld this view, claiming the right to establish standards "without considering the question of either purity or fitness for consumption." The importers have claimed that under this construction the act is not practicable, and that a standard of flavor and taste leads to greater uncertainty than ever. A test suit has been brought in the United States Circuit Court against the collector of this port, for the purpose of contesting the constitutionality of the tea act of March, 1897, and also the validity of the ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that teas can be excluded without considering their purity or fitness for consumption. It is claimed that the act, as construed by the department, is a violation of the Constitution, for the reason that it delegates to the Secretary of the Treasury and a board of seven tea experts selected by him the power to determine what the drinking qualities of tea shall be entirely irrespective of their genuineness or wholesomeness. That element of the tea trade that through it the quality of the tea which approves this law contends that tea in the United States is con-

siderably better than it would be otherwise, and has much faith in the possibility of increasing consumption by thus improving the character of the supply. These had, however, but brief opportunity to see the workings of the law undisturbed by other things. The 10 cents per pound war tax on tea was imposed in 1898, and the repeal of that duty does not become effective till January 1, 1903.

The tax has had a noteworthy operation of its own. It has greatly cut down the imports of the cheaper grades. Japan "dust," of which millions of pounds were sold here at 8 and 8½ cents a pound, before the duty was put on, would to-day be hard to sell at 3 cents. Like all specific duties, the tax is regressive; it bears most lightly on commodities of the highest cost. And from the remission of the duty, judging by the present incidence of the tax, the consumer will get but little benefit. The tax has been shared by the foreign producer and the domestic retailer. They are likely to be the great gainers when it comes off. ... That the quality test does not always work to the benefit of the consumer's pocket, however it raises the grade of tea which he drinks, is shown by an incident of the season of 1901-1902. The Government tea examiners, though expert, are human, and, therefore, fallible. Somehow or other, the Board this year, in fixing the standard grade of country green teas, fell upon a superior article, known in the trade as "Finest Teenkay chop" or brand. That they made the standard, in spite of there being plenty of teas which, though pure and fit to drink, were neither so dear nor of so high a grade as this year's standard. Such teas could not be imported. Consequently, there has been a falling off in the quantity of country greens imported; the year's rejections have been the largest ever known under the standard law, and the price of such teas has had a considerable advance. The rejections of green teas at New York from May 1, 1901, to April 15, 1902, were 7,610 packages, and for the same period the preceding year, 509 packages only. All the tea finally rejected by the United States since 1897, however, has been shipped to Canada and England.

Consul-General Gowdy at Paris has sent the Department of State a pamphlet descriptive of a telephone for the deaf, which is in part as follows: "The microphonograph, a combination of the microphone and phonograph, was invented by M. Dussaud, professor of physics in the Ecole de Mecanique, Geneva, Switzerland, and afterwards perfected and brought to its present state by M. Jaubert and M. Berthon, the latter the manager of the Industrial Telephone Society, Paris. This instrument permits the indefinite repetition of a sound with the same intensity, tone, and degree of loudness, and, at the same time, the apparatus lends itself to the production of the most varied sounds, deep-toned or shrill, feeble or intense, so that the operator can by trial find the tone which will best impress the subject. The idea of the microphonograph is to increase the intensity of sound, while regulating and graduating it at will; in short, to do for sound what the microscope does for objects. The advantages which it has relative to the sounds created over those of the phonograph alone are: (1) They are considerably strengthened; (2) they are more distinct, with scarcely any nasal tone; (3) they can be regulated at will in their intensity, so that the instrument constitutes at the same time the most sensitive audiometer; (4) they can be heard by many persons at the same time; (5) they can be heard at great distances. The acoustic exercises by means of this instrument make the education of deaf mutes possible at a very early age. The exciting of the auditory nerve leads directly to the reviving of the sense of hearing and stimulates the utterance of words. Most encouraging results have already followed the use of the microphonograph."

A TELEPHONE FOR THE DEAF.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O'Brien were accorded the honor of a special private audience with the Pope on the 10th inst., of which the Rome correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal" gives the following account:— His Holiness was pleased to say, with that great cordiality which is so attractive, that he had for many years past read much of Mr. O'Brien's name, and had heard of his hard struggles for the cause of Ireland. "Luttes dures" were the words the Pontiff used. The conversation was carried on in French.

Mr. O'Brien expressed his profound gratitude for the favor of this audience, and he added that the Irish were a race of twenty millions scattered over the face of the world, and that they were all filled with reverence for His Holiness's supreme office, and of admiration and affection for his marvellous personality. The Holy Father replied: "Yes, I have just been reminded how widespread (repandue) the Irish race is. It was only yesterday that I received Cardinal Moran of Australia, who used to be the Bishop of Ossory, in your country, and Archbishop Kelly, who has left me to go out to Sydney, is another great countryman of yours." The accuracy of the Pope's recollection as to the name of the diocese occupied by Cardinal Moran so many years ago—eighteen years ago at the least—is an astonishing instance of the vigor and grasp of his memory.

Then he added: "Ireland has always been affectionately in my thoughts and in my prayers. Ireland has always been faithful from the days of St. Patrick down to this very moment."

Mr. O'Brien said she would remain as faithful as ever as long as she was Ireland. If all the world were as Ireland is, he added, the heart of His Holiness would not have much to cloud its happiness. Then, as the interview was drawing to a close, the Holy Father, with the most touching kindness, said: "You will take away with you my blessing for yourself and for your wife, and four your country." And, in extending his ring to be kissed at parting, he added: "I repeat it: God bless you both, and God bless Ireland!"

BOURKE COCKRAN, who went to Europe for a vacation a month ago, arrived home last week.

HIS HOLINESS GRANTS INTERVIEWS TO IRISH VISITORS.

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A private audience with the Pope, which took place a few weeks ago, was the most important event of Mr. Cockran's visit. When asked about the audience Mr. Cockran exclaimed: "What is there to tell, except that I had the honor of being received?"

Mr. Cockran said the audience took place at 11 a.m. and lasted about twenty minutes. This is the second private audience which Mr. Cockran has had with the Pope. Asked as to the health of the Pope, Mr. Cockran said his vigor, intellectual and physical, was simply amazing.

"To tell the truth," said Mr. Cockran, "I was a little reluctant to ask for the audience. I had such a delightful recollection of my former interview that I was a little afraid I might find him after such a lapse of time impaired to some extent in bodily or intellectual strength, but to my amazement he seemed to have grown stronger in every sense of the word."

"His voice was as resonant and musical as before; his information as extensive and his power of statement as remarkable. He appeared to be fully informed on current events and to have lost none of his interest in the whole human family. Nothing seems to have escaped his attention or his memory. For instance, when I entered the room the Monsignor announced me as 'Signor Bourke,' whereupon the Holy Father corrected him immediately and said 'Signor Bourke Cockran,' adding in French, 'whom I am charmed to see after an interval of two years.'"

"As a matter of fact it was five years since my former audience, but except for this error as to time he appeared to have forgotten nothing, recalling even the details of our former conversation."

"Two days afterward I saw him visit St. Peter's in semi-state, where he received an address, delivered a reply to it in the presence of 80,000

persons, and received separately—that is to say, shook hands and spoke with probably 200 persons. "It was the most extraordinary exhibition of mental and bodily vigor that I have ever seen even in a man of sixty, and it left me hopeful, almost confident, that he would live to celebrate his hundredth birthday, to the great glory of the Church and advantage of morals."

LIQUOR LICENSES TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The following account of a new liquor law adopted in Chili is taken from an exchange:—

It begins with the distilleries and the breweries. After the date mentioned, no distillery or brewery can carry on its business without permission from the authorities charged with the execution of the law; and all such establishments as do not promptly close. Inspectors will regularly inspect the plants, and chemists will regularly analyze the products. There will be no more villainous compounds sold under the guise of intoxicants if the officials are in earnest, for their importation is prohibited, and their manufacture and sale are forbidden.

Licenses will be sold at public auction once in three years, the number to depend on the population, or the character of the population, but in no case to exceed a fixed number. The Government will determine the lowest price at which a license will be sold in every case. Three classes of bidders are to be given the preference—the highest bidder, the bid of a temperance society, a bidder who has not been convicted of any infraction of the law during the twelve months immediately preceding. Members of Congress, governors of provinces (Chili has twenty-one provinces), mayors of cities, members of the city government, policemen, municipal employees, judges, and all persons who have been convicted of any crime, are prohibited from bidding on or having any interest in any licenses for the retail traffic in intoxicants. Special provision is made for hotels and clubs, by which a certain number, in proportion to population, are exempt from the purchase of their license by public auction. Municipalities may set apart certain sections in which intoxicants shall not be sold, or shall be sold under special restrictions.

The retail places must close at midnight in the cities and remain closed till 6 o'clock the following morning; while in rural communities all saloons must close at sunset and may not open till sunrise. No license can be issued for the sale of intoxicants within 200 yards of any church, school, charitable institution, jail or barracks. The sale of the advertisement of distilled or fermented liquors is forbidden in all theatres, circuses and other places of public diversion, as well as in railway stations and on all trains. The licenses vary in price from \$1,200 to \$75 annually.

Offenses against the law are to be tried summarily, and the judicial procedure is simplicity itself. The judge hears the witnesses verbally, not more than six on either side; can not extend the case for more than ten days, and must pronounce sentence within five days after case is closed. No appeal is allowed except on the final sentence, and the only formality to be observed by the Superior Court is to fix the date for hearing the appeal. Confiscations, fines and penalties not specified in the law, will be enforced in accordance with the custom house laws. The usual prohibitions are made against the sale of liquors to minors, the insane, and persons who are under the influence of liquor. Drunkenness is recognized as a crime, and provision is made for the punishment of any person found under the influence of intoxicants, in any public place, by fine or imprisonment; and it is especially provided that the magistrates shall impose the maximum penalty in many cases—such as when policemen, even if not on duty, are the culprits, or drivers of public conveyances, etc. It is expressly stipulated that when any person is sent to jail, as a penalty imposed for violation of this liquor law, he shall in any cases be required to do the same work as other prisoners; and convictions are to be given the utmost publicity.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Times of Queen Elizabeth.

I did not meet with M at that day, and no word reader has already been a whole party were a whence they did not nightfall. I was howe singham on the followi Babington and Winds nounced. Before they ted, my uncle concealed set opening out of his only screened off by a h and bade me carefully n disclosures of important visitors might make. I quite catch all that w through an opening in t was able to observe the Of Babington I had a f I looked at the gallan low, attractive in face the heyday of youth an I felt really sorry for M rible scene at Tyburn r eyes, and I said to my ish man, are you aware risk you run in enteri such a one as Walsingh The conversation tha tween my uncle and th men has already been rorted by my friend W they were gone, I could ing my uncle whatever to offer one of the con responsible a post as t physician to the Queen "I had two motives," "First, I wanted to m they really were hatchi the liberation of Mary it is difficult to believe um-scarum young fellov Babington can possibly in a serious conspiracy, undoubtedly is so; Wind to keep his self possess well when I made the sposal, but the other fa himself. Then secondly, make them think impa It is of the utmost imp that they should atten prise. Mary Stuart's d upon it, as I told you came back from Paris. reason to think they w to get timid about it. show of trust on my pe them completely off the will see that a sharp v over this Mr. Windsor, more to be dreaded tha The surer they think t success, the surer we a had the two children r for the sake of keepi gentlemen in good hum as well take them to M house, and that will a opportunity of making w with the conspirators. O to Topcliffe, and tell h impatient, it will not b he has these young men Soon after Topcliffe c ing the two juvenile pri Newgate. I remember pression that Anne Bel little more than a chil merry, bright boy with way of talking made u have I forgotten the e gave of image wor brought all the doubt the "Rationes" back t I asked myself on wha tions to the Catholic r founded, if a mere chi play, could so easily d the principal ones? Th occurrences that took we were on the river h related by my friend W ing therefore remains fo let him continue the n events that followed. The more willingly, bec have little to tell conc week in London, excep struggles, which woul wearisome to read as th ful to endure. It was n brought me to the igh exceedingly great merc which I shall speak in place. One thing I must add time Gifford returned b him a letter from Mary proving that the means on a secret corresponde the good offices of the had been successfully a I must now ask Wind up the thread of the s left it and relate what sequently to the memo expedition on the Than CHAPTER XVII.—W

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

A large picture, representing Christ on the cross, hanging on the wall of