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VOICE

TIPPERARY.

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County Tipperary,

To the Editor of "True Witness."

Dear Sir,-Through the kindness of

my first cousin, Mr. James McCar-

thy, of 30 Paris street, Montreal, I

have the pleasure of perusing the col-

umns of your valuable paper for

some years past. I have read with

interest and profit the beautiful arti-

cles on Catholic subjects, I read

with feelings of the deepest regret of the death of the devoted and re-

loss they have sustained, and I hope

you shall find space for the follow-

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'A'

TIPPERARY

MAN'S

TRIBUTE

TO

THE

LATE

FATHER

QUINLIVAN

Toll St. Patrick's tell and sadiy

Drape with yew the sacred fane

For the people's friend and father

He's descended from the watch tower

And the "good and faithful servant"

Ne'er shall bless his flock again;

From his labors he's relieved

Persevering, patient, watchful O'er his Master's loving fold,

Ever busy in his vineyard

In his service he grew old;

Piously and well he labored

He who made the poor his care

Who wou,d help the weak and needy

What to him were ease and comfor

What to him was life or death?

Duty claimed his latest breath!

Always anxious for those people

See those little children weeping

And those lessons that he gave?

And his mild persuasive tone

Round their loving teacher's grave

Won't they miss his simple kindness

Won't they miss his gentle patting

Who had been to them a parent,

And who made them all his own.

Through the burning days of summe

Through the winter's cheerless cold

Like a true and careful shepherd

Ever preaching, always teaching,

the erring ones he'd pray;

Well he labored in His vineyard,

As he heard the touching moan

Till he made their grief his own;

And the longer he was with us, Ah, the kinder still he grew.

But he's done his noble mission,

Where he needs to watch no more,

Death to him, how sweet, how pleas

Could it cast on his brave spirit That had hopes beyond the tomb.

JAMES WHELAN, County Tipperary, Ireland.

And his vigil here is o'er He is gone to that calm haven

Not a darkling shade of gloom

Did he tend his Master's fold;

Kind and gentle was his way.

Of the widow or the orphan

Kind, attentive, inoffensive

Ever anxious good to do

ant.

Praying now above his grave.

sive, gentle, brave

Praying, preaching, uncomplaining,

True disciple, unassuming, unoffen-

And their joys and sorrows share.

By his Master is received.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

April, 1902.

Old Turnpike, Nenagh,

## **Vomen** in Convention

"New World," Chicago, biennial of the Women's Catholic resters opened on Monvesters opened on Mon-y, with solemn High Mass Name Cathedral, attend-e delegates and members der from all the courts, cathedral to its utmost

fternoon the convention o order at Steinway hall izabeth Rodgers, high and organizer of the appointment of the comcredentials, its report, he delegates of the bien-ion and the appointment nmittees constituted the rtion of Monday's busi-

lings.

e first day's session on

e 530 regular delegates

30 alternates, the officers er sent a cablegram to g the blessing of Pope or the convention and n undying obedience and

eided that the sessions of on would be held in se te of the protest made the members that the d be permitted ne delegates and alterformally sworn in, and ual oath, they made a nise not to reveal the doconvention to any one he order.

## . M. J. MORRISON.

Morrison, a well known the Irish section of the treal, and partner of Mr. uinn, K.C., will have the pathy of his large circle this city and in Quebec sad bereavement caused ath of his beloved wife. on during the years of e in Montreal made hosts She was a woman of es of head and heart, and rofound interest in all pertaining to faith and tricken down with illness prime of her career she n true Christian resigna-he end. The "True Witng family.-R.I.P.

## DRONATION CATH.

or of the True Witness. that the day appointed mation of King Edward land is so near at hand no evident sign that the sentence in the oath atizes the Catholic world ous is to be eliminated, t be a very Christian act tholic to make it a point nt at the Holy Sacrifice on that day not only to chorence of such blasalso as an act of repar-e offended Majesty of God. pray in a special manday for the conversion ish nation, asking the ulate and Blessed for all those who have at misfortune to leave of her Divine Son to ng the high ways of conand uncertainty.

Jesus Christ in the Sacrament of the altar. the great Mother of God holy.

CATHOLIC. April 21, 1902.

## S OF SUICIDE.

we to account for the demic of suicides, and by ns can it be combated? ing specialists in Paris, nost of them very lies have been received, Augustinian.'

ntpallier, a well known the French Academy nd an expert, gives it as that education is mainfor this state of affairs.

no longer any religious ducate our children to beinkers, and, as a result, red of life before they t life really is. Nothing n to this life. They have no fear, and they fancy hrough suicide can they from their petty trounose countries where reli-ot yet been replaced by nicides are practically unere are places where there ree suicides in ten years, son is because all who nave an object in living."

## THE AMERICAN BEEF TRUST.

It is estimated that the members | finding that their customers cannot of the Beef Trust, by the arbitrary advance of prices, were able to divide net profits of no less than \$100,000,000 last year. How rapidly rates have been advanced this who paid 94 cents a pound for prime beef in this city on February 21, are now forced to pay 12 cents a pound for beef of the same quality, and the prediction is made on all sides that prices will go much higher.

This increase has been going on

with remarkable uniformity since they have to meet the competition 1896, as is shown in the following of imports that cannot be sent into comparison :-

afford to pay the prices exacted have closed until the era of high rates has passed.

One of the most galling features of the game played by the Trust is is shown by the fact that butchers that large quantities of meat are being shipped abroad and sold there as lower prices than at home, not withstanding the fact that ocean freight rates ought to make a decided difference in favor of the American consumer. The excuse of the Trust managers for this is that abroad this country on account of the tariff.

LIVE ANIMALS AND DEAD MEAT PRICES PER POUND.

| Ap. 1,                 | Ap. 1, | Ap. 1, | Ap. 1, | Ap. 1, | Ap. 1, | Ap. 1, |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Live Stock 1902.       | 1901.  | 1900.  | 1899.  | 1898.  | 1897.  | 1896.  |
| Beeves 7.25            | 6.00   | 5.50   | 15.65  | 5.50   | 4.95   | 3.80   |
| Sheep 5.40             | 5.40   | 5.75   | 4.50   | 4.75   | 4.30   | 3.50   |
| Hogs 7.00              | 6.20   | 5.40   | 3.80   | 3.95   | 4.00   | 3.75   |
| Meats.                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Beef, carcasses 9.12   | 7.75   | 7.12   | 7.12   | 7.42   | 7.25   | 6.00   |
| Hogs, carcasses 8.00   | 7.75   | 6.62   | 5.00   | 5.00   | 5.12   | 4.60   |
| Mutton, carcasses 9.75 | 9.00   | 9.62   | 7.12   | 8.35   | 7.75   | 6.50   |
| Bacon 9.50             | 9.00   | 6.87   | 5.50   | 6.37   | 5.25   | 5.37   |
| Hams10.75              | 11.00  | 11.00  | 8.00   | 8.25   | 10.00  | 9.50   |
| Lard, New York10.10    | 8.70   | 6.85   | 5.55   | 5.35   | 4.45   | 5.35   |
| Beef, New York 6.25    | 5.12   | 6.25   | 5.12   | 5.25   | 4.50   | 5.00   |
| Pork, New York 8.12    | 7.75   | 6.50   | 7.75   | 4.75   | 4.50   | 4.37   |

These quotations are naturally more intelligible to dealers than to the consumer. What the advance spected Pastor of St. Patrick's, and take this opportunity (through means to householders may be more your columns) of sympathizing with apparent from the following compathe parishioners of that parish in the rison between this year and last :-

#### WHOLESALE.

|              | 1901. | 1902. |
|--------------|-------|-------|
|              | Lb.   | Lb.   |
| Dressed beef | 6½c.  | 9ac.  |
| Lamb         |       | 11½c. |
| Mutton       |       | 11c.  |
| Veal         |       | 13c.  |
| Pork         |       | 90    |
| RETAI        | L.    |       |

|   | RETAIL.              |      |
|---|----------------------|------|
|   | 1901.                | 1902 |
| Š | Lb.                  |      |
|   | Sirloin steak 16c.   | 20c  |
|   | Porterhouse steak20c | 220  |
|   | Round steak 16c      | 180  |
|   | Mutton               | 140  |
|   | Lamb                 | 150  |

These figures indicate the grievance the general public against the They do not mean, Beef Trust. however, that the Trust has reaped the full benefit financially of the all kinds. Many small butcher shops abattoirs here. -New York Herald.

It is not admitted by the represent tatives of the combination that its policy is to advance prices. On the contrary, they assert that the price of corn is so light that the farmer p. efer to sell it rather than to feed it to their cattle for the purposes of fattening them for the market. While there is some truth in this excuse. it does not account for the great advance in prices. The statistics of the stock yards show that the supply of cattle received is by no means so inadequate as the Trust would

have the public believe. Reports received in Omaha the range districts of the West indicate that there exists no falling off in the supply of beef cattle, notwithstanding the plaints of the Beef Trust. Receipts of cattle at the stock yards are heavier than at the same time last year.

The last week's receipts were 16,-371, as against 16,817 the preceding week, and 11,370 the corresponding week of last year. Another significent fact is that while last year large share of the receipts were "feeders," to be again shipped out the full benefit induces. One result of the increase in prices has been to this year, very nearly all are 'bed'. curtail the consumption of meats of cattle, and are being killed at the

**₩**-₩ On "Dashing=Off." OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER. ~~~ <u>.</u>

HIS MAY seem a lunny title is no modern English poet is no modern English poet widely read than Tennyson; gentleman, not knowing that I the perpetrator of these bits of literand work even the most commonplace of these observations costs the again, was pleading my own case. Therefore, I made no comment; but I registered a note in my own mind to the effect that "here is another of them, who think they know all about it." This remark of my friend This remark of my friend impromptu speeches and for "dashwhose productions are the result of work." mmense labor. The very simplicity and easy flow of these works of the voice prove that they have been polished by artistic work and not presented in the rough as some people would suppose. I will now take the liberty of giving a couple aples, in order to better illustrate what I wish to convey. I could give scores from the so-called unpre-

HIS MAY seem a funny title TENNYSON'S METHODS. -There umn; but I have given many widely read than Tennyson; and the majority ol his readers imagine, on account of the easy flow, the soft don't imagine that they are simply and unjarring qualities of his verse, "dashed-off." Not many weeks ago a that he must have written under the was pressure of an inspiration and have iter- "dashed-off" his productions with ature, told me that the "Curbstone lightning rapidity. Never was there such an error of literary appreciahave fun 'dashing-off' these sallies on tion. The late Brother Azarias, who all imaginable kinds of subjects." I was a master-mind and a master of made no reply, but allowed him to English literature, referring to Tengo away with his false impression. nyson said: "Tennyson was pre-emi In fact, had I attempted to explain nently a word-artist. If he so excellto him how much time, and thought, ed, it has been the result of much study and great painstaking." And "No poet could be more Observer, he might suspect that I painstaking than Tennyson. Every idea was evolved slowly. Note the evolution of 'Maud' from the stanzas published in 1855, to the version printed in 1856; thence to the edition of 1859, when the poem appeared in two parts, and the final brought to my mind many instances tion when it appeared in its present of persons who gain reputations for form. Note the changes, the striking out of whole pages of matter that ing-off" poems, or articles, and yet represented long and weary hours of

"THE DAISY."-To illustrate these evolutions of now admittedly classic poem, in the mind of the author, before he could bring them to in the world's literature, I will devipared speeches of prominent men; servations, to present the readers men who spring up. on the spur of the moment, and deliver addresses repleat with argument and couched in unimpeachable language—the texts of which they had prepared a week, or a month ahead. But I will turn to the poets first.

Servations, to present the readers words whereby he can transmit it words whereby he can transmit it properly. I will add no more this of words whereby he can transmit it properly. I will add no more this of heart. Peter's worldly all was a tent the poet once had, over the contact the electric battery of words whereby he can transmit it properly. I will add no more this of heart. Peter's worldly all was a boat and a net; and the alabaster that the poet once had, over the contact the electric battery of words whereby he can transmit it words whereby he can transmit it properly. I will add no more this of the properly. I will add no more this of the properly is the simply warn all my kind week, but simply warn all my kind

by the finding of a crushed daisy in book. They had plucked that flower on the steep slopes of the Splugen; and it trought back all the joys and experiences of that trip.

A CORRECTED STANZA. - Tak ing the tenth stanza of this beautiful little poem, as an example, we find that— in his own manuscript, preserved by his family—the lines, which describes the Doge's Hall in Genoa, were first wristen thus :-

"That Doge's Hall tho' bare and

Had shapes of men of hero mould"-

'How much we loved that Hall tho cold Which had those forms of here

mould. A princely people's awful princes

The grave, severe Genovese of old. Dissatisfied with the first two lines he crossed out "how much," and in-

serted "bare and" before the word "cold;" so it ran thus wise :-"We loved that Hall tho' bare and cold.

Which had those forms of hero mould." Having pondered over this for a

while he came to the conclusion it would read tetter, and better convey his thought in this form: 'Well pleased that Hall tho' white

and cold, Such forms were these of noble

Again does he change the first and second lines to the following :-

'We loved that Hall tho' white and cold

Those niched forms of noble mould.'

Still finding something wanting in the second line, he makes another "Such shapes were there of noble

He now writes out the whole stanza in lead pencil in the shape that

best pleases him :-'We loved that Hall tho' white and cold

Such shapes were there of noble mould."

But on a seventh study of his stanza he at lasts strikes the form in which it was given to the world. His final attempt resulted in this :-

'We loved that Hall tho' white and cold Those niched shapes of noble

mould. A princely people's awful princes,

The grave, severe Genovese of old. This study I have taken from a short essay entitled "A Peep into Tennyson's Workshop," from the pen of Brother Azarias.

RESULTS OF LABOR. - I have given a strong illustration of a genius, a man of the greatest poetic sentiment and the loftiest flights of imagination, laboring to fit a conception into words; or to select words to properly convey an idea. That poem of "The Daisy" will live as long as the English language is spoken; and even were the ages to come to witness the descent of English into the realm of Dead Languages, the tongues that would then spoken would need translations of such a poem, even as we require translations of the Odes of Horace. Yet it was not "dashed-off;" very far from it. No work that is only "dashed-off," that comes on the spur of the moment and is immediately put into form, can ever live. The most rapidly written compositions are often the result of long preparation; and if they do survive the tumult or torrent of ages it is due to that previous preparation, and not to the rapidity of their composition.

GENIUS AND WORK. - The diamond in the jeweller's window worth a large sum of money, because it is a diamond; but what has imparted to it the greater portion of its value is the skilled work of the lapidary, who took it in its rough and cut and polished it into form The genius may conceive a brilliant sublime idea, be seized with a thought, have a special inspiration; when it comes to transferring but that idea to the mind of another person, of translating that thought into language calculated to impart it to his neighbor, or conveying the full meaning of his inspiration to ei-ther an audience or a set of readers, the stage of perfection that would he must labor, using the tools that satisfy his own ideals and would nature has given him and the means, make them immortal in their places often too inadequate, that our language can supply. He cannot "dashoff" his sublime thought; he must

# The Sanctity Oath.

Right here in this city we have been terribly shocked and scandalized at the nonchalant manner in which many prominent citizens deliberately with the boodle indictments. The following on the "Penalty of an Oath" from Archbishop Ryan will be read with interest:

"Let us look," writes Archbishop Ryan, in his booklet on "Agnosticism" for the Chicago Catholic Truth Society; "let us look at some other sentinels that guarded society from destruction. Look, for instance, at the sanctity and importance of an Washington, in his celebrated oath. farewell address, calls attention to this point when he shows the necessity or religion to maintain the young republic he had gloriously founded. A man's life, property and character may be stricken down by a false oath. What maintains the awful responsibility of an oath, but fact that God is called to witness the truth of what is said and will punish the perjurer though the may not discover him. With the Bi-ble in his hand the man is about to call God to witness, but the Agnostic whispers to him, 'Perhaps is no God-you cannot know it-you shall be only lying which, indeed, is not honorable, but brings no divine vengeance.' Why is it that perjury is becoming so common and why is it that the law does not punish it as severely as of old? Simply because faith in its true moral guilt is decreasing.

"Look again at threatening anar chy throughout the world. What right has one man to rule another? Are not all men born free and equal? Why usurp authority, only because you have physical force enough to rush your slavish subject?

"There is but one true and ration al theory of the power of man over man, and it is that God made man social being and order requires that some should be above and rule others. All power comes from the God of society. Hence to violate the law of the land is a sin, not only against the law, but against the great Creator Himself.

"Thus the civil magistrate is a minister of God's justice and must be obeyed. He may be changed by a vote of the people, but whilst he is in power he must be respected and obeyed, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the power he wields and of the God who gave it. Take away God and His law, and anarchy lifts its horrid head in defiance False principles on the subject, as that of suicide, will lead and do lead to overt acts against society. boy assassin who struck down the president of the French Republic had been once innocent till the poison of false principles drove him to do the fatal deed.

"It is particularly necessary that we should remember this great principle of authority. We make and unmake legislators and magistrates and are liable to regard them as merely our creatures. Of old, God sent His prophet to anoint the foreeads of His power and ministers o His justice. Now He sends His prophet to anoint the foreheads of the people and they elect their rulers, but these rulers have power to govern those who elected them, and must be obeyed. As I have shown, if you lose all consideration of God anarchy must follow.

"I might continue, if I deemed it necessary, to illustrate the fatal effects on the individual and the state, of the rejection or doubt or unknowability of the existence of the Su preme Being, by showing that thereby the great motives of right acting are removed or so weakened as to leave our poor humanity to the mercy of its own passions."-Watchman.

Since God is love, love is the supreme law of the universe, and man's first duty and highest perfection is to love God and all men. This is the gospel, the glad tidings, arousing millions from sleep in the shadows of death.

They are oftentimes the little min-

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