

## THE WEEK IN IRELAND.

**THE LAND QUESTION.**—The Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Bishop of Meath, was recently presented with an address from the Urban District Council of Trim on the occasion of his triennial visitation.

His Lordship, in the course of his reply, referred to the land question. He said that with all the advantages the Encumbered Landed Estates Act brought to the country, it created a competitive value for land that had since worked havoc. Land was bought as an investment on the stock market with a keen eye to falling leases and increased rent, or evictions. The alternative of increased rent was not always granted, but a despotic system more imperious than the Russian rule in Siberia cleared the land, levelled the houses, and consolidated the farms. Did anyone think that God, who gave the earth to the sons of men, could sanction on Mount Sinai the confiscatory powers of landlords under English law as equitable? Under these powers the Irish tenants were evicted. What happened? Sometimes farm was added to farm for the great grazier, and sometimes the landlord consolidated them for his own advantage, in order that he might act in the double capacity of landlord and grazier. The graziers claimed that they bought cattle and were the benefactors of the Irish race. If the farms were held by the thousands and not by the hundreds could not the cattle be equally bought? Would not the farmer's sons and his laboring men find employment, raise crops, and not be obliged to send his unfinished cattle to Scotland, giving the benefit to the canny Scotchman? What was the outlook for the grazier? If English commerce failed, if English trade drifted beyond the seas, if England's monopolies were invaded and undersold, if she ceased to be the carrier of the world's trade it would be a bad day for the grazier. It had been his intention to say a word about the expected Purchase Bill. He should say generally that he was a strong advocate of the principle that each man should own his tenement. He had, he admitted, a dread lest compulsory purchase should raise the standard of price and perpetuate the miseries that beset them; and he had a further fear, which was not applicable to the other counties, that compulsory purchase in favor of present occupiers would not restore the homes of Meath, but would give indefeasible title-deeds, however ill-gotten the present occupation may be. If the farmer recognized the laborer's right to labor and live, if the laborer were just and honest to his employer and rendered him due service, if the land ceased to be a prairie, and homesteads and labor and even a limited tillage succeeded, they should have the finest country in the world. And if they could bring back domestic industry and economy, the emigrant ship would lose its employ, and the rest of the world live at home, if not rich, at least happy, and devoted to its old traditions of faith and fatherland.

**A NEW RECTOR.**—Very Rev. John McNamara, C.S.S.R., has been appointed rector of the Redemptorist community in Limerick in succession to Very Rev. Father O'Laverty, whose term as rector now expires. The new rector, who is a native of that city, is a gentleman of great scholarly attainments, and is remarkable for his eloquence in a community renowned for its eloquence throughout the world. Father O'Laverty's rectorship at Mount Saint Alphonsus was marked by the great success which attended the ministrations of the Fathers, both in the city and on the mission. Many will regret that Father O'Laverty's rectorship should have come to an end, but his many friends and admirers in Limerick will be glad to know that he is likely to remain amongst them for a very long time to come.

**UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.**—On this topic the Belfast "Irish News" says:—

Nothing indicates more convincingly the inability and unwillingness of the British Parliament to legislate for Irishmen according to Irish ideas than the history of the Irish university question. That history comes to be written men will find in its pages a graphic narrative of the misery which ensues from the ambition of one people to govern another people, not on lines acceptable to the latter, but on lines suitable to the prejudices and prepossessions of the former. The latter developments of the question will form a particularly interesting moment of British incapacity. An Irish Parliament would have no difficulty in providing adequate means for the higher education of the bulk of the people. To the English Parliament the difficulty is apparently insoluble. Very eminent leaders of the two British parties recognize the reasonableness of the Irish Catholic demand for a system of higher teaching which they can conscientiously accept. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Haldane, and others are persuaded that a university established, but they declare themselves unsuccessful in persuading their colleagues to concede the demand. It is deplorable, they say, that Irish Catholics are not provided with facilities for the higher forms of instruction equally with other members of the community in Ireland. The lack of university education among the majority of Irish-

men, is, they concede, a sad affair. There, however, they seem compelled to cry a halt, because their English friends are disinclined to give tolerant and impartial consideration to the Irish claims. In the net result the Protestant eighth in Ireland has a monopoly of Trinity College, and the Presbyterian eighth has a monopoly of the Queen's colleges, while the Catholic three-fourths have to pay for allegiance to Faith with a denial of any higher education whatsoever. The police sanctioned by the British Parliament is cruel in its injustice and suicidal from every standpoint.

**NOBLE ZEAL.**—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Irish Industries Association, held recently in Dublin, the Countess of Aberdeen paid a high tribute to the zeal of Irish girls. She said:—

She would like to say one word to the workers as an old friend, to congratulate them upon their present opportunities, and to urge upon them to take advantage of those opportunities to the very utmost, and to add what they can to what had already been done. If they took advantage of these opportunities in the way in which a class attending a domestic science lecture in Kerry had done, she thought a great deal would be done. Mr. Rolleston told her that there was a class of some fifty girls and the majority of them walked eight or nine miles a day to this class and one girl walked 17 miles each day, and made 71 attendances out of a possible 81 (applause). If the workers responded in that way she thought they need have no fear.

**A GENEROUS GIFT.**—The little church at Greencastle, Belfast, built in the year 1831 by the late Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, has recently been very much enhanced by the erection of three magnificent stained glass memorial windows, the gift of the Misses McGarry, Antrim Road, Belfast, and formerly of Greencastle. The windows are of lancet pattern, and are situated over the High Altar. The subjects are illustrative of the important events connected with the Passion of Our Lord. The first is a realistic representation of the Agony in the Garden of Gethsemani. Here our Blessed Lord is revealed supported by an angel, the disciples, Peter, John, and James, being shown in the distance fast asleep. The second reproduction is of the Crucifixion, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John, and St. Mary Magdalene being visible at the foot of the cross. This subject is surmounted by a delicately-executed likeness of a pelican and her young, a symbol of the fostering care of the Church. The third window represents the Resurrection from the Dead, the horror of the Roman soldiers left to guard the tomb being depicted with striking force and vividness. The mailed clothing of the soldiery is represented with extraordinary skill and effect, and the execution of the work, and the rich and chaste coloring of the subjects, blend harmoniously with the sacred surroundings. The effect produced by the mingled rays of light and color is at once delightful and awe-inspiring, and imparts a wealth of beauty and adornment to the exquisite little church. The windows have been erected by the Misses McGarry in memory of their father, mother, and brothers. The execution of the work was entrusted to the firm of Messrs. Herdman & Co., Birmingham, who performed the contract in a most satisfactory manner.

**A NATIONAL TEACHER.**—Some time ago Mr. Howard, a national teacher of New Ross, at the congress of the Irish National Teachers' Association, held in Dublin, proposed the following resolution:

"That we trust that managers and teachers of National schools, now that full liberty has been given for the teaching of the subject, will do their utmost to satisfy the popular demand for the introduction of the Irish language into the new school programme, as we are of opinion that Irish is much more important than many of the subjects which that programme renders compulsory. And we are strongly of opinion that provision should be made in all the training colleges for the instruction of students in Irish, and that in future appointments to the inspectorate a sound knowledge of Irish should be insisted upon." In support of the resolution he said the Irish National teachers who had supported the Irish language in its darkest day were not going to turn their backs upon it now on the dawn of its prosperity. It was not a question of party or politics, or creed. It was a national question in the truest sense of the word. Some people said that this was a sentimental movement. Was sentiment to count for nothing in a land where sentiment was one of their grandest and proudest characteristics? But it was not a matter of mere sentiment. If Ireland had not lost her national language she would today hold a different place among the nations, and she would not lag behind in material advantages as she did. The Irish National teachers were Irishmen first and teachers afterwards. The resolution was to do everything to advance the cause of the golden tongue of the Gael.

**SELF RELIANCE.**—At the meeting of the General Council of the County Councils held recently in Dublin, the sentiment in favor of greater self-reliance of race was made manifest. Mr. Sweetman's resolution calling on all public boards in Ireland to give the preference, when advertising for supplies, to goods made in Ireland, "provided that the Irish goods be of satisfactory quality and

fair price." Mr. Sweetman also gave voice to another sound principle when he said that "our County Councils should not be considered as merely institutions for making roads and bridges, but that they should bring together the best men of the different counties in Ireland for the common good." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

### THE DANGER OF FLIRTING.

The prevalence of this kind of amusement among our young folk until it has reached almost appalling dimensions, I see in it a lurking danger, a pitfall for young women—for it is to them especially that I speak—and by thus sounding the note of alarm, I hope by what feeble means that lie in my power, to bring them to a full realization of the danger to which they so unguardedly expose themselves, and of the innumerable evils that flow from this dangerous pastime.

Young men do not run the same risk as young girls in this perilous game. It is true that their reputation is at stake, and a man's reputation should be most jealously guarded, but what is a young man's reputation compared with that of a young woman's, that most delicate of fabrics, which the least bluish sullies and renders vile and despicable.

The word flirtation has many and different significations.

It may mean to act, with giddiness, or in such a way as to attract notice, and a score of others with which it is not my present purpose to deal. The meaning which I intend to convey is this. A young lady endeavors to attract the notice of a young man by making signs with her glove, handkerchief or any other article, and the young man, who is a total stranger, upon the strength of these signs, walks up and addresses the young woman. A few moments of common places follow; then a jaunt or excursion of some sort or other is proposed and the young woman finds herself in the company of a young man about whom she knows absolutely nothing, both as regards his present character and his past conduct.

Do you not see there a real, live danger. The young lady, innocent and trusting, puts implicit faith in a person, who to all appearances, is a gentleman, but who, at the bottom, may be a villain of the deepest dye. There are innumerable cases every day of young girls being led astray by young men who have not been properly presented.

Therein lies one solution to the difficulty. Young ladies should endeavor to see that their friends are presented to them by a responsible person, someone who has their welfare at heart and who will take good care that no harm comes to them. Some may urge against this that a girl with sufficient self respect would not consent to be presented in the manner above represented. Would that such were the case. There is something so romantic in chance acquaintances that it appeals to the high spirit of girls. They act through impulse and fail to see any evil results accruing from what appears to them, an innocent sort of amusement.

To conclude, young women, do not flirt, that is, in the sense I have pointed out. At all times it is bad form, but in the sense taken above it is really a danger. Flirtation is a pitfall to all that is noble and good in girls. What I have said about flirtation with regard to young women may be said also in connection with young men. There is nothing gentlemanly in the act. On the other hand, it borders on roynidism. Some may think that I take an extreme view of the case, but the dangers that beset the paths of the young nowadays warrant attacks from abler pens than mine.

THOS. NORTON.

## FINE Linens AT THE DOMINION LINEN WAREHOUSE

Fine Linens have an irresistible attraction for Ladies.

As a rule, nothing tempts the house-keeper so much.

There are beautiful goods bought for occasional use, as well as articles for daily use.

The goods we wish to direct attention to in this advertisement are not necessities, but it is nice to have them.

FINE EMBROIDERED SHEETS, Pillow Cases to Match.

PUT UP IN BOXES—

One Top Sheet One Pair Cases Hemstitched and Embroidered.

To thoroughly realize what we mean, come in and see them; we have them very simple to the most elaborate designs.

OGILVY'S St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.



### Everybody Listen!

We want to talk to you about "shoeing." What's the use of buying the ordinary kinds of \$3 shoes when you can get my kind—"The Mansfield" shoes—for the same price?

The Mansfield, the \$3 shoe with a \$5 "look"—fashionably, durably fashioned from Patent Leather, Enamel Calf, Vici Kid and Russet and Black Calf, Goodyear welled.

MANSFIELD, The Shoelast. 124 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

### A BURNING LAKE STEAMER.

The passenger steamer Bon Voyage caught fire in Lake Superior on Friday last, and was beached near the Portage ship canal.

A telephone message from Red Ridge, the village nearest the spot where the steamer was put on shore, says that five passengers, all women, were drowned in getting from the boat to the shore.

The rest of the passengers, all of them men, and the crew escaped in safety to the beach.

The burning steamer was first sighted about 9 o'clock. She was then several miles out from the shore and was headed for the beach.

The steamer struck the bottom nearly a mile from land, owing to the shoal water. Observers from a distance failed to see the lifeboats lowered, but they must have been used to aid the passengers and crew who escaped.

The tug Mary L. left the canal, followed by the tug Madeline and Fred A. Lee, the latter carrying the life-saving crew, as soon as the burning boat was sighted. They have not returned as yet.

The steamer is now seen to be wrapped in fire from bow to stern and must be burned to the water's edge. She will probably be a total loss. She caught fire on the last trip down from Duluth, but was saved by the crew.

The Bon Voyage is owned by Singer's White Line Transportation Company, of Duluth, and trades between Duluth and the ports of the copper country. She was formerly on the run between Chicago and Saultaugue, and was brought to Lake Superior two years ago.

The Bon Voyage measures 500 gross tons, and is 153 feet long by 30 feet beam.

### NEW YORK'S CHINESE CEMETERY.

It would be difficult to find hereabouts a more neglected burying ground than the Chinese plot in the cemetery of the Evergreens. It is situated in the northeast corner, over against Ridgewood, and was set apart for the purpose about fifteen years ago.

The plot contains perhaps half an acre. No attempt has ever been made to improve or beautify it. It has neither trees, nor shrub, nor flower, and grass grows only in patches. The graves are constantly littered with refuse from frequent feasts and ceremonies; the headstones are streaked with grease.

The stones which mark the graves are mostly uniform in size and appearance. On each are inscribed, in Chinese characters, the name, date of death and place of nativity of the person buried. The Chinese are particular about the inscriptions, and to insure accuracy give the marble cutters facsimiles on paper. The stones are pasted on the face of the stone, and grass grows only in patches. The graves are constantly littered with refuse from frequent feasts and ceremonies; the headstones are streaked with grease.

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This is explained by the fact that these resting-places are only temporary. When means and opportunity permit, the bodies are exhumed, and the bones are packed in boxes for shipment to China, where they will finally rest by the graves of their ancestors. The headstones are then removed and new ones soon appear in their places. Thus a single grave may at various times have been a receptacle for many bodies. Recently more than a hundred bodies were exhumed and prepared for shipment.—New York Sun.

### Market Report.

**CHEESE.**—The market maintains its steady feeling under limited receipts, but, if the latter were of greater volume some concession in prices might be necessary to effect a clearance, as the demand, while it is

## THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, May 18, 1907.

## FAMILY LINENS.



The Big Store is the Linen Emporium of Canada. There the choice productions of the great looms of Europe are gathered together, and every season we are further advanced in the character and style of our Linens. You may take it for granted that Linens can be bought here cheaper than elsewhere. Comparison will magnify the vast superiority of our Linens.

### LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

Full Bleached Linen Table Cloths in newest designs, satin finish. Size 2 by 2 yards. Special \$1.55. Size 2 by 2 1/2 yards. Special \$2.00. Size 2 by 3 yards. Special \$2.70. Size 2 by 4 yards. Special \$3.70. \$ Napkins to match above. Special \$1.65 dozen.

### LINEN TRAY CLOTHS.

Fine Full Bleached Linen Tray Cloths, pretty patterns, with fringe. Size 17 by 25 inches. Special 25c. Size 19 by 27 inches. Special 25c. Size 20 by 28 inches. Special 30c.

### HUCKABACK TOWELS.

Bleached, with fringe, very serviceable. Size 14 by 24 inches. 8c each. Size 20 by 36 inches. 15c each. Size 21 by 41 inches. 30c each. Size 23 by 46 inches. 30c each. Size 23 by 44 inches. 45c each. Size 26 by 45 inches. 49c each.

### HEMSTITCHED TOWELS.

Made of Pure Bleached Linen Flax. Size 17 by 24 inches. 14c each. Size 20 by 42 inches. 18c each. Size 22 by 42 inches. 26c each. Size 22 by 45 inches. 40c each.

## SUMMER SILKS.

Just received a lot of New Foulard Satins, blue grounds with dainty white designs, 24 inches wide. Special 55c.

A beautiful line of New Gaze Silks in lovely shades of pink, sky, fawn, navy, brown, green, cerise, red, garnet, mauve, purple, gray, yellow, also black, white and cream, 22 inches wide. Special 75c.

## SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

A splendid range of Perle Finished Rainproof Serge in all the leading shades, will not shrink, spot or cockle. Special 38c.

New Amazone Cloth, bright, smooth finish, all wool and choicest colorings. Special 48c.

New French Poplin, one of the most popular fabrics for the present season, full range of latest spring shades. Special 50c.

## BUSY TIMES IN CARPETS.

Carpets and Floor Covering in general never had such busy times as the present season. The trade in carpets, rugs and oil cloths is simply enormous. Floor Coverings are here in any style you like, and at any price you please.

Alexminster Carpets, \$1.25 yard. Wilton Velvets, \$1.15 yard. Brussels Carpets, 80c, 97c, \$1.25 yard. Tapestry Carpets, 20c, 35c, 40c, 48c yard. Tapestry Carpets, with borders to match, 63c yard. Balmoral Tapestries, with borders to match, 75c yard.

## OUTING SKIRTS.

Ladies' Crash Linen Outing Skirts, good width, deep hem, well made, regular \$1.15. Special 68c.

Ladies' White Pique Outing Skirts, new tailor-made, full width, strapped seams, inverted pleated back, deep hem of same. Special \$1.80. Ladies' Crash Outing Skirts, extra quality, perfect hanging, fancy pleats in front, strapped seams, latest cut. Special \$2.55.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

## THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

satisfactory, can hardly be classed as urgent in its character. In fact, shippers who cable orders of white yesterday at the equivalent of 8 1/2c, did not receive any reply, and the price was generally set down as an extreme one-to-day, with 8 1/2c nearer the mark for finest western white, and 8 1/2c for eastern do. Demand is still inappreciable for colored cheese, but so is the make, and if factory-men keep running on white goods to the extent that they are now doing, it can only be a question of days before the unusual scarcity of colored will make itself felt in an unmistakable way. English cables, asking offers of first half June cheese have been received by several in the trade during the past few days, but there is a decided disinclination on the part of the shippers to enter into these forward contracts, so far ahead, except at figures which the Englishmen are almost certain to refuse. The enquiry indicates, however, that June cheese, if it could be had around current rates, is considered a good purchase, and is another argument that the very low prices, some of the pessimists have predicted for the market during the flush of the season's make, is hardly likely to be realized.

**BUTTER.**—The enquiry for butter is well maintained on the whole, but holders who have been asking 1 1/4c for finest creamery, do not find demand keen at the price, which may be set down as an extreme outside price. In fact, most of the current business to-day was put through at 1 1/4c, which figure most of the shippers assert is all that their buyers will allow them to pay. C

enough, however, while they make these assertions, creamery was being purchased out at Ormstown at 1 1/4c at the factory, so that the one circumstance is hard to reconcile with the other. There is little demand for dairy stock at any price. It is interesting to note, in connection with the butter market, that while the current weekly arrivals of cheese are less than 50 per cent. of what they were last year, the arrivals of butter are over 8 per cent. greater than they were at the corresponding time last spring. This fact testifies to the influence of the higher price butter commands, as compared with cheese.

**EGGS.**—Owing to continued liberal receipts and accumulation of stock on spot the tone of the market is easy. The demand from local buyers is good for small lots and sales of No. 1 were made at 11c to 11 1/2c, and No. 2 at 9 1/2c to 10c per dozen.

**MAPLE PRODUCT.**—There was no change in maple product. The demand for both syrup and sugar is fair, and the market is moderately active. We quote—New syrup at 65c to 75c per tin of wine gallon, and at 90c to 95c per tin imperial gallon. In wood at 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. New sugar at 9c to 10c per pound.

**HONEY.**—Business in honey is slow and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote as follows: White clover comb, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; white extracted, 8 1/2c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 9c to 10c, and extracted, 8c to 8 1/2c.

**POTATOES.**—The demand for potatoes in car lots is fair and prices rule steady at 40c to 42c per bag.

## DO YOU Want a Piano?

We are prepared to offer you not only the BEST PIANOS in Montreal, but will surprise you in the reasonable prices and easy terms we will arrange for you on pianos of world-wide reputation. If your means will only permit a new Piano at \$250, payable \$6.00 monthly, we guarantee you the best value possible for that money in Canada.

## LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,

No. 2366 St. Catherine Street. OTTAWA BRANCH, No. 108 Bank Street. EAST END BRANCH, No. 1029 St. Catherine Street.



Vol. L, N

## SPEECH

Mr. John Redmond The Great

## THE IRISH PA

recent visit to Redmond, M.P., Irish Parliamentarian, an eloquent and from which we take tracts. He said:—

I have come here to the people of this low to do their share, press upon them the success of the work on in the name of House of Commons entirely upon the people at home. I the work which is House of Commons Irish Party is a cannot lead to ult less it is backed by the masses of land. Now, you the work upon which in an attempt to p lect of the people Great Britain's right of conceding right of self-govern attempting to prove ways than one. Fi that our action jn year has proved t man in Great Br inability of the E to govern Ireland. You know that th who have opposed been this—that an ment, constituted Parliament is, will legislate wisely ar land. Now I say, this session alone utter that plea.

## LAND PURCHAS

three examples of this country, w whole well-being of are admitted to b England and by E of all parties in the mons, and which Parliament is un First of all, take t that the only poss the land question i universal sale and p the people may ir few weeks or mont land be transforme farmers to being o believe that that c by a system of c political opponents compulsion but th grievance; they ad that this land que settled except by t coming owners; and say to-day that th prepared a Bill wh the lines of volunta enable this questio But while they say themselves unable to Bill, they say they believe that that c the great grievan not merely the far the traders, busines part of Ireland, m dressed, because, fo Irish Parliament ha and has not the ab it.

## A CATHOLIC U

Take another case, university education masses in this count is an instance wher men of all parties—t at any rate—agre grievance affecting I mands immediate know that it is a affects the whole fut try. What we are another university t the privileged classe for a poor man's u the universities in the the intelligent you the masses of the p able to obtain the science and is techn quality him to comp terms with the y countries. All Engli eminence admit the this session we agab declaration, that b want of time, beca culties of English grievances cannot be

## THE INDUSTRIAL

And only the other discussion in the Ho upon an Irish grie venture to say, in o other, touches ever class in Ireland. trial prosperity of depends very largely