

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

STOCKTAKING SALE.

Having finished Stocktaking we have gone through all departments, and find we are heavy in many lines, and have therefore decided to clear out all surplus stock at a great loss. The following are only some of the great reductions made.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Linen Damask Table Cloths, Colored Borders, 50 to clear as follows: \$1.25 for 90c, \$1.10 for 88c, 86c for 58c and 10 per cent. special discount.

500 dozen Pure Linen Damask Table Napkins. Reduced Prices from \$1.00 per dozen and a special discount of 10 per cent. on all lines.

Slightly Soiled Bleached Table Damask, only 100 yards left. Note the reductions. Regular Prices \$1.20, \$1.35, \$1.50. Reduced Prices, 80c, 90c, \$1.00, all fine double damask.

Colored Bordered Tea Cloths, regular prices, 35c, 50c, 75c; reduced prices, 25c, 40c, 60c, and special discount of 10 per cent. off all prices.

100 Fancy Sideboard Covers, all sizes, warranted fast colors; prices from 50c, and special discount of 25 per cent.

A lot of Remnants of Table Linen, in lengths from 1 1/2 to 4 yards. Choice of the lot at 3 1/2 per cent. discount.

Balance of our Colored Lace Curtains, at half price.

Special lot of Chenille Table Covers, to clear. Sizes 4-4, 4-4, 8-8, 8-10. Regular prices 75c, \$1, \$2.50, \$3.50. Reduced prices, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$2.00, and a special discount of 10 per cent. off all sizes.

Great Bargains in Cotton Sheetings, in all widths, plain and twilled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 3883

"THE EARTH MOVES."

DID THE CATHOLIC CHURCH CONDEMN THE DISCOVERY.

HOW LUTHER AND MELANCTHON REGARDED COPERNICUS' WORK.

Everyone knows that the earth moves around the sun and the general belief is that the credit for the discovery of the fact is due to the Italian astronomer, Galileo. It is not generally known, however, that he merely improved on a system formulated some years before by Nicolaus Copernicus, a Polish priest.

In a work entitled, "Some Lies and Errors of History," the author, Rev. Reuben Parsons, D. D., says: "The ancient Greeks certainly knew that the earth is round, that it is isolated in space, and that it moves. Aristotle and Ptolemy undertook to refute the last theory. According to Cicero, Nicetas asserted the motion of the earth. Philolaus, says Eusebius, thought that the earth moved around the region of fire in an oblique circle. Aristarchus of Samos, says Archimedes, sustained the immobility of the sun, and that the earth turned around it as around a centre. Seneca thinks it well to inquire whether the rest of the universe moves around a stationary earth or whether the earth moves in a stationary universe' (Nat. Questions, vii. 2.) The Irish Ferghil (Vergilius), Bishop of Salzburg, in the eighth century, taught the existence of the antipodes. Dante certainly believed in the antipodes and in central attraction (Hell, canto 34). Copernicus himself never pretended to be the author of the system which bears his name, although to this humble Polish priest belongs the glory of having precisely formulated that system, and at a time when a knowledge of it had almost vanished from among men. Galileo needs not to be regarded as a prince among astronomers in order to merit the homage of the scientific; his greatest glory is that of a mechanician."

To Copernicus then is due the credit for having first formulated the system of the ancients. Let us see how his work was received.

He was a contemporary of the leaders of the Reformation. Protestant tradition ascribes to the boasted enlightening influence of that movement the credit for the encouragement of these theories. The facts hardly bear out this contention for we read in Luther's Table-Talk:

"People give ear to an upstart astrologer who strove to show that the earth revolves, not the heavens or the firmament, the sun and moon. \* \* \* But such is now the state of things. Whoever wishes to appear clever must devise some new system, which of all systems is, of course, the very best. This fool wishes to reverse the entire science of astronomy. But Sacred Scripture tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still and not the earth."

Later Melancthon wrote in a work entitled, "De Initia Doctrinae Physicae:" "The eyes are witnesses that the heavens revolve in the space of twenty-four hours. But certain men, either from the love of novelty or to make a display of their ingenuity, have concluded that neither the eighth sphere nor the sun revolves. Now, although these clever dreamers find many ingenious things wherewith to recreate their minds, it is, nevertheless, a want of honesty and decency to assert such absurd notions publicly, and the example is pernicious. It is the part of a good mind to accept the truth as revealed by God and to acquiesce in it."

It is evident that these "apostles of enlightenment" did not favor the ideas of the learned priest. Both reformers condemned the system of Copernicus as opposed to the teachings of the sacred Scriptures. Could their followers object if Catholics had as flatly condemned the discovery?

Some did not condemn either of the astronomers.

The punishment of Galileo has been urged as an argument meant to prove

that the Church is opposed to progress and education. Parsons again shows that his case was one of discipline. His punishment for infringing on the laws of the day was tempered in consideration of his recognized services to science. The sentence was never ratified by the Pope and was actually afterward revoked. He did not incur the censure of the so-called Inquisition by reason of his discovery, but rather in having published opinions reflecting on the Scriptures and confusing revealed truths with physical discoveries, and in teaching in what sense Scriptural passages were to be taken. The method of making the discovery known was objected to and he was warned. Still persisting, he was imprisoned for six months. According to the Tuscan Ambassador, Niccolini, an intense partisan of Galileo, the sentence was merely nominal. There is no mention of torture. On the contrary, he was assigned the apartments of the judge of the tribunal and had a servant and every convenience.

Leaving aside the disputed question involved in the reception of Galileo's work we may contrast the expressions already quoted from the leaders of the Reformation, on the work of Copernicus, with the action taken by the leading Catholics of the period.

A writer in the Historisch-Politische Blätter (Germany) in 1870, quoting from a book published by Dr. Hippler, a great German scholar, says: "Paul III. accepted the dedication of the work of Copernicus. \* \* \* The Catholic Church has always ignored that extravagant notion of inspiration, so justly censured by Lessing, according to which the Bible is to be received as a textbook even of astronomy, geography and other natural sciences."

From an entry made in the Codex Græcus, C.L.I., in the State Library of Munich, it appears as early as 1533 Clement VII. had the learned Wismanstadt to explain the system to him in the gardens of the Vatican, and that he recompensed Wismanstadt for his services with the gift of the Greek work above mentioned.

The entry in the book, setting forth these facts, was made by the hand of the recipient of the gift."

To quote again from Parsons: "The heliocentric system was not contrary to the doctrine of the Catholic Church. She never has proposed and she cannot propose to her children any system of merely physical science as a matter of faith. \* \* \* Most churchmen of the early seventeenth century, quite naturally followers of the generally rejected scientific theories of their day, rejected the idea of a motion of the earth around the sun; but the Church did not force them to such rejection. Had such been the mind of the Church Copernicus and his many forerunners would not have been regarded as good Catholics; and Copernicus himself would not have dedicated his Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs to Pope Paul III., saying, 'If men who are ignorant in mathematics pretend to condemn my book because of certain passages of Scripture which they distort to suit themselves I despise their vain attacks.' Calagagnini, who died in 1540, would not have publicly taught at Ferrara that the heavens stand but the earth moves."—The Monitor.

MCCARTHY'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. BALLARD SMITH THINKS MR. SEXTON THE MOST LIKELY MAN.

Mr. Ballard Smith cables from London to the World with respect to the resignation of Justin McCarthy as leader of the Irish Federalists:—Only a few days ago Mr. McCarthy assured the World correspondent that he had firmly made up his mind to retire, but, as the communication was confidential, the fact could not be cabled then. Mr. McCarthy then said:—"It is impossible for me any longer to perform the duties of leader and pay an equal attention to my literary work, by which I have to live. As chairman I have to be constantly in attendance at the House of Commons, as matters are always arising which demand my presence, and I was precluded from carrying out my sustained literary work. I am not as young as I was once, and I have had more than one warning during the past two years, that I must not overtax my energies. Since I have been the leader, I have been practically unable to feel assured of getting any of my work done within the time allowed for it, and there are two or three matters which I feel I must finish, and which, if they are to be finished at all, must be set about without further delay."

"I do not intend to resign my seat in Parliament, and I shall endeavor to give the closest possible attention to my duties. But that will not tax my strength, nor encroach on my time to anything like the same degree as being the responsible head of the party."

"The reasons I have given you are the only ones through which I am compelled to resign, and I can assure you, it is a step to which I have made up my mind with great regret and reluctance, and under what I regard, as the compulsion of circumstances."

On the question of his successor, Mr. McCarthy was naturally inclined to be reticent, as he felt it was a matter for the party alone to decide. But he did not conceal his hope, that Mr. Sexton may be induced to take his place, being, in his words, "the ablest parliamentarian in the party, and, indeed, in the House of Commons."

From other sources I learn that it is by no means certain that Mr. Sexton will accept the place, as he still thinks the dissenting element of the party is sufficiently strong to nullify any work he might be able to do for it, besides rendering the office of chairman one of constant annoyance and entire thanklessness. Should, however, the Healyites sink personal animosities and join with the majority in asking Mr. Sexton to take the place, he probably would assent. His life is bound up with the movement; he has earned a unique position for himself in the House of Commons, and he is acknowledged to be the highest expert in that Chamber on both the land and the educational questions, both of which may be prominently to the fore in the ensuing session. Should Sexton definitely refuse to be the leader, there is little doubt that the choice of the majority will fall on Mr. Dillon. His election would probably more than ever antagonize the Healyites, though it is thought now that it would not cause

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Piano or Organ at a Bargain

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND OUR GREAT REMOVAL SALE

Special Snaps

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C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street.

Sole Depot Decker Bros., New York, Pianos; Heintzman & Co. Pianos, Toronto; Morris Pianos, Listowel, Ont.

Ladies, inspect our Stock Prices from \$25 to \$800. Terms easy. Discounts to cash customers.

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the actual accession of Healy and his followers. Mr. Dillon, though not altogether of Mr. Sexton's parliamentary calibre and experience, is a man of determined character, a hard worker, thoroughly devoted to the cause and very popular in Ireland. As a matter of fact, the Irish cause in Parliament or in the sympathy, or even the interest of the English Liberal party, is shelved and hopeless until the internal difficulties among its politicians are settled. The present feeling of Ireland's friends in England, Scotland and Wales, I daresay, from Mr. Gladstone down, is one of profound disgust over the silly and suicidal quarrels of the Irish politicians. This immolation of true and tried Justin McCarthy should be sufficient warning.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

The report for the St. Bridget's Night Refuge shows, that during the week ended Sunday last, there were admitted 609 persons—526 males and 83 females—of whom 318 were Irish, 182 French-Canadians, 74 English, 35 Scotch and other nationalities. The religions were: Catholics, 519; Protestants, 90. The total rations served number 609.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Market quiet. Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb. British Columbia salmon new to arrive \$12 to \$13; old \$10.00 to \$11.00; halibut 10c to 11c.

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4.00 to \$4.10; No. 2 \$2.90 to \$3.00; and large \$5.00 to \$5.25. Cape Breton herring \$3.50 and shore \$2.75 to \$3.00. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$13.00 for new. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00.

SMOKED FISH.—Market quiet. Haddock 6 1/2 to 7c; bloaters 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 c per box; smoked herrings 9c to 10c per box.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case.

OILS.—Seal oil 40c to 41c net cash, and regular terms 42 1/2 to 43c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil \$1.10 to \$1.30 for ordinary and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT DECLINES.

CHICAGO, February 4.—In Chicago this afternoon wheat weakened appreciably, the result of lower cables and heavy selling. May closed at 66 1/2c.

CHICAGO HOG MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS, February 4.—The quotations to-day were: Light mixed, \$4 to \$4.30; mixed packing, \$4 to \$4.30; heavy shipping, \$4 to \$4.30; rough grades, \$4 to \$4.05. Receipts of cattle were 2500. Market quiet, but steady.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—There was a bad break in the butter market yesterday. During the early hours of the morning there was an effort to make 19c; the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says, but most of the jobbers refused to operate above 18c, and the concession was finally made. There was no demand for June creamery and values of State dairy butter were very uncertain.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 250 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir yesterday. The butchers were present in very large numbers, and trade was fair, with a decidedly upward tendency in prices. There were no really choice cattle on the market, and the best animals sold at about 3 1/2c per lb., with pretty good stock from 3c to nearly 3 1/2c do; common dry cows and rough steers sold at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c, and the leaner heifers at from 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb. The calves were a rather poor lot, and prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$7. Old sheep sold at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb., and lambs at from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Fat hogs are in good supply, and two lots were sold this morning at \$4.05 to \$4.10 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Market firm. Wheat—Local market strong; No. 1 fall on track Toronto quoted on call at 87c, and No. 2 fall at 83c; No. 2 fall outside held at 82c; millers bidding 80c for red or

white, f.o.b. west, and 83c delivered at the mills. On call, one car of No. 1 hard to arrive North Bay sold at 82c and one car No. 1 hard, spot, at 79 1/2c; one car of No. 1 hard, spot, Midland, sold at 76c; No. 2 hard, 10,000 bushels offered spot, Midland, at 72 1/2c, and 70c was bid; No. 1 northern on track, Whitby, offered at 75c. Flour—Very strong millers asking \$3.65 for straight rollers, middle freights west, and \$3.75 to \$4 for patents. Offerings light and at any concession there would be numerous buyers. Mill feed firmer; bran sold middle freights west at \$11.75 to go east, and shorts quoted at \$13 to \$14. Peas rather firmer, car lots of No. 2 north and west freights held at 52c, and 51c was bid for domestic use. Exporters are anxious to buy owing to scarcity of freights. Oats firmer; 4 cars of white, high freights west, sold at 24c. On call, offered at 24c outside, with 23c bid. Barley about steady, with offerings rather freer. Fancy samples quoted at 47c to 48c outside. No. 1 at 45c, No. 2 at 35c to 40c, and feed at 31c to 32c. Rye—A bid of 46c for car lots outside made on call car; lots east quoted at 50c. Dealers say that they are paying the farmers 47c to 48c east. Buckwheat steady; cars outside quoted at 33c. Corn, mixed, on call, offered at 32c, with 31 1/2c bid.

AN APPROPRIATE KEENEAKE.—"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that pocket of yours?" "Precisely. It is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive." "Yes, sir; but his hair is all gone."

"Has Jorkin's wife brains or money?" "Neither. She has no brains or she would not have married him, and he has all her money."

Easily Satisfied.—Tramp at dentist's door: 'Pd like my teeth filled. Dentist: 'What with—gold or silver? Tramp eagerly: 'Oh, just plain bread will do.

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1896.

Please notice that I have completed extensive alterations in

GLENORA BUILDINGS,

1884 Notre Dame Street

for the extension of my Curtain and Drapery Department, and for the carrying on of a First-Class Furniture and Furnishing Business in connection with my largely developed Carpet and Rug Trade.

The whole of the six spacious floors in Glenora Buildings will be devoted to the sale of

Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Etc.

Parties furnishing may place their orders and be furnished throughout in a First Class and satisfactory manner by

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

J. P. MONCEL Gold Stamping.

Society Badges made up on short notice. Gilt Chair! Hat Tips of all kinds. 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

Bell Telephone 6720.

WALTER RYAN, PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, 268 St. URBAIN STREET.

All jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

COLONIAL HOUSE.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT

Annual Discount Sale.

For the convenience of customers who have not been able to complete their purchases, owing to the rush in certain departments during the last few weeks, we have decided to continue our great DISCOUNT SALE until SATURDAY, 8th FEBRUARY inclusive. All the discounts we have been allowing since 1st January will hold good till that date, and as a special inducement to make the last week the most successful one of the sale we will have

A Whole Week at Half Price In the following Lines.

Beginning To-Morrow and continuing till Saturday, 8th Feb, at 6 p.m., everything in this List at Half Price.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

SOME LINES. Boys' Black Lace Boots. Boys' Tan Lace Boots. Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes. Ladies' Felt Slippers. Misses' Button Boots. Ladies' Satin Slippers. Ladies' Colored Kid Slippers. Ladies' Bronze Slippers. Ladies' Tan Button Boots. All at 50 per cent. discount.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

1 Line Scotch Tweed, \$1.25. A few pieces Scotch Plaids, 50c, and all Remnants. At 50 per cent. discount.

SILKS.

Remnants, Silks and Velvets, at 50 per cent.

MILLINERY DEPT.

Ladies' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' China Silk Blouses. Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas. Ostrich Tips and Hats. French and English Flowers. Ladies' Felt Hats. Misses' Usters. All at 50 per cent. discount.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

A few Cambric Shirts. A large assortment Puffed Ties, at 40c and 75c. A few Odd Lines Men's Underwear, small size. All at 80 per cent. discount.

MANTLE DEPT.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets. Ladies' Cloth Capes. Ladies' Usters, with Cape. Ladies' Golf Capes. Misses' Usters. Ladies' Fur Lined Cloaks. Children's Mantles. Ladies' Silk Lined Cloaks. One special line of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Cloth Jackets, in all leading Shades. All at 50 per cent. discount.

RIBBONS AND LACES.

Metal and Leather Belts. Colored and White Chemisettes. Colored Filling. Chiffon Collars. White Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Black. Remnants Ribbons. Colored Satin and Faille Ribbon. Butter Colour Venetian Lace. Lace Jabots. Black Chantilly Lace. All at 50 per cent. discount.

FURNITURE.

30 Chairs and Rockers, in Oak, Mahogany and Maple. 10 Desks, in Oak decorated, Enamelled and Mahogany. Tabourettes, in Mahogany, white and Gold, and Oak. Fine Onyx and Brass Parlor Cabinets, and a good assortment Bamboo Cabinets, Fancy Ruffa Goods, etc. All at 50 per cent.

TOYS & DOLLS.

Rubber Balls. Building Blocks, in wood and stone. Dolls' Carriages. Soiled Dolls. Sets Soldiers. Animals. Horses and Waggon. Banks.

TWEEDS, FOR MEN'S WEAR.

3000 yards Scotch Tweeds, for Men's Suits and Trousers. At 50 per cent. discount.

HOUSE DECORATING DEPT.

Special Line Table Covers. Remnants Fringes. Shade Laces. Special line Drapery Silks and Furniture Coverings. All Remnants Drapery Silk and Furniture Coverings. All at 50 per cent. discount.

CHINA & GLASSWARE

The balance of our stock of Breakfast Sets. Ten Sets. White China for decorating. Doulton's Lambeth Art Pottery. Incomplete Chamber Sets. Useful and Ornamental China, Glassware, etc. All at 50 per cent. discount.

SMALLWARES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

Remnants Fringes. All at 50 per cent. discount.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

A lot of Youths' Suits, 50 per cent. A lot of Reefer Jackets, 50 per cent.

MISSSES' HOSIERY.

Black Scotch Cashmere Hose, at 50 per cent. di. count.

EVERYTHING ON THIS LIST AT HALF PRICE AND FIVE P.C. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.