SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902. PRIL 19, 1902.

n in need of such instruct he could thus acquit himould depend, of course, up-

on, but the answe Would neral way, from three to

'S IRISH MOTHER!

biography, yet to be ill be largely the story of nother's influence. ntor's mother is an Irish whose intelligence and rest in his ambitions and as attributes most of his

on of Marconi's parents ave been an auspicious one From his Italian father he aginative, sensative quale south, and from his mosturdy mental equipment, of purpose, and ambition thener.

ides his inherited tenden. s had the constant comis mother. She watched tudies, encouraged his earr electrical invention, and any things that a woman can do to stir in the capacities that have made young as he is, so great a the world's progress. autiful character, who has guiding spirit through all yas Annie Jameson, the of John Jameson, the fame spirit manufacturer. in and high-spirited, Annie was given every advantage cation that money and Ire

afford, and then she was aly to complete her music-There she met and mar-. There she met and mar-seppe Marconi, a dashing lian of good family. e birth of her elder boy -nother son-Mrs. Marcon er life to his training. She with her on her travels ly, and he accompanied her 1 visits to her own people

and England. began to show interest in and electricity and to contle instruments she helped tting books and periodicals ld guide him in a right deed, wherever a mother's d possibly do anything for she had anticipated the dethought.

not strange, then, that Marconi made such rapid in his studies, and became wn man in experience when till a box of sixteen. Money t freely for him, and every ment was given him in his le was allowed to turn on oms in the house into a laand here he was monarch surveyed.

n the mother and the son a strong bond of sympathy ine love. Marconi formerly nied his mother on her trav he takes her with he can.

## cent Deaths.

B. J. COGHLIN, wife of a and well known citizen d , died a few days ago. Mr. will have the sincere sympaitizens of all classes, in h avement.

ICHARD BIRKS, the veter ist of McGill street, who k, at the grand old age d e, was well known in this was a genial and ward man, and during his long li ed not a few good actions in f the poor.



May McNally

3. Eva Furlong

cent years.

4. Gertie Egan.

Dora Larkin 6.

The talented young pupils, of St. Patrcik's School, who recently performed at St. Patrick's Choir Con-cert, Windsor Hall, in the role of the "Gypsy Sextette," with such great success.

The law prescribed that

## IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

In the House of Commons, April 1, says the London "Universe," Mr. Wyndham, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said prepared to sell for the capital sum he rose to ask leave of the House to introduce yet another Land Bill- a existing law. Many owners could not Bill to further amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership legal forms on small estates was out of land in Ireland. He should atof all proportion to the size of the tempt two things only on that occaestates. sion-in the first place, to show separate bargains should be made briefly the need for fresh legislation, between owners and occupiers, and and, in the second place, to state the Land Commission came in at a the necessity, character, and scope later stage to modify or reject each of the measure of the Government. of these bargains, solely and simply ing concessions to the Irish tenants upon the security which every plot to the Land Commission to furnish gave to the Exchequer. The posias such, or giving compensation to tion of the landlord, therefore, was Irish landlords as such; the Governthat he must sell all his good holdment were asking the House to deal in a practical way with the facts of ings and keep the bad ones, or take any price which the Land Commission Irish life as they were. Agriculture might put on his property. Then as to the deterrent effect from the tenwas the principal industry of Ireland, and that industry at the preants' point of view. Although these sent moment was both controlled and safeguarded by the State at an The Irish Land enormous cost. Commission determined the respective rights of the parties interested in Irish agriculture at an annual cost of £140,000, and the Royal Irish Constabulary were largely engaged in protecting their liberties at an anenual cost of £1,350,000. In spite of these onerous burdens, and notwithstanding the passing of nearly forty Acts of Parliament, no one could fied either with the present state or worst. In short, the first remedy Land Commission. That gave what future prospects of agriculture in Ire- of rent-fixing by the State had re- the Government had often promised—

the Exchequer undertook a novel ing of land, it was because of these evils of letting that they turned for obligation, there they provided for Treasury supervision and control. a remedy to State-aided purchase. Facilities had been afforded for the had been afforded for the Administration they endeavored to purchase of land by the tenant in concentrate in the hands of adminis 1885, 1886, and 1891. That policy trators and to remove it from the was based on the borrowing power legal points, which would be left to of the common Exchequer, and at those learned in the law. The first the first blush it might seem to and most important provision in the have succeeded, since advances am- Bill was that, within certain limits, ounting to 224 millions had been and on the fulfilment of certain conmade to 1.067.000 tenants, but he regretted to say that there had been pared throughout Ireland to take over the whole or as much of his esdiminition in the advances in retate as an owner wished to sell, to

He believed they were getting to gamation or enlargement of holdings the end of the landlords who were and any determination of rights and easements which were the necessary which could be advanced under the preliminaries to a proper resale, if that resale was to be beneficial, ecoafford to sell, and the cost of the nomical, and secure. They undertook to resell after these operations had been performed. This was not a novel principle. Parliament had affirmed it over and over again. Under this Bill any owner might do what the land judge was now authorized to do under the Act of 1896-- that was to say, any owner might apply a preliminary estimate of the price at which they would be prepared to sanction the sale. He believed that would be of great assistance to Irish landlords.

The second condition, after the landlord was satisfied with the presmall holdings were not, perkaps, economically unsound, they did not supply to the tenant purchaser se-of the tenants on the estate in numcure points of departure for the long ber and rateable value to purchase and stringent obligations to the their own holdings, or, where there and stringent obligations to the their own housings, or, where the State the security it should have. has been redistribution, other hold-There were now 127,000 holdings of ings of equal value. Where ithese the annual value of £3, 21,700 of two conditions had been fulfilled, them being in Ulster, excluding Don-and the Land Commission were of egal. He did not say all the small opinion that resale could be effected, decide. holdings were uneconomical, but his without prospect of loss, the inquiries tended to show that as a Commission might agree to buy, rule the small holdings were the and the estate then vested in the future prospects of agriculture in Ire-land. The Government could not leave it alone, nor trust to the free of appeals, and the second remedy, play of competition and contract as in this country. It was important in respect to land that the man who sought either to let or sell land in print fifteen months ago, and he might say that, while the Government had often promised--namely, acceleration and cheapening in the process of acquiring the land, with material assistance from Gov-ernment. He would first take an es-tate which was now vested in the Land Commission. Under that Bill chase without ther party applied for a fair rent, the other might apply to the Land following things in order to prepare Commission to state the terms and an estate for resale. It might, subconditions on which an agreement of which the sale could properly he made. If the applicant for sale declined to pay or receive the price fixed the new it on the purchasing leg, and they II was necessary to a proper result. would be fixed against him. If the one party accepted the price, and the works on the estate; and, in the applicant for fair rent refused, old rent would stand for a further period of fifteen years. The of appeal would be left intact, chaser any land for the purpose of pasturage, turbary, and allotments, appeal to be heard by one judicial and also for the purpose of preserv commissioner, with the help of only ing woods and plantations in Ireland. Fourthly, the Land Commis one specially qualified lay He believed that the Bill, if it found sion was given power to exchange acceptance, would enable landlords and tenants to come together, that where holdings were enlarged money it would assist them to avoid the advances were limited to £500. law courts, and enable them to deal to persons to whom resale could be in the land market. He was invitmade. there was a novel provision. ing the House to a practical work of Irish landlords, who sold a great part of their estates were desired to reconstruction. sound, it could not be hasty, and on continue on those estates. A capital that account it should be prosecuted to enable sum would be advanced with vigor and undertaken without landlords to sell where they could not sell before. The Government admitted that the present scheduling of estates under the Congested Districts delay.

emedy was to define congested es tates as follows : Where half of the area of an estate was in holdings not exceeding ten acres of an estate was desirable in view of the wants and circumstances of the tenant, the provision appfied to other estates that there should be no prospect of loss might, by the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and the Treasury, be relaxed. The estimates of loss on the aggregated transaction undertaken in any one year was never come into operation where it was most needed. Losses must be provided for, and would be provided for, as the transactions were wound up by money voted by Parliament.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

He came to the provision for try ing to hasten the operation in the Land Judge's Court. The Land Commission was brought in armed with new powers as a capable bidder in that court, and might offer a price for an estate as a whole, and he had reason to believe that such offers would be very readily accepted (hear, hear). But if the land judge did not. accept the offer the estate was put up for auction as soon as possible, and unless he held that it was unjust and unreasonable it might be knocked down to the highest bidder. The Land Commissioners might bid. The Land Commission would pay the late owner 4 per cent. on the agreed price, and would advertise that the estate was being practically wound up. The agreement named a closing date at distance of twelve months from the agreement. The Land Commission, when it was clear that the estate would make a sufficient sum to meet all claims, might at once extinguish mortgages, thus giving the owner the benefit of paying off a 5 or 6 per cent. mortgage whenhe was only getting 4 per cent. was Briefly, the estate in money wound up, the Land Commission retaining such apportioned price as in its opinion represented the value of the holding of the uncovenanted tenants. The amount advanced by the Exchequer to the Land Commission, and outstanding prior to resale, was not at any one time to exceed three millions sterling. As to the general finance of the Bill, hon. members were aware that advances up to 1891 were made in cash, but from that year until the present time they had been made in land stock, which stock was for some years at a premium, and was now considerably below par. The Government were prepared to set one period against the other, and to start fair now with a stable medium, substituting cash for stock in the advances that were Their purpose was to enable made. landlords to sell who were not in a position to do so now. By substituting cash the landlord would gain £7 on every £100 rental. His opinion wasand it was confirmed by land inspectors-that, so far as the ten-

ants were concerned, they looked rather to the immediate obligation which they undertook than to any prospect of reduction under the present decadal system. ment were reverting to a continuous instalment of the same amount until the whole debt was repaid, and they were lowering the instalment from £4 to £3 15s. He did not wish to indicate any number of years' purchase, as they considered that should be left to the parties themselves to The two provisions to which he had just referred (he believed would be of special value in Illster and in the worst portion of the congested districts, places where the most remained to be done. There was no clause in the bill dealing with evicted tenants. The provision with regard to fair rent, whilst avoiding compulsion, offered a strong inducement towards settlement by purlitigation. Where ei-

cidity as Mr. Wyndham had displayed. It was perfectly iclear that the right hon. gentleman recognized to the full the complete and absolute ther Mac, as he was familiarly call-break-down of the present Irish land ed. without loving him, and many system, and nothing could be plain- fervent prayers were offered for him er than the case he had laid down by the people of the Carmelite parfor sweeping it away altogether. His ish. speech was a complete admission of the case the Nationalists had been

to exceed 10 per cent. on the price the House was whether the right der for 59 years. Born in 1820, he agreed to. Unless the House accept ed this provision purchase could worth having. He was perfectly convinced that the Bill could not settle the question, but they were to consider whether it was a useful measure as far as it went, and whether the Nationalists would be justified in throwing obstacles way, Till he had seen the Bill he

would reserve his judgment. Mr. Wyndham had said that the main provisions of the Bill would have to be accepted as an organic whole. Was that equivalent to saying the Irish members—"Here is this measure; take it or leave it?"

Mr. Wyndham : The meaning of the phrase was that we could not pass we also dealt with fair rents.

hear that. His impression was that of philosophy and theology in the the Chief Secretary, following pre- American college, Louvain, and was vious examples, meant to lay the responsibility for accepting or rejecting the Bill on the Irish members. Considering that forty Land Acts had not remedied matters, he prodicted that the only solution of the land question lay in compulsory pur-

Mr. Healy believed that if hon. members wished to get anything out of a Minister they must back him up; they must inflate him instead of definite him, and so give him a good himself (laughter). He conceit of looked upon the Bill as a sincere attempt to grapple with a great ques-tion. It was a limited, and, to

some extent, a small Bill. Although it did not go a long way, it went the bloom of his holy career Rev, some way towards the settlement of John F. McCarthy assistant rector a very difficult branch of the Irish problem.

## DEATHS IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES

REV. PAUL McDONNELL .- Those who remember the four Carmelite Fathers who came to New York from Dublin thirteen years ago and established the Carmelite parish, says the "Sunday Democrat," will hear with regret that one of their number, and he the most energetic and best known, died last month in the Carmelite Monastery, Whitefriars street, Dublin. This was Father Paul McDonnell. He was a typical Irish priest, sympathetic, devout. ver genial, never tired from missionary labor, ready to make any sacrifice to promote the glory of God and the welfare of his order. Before his coming to his country he pitals in Newark and vicinity. After was engaged in various offices of taking final vows she was for some trust by his order in Ireland. He was years mistress of novices at the mofor more than twenty years prior of ther house at Convent Station, N. the Carmelite Convent of Noati, J.

Westmeath, where he built a monas tery and a beautiful Gothic church. No one could be acquainted with Fa-

REV. JOSEPH MASSON, C.SS. that the rent-fixing system was an Province, Valladoid, Spain. He was absolute failure. The question for a member of the Redemptorist Ormade his first vows in the Order in 1841, and was ordained in 1843.

PROTHER ALEXIS CSC died recently at the University of Notre Dame. He was born in County Thurlow, Ireland, in 1822, and came its to Notre Dame, Ind., in 1853.

VERY REV. WILLIAM HERWIG The diocese of Detroit mourns on of its oldest priests by the death of Very Rev. William Herwig, who died recently. He was born in Geismar, province of Saxony, Jan. 8th, 1837, He made his preparatory studies in his native town; studied the classics phrase was that we could not pass in Cosfeldt, with the Very Rev. Dean the purchase part of the Bill unless at Cosfeldt, with the Very Rev. Dean wermers, of St. Joseph's Church, Mr. Redmond was very glad to Detroit, and made a thorough course ordained to the priesthood in that city by His Eminence Cardinal Sterz Dec. 24, 1865.

On the thirty-first of September, 1866, he arrived in Detroit and was soon afterwards placed in charge of the mission of North Dorr. Three years later he was transferred to Battle Creek, and then to Stony Creek. On Nov. 21st, 1879, the Rt. Rev. Bishop appointed him to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Westphalia. For nearly three twenty years Father Herwig three and had served the people of Westphalia faithfully and well.

REV. JOHN F. McCARTHY. - In of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, died on April 4. He was 34 years old. He enjoyed robust health until three weeks ago, when he was taken with rheumatism, which finally affected his heart. Father McCarthy was born at Hoboken on Oct. 1, 1868, and was graduated from Seton Hall College. He was ordained a priest on January 29, 1893, and was sent to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he remained until his death. His last public appearance was at the reception to Redmond and Devlin, the Irish envoys.

SISTER MARY DE PAUL, of St. Mary's Convent, Salem, Mass., dead, after a long illness. A native of Newark, N.J., she was known in the world as Sarah Agnes Farrell. As a novice, after entering the Order of Sisters of Charity in 1861, she nursed wounded soldiers in hos-



SISTORY TO BE HELD.

stated by the Catholic pre ondents of Rome that will hold a Consistory et month, when some of among the number that of the death of Cardinal

STIONAL TRIUMPH.

tional triumph is of hich docs not mean a the freedom' of all sorts a ns of men.

unishment of falsehood is all truth. seemed more sweet to liers full of love, because should be in a position to select the might say that, while the Government would welcome suggestions and criticisms upon many points, the an estate for resale. It main lines of the measure must be ject to the conditions person to whom, and the price at which, he would let or sell it. It was atmost as important that the finant lines of the measure must be ject to the conditions which the who wished to hire or buy land should be as independent as the man who could turn his energies and his weight off the rent-fixing leg and rut it was necessary to a proper resale. capital into other directions. These two important conditions existed to could not do what they proposed for o important conditions existed to could not do what they proposed for works on the estate; and, in the much less extent in Ireland than purchase unless they also effected third place, it might transfer to this country. Then, as to the some economies in the great cost of trustees for the benefit of the purin this country. Then, as to the lletting of land, it could only be let in Ireland, in the generality of cuses, to the existing occupier or his heir is accepted and it succeeded, the time, r in this country. Then, as to the to the existing occupier or his heir accepted and it succeeded, the time, by nominee, and only at a price the energy, and the money of part-which the State had undertaken to lies in Ireland, now expended on bar-fix. The Rent Fixing Act of 1881, ren legislation, would be applied to fix. The Rent Fixing Act of 1861, ren legislation, would be applied to sion was given power to exchange instead of preventing litigation, had the more fruitful process of vertibing one holding for another. In the case increased it. A year ago there were rid of dual ownership.

outstanding, and j now there were 13,000 awaiting do-cision. Unless they legislated, the the State had incurred no loss under Land purchase had this merit, that 10 000 appeals third term of judicial rents would overtake them while the second term no risk. More than 30,000 purclusovertake them while the second term rents were still undisposed of. This had a deplorable effect on agricul-ture and upon Irish life, because a only £469 was in arrears (cheers). man would not work his farm with In the Bill they were trying to disthe energy and enterprise he might otherwise do while his rent remained otherwise do while his rent remained unfixed. That was his case for fresh legislation so far as the letting of land was concerned. As for the sell-derstand that wherever in this Bill sale of land was concerned. Their

Mr. J. Redmond declared that he had never heard so complicated a measure explained with as great lu-

If it was

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