

## THE MECHANIC'S

## Chances in Trade.

Necessity being the mother of invention, says a correspondent of the "Saturday Evening Post," it is not surprising to find that many of the most valuable patents have been granted to mechanics and other persons obliged to work for day's wages, and in not a few instances the ideas evolved from their brains have produced veritable showers of gold. Some of the inventions, indeed, have brought millions of dollars, while in numerous other instances they have made their originators independent.

W. M. Jenne, of Iliou, New York, was a mechanic working by the day when he began to produce typewriter inventions. His ideas in this line have brought him wealth, and he is now superintendent of a typewriter manufacturing company. To Jennie and C. L. Sholes—two men whose names are almost unknown to the general public—is chiefly due the development of the writing machines of to-day. Sholes, who died rich, began as a mechanic, and a universally known typewriter was to a great extent his creation.

Mergenthaler, who received millions from the linotype machine, was originally an expert mechanic, engaged in making telescopes and other scientific apparatus. His contrivance is now in use all over the world, the mechanical compositor having taken the place of the human typesetter in nearly every great newspaper office.

J. C. Crowell was likewise a toiler at day's wages when he began to invent improvements in printing machines. His contrivance for folding, which brought him a large fortune, made possible the present enormous editions of many-paged newspapers. Up to that time the lack of a folding device had set a limit on the output of the printing press, but now the Crowell folder takes the sheets as they receive the impressions, packs them into neat shape, and stacks them up all ready for distribution.

Frank A. Johnson was a mechanic in Minneapolis when he took out his first patent for a typesetting machine. His inventions in this line have brought him wealth, and he owns large blocks of stock in the companies that manufacture mechanical typesetters.

The process of welding metals under water by means of the electric arc was not recognized at first as a great discovery. Its inventor, George D. Burton, was a mechanic, and every cent he could get hold of he spent on his idea, until, just as he had begun to despair, he sold a part interest in his patent for \$100,000.

Alexander P. Morrow was a mechanic employed by a bicycle company when he invented the coaster-brake which bears his name. Two hundred and fifty thousand of these brakes have been sold, and the royalty has made Mr. Morrow rich.

F. A. Planegin had a little jewelry shop in Washington; but at length he devised a method of cleaning oil wells by dropping an electric stove down into them. Formerly, when such wells became choked with paraffin, they were cleaned by exploding nitroglycerin cartridges, which was a costly method and risky. The electric stove process, which is cheap and can do no damage, has made the inventor a rich man.

William Painter, of Baltimore, was a poor man. The notion of crimping a piece of thin metal around the neck of a bottle, to take the place of a cork, struck him, and he became well off. Many bottles now-a-days have such caps.

Augustus Schultz, of New York, invented the modern method of tanning, which has reduced the process of making leather from an affair of a year or two to one of a few weeks, thus revolutionizing the business. All of the thin, tough leather manufactured nowadays is made in this way. When Schultz began his experiments he was so poor that, it is said, he had to prepare his solutions in tumblers. His invention made him rich.

Charles J. Van Dope, inventor of the under-running trolley, was a mechanic. Now, thanks to this and other ideas in regard to electric rail-roading, he is a rich man.

Emile Berliner was a clerk, and he paid a mechanic fifty cents a night to teach him something about electricity. The teacher was very ignorant of the subject, and that was one reason why Berliner was led off the beaten track. He began to make discoveries, and finally he evolved ideas which made the long-distance telephone possible, the Bell apparatus being good only for short distances. The monopoly of the Bell Company is now held under the Berliner patents, and the ambitious clerk is well to do.

Doctor Bell, the telephone man,

was a school teacher. He took the first working model of his telephone to John A. Logan and offered him a half interest for \$2,500, saying that it would do away with the telegraph, and that there were millions in it. Logan said: "I dare say your machine works perfectly, but who would want to talk through such a thing as that, anyway? I advise you to save your money, young man." Telephone stock is worth to-day \$80,000,000, or some such sum, and Bell got several millions of the money. He offered a tenth interest to an examiner in the Patent Office for \$100. It was refused. That tenth interest was worth \$1,600,000 within fifteen years, and the man to whom it was offered is still examining patents at \$2,000 per annum.

Edison was a telegrapher when he made his first important invention. He took it to a company on Broadway, New York, and the manager told him he would pay \$36,000 for it, and not a cent more. The future Wizard was astounded, never having thought of receiving such an immense sum. He feared that the check might be bogus, and was sure of it when the paying-teller of the bank refused to cash it offhand. However, when he secured identification, the money was handed to him. It was the greatest day in Edison's life, and, though he has received millions since then for his ideas, he has never been made so happy by a subsequent success.

Hugo Cook, of Dayton, Ohio, was a worker for wages in that city when he made the invention upon which one of the most efficient cash registers in the market is based. He receives a royalty of two dollars apiece, and enough are sold in a year to give him an income of about \$25,000.

W. L. Bundy was a watchmaker when he invented the workmen's time recorder, which is now coming into use all over the world for the purpose of keeping "tab" on employees in factories and other business establishments. Large capital has been invested in the contrivance, and Mr. Bundy is a rich man.

Westinghouse, who invented the air-brake, was a machinist. His idea was worth many millions to him.

Gramme, a Belgian, who invented the ring dynamo, was a carpenter by trade, employed in the making of models for electric machines. He could hardly read or write, but he bought a dictionary and a book on electricity, and tried to teach himself. His invention revolutionized the manufacture of dynamos, brought him a fortune, and made him famous.

These are only a few out of many instances which serve to show the opportunities that are open to the workman or the toiler for day's wages who has a mechanical turn of mind and keeps his eyes upon them. There are fortunes literally waiting to be picked up by anybody who has the luck or ingenuity to see them. The Patent Office at Washington is an institution whose doors are open to poor and rich alike, and many a man who is struggling for bread and butter to-day will be enjoying wealth a few years from now, thanks to new ideas, which, if they happen to be good ones, will always find a ready market.

## PASTORAL LETTERS

## IN IRELAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

whose superstitious folly makes that trade a profitable one. All such practices are grievously sinful. They are dishonest at the one side, and superstitious at the other. Moreover, they are cruel when carried on, as they too frequently are, at the expense of the poor.

The attention of Catholic vendors of books, newspapers, and other publications should be called by the clergy to the awful responsibility incurred by those who lend themselves to the diabolical work of undermining the morals of our people through the dissemination amongst them of debasing and seductive literature. Unhappily, in not a few places in this city and diocese, there are persons, calling themselves Catholics, who are engaged in this infamous traffic, heedless of the warning words of our Lord: "Woe to the man by whom scandal cometh;" and again, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he suffer the loss of his soul?" All good Catholics should do their part towards making the trade in immoral publications an unprofitable one. They can do so by taking care not to leave a penny of their money in any bookshop, or other place in which such publications are exposed to view or are known to be on sale. Another crying evil, urgently calling for the application of a similar remedy, is the practice of displaying, in shops of a certain class frequented mainly by the young men of the city, pictorial advertisements of a seductive and corrupting type. The advertisement

boardings in our city and its neighborhood still continue to be made use of for the display of pictures of a demoralizing tendency. The anti-cipation expressed last year, and the year before, that under the new conditions of local government then coming into operation, means would be found for coping effectively with this and with similar evils, has not, unfortunately, as yet, been verified. The local authority apparently is powerless. It would seem, indeed, that in this, as in some other respects, the right of local government has been conferred upon Ireland, as yet, in little more than in name. During the continuance of the calamitous war 'in Africa' the Collect for the Living and the Dead is to be said at Mass each day, as already directed, for peace and for the unhappy victims of the conflict.

## CURE THE DISEASE.

At this stage of the world, with the experience which the past century alone affords us, it is scarcely possible to present an argument against the vice of intemperance which has not been repeated times of mind. We are fully aware that, without the aid of religion, the drunkard, who has reached a certain stage upon that broad highway to perdition, to change his life, abandon the fatal practice that is, inch by inch, digging his premature grave. That drunkenness is a vice, a crime, a sin, we have only to harken to the dread condemnation that issues from the very mouth of Divinity. How, then, with that higher phase of the question it is not our immediate intention to deal; no more do we purpose drawing those harrowing pictures of the terrible results, socially, domestically and individually, that spring from that poisoned source.

The spirit of drunkenness is like unto the venomous tree of Java, that spreads its branches to the sky, sinks its roots into the soil, but blasts the very ground that gave it birth, and kills every living thing that seeks shelter under its attractive foliage. It does not suffice to lop off limbs, to even cut up the trunk, or tear away the bark, the axe must go to the very roots and every particle of its composition must be torn from the earth, and scattered to winds, or better still, reduced to ashes, before there can be safety in frequenting the place where it grows. The Upan tree of drunkenness cannot be uprooted by the mere will-power of the victim, and even with the aid of religion there is something else needed. "God helps those who help themselves." The drunkard must help himself; or, in other words, make use of the natural means at his disposal.

Were drunkenness only a sin, religion could turn the victim from his evil life; were it only a vice, the punishments inflicted by the laws of the land, might, to a great extent, prevent its increase and even diminish its influence upon the race of man; but, it is a physical disease, and like every other disease of the body it has its antidote somewhere in the "materia medica" of the world. To find that remedy should be the first care; to apply it properly the second consideration.

If the testimony of prelates of all denominations, of medical men of acknowledged eminence, of thousands whose friends have been rescued from the yawning gulf towards which they were sliding, and who, by the unflinching steps, of hundreds of victims whose cures are incontestably avouched, can be of any worth, then we may safely conclude that the "Dixon Cure" has been amply proven to suffice for the purpose of eradicating the disease of drunkenness. Individual cases might be cited, and page after page, of a vast volume filled with their voluntary testimonials. As far as they are concerned there can be no question as to the proper application of the remedy.

But there are millions of drunkards who have never heard of the "Dixon Cure;" our lunatic asylums and inebriate homes are full of unfortunate creatures—the victims of alcoholism—whose places of usefulness in society might yet be occupied had they known of the "Dixon Cure" in time. We like to go straight to the point; why would not our governments help to weed out these institutions by subjecting all those blasted and those careers that have been ruined; it pays out a considerable sum for the maintenance of the very victims of that traffic which sends thousands into its treasury. At least, the deed would be Christian, not to say highly politic, if that administrative authority were to rescue a large percentage of these helpless men and women, by simply affording them the means of being cured of their physical disease.

And were this natural, easy, and perfectly reliable means adopted, made general in its application, soon there would be a transformation in the world, soon, indeed, to use the words of the poet of "The seasons":

"Vice, in its high career would stand appalled;

And heedless, rambling impulse learn to think!"

## BUYING BOOK DEBTS.

The strong comments made recently by Judge Bowen Bowlands on the methods of recovering assigned debts seem to us to be called for in the public interest, says the Liverpool "Catholic Times." An accountant was the plaintiff in a number of judgment summonses, and the cases were proved by his clerk. The greater number of the debts, the clerk stated, had been bought under bankrupt

ruptcy from the official receiver and others at about seven and sixpence in the pound. The judge, referring to the system generally, said he held that the man who bought debts at low rates and tried to torture the money out of the debtors by virtue of imprisonment ought not to be assisted or treated in the same way as the man who supplied goods at the proper value. He declined to allow his court to be used for this purpose. Quite right. It is just and proper that the law should come to the aid of creditors themselves and prevent debtors from defrauding them, but the position of people who purchase debts "for an old song" and hope to reap large pecuniary benefits from the transaction is entirely different. Except there are special circumstances in the case they are not, in our opinion, at all entitled to legal recognition.

## "Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off." When seriously afflicted. It never disappoints.

Rheumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICK KERRY, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I was very weak and had a bad cough. I could not eat or sleep. Different remedies did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla built me up and I am now able to attend to my work." MRS. J. A. O'SHANN, Ont.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**MENTHOL**  
**D&L**  
**PLASTER**

We guarantee that these Plasters will relieve pain quicker than any other. Put up only in 25c. tin boxes and \$1.00 yard rolls. The latter allows you to cut the Plaster any size.

Every family should have one ready for an emergency.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.  
Beware of imitations.

The Trade of the Religious Institutions is desirable, but it is generally conceded hard to reach. That's true, because the average advertising medium, often containing news and advertising features of an objectionable nature, is not admitted there.

**BUT—**  
The True Witness, the only Catholic weekly newspaper in the English language published in the Province of Quebec, goes into thousands of Catholic Institutions and private homes, because clean news and clean advertising, only find place in its columns. Rates and sample copy on application.

TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., LTD., Montreal, P. Q.

**Pyny-Pectoral**  
A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS  
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS  
Large Bottles, 25c.  
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited  
Proprietors of Pyny's Pain-Killer

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY ADVERTISING.**—One reason why our advertisers should make sure that their orders for St. Patrick's Day issues are placed with the "True Witness," is that, by so doing they will reach a constituency of "bona fide" subscribers, of people who take the paper week in and week out, and from whom they can legitimately expect some return in patronage. We, therefore, advise all our friends to make sure that their advertisements for that special season be placed in the right hands.

## BUTTERICK'S Patterns and Publications on sale at THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, March 9.

## LATEST NOVELTIES in SPRING COSTUMES

Another shipment of choice up-to-date Spring Costumes just put into stock. The most advanced fashion artists have contributed their best creations to this collection of exclusive beauty. The keynote of this as full of importance.

Ladies' New Homespun Cloth Costumes in drab, navy and black. Jacket cut Clasterfield front, lined Italian cloth, short on the hips, skirt cut full sweep, inverted plaited back, lined linenette, velvet bound, the latest style. Special price, \$9.00.

Ladies' New Spring Suits, made in Oxford Gray Cheviot, the jacket cut short with large revers, lined new silk, the skirt made full flare, lined through and velvet bound. A most fashionable suit. Special price, \$11.25.

Ladies' Elegant Spring Costumes, made of Whip Serge Cloth in drab, navy and black, the jacket is cut double breasted, Eton style, sleeves made with pointed cuff. The skirt is made full flare, box seams, lined through linenette and velvet bound. A chic suit. Special price, \$16.00.

## New Dress Goods and Silks.

## NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Homespun Dress Goods in the latest mixtures of brown, drab, blue, green, etc., 56 inches wide. Special 79c.

New Tweed Dress Suits, in a variety of pretty small checks and mixtures, 56 inches wide. Special 95c.

New Spring Covert Cloths in all the latest shades of brown, blue, green, red, gray, etc., 44 inches. Special 85c.

## NEW SILKS.

New Black Taffeta Silk with good bright finish, 22 inches wide. Special 60c.

New Alexandria Wear Proof Silk in Black only, 21 inches wide, special for complete gowns, 80c.

Black Moire Skirting Silks with bright colored satin stripes, 22 inches wide. Special 65c.

## New Household Linens.

## TABLE DAMASK.

New White Linen Table Damask, pretty designs, 60 in. wide. Special 99c.

New Irish Linen Table Damask. Special weave, very serviceable, 72 inches wide. Special 52c.

New Barnsley Linen Damask, extra good quality, pretty borders, 68 in. wide. Special 70c.

New Barnsley Linen Damask, special selected yarn, grass bleached, 72 inches wide. Special \$1.10.

## TOWELS.

Thousands of these Towels will be sold at the following prices:

Good Huckaback Towels, size 14 by 24. Sale price 4c.

Linen Huckaback Towels, size 16 by 30 inches. Sale price 5c.

Linen Huckaback Towels, size 17 by 28 in. Sale 8c.

Linen Huckaback Towels. Sale price 12c.

Hundreds of dozens of better quality Linen Towels equally as good value as above.

## Ladies' Handkerchief Special

Just put on sale 100 dozen Ladies' Swiss Embroidered White Lawn Handkerchiefs, this is one lot of a manufacturer's stock that the Handkerchief Man was lucky enough to secure. They are all perfect goods, prettily embroidered in different styles. The regular value of this lot ranges from 25c to 50c each. They will be sold at one price, 18c each.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

## THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

## Market Report.

## WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

**LIVE STOCK.**—There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves and 20 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Monday. The weather was delightful and the butchers turned out strong, but trade in cattle was slow and the prices had a downward tendency all round. One buyer secured four of the best cattle at 44c per lb; pretty good animals sold at from 34c to 44c, and the common rough stock at from 24c to 34c per lb. There is still a very active demand and high prices paid for anything moderately good in the veal line. Nearly all the good calves were bought up before reaching the market. Sales here to-day were at from \$2.50 to \$7 each. Sheep sell at about 34c per lb. and yearling lambs at from 44c to 5c do. There were about 500 fat hogs at the stockyards this morning and they sold at from 64c to 7c per lb weighing off the cars.

**GRAIN.**—There is no change to be reported in the grain situation. Cables are still weak and orders scarce. Prices are about the same.

We quote as follows:—Oats, ex-store, at 31c to 33c; west freights, 28c; peas west freights, at 62c; barley, No. 2, east freights at 43c; rye, 49c, east freight; buckwheat, east freight, 51c; wheat, red and white, 68c; spring wheat, 68c.

**FLOUR.**—There would appear to be somewhat more freedom in the flour trade, especially in Manitoba brands, and prices are firm.

We quote as follows:—Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.20; and straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.45; in bags, at \$1.60 to \$1.70 winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

**ROLLED OATS.**—The market continues active. Prices are firm.

We quote as follows:—\$3.35 to \$3.40 per barrel, and \$1.65 to \$1.67 in bags.

**FEED.**—There is a steady demand for feed, and prices are unchanged.

We quote as follows:—Manitoba bran, \$17, in bags; shorts, \$18; Ontario bran, \$16.50 to \$17 in bulk shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

**HAY.**—The continued steady demand for export, coupled with shortness of supplies, causes the market to continue very firm in tone. Prices are consequently firm to higher.

We quote as follows:—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$8 to \$9.25 per ton in car lots on track.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 438.

Dame Marjory B. Mowatt, of the Town of Westmont, in the District of Montreal, wife of Charles R. McDowell, of the same place, Merchant, Plaintiff, Vs. The said Charles R. McDowell, Defendant.

An action in separation of property has been in this day instituted between the above parties.

Montreal, March 6th, 1901.

SMITH, MARKKY & MONTGOMERY, 35-8 Attorneys for Plaintiff

**BEANS.**—A good jobbing trade is being done in beans and prices are firm.

We quote \$1.55 to \$1.65.

**PROVISIONS.**—The dressed hog market is fairly active. In other lines, there is no improvement to report, and prices are unchanged.

Dressed hogs are quoted at \$8.50 to \$9, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10c to 11c per lb.; compound refined, 7c to 8c per lb.

**DRESSED MEATS.**—The demand for dressed meats is active, especially lamb, and veal, which is now coming in more freely, finds a ready sale.

We quote: Hindquarters beef, 5c to 8c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lamb, 4c to 7c; mutton, 4c to 5c; veal, 4c to 5c per lb.

**POULTRY.**—The market is steady, with little or no change in values.

We quote as follows:—Turkeys, 8c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 9c; fowls, 5c to 7c; geese, 5c to 7c; ducks, 8c to 9c per lb.

**EGGS.**—The market remains unchanged, with a fair local trade and no export demand.

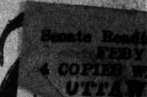
We quote: Fall and fresh stock, 19c to 22c, according to size of order; Montreal limed, 15c to 16c; western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

**BUTTER.**—The situation in butter is practically unchanged, and prices are steady.

We quote: Choice creamery, 22c to 24c; rolled dairy, 18c to 19c.

**CHEESE.**—The gradual tendency of the Liverpool cable towards lower prices may be taken as a fair indication of the trend of the market, and we fear that those who still look to selling their store cheese at any price above 10c, or even at 10c, will be much disappointed. The signs seem to point a much lower price, if not now, then as soon as the skim milk cheese begins to come in.

**HONEY.**—Business is very slow, only the best grades find a ready sale.



Vol. L, No.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY

It is the feast of St. Patrick. Once more in Ville. Where'er we look— Old Ireland's flag.

And as it flutters there loving eyes. The cross and harp twined. Our emblems as of old.

And as we march here. To keep St. Patrick. We think of that old Green Erin far away.

REDMOND

On the

Mr. John Redmond, man of the Irish Parliament, an amendment to the bill to the King's son, delivered a masterly course of the Irish land question, was as follows:

"And humbly request Majesty that the address of the Irish Land Act to any class of subjects in Ireland, only permanent solution land question must measure providing for an immediate creation of a system of land purchase."

It raised, he said, the consideration of Irish land question, gency and importance thought, be questioned having any practical with Ireland. Both in the House had de question, but to-day themselves more content great question, upon not only the peace of Ireland, but almost ence of the remnant of the land question. What was the real extraordinary state the question insoluble planation was that u land question Parlia allowed itself to be advice or Irish opini system in Ireland and absolutely broke

Both landlords and united in declaring a denec in it. The tas the Land Comm said possible task. What cost of administration? He found that the year ending March about £132,000, exc Land Purchase Depar the cost of administ the last 20 years was lions. Then, since 13 been no less than 40 tried, and taking the of each suit as £8, over six millions of spent in hard cash in carrying out the adm