

# THE WEEK IN IRELAND.

**THE IRISH PARTY.**—It has been a pleasant duty of late to refer to the splendid work being done by the Irish Party at Westminster, says the Belfast Weekly. The members of the Unionists about discussion and disunion amongst the party are no longer heard, and the power of a solid party acting as one man is making itself felt. The lists of attendances which have been published from time to time have been very satisfactory, all things considered. The disciplinary precaution of putting on record the attendance of members has worked well. They have been as good as could be expected. Of course there have been unavoidable absences, but these have for the most part been satisfactorily accounted for. The system of recording attendances in this way is certain to prove an effective check against any disposition on the part of any members to shirk their duty without reasonable cause. At the same time the satisfactory attendances that have had to be recorded should give a fillip to the fund. If the Irish Party is to be maintained in its present state of efficiency at Westminster subscriptions to the fund must be kept up. The letter with which the Lord Bishop of Cloyne accompanies a subscription to the Queenstown Committee of the Parliamentary Fund puts the case in a nutshell. Briefly His Lordship says if he were asked why he subscribed to this fund he would answer that he believed in the necessity of an efficient and united Irish Parliamentary Party and that he had such a party at present, united, earnest, watchful and determined in their advocacy of Irish interests. His Lordship points out that the Irish members unlike others have no reward to expect from any Government, and look for none—neither titles nor honors, nor social station nor professional advancement. The present or any anticipated Irish Parliamentary Party cannot continue long in existence without the material support of the people for whom they work. The present party has been recruited principally from the ranks of the people, and for the most part are not overburdened with the world's goods. They have placed their services at the disposal of the people, and surely such services as they have rendered since the opening of the session are worth paying for. The present Irish Party is the nearest approach we have had during many long weary years to what we have sighed for, and the Bishop of Cloyne asks pertinently if those "who have clamored for union among our Parliamentary representatives, and are now satisfied that after years of painful waiting it has really come to pass, will deem a party, that has given good ground for hope and promise, to early desert by neglect, or nurture into vigorous growth by kindly sympathy and practical support." That the party has earned the gratitude of the Irish people during the present session is not gainsaid, but that the gratitude should take tangible shape is an essential, and judging by the past we have every hope that the Nationalists of the country will do their duty by their representatives in the British Parliament.

**CATHOLIC READING ROOMS.**—On the very recent subject Cardinal Logue in reply to an address from the members of the Catholic Reading Room, Armagh, said:—  
This age of ours is an age when great importance is attached to culture—when people endeavor not only to acquire the elements of knowledge at school, but continue to acquire their studies in institutions such as yours; and hence from the day I came to Armagh and first became acquainted with what is being done in your Catholic reading room it has been an institution in which I have taken the greatest interest. The reading serves many purposes. Its first and principal object is to enable the young people of the city and often those more advanced in life to acquire knowledge, that general knowledge which is useful to everyone in whatever station of life Providence may place them. They acquire this knowledge by general reading and by judicious reading and there is no way in which this general and judicious reading could be better secured than by the operation of such a system. You supply all your members with the current literature of the day, and you supply them with such attentions as will enable them to pass usefully the leisure time which they may have, and hence it is that in this way the members of the Reading Room, who have devoted to it, with such zeal to sustain and make useful this institution are doing a great work both for the rising generation and for those more advanced in life. I don't know of any way which a person can spend a free time better than by going to the reading room and availing themselves of the facilities there for acquiring knowledge, and though they may not propose to themselves explicitly and directly a mere acquisition of knowledge when they go there to pass the time pleasantly, still whether they intend it or not, if they take up a good book it will help them to leave the reading room with some new knowledge acquired.  
There is, therefore, every reason on the part of those interested in the welfare of the people to encourage this reading room, and there is a special reason why we should encourage Catholic reading rooms at the present day. Sometimes we make our acquaintance with the literature of the day, of the time, and we make ourselves familiar with the leading ideas of the time at the expense of something that is more precious than knowledge—at the expense of faith and at the expense of virtue. There is no danger I know of threatening the young generation more than the danger of bad literature. There is no poison more

insidious, and no poison more deadly than that which is communicated through bad and impure literature. Sometimes it is the cause of weakness of the faith, but more frequently it leads to the undermining and the destruction of that beautiful innocence and that beautiful purity, which are the proudest gems in the crown of a good Catholic. Now, in your reading room you are guarded against this danger. Your newspapers and your periodicals and your books are carefully selected for you—selected by those who have more experience of our modern literature than most of you could possibly have, and hence if a reading room is a great blessing—a reading room in the abstract—a Catholic reading room, you may acquire knowledge, but you may do so, as I have said, at the expense of faith, and more frequently at the expense of innocence and purity. That is one of the reasons why I think that there could be nothing more useful done for the people in a town or city than to establish a reading room such as you have under the guidance of the clergy, who are specially charged with the care of the faith and morals of the young. It has been my privilege to come to your reading room on special occasions when you had some little amusement there, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that none of your members enjoyed these occasions more thoroughly than I did, and none of you were better pleased with the success of the efforts you made to render the reading room perfect than I was because I think it not only enables the members to pass in the most delightful manner the evenings, but it guards them against the very great dangers to which they would be exposed if they had not their minds and attentions occupied as they are occupied in the reading room. There would be dangers if it was unnecessary to specify. You all know them. A celebrated old Jesuit was in the habit of saying that an idle mind is the devil's workshop. There is no greater danger to morality than idleness, because people cannot be always working. The body requires rest, and the mind requires rest also, and there is no way in which you can have this rest with greater profit than by giving yourselves during your spare moments to the reading of interesting articles or periodicals, or some useful and solid and interesting books.

**THE CORONATION OATH.**—The following letter from Archbishop Walsh was read at the quarterly meeting of the Dublin City Council. It touches on many subjects, and there can be no two opinions regarding its meaning. His Grace writes:—

I have received the copy which you kindly forwarded to me of the resolution of our Municipal Council, protesting against the disgraceful declaration with which the new reign has been inaugurated at Westminster.

No one can feel surprised that we Catholics should strenuously protest against the indignity sought to be put upon our faith and upon the practices of our religion, in having them thus rudely assailed from the Throne. I am happy to see that our resentment is shared by many of our Protestant fellow-countrymen. But, in all this, there is one thing not to be lost sight of, especially by us in Ireland. We cannot be too careful to leave no room for misunderstanding on this particular matter upon the position of our public affairs as a whole. Speaking for myself, I feel called upon to express my view upon this point very plainly. I should regard it as a grievous calamity if the vestige of religion were to be left for the nation, either the modification or the abolition of the offensive Royal Declaration could be regarded as a set-off against the delay of even a single session of Parliament in the removal of various pressing grievances—financial, educational, and national, as well as religious—upon the removal of which as a matter of elementary justice, we must, without ceasing, continue to insist.

See, even in outline, how we stand. Year after year, through the operation of an iniquitous system of taxation, our country is plundered of millions of pounds. In the matter of education, the claim of our Catholic people to be placed upon a footing of equality with our Protestant fellow-countrymen is still unsatisfied, and is now, indeed, beginning to be regarded by some, even amongst ourselves, as lying so far outside the lines of practical politics that they despairingly tell us it is a waste of time, or worse, to seek to press it at all. The religious Orders of the Catholic Church within the realm are still under the ban of the law. Our one great national industry, the agriculture of our country, is all but starved out of existence by causes plainly removable by legislation—amongst them the present unnatural system of land tenure, with which no one even professes to be satisfied, and which would almost seem to be upheld in our midst for the purpose sufficiently strained, between those two great sections of our population, the landlords and the tillers of the soil.

Underlying all this there is the radical evil that in all matters of legislation, and in every sphere of Government action, great or small, we are simply dependent upon the will of the people of another, and not over-sympathetic or over-friendly, country. Even the limited power recently granted to a number of people for the regulation of a number of purely local matters—powers subject, even in theory, to many irritating restrictions—are found, in the exercise of them, to be dominated and in a great measure neutralized

by the interference of a controlling body in no way responsible to the public opinion of the country. Whilst all this continues to be so anxious as I am for the abolition of the offensive clauses of the Royal Declaration—I can take no less than a secondary interest in the matter. For I cannot but think that, whether as regards the interests of religion or those of our country, there are several ways in which the time of Parliament could be more profitably spent than in legislating for the purpose merely of exempting a Sovereign who believes our faith and our religious worship as practised by us to be "superstitious" and "idolatrous," from the disagreeable necessity of having to avow before the world that he entertains this shocking belief about us.

## THE TENEMENT EVIL IN THE UNITED STATES.

As an evidence of deep and practical interest taken by the Catholic episcopacy, all the world over, in the conditions—physical and moral—of the poor, especially the poor in large and congested cities, we might take the following extracts from a letter dated 20th March last, from His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, to the Senate Cities' Commission. The eminent prelate says:—

"If, as the report avers, two-thirds of the population of this city are housed in attics or in tenements, certainly a wise and enlightened public policy should provide that they be not subjected to impairment of their physical or moral life. The present system of building tenements necessarily withdraws the light and air physical health demands. The same system, unfortunately, is a growing menace to good morals."

"Formerly our clergy whose duties call them constantly to attend the sick poor in the tenement districts, used to speak with admiration of the children growing up in innocence and purity in the midst of crowded surroundings, and as amidst the encircling brine, the fabled fount of Aethusa preserved its native sweetness."

"Of late many regrets have been expressed that moral leprosy and many deeds that shun the light of day seek the congenial darkness of the tenement and most of all that the young and the innocent are forced to become familiar with what is most concerning their tender years that they should ignore."

"Law that will bring fresh air and God's sunlight to the homes of the poor will, incidentally, bring virtue, too; at least it will shield the home from many dangers and so help to give our country sound souls and sound bodies."

"I trust most sincerely that your admirable report will be favorably received for the sake of the public health as well as public morality."

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

**USELESS FOREBODINGS.**—On this subject an exchange says:—

When we are in anxious and forebodings concerning the future—either our own or that of our dear ones! Present joys, present blessings slip by and we miss half their sweet value for want of faith in Him who provides for the minutest insect in the sunbeam. Oh, when will we learn the sweetest truth in God that our children teach us—we, who are, so much, so faulty, so irritable, so unjust, and He who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving? Why cannot we slipping our hand into His each day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?

**VALUE OF APPLES.**—Among all fruits, the apple stands first with the large number of persons as being obtainable in good condition more days in a year than any other fruit. Apples placed ready for the children when they are awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is known all over the country. There are few children who would not eat an apple before breakfast if allowed the privilege. It is a mistake, says Answers, not to let them have it. The nervous system, always calling for phosphorus, is quieted by a full fruit diet. Apples relieve the nausea of seasickness, and are a help to those who are trying to break themselves of the tobacco habit.

A good apple, say apples is completely digested in 35 minutes. This easy digestion favors longevity, the phosphorus renews the nervous matter in brain.

**TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.**—Here is a suggestion on this very important question:—

Some people will not eat meat unless it has been killed several days. In winter beef and mutton can be kept weeks if hung in a dry, cool place, and are all the better for it. It is not every one who can afford to porter-house steak at twenty and twenty-five cents a pound, but one can buy round at half that price and to tender it pour a few spoonfuls of vinegar over it and let it stand from twelve to twenty-four

hours; you will have almost as good a steak as porter-house. A tough chicken can be made tender by rubbing with cooking soda and letting it stand awhile, then soak in warm water. The secret of good tender chickens is having them killed some time before using; some people kill frying-size chickens in the morning and eat them at a noon-day dinner; no chicken is good to eat the same day it is killed, no matter how small it is, and the larger the fowl the longer it should be kept.

**TOWELS.**—says an exchange, should never be put away without being thoroughly dried, because they are consigned to the linen-closet without the precaution of a good airing a mould called oidium forms on them. This mould is alleged to be injurious to the skin and liable to produce skin disease.

**CANDIES.**—A vocal teacher says that it is her observation and experience that chocolate confections, partaken of too freely, roughen the voice. It is known that nuts have this tendency, and the clubwomen who must speak at a breakfast or luncheon invariably declines the salted almonds in order to preserve a clear voice.

**ABOUT EGGS.**—Somebody has discovered that if when an egg is about to be eaten from the shell, it is not boiled quite long enough, it may be again put into boiling water, and cooked still longer, if the top be sprinkled thickly with salt. When it is done the second time, take off the coating of salt, and the egg will be the same as if protected by the complete shell.

**SALT.** it is said by a well-known physician, would be one of the most-used remedies were it only more costly, but, being so very inexpensive, and likewise always within reach, it is usually overlooked. As a preventive of sore throat, a gargle of salt and water night and morning is highly recommended; this should be especially used by all members of a family in which there is a case of tonsillitis or diphtheria. The addition of a few drops of alcohol makes this gargle one which should be used by any person who desires to strengthen a naturally weak throat.

## Our Boys and Girls.

**CAT THAT SAVED A TRAIN.**—The following interesting incident is recorded in our humble Annapolis:

A father and little son were traveling from St. Louis to a town in the western part of the State, and among the things they carried was a small yellow kitten in a basket. They had a sixty-mile ride before they reached the terminus. A gentleman pulled out a newspaper and began reading. The little boy amused himself by looking out of the window. At last, tired of that, he thought of his pet kitten, and taking him out of the basket played with him until he fell asleep. The kitten being let alone climbed into the next seat and went to sleep.

The train arrived at the station where the man and little boy were to change cars. And the man, folding up his newspaper, took the little boy and his basket, and the empty basket and rushed into the other train. The boy had been awakened so quickly that he had not thought of his kitten.

The first train passed on. At night when it drew up to its final station the conductor went through the train and found the little yellow kitten asleep on one of the seats. He carried it to the fireman, who was fond of cats. The fireman fed the kitten and put him in the baggage car for the night. When the train went out the next day the kitten, which the fireman called Dick, went with it. Dick rode in the baggage car for a week or so, when his master took him on the engine with him one day. Dick was quite frightened at first, but soon got over it, and always rode on the engine after that.

One thing very much frightened Dick—that was when he heard another train coming. He would crouch on the floor of the cab at his master's feet, and would remain so until the other train passed. His master had tried in vain to break him of this.

A year passed and Dick was on the same engine with his master, who had been promoted to be an engineer. Dick still appeared frightened at hearing another train.

One day in winter Dick's master was running in the western part of Missouri, when a severe snow storm came up. They reached one station at 4.30 in the afternoon, and a freight was due about the same time. They waited fifteen minutes for the freight, and then the conductor decided to go on to the next station ten miles beyond. So he telegraphed to the next station to keep the freight until he reached there, and receiving no message back that the freight had left that station, he thought it all right and Dick's train started. They had gone about five miles when Dick suddenly raised his head, listened for a moment, and then jumped to the floor and crouched at his master's feet. The engineer knew that Dick had heard a train. Then it flashed into his mind that perhaps it was the freight. He reached his head out of the cab window and listened, but he could hear nothing but the wind. He had so great confidence, nevertheless, in Dick that he signalled for the conductor. The conductor came and inquired the matter, and when the en-

gineer told him how Dick had acted he advised the engineer to back the train to the last station. The engineer lost no time in taking the conductor's advice, and backed the train at full speed.

They had been in the station about five minutes when came the tardy freight. They were all agreed that it had been a narrow escape from a serious accident. When Dick's train arrived at the next station they asked why they had not telegraphed back that the freight had already started. The station agent said that he had received no message from the conductor at all. The next day the wires were found broken, so that the station agent had not received the dispatch.

Dick received due praise. His master is very proud of him, and he is a general favorite on that railroad.

## GIRLS IN BUSINESS LIFE.

"Why is it that so many girls work in stores for such low wages?" was asked of the manager of one of Detroit's large stores, by a reporter of the "News."

"Because they do not earn more," was the laconic answer. "This may sound at first thought like a flippant reply to a serious question. But it was not intended as such, and further conversation revealed the depth of the argument."

The reason for the reason is what is wanted. And this is what the gentleman said:—

"Girls do not earn more because they do not make themselves efficient. Take the millinery department, for example. Girls enter it, save at \$4 per week. If they are apt and attentive, they will soon rise and can earn from \$7 to \$10 per week. All they think of is to put in the time some way—run from 8 in the morning until 6 at night, and then when the week comes around, to draw their pay. I've seen girls place goods before a lady customer, and while she was making her selection, if another customer chanced to come to the same counter, the clerk would act as though she never saw her, until the first one had either made her choice, or left without buying. By that time, 10 to 1, the clerk would have gone away."

"A word, a smile, an 'I'll attend you in just a moment, madame,' would have held her till the girl was at liberty. Not all girls are live and let live. Some girls will hustle to keep half a dozen customers at once. These are the ones who are successful. They are persistent, attentive and tactful and give their whole mind to their work during working hours."

There are the girls who, at the end of about two months' apprenticeship, know it all. Some other store will offer them a dollar more a week, and away they'll fly, not at all qualified, not sticking to the same place until sufficient time has elapsed in which to learn the work. Where the customer does not good for a raise in wages much beyond what they will ever get at the other place. But eager and short-sighted, they fly after that dollar. The fact that the fair prospect of several dollars' raise after a while is left behind them does not worry them, because they cannot be made to comprehend the situation.

"To be sure," he went on, "the girl clerk has her troubles, too. She has many tastes to please, and many of her customers are not content with positions to contend with. If a clerk under my management is at fault I will reprove her, but if the customer is in the wrong I'll take the girl's part every time. I had a fine example of that the other day. A lady came in here and wanted to see some hats. The only girl available was busy at just that minute, but politely told her that minute, she would wait upon her presently. The woman waited a couple of minutes and then came to me and began to abuse the girl, saying that the only reason that the other woman was at better clothes was because she wore with her, but with no success. Then I told her that the clerk was doing the best she could, and added, 'It is just such women as you are, madame, who make the life of a working girl miserable. You may talk as much as you like about women's unions, or women's church or charity organizations; I think that if you would have a little more charity for the girl who has to stand all day and earn her own living, you would do more good in the world.'"

"And who," did she say to that?" was inquired.

"Well, she was not looking for any such attack, and she fled highly indignant. But I only told the truth. It does seem sometimes as though women are not as kind to each other as they should be."

## PATENTS GRANTED.

### CANADA.

70,765.—John G. Rattray, Pipe-stone, Man., heater.  
70,795.—Dr. M. J. B. Schmitt, Anticosti Island, P.Q., remedy against insect bites.  
70,820.—George Elmes, Farnham, P.Q., extension bicycle cranks.  
70,821.—Joseph Lalonde, Ste. Cuneonde, P.Q., vehicle tire.  
70,891.—L. Morin, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., hen's nest.  
70,880.—R. J. Stroud, Milford Bay, Ont., wrench.

### UNITED STATES.

671,686.—H. Bergeron, Longue Pointe, P.Q., means for utilizing space in crowded municipalities.  
671,700.—William Jennings, Montreal, P.Q., tire fastener.

## BE SURE TO ORDER

### ROWAN'S

Belfast, Glasgow & Co. Soda Water, Apple Syrup, Ke & Cream Soda, etc. Note our "Trade Mark" on every bottle: "The Shamrock." Agents and Bottlers of the "Fever Brand" COLDWATER WATER ROWAN BROS. & CO. 1100, Main St. 221 Vallee Street.

## ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio. Material aid only 25 cents year. The spiritual benefits are very great. On application, each member receives gratis a Canaan on Crozier, Bells with 500 days' indulgences, also indulgenced Cross.  
Address, The Boys' Home, 526 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, O.

## Society Directory.

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of each month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, T. P. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, P. Casey; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran; B.O.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. Tansey.

**YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION.** organized April, 1871, incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, last Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, M. A. Phelan; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Power. All communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Humphrey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

**LADIES' AUXILIARY** to the Association of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Division meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every month. President, Miss S. Mack; Vice-President, Miss B. Harvey; Financial Secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 68 Anderson street, Telephone, 1006; Matron, Financial Secretary, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Wellington street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings.

**A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.** Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and LaPrairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 318 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Treasurer; Secretary, E. J. Colfer, Treasurer; Delegates to St. Patrick's League; — J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

**A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.** Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, President; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, Recording-Secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, Financial Secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

**ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY** organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strube, C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill, Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

**ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY** Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Morrison, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414 St. Antoine street.

**M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.**—(Organized, 15th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desiring of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, S. C.L.; President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, Jr., Treasurer.

**ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.** established 1863. — Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, D. Gallery, M.P. Secretary, Jas. Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

### District of Montreal.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 2990.

Dame Florence Gagnon has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Leon Girard, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 16th March, 1901.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN.

Nancy and Shemus wife, and they live there for forty years. Good-for-nothing stammered Rory, who thought what a life if Shemus would be if Shemus would marry Nancy. So he up and said, "What a pity it is looking woman as I am with that old for-nothing crotch as full of pains and eggs' full of meat. Of him the morrow, handsonest young fish would be proud a wife."

At first Nancy was this, but at last when it, it began to rain, mind, and she said, "You've all that hands," says Rory. "How's that?" says Rory. "Why you can kill Rory."

"I wouldn't have Nancy's blood on me," says Rory. "Neither you need to tell Nancy how away with Shemus have his blood on him. Now, when he lived in close by Nancy and fathers before him, it was wasted, used to eastle."

So next day to this place, and to this place, isn't it see the likes of you 'fikes of that house! "I know it is," says cannot do any better. "Botheration!" says easily can."

"I wish you would said Prince Connal." "Why," says Nancy, Shemus has little or an' why don't you you a castle?" "Well," says the prince, "sure Shemus could castle."

Says Nancy: "Yo Shemus, for there's the wide world he co'ld like to, but he's there, don't break even body to make him do it."

"Is that so?" says nal. "That's so," says you order Shemus to castle, that you'll take doesn't, you'll soon castle to live in."

"Well, if that's so Connal, 'I'll not be castle."

So the very next he steps to Shemus, out, and takes him y place he had marked site of his castle, and Shemus, and tells him to have a grand castle on that spot in time.

"But," says Shemus never built a castle, know nothing about couldn't have you a thirty-three years, I would."

"Oh," says the prince, "I'm toul' there's no can build a castle bet than you if you only you haven't that castle ground in three weeks for yourself. And let Shemus stand down-hearted man, for Prince Connal was a word, and he would n'ng a man's life any would from putting i of a beetle. So down gins to cry, and whine crying there, up to his red man, and said to y are you crying about?"

mus, says he, "don't for there's no use in could do nothing to h "You don't know th "wee man, says he: "it tell me anyhow."

So Shemus, to relie as you rory be well as the rockin' stone at th glen of the fairies, an it he got a little wh went to the hill wher castle was to be built. point of the rod he m plan of the castle, an back and left the rod it. The next morning as you rory be well as the rockin' stone at th glen of the fairies, an it he got a little wh went to the hill wher castle was to be built. point of the rod he m plan of the castle, an back and left the rod it.