

NOTES FROM ROME.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.— Cardinal Sebastian Galeati, Archbishop of Ravenna, died on the 25th ult., aged 79. He was the deceased Prince of the Church was appointed to the Archbishopric of Ravenna in 1887, and three years later the Holy Father, in recognition of his great learning and truly apostolic zeal, bestowed the purple on him, with the presbyterial title of S. Lorenzo in Panisperna. The death of Cardinal Galeati reduces the number of Cardinals to only 55, so that there are now 17 vacancies in the Sacred College. No fewer than 135 Cardinals passed away during the 23 years of Leo XIII's Pontificate, and of these four had been created by Gregory XVI, 56 by Pius IX, and 75 by the present Pope.

PAPAL AUDIENCES.—The official audiences granted by the Pope to the Sacred College, Pontifical Court, Prelature, and Diplomatic Corps for the presentation of customary New Year homage have just been terminated, says a correspondent. Among the last who had the honor of being received by His Holiness were Count Ceschi di Santa Croce, Grand Master of the Order of Malta, and M. de Tcharkow, Russian Minister to the Holy See, who presented his letters of recall. In the course of the week the Holy Father also granted private audiences to Dr. Bishborough, Bishop of Salford; Dr. Bernard MacQuibban, Bishop of Rochester, U.S.A.; Mgr. Altmayor, O.P., Archbishop of Baghdad; and the Marquis Cecilia de Wentworth, who presented His Holiness with a portrait admirably reproducing the venerable features of the Pontiff, drawn by herself, and which was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The Duke of Norfolk's letter to the press has been reproduced by most of the Italian papers, who refer to the dignified and manly tone of His Grace's protest against the attacks to which his address to the Pope gave rise in the anti-clerical journals.—On Sunday, eve of the Feast of St. Agnes, the Chapter of the Lateran Basilica presented to the Holy Father, according to a very ancient custom, the lambs out of whose wool the Pallis are made with which the Pope invests Archbishops and certain bishops as a symbol of their dignity. The Sacred Congregation of Rites held a meeting on the 22nd ult., under the presidency of Cardinal Paracchi, to discuss the cause for the canonization of Blessed Peter Louis Chanel, Proto-Martyr of Australia.

A TEST CASE.

The following piece of information comes to us from Paris:—

One phase of the anti-clerical war in France is the prohibition of wearing ecclesiastical garb within his commune by the mayor of Kremlin-Bicetre, near Paris. His example has been followed by a number of other fanatically anti-clerical mayors throughout France. A test case was decided to-day regarding the village of Persau. The judges holding that the mayoral decrees are all illegal and that only the government could issue such edicts.

In such cases as this do we see a great danger of widespread evil, many of these petty officers, clothed for a time with a certain degree of authority, will seek to make political capital for themselves, by carrying favor with the government through such means as those employed by the Mayor of Kremlin-Bicetre. They strive in season and out of season, to out-herod Herod; they seek to outdo the persecutors because they imagine that their zeal thus demonstrated will draw them the smiles and approval of their masters. So thought the mad men of the Terror; but they were mistaken; their very excesses created suspicions as to their honesty and patriotism; these suspicions engendered accusations; accusations meant death—and death at the hands of their own associates in crime. While governments may find it expedient to persecute they never countenance the same spirit in others. The mayors would gain far more respect were they to attend to their official duties and let the Church and her clergy alone.

AN OLD FRIEND.—Jeremiah Curtin of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institute, Washington, widely known as the translator of "Quo Vadis," has arrived in San Francisco on his way to Washington, after a tour of the world, during which he closely studied an interesting mongol tribe known as the Burjats, who, to the number of 200,000, inhabit the country to the west of Lake Baikal. Mr. Curtin states that Sienkiewicz will soon issue in English a sequel to "Quo Vadis."

CATHOLIC RIGHTS.—Rev. Father Shortall, of the diocese of Hartford, in a letter to the "Catholic Transcript" discusses many questions of vital importance to Catholics. He concludes as follows:—

Our only hope is in an agitation, which will fearlessly champion every cause of our Church and her children, which will impartially agitate for no favors, but only for what is right and just, which will tear off the wool and expose the wolf among the number who from time to time appeal to Catholic voters for support. But how can this be accomplished? The secular press will not do it, for it is no place for it, and unfortunately, the Catholic press—the only champion the Catholic people really have, is foolishly considered a luxury, which the majority of them feel they cannot well

afford. Could this illusion be dispelled and people taught to appreciate that not only is the Catholic press a valuable handmaid to the pulpit, but it is practically the only champion they have, we would lay hold of the very best for arousing public opinion—which is only another name for agitation and the only enemy diabolical men in public life respect or fear. Let me say, in conclusion: grateful indeed should the Catholics of Connecticut feel, that now an effort is being made to bring the diocesan paper into every home in the State, and it is to be hoped that among clergy and people this effort will receive the support it so richly deserves and from which none will receive greater benefit than the people themselves.

VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Those who are not associated with one of our Catholic organizations such as the C.M.B.A. and Catholic Foresters should take to heart the lesson contained in the following remarks of the Rev. Father Harrison, of Milwaukee, who is quoted as having declared himself strongly in favor of life insurance as a necessity and a duty. Among other things he is reported as saying:—

"My experience leads me to believe that a little money is a very good promoter of morality, and I would encourage all men—Catholics in particular—to be more frugal and to have a few rainy day dollars carefully laid aside. And one of the best ways to save money is by life insurance. I would encourage every young man and especially every father of a family to have his life insured and not leave the widow dependent on friends, in case of misfortune, humiliated to the very earth in seeking the clarity of this or that organization."

"Charity is charity. No matter how warm it may be, there is always an element of cold comfort in it when brought home to our own families. Some men seem to be perfectly insensible to the possible needs of others. They follow out a selfish and narrow-minded policy. Among the worst of men must ever be ranked those who willfully refuse to provide for their families."

Not long ago I was present at the death of a comparatively young man who left his widow and five children to be provided for. His great regret was that his wife had persuaded him to discontinue his life insurance payments in order to purchase a piano on the instalment plan. The good woman, I fear, will have more music as a result of her folly than she expected. I say "as a result of her folly." It is unpardonable foolishness for any woman to barter away the necessities of life for accomplishments. Life insurance is a thousand dollars insurance to demand of every young man as the first introduction to her friend a policy of at least \$1,000 written on his life. His life insurance policy and marriage certificate should both adorn the wedding breakfast.

"I would advise mothers of families to so importune their husbands that life insurance would be the only condition of domestic peace. Oh! but it costs so much. This is an excuse that springs from shiftlessness. It does not cost five cents per day for a thousand dollars insurance policy. What is the man's salary a year to a man who spends double that amount to gratify his whims? Usually those who are alarmed at the expense have more money to squander in some life destroyer than for life insurance. The money is blood money? No, it is bread money. And the man who needlessly denies it to his family is unworthy to have a family."

Moderate Drinkers.

The Knights of Honor Reporter makes these observations that ought to interest all mutual insurance societies:—

"Can we afford to take in members whose habits with regard to strong drink are not strictly temperate? This question is not now raised as a moral one, but as practical, scientific and financial. That even the moderate use of ardent spirits and malt liquors is detrimental to health and life is very generally admitted. Alcohol is poison, and poison in small doses often repeated must produce sooner or later serious results."

"Strong drink directly produces some forms of disease. It acts injuriously upon every organ in the body. It inflames the brain, hardens the liver, deranges the heart, disorders the digestion and injures the kidneys. Sight and hearing, muscle and nerve are all affected by it. Its general effect being to weaken the body, it renders it less able to throw off diseases that may be induced by other causes. Hence many die from pneumonia, fevers, etc., who would recover were they not poisoned through and through by strong drink."

"Even if a moderate drinker did not receive injury from his course there is the constant peril of his becoming a drunkard. This is a real, not a fancied danger. While every moderate drinker does not become a drunkard, every drunkard was at one time a moderate drinker. Every tadpole does not become a frog, but every frog was once a tadpole. Now, as the Knights of Honor must pay a handsome sum whenever a member dies, it is certainly just and proper that we should conserve our interests by not insuring those whose blood is poisoned by strong drink. This is only simple justice to those who are in the order, and especially to those whose habits are strictly temperate. The percentage of the death rate is much greater among tipplers than total abstainers, and those who do not use strong drink feel that they should have the benefit of their temperate habits. Even moderate drinkers are poor risks."

FAMINE IN CHINA.—According to the "Sacred Heart Review," in the provinces of Shensi and Shansi one of the worst famines in the history of China is reported to be raging. All information on the subject is necessarily from Chinese sources and is fragmentary, but the stories are all to the same effect, picturing a condition of affairs that is calculated to arouse the sympathy of the world for the stricken people. It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are without sufficient food or the means of obtaining it. The weather is bitterly cold, and this adds to the misery of starvation. There is little fuel in either province, and the people are tearing out the wood-work of their houses to build fires to keep themselves warm. Oxen, horses, dogs and other animals used by the farmers to aid them in their work in ordinary times have practically all been sacrificed to satisfy hunger. For three years the crops have been failures in both provinces. There was more or less famine in previous seasons, and the people were in poverty when the winter began. Their condition has since been growing steadily worse. The Chinese state that cannibalism is practised now to a considerable extent. Li Hung Chang, in conversation with Mr. Conger, the American Minister, states that the people were reduced to eating human flesh. Infanticide is alarmingly common. Parents, driven insane by want and the appeals of their children for food, which they are unable to provide, kill the little ones rather than listen to their cries of distress and see their sufferings.

THE KING AND ARMY. If the King has shown symptoms of what his policy will be, so has Lord Roberts, his first action upon entering the room provided for him at the War Office being to condemn the absurd old fashioned, lumbering desks, which are as antiquated and out of date as the War Office building itself, and to call for a rolltop desk, after the manner of those known in America, remarks an American newspaper. By the way, both Lord Roberts and the King are of the opinion that the English officer must in future do much more work, without the help of his must wear his uniforms much more.

CONORATION OF KING EDWARD.

From what I hear, writes an English correspondent, to an American journal the coronation is to take place in July, a very fitting time, when the weather is fine, and at the same time keeping people together at the end of the season. I much regret that already there is much speculation going on, syndicates being formed to lease houses along the route, in order to make speculations by reletting them later on.

Apocryph of this letting business, the mayor remarks, is that the harvest reaped by one of the lodge keepers of Hyde Park. He received a license to put up two hundred seats, but when it came to the point he crammed five hundred persons in.

Considering that no great expense is made for the coronation, it is easy to calculate the good man's profit.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE. The proposed legislation against the religious orders in France would make it possible to go into the press and separate act of Parliament in each case, for any community having houses in any other country, or whose superior-general is a foreigner or non-resident in France, to petition for a grant of liberty, equality and fraternity. Unless the government is bent on selecting a quick and efficacious form of suicide, this law will never appear in the statutes. There are several reasons why W. Waldeck-Rousseau would hesitate to adopt such extreme measures. It would deprive one-half of the French people of the schools of their choice; it would still further aggrivate the army, which is strongly Catholic and the Pope could make reprisals against several lines himself. There are very strong reasons why France does not wish to break off diplomatic relations with the Holy See: there is a possibility of a French Centre Party, and there is the likelihood that the efforts of protecting Catholic missionaries in pagan lands—so the hypocritical phrase runs—may be transferred to the Germans, whom the French, we fear, have not yet learned to love. Petty persecution is the forte of statesmen of the calibre of M. Waldeck-Rousseau; a Kulturkampf is emprise too large for them.—Ave Maria.

MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW MOOD. "I calculate upon a million a month for libraries and organs." This is what Andrew Carnegie is telling his friends. It is his way of expressing his intention to devote to public benefactions the major part of the great income upon which he is to retire. He will be in a position to give away \$12,000,000 a year—enough to provide for the living expenses of a fair sized city—and still find time to keep the world a considerable distance from the front door.—New York Herald.

Husband: Anything you want in town to-day, my dear? Shall I order some of that self-raising flour? Wife: We have plenty left, but I wish you would stop at a registry office and order me a self-raising servant girl.

Scene.—Dictation class at school. Teacher: Now, Tommie, look at this. Is that the way to spell window, w—d—o—w? Tommie: No, sir. Teacher: What is the difference between window and widow? Tommie: You can see through the one but not through the other.

NORDHEIMER PIANO, \$225.

A large sized full Cabinet Grand. A splendid piano with a splendid tone. \$10 cash and \$6.00 monthly. Apply quick.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

The Drink Habit CAN BE CURED AT HOME without pain, publicity or detention from business, by the use of the DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY. The great specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism of Quebec, Montreal, and all the cities of the Dominion. It is the only specific in the treatment of Intoxication, "Gold Cure" or other treatments. Those interested, will do well to call and see our long list of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars. Address: J. B. LALIME, Manager of the Dixon Care Co., 572 St. Denis Street, - Montreal, DR. MACKAY, QUEBEC. All communications strictly confidential.

LADIES' Costumes, At \$10.00 Each.

Tailor-made Costumes; the prices were \$21.50 to \$31.00; while they last, TEN DOLLARS each. All the above Costumes are this season's goods.

MUSLIN DRESSES For Ladies, that were \$12.50 each, your choice, \$5.00 each. CHILDREN'S REEFERS For Girls age 3 to 12 years, were \$3.50 to \$7.50 each; now \$2.00 each while they last.

LADIES' SUMMER BLOUSES \$3.00 and \$2.00 Blouses, White and Colored, 89c each. YOUTHS' SUITS 3-Piece Suits, Long Pants; an odd lot; sizes 33 to 35; regular price, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50. All Half Price.

TWEED SKIRTS Plaid Tweed Skirts, tailor-made, nice designs; regular \$9.75 to \$11.75. While they last, \$3.50 each. LADIES' TRIMMED HATS. Winter designs, Hats worth \$7.00 to \$15.00 now \$3.50 each.

BOYS' BLOUSES Print, Galatea and Lawn; were 75c to \$1.50. All 50c each. BOYS' SUITS Double Breasted Coats, also Pleated Jackets, all 2-Piece Suits, sizes 22 to 27; were \$4.00, now \$2.95, to clear.

OGILVY'S, St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. NOTICE.

The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session, for an Act extending the day fixed for the construction of the Railway; granting it the power to connect with other Railways and making arrangements for the use of other Railways lines; to construct, maintain and operate vessels and power vehicles, elevators, warehouses, docks, wharves and other buildings, and power to dispose of same; and for other necessary powers. A. J. CORRIEVEAU, Managing Director. Montreal, 12th February, 1901. 32-9

Little Bobby has been forbidden to ask for dessert. The other day they forgot to serve him, and as Bobby is very obedient, he remained silent, although much affected. "Josephine," said the father, "pass me a plate." "Won't you have mine, papa?" cried little Bobby; "it is very clean."

"Halloo! Halloo! Is this the gas company's office?" "Yes; what is it?" "When do the entries for the next races open?" "We don't know anything about the races; this is the gas office." "Correct; but I thought you could tell me." "Why, what do you want to know for?" "Oh, nothing particular; I have a gas-meter I would like to enter, that's all."

"What's your fare?" asked old Flintskin of his cabby the other day, and was met with the stereotyped reply: "Well, sir, I will leave that to you." "Thank you, you're very kind!" said old F., buttoning up his pockets and walking off. "You're the first person who ever left me anything yet."

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, February 16

ALTERATION SALE. One Thousand Yards WOOL - DRESS - GOODS. Regular Value 38c yd. Monday, 19c yd.

This is the bargain for Monday. Thirty pieces of Wool Dress Goods, imported Costume Tweeds in good shades of Brown, Blue, Gray, Fawn, etc., with contrasting mixed shades in handsome effects, specially suitable for Dress Skirts or Tailor-made Costumes for early Spring wear, 44 inches wide. Sold Monday at..... 19c.

Special Bargains in Black Dress Goods. REGULAR Value 18c. MONDAY 13c yd.

Fifty pieces good quality Black Cobourg, very suitable for Costumes, Skirts, Blouses, etc., good wide width, the regular value of this line is 18c. Monday's special price 13c yd.

Spring Stock of New White Embroideries Direct from St. Gall. EMBROIDERY EDGINGS. EMBROIDERY SKIRTING.

New White Cambric Embroidery Edgings, very dainty patterns, special prices 1c, 1 1/2c, 2c, 2 1/2c, yd. New White Cambric Embroidery Edging, fine open work patterns, very neat designs, special value at 7/8c a yard; the Big Store's price is only 5/8c. New White Cambric Embroidery Trimmings, handsome patterns, suitable for white underskirts, special value at 10c to 13c yd.; the Big Store's price 7 1/2c. 27 inch Embroidery Skirting in very delicate open-work designs, in scalloped or hem-stitched edge, special patterns for First Communion Dresses, from 54c yd. 42-inch Embroidery Skirting in a handsome variety of new designs, very elaborate needle-work in dainty open-work effects, special prices from 60c yd. All-over Embroidery, 27 inches wide, in a rich variety of open work and floral designs, special prices from 40c yd.

STANDING ROOM ONLY at the REMNANT COUNTERS. The Remnant Counters all over the city are great sources of interest to lady customers, crowds continually flocking to them. When it is considered that beautiful and useful lengths of Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Prints, Velvets, etc., are being sold, some at half price, some third off, it is not to be wondered the counters are crowded.

Butterick's Paper Patterns delivered postage prepaid to any part of the Dominion. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

ALL CARPETS At Removal Sale Discounts.

All CURTAINS under the hammer. All RUGS at Removal Sale OILOLOTHS and FLOOR COVERINGS at heavy discount. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St., 2446 St. Catherine St. Montreal.

Market Report. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.—There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 12 calves and 100 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir first day of the week. The weather was delightful and the butchers turned out strong and were in the best of humour as pretty good cattle were again plentiful and the prices of these declined considerably from the high prices prevailing last Tuesday. There were also a number of prime heaves on the market and four of them brought 4 1/2c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c, and the common stock at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. A number of coarse bulls were sold at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. There is a very active demand and pretty high prices paid for anything good in the veal line and the best calves are generally bought up before reaching the market. Prices here ranged from \$3 to \$8 each. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3 1/2c, and the lambs at from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Mixed lots sold at from 6 1/2c to 7c. A superior lot of fat hogs were sold at the stockyards at 8 1/2c per 6c do., weighed of the cars.

GRAIN.—There is a quiet but steady business doing. Enquiries for spring delivery are as yet very small, but are expected shortly now. We quote as follows—Oats, extra store, at 3 1/2c; west freights, 27 1/2c; peas, west freights, at 62 1/2c; barley, No. 2, east freight 42 1/2c; rye 49c; east freight; buckwheat east freight, 50 1/2c; wheat red and white, 67 1/2c; spring wheat, 68 1/2c.

POULTRY.—The demand for high class chickens is on the increase while supplies are strictly limited. Fowls, too, are in demand, due no doubt to the amount of sickness in Montreal and the neighbourhood just now. Otherwise the market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Turkeys, 7c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 8 1/2c; fowls, 5c to 6 1/2c; geese, 5c to 7c; ducks, 8c to 9c per lb.

EGGS.—There is a fair jobbing trade and prices are steady. We quote: Full laid fresh stock 20c to 24c according to size or order; Montreal limed, 15 1/2c to 16c; western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

BUTTER.—Prices remain steady, though receipts continue very small. We quote as follows: Choice Creamery, 22c; 22 1/2c; roll dairy, 19c to 20c.

CHEESE.—There is practically very little doing in cheese just now, and prices remain unchanged and almost nominal at 10 1/2c to 11c.

POTATOES.—The trade in potatoes is fairly active, especially for the latter grades, and prices are firm at 45c to 47c per bag in quantities.

ROLLED OATS.—There is a very active business in rolled oats and prices are firm almost to the point of advance. We quote \$3.20 per barrel and \$1.60 to \$1.62 1/2 per bag.

FEED.—The market for feed is fairly active, and prices are steady. We quote as follows: Manitoba

THE ECCENTRIC Vol. L. No. THE ECCENTRIC CAN

In one of his family to "Junius," per characteristics of the great political action without argument, sure without digression. This appearance sweeping condemnations thus attacked wondered if it could be a certain French Canadian co-adjutor we have no longer concerning Sir William. Decidedly they applicable and every peculiar specimen of nationalism. If such be the best weapons at the French Protestant ada we need not be the anti-Catholic little headway among Canadian co-adjutors had intended leading, for in reality that deserves. It will be the towers of Notre en by such efforts as the writers of that, we feel inclined to best written, most tional contributions and having given o many of its contents, easy task of applying Sir William Draper will read.

One correspondent deal with the "cor offensive to Catholics that, in the beginning, possibly on account of the Papal C proceeds to inform there is no need of in the oath. He sa oath were to be dra would not be worde so insulting as far Catholic subjects of concerned. Then, the latter—the Catholi raising protests th natural, and to my m able." So far as that this French P or writer, was a and honest-intention opening remarks we they are calculated, pression of a very f upon the reader, he the public to make in prepossession; he a feeling that he c are broad-minded, ous, and even inclin to Catholics and Ch he continues to give the "Syllabus" as a liberties, and the l marriage as an insu ous systems of belie concludes, let the speak more politel anism and give a Christian charity, "culty will be settled. Let us stop right after this one o other articles for t able and most logi able is the master-p

WAR ON T CO A few extracts fr portant article qu question cannot fall interesting and instr tire article is a m Amongst other fa against the religio er refutes the follow Religious, say th individuals whose n have deteriorated, w ed by the abdication rights, who are deg submission of their of another, and who the perpetuity of the by one. They are in natural faculties ha made of Faith, op and orthodoxy scie have the same fond if it possible, we a life which is renewe turning day, agains above the mean fig that a noble fight t the higher regions where it finds its tr grandeur, how is it that all these th are the conditions a ligious life, result max to deteriorate his best faculties w We might enumera ary, scientific and o of which it has b statement which it h