

that on his re-election to the Lord Chancellor has refused the writ of habeas corpus that he has power to re- afterwards.

Random Notes And Remarks.

DONNELL RELEASED. — An inst., Mr. John O'Donnell, was released from Sligo the completion of his sentence three months under the act. The hon. gentleman, looking extremely well, was taken to the prison gates by Mr. O'Donnell, T.C.; Mr. B.M. O.C., (sec. North Sligo Ex-terminated Irish League); Mr. Roy, etc. In the evening Donnell was entertained to the Imperial Hotel by a Sligo Nationalist. Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., occupied the room there was a large com- ment.

OUR PRESS.—The "Catholic Citizen" of Milwaukee, says:— There are to-day in the United States about fifty-seven Catholic weeklies published in the English language, as against twelve English Catholic weeklies in 1850. Among these fifty-seven weeklies, six survive from a period which reaches back over fifty years. Not over twenty-five of the existing English

government side during the campaign has not been molested.

CHARITABLE WORK.—During the last year the Association of Catholic Women, of Porto Rico, raised the sum of \$766.42 and expended \$594.04 in charity. Twelve hundred and eight pieces of clothing, hats, caps, shoes, etc., were distributed by them, 401 instructive books, 255 catechisms and 600 rosaries. The association is becoming a power in the island.

NO DIVORCE LAW.—Zanardelli, the Prime Minister of Italy, is said

number of Protestant communicants in New York is said to be about 1,000,000.

THE "Catholic Columbian" in referring to the generous donation of Hon. Bellamy Storer to the Bank Street Convent, consisting of thirteen acres of choice property in the eastern part of Cincinnati, says: The gift has been applauded by all good citizens as a most charitable act. The Bank Street Convent has for years cared for hundreds of poor, penitent and homeless girls and only recently Judge Lueders, of the Police Court, called it a blessing to Cincinnati and told the Protestant ministers who had criticized him for committing girls to the Good Shep-

MASTER OF LANGUAGES.—The "Freeman's Journal" says:—An Irish Jesuit, Father Carroll, whose remarkable linguistic acquirements are noticed in the current issue of the "Irish Monthly," spoke German, French, Italian and Spanish so perfectly that leading professors of these languages, including Max Muller, expressed their surprise at the priest's fluency in each. He was master of fourteen foreign languages, could converse in eight others, and had some acquaintance with nine more. He had mastered Irish, Portuguese, Russian, Polish, Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, Servian, Illyrian, Hungarian, and it goes without saying that he knew English, Latin and Greek.

Earnestness in Catholic Ranks.

At a recent convention of the Catholic societies of New Jersey, held in Newark, to organize in connection with the American Federation of Catholic societies, a letter from His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of that city was read, from which we take the following extracts:—

To the work of the federation we may apply the words of a distinguished prelate: "Earnestness is the virtue of the hour. It is the characteristic of Americans in things secular, it should be their characteristic in things religious. Let Catholics elsewhere, if they will, move on in old grooves and fear lest by quickened pace they disturb their souls or ruffle their garments. Let our motto be: Dare and do. Earnestness will make us aggressive. There will be among us a prudent but manly assertion of our faith whenever circumstances suggest it and a determination to secure for Catholic interests rightful recognition whether in private or in public life. We shall seek opportunities to serve religion, and shall never pass them by unheeded when they offer. What if we do at times blunder? Success is not the test of valor or merit. If we never venture, we shall never gain."

you undertake are to be carried out with due respect to lawfully constituted authority, civil and ecclesiastical. A zeal that would lead you to be wanting in proper submission would not be productive of good results or beneficial to the cause which you have at heart. But if you keep steadily in view the teachings of our holy religion you will be able, by means of the Federation, not only to attain the objects for which it is established but also to prove to your fellow-citizens that true loyalty to God and devotion to our country go hand in hand, that civic virtue and patriotism find their highest sanction in the doctrines of our faith; that the cause of Christ and of civil liberty are one and moving to one glorious end.

Notes for Farmers.

LIVE STOCK.—The steer will need about three crops of corn to fatten him, and often not more than 50 per cent. of his weight is dressed meat, while it is unusual to find one that does not shrink over 40 per cent. One crop of corn will fatten both the fall and the spring pigs each year.

It is a good practice, and will pay, to see that each animal in the stable has an opportunity to drink late in the evening during the hot weather. Too frequently animals are compelled to drink warm, stale or even dirty water. Water troughs should be kept clean at all times.

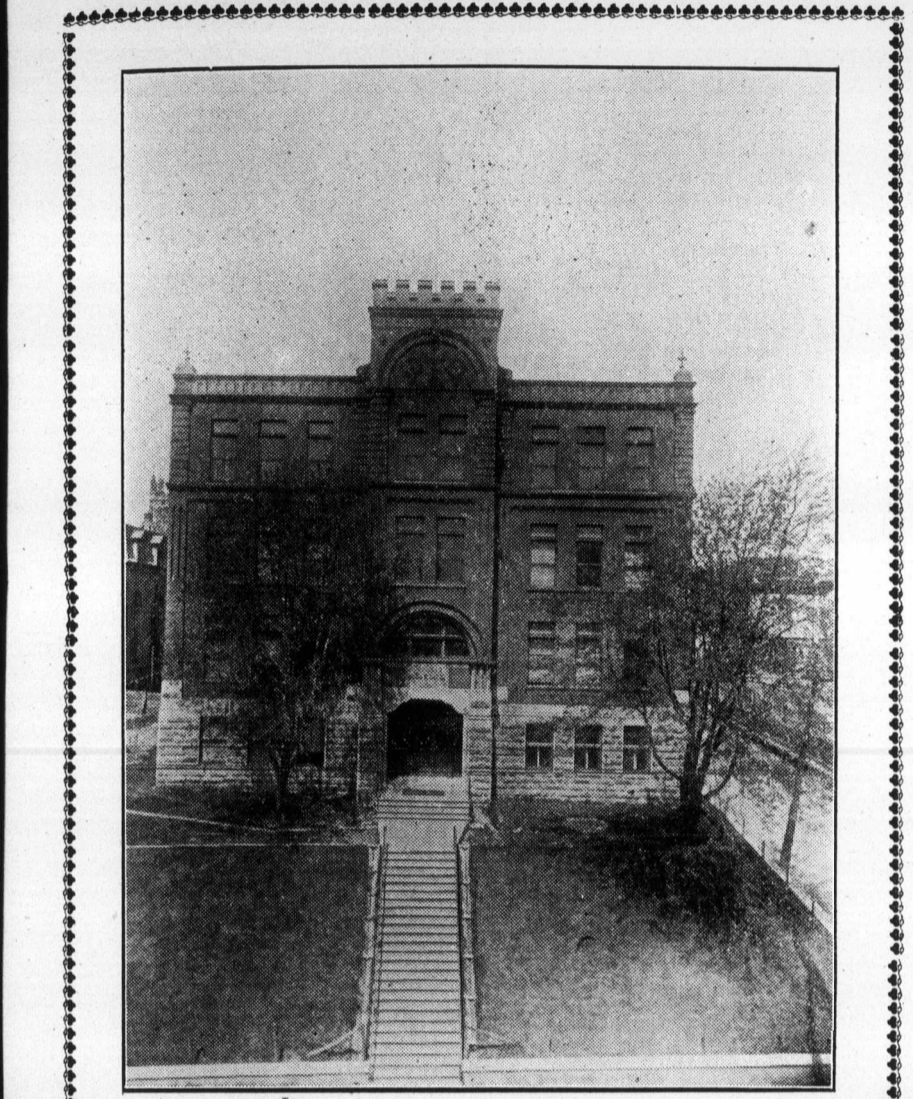
To the farmer who has a fine drove of pigs ready for weaning we would say don't do it. Let the pig wean himself. Feed the pig liberally on corn and such satisfying ration, and feed the sow on oats or other non-milk producing feed. Within a few days the pigs will visit the mother but infrequently; at the end of the days the business will be done.

During the summer months the farm animals require an abundance of good water. The team in the field should not be compelled to go from morning to noon and from noon to night without one or more opportunities to drink. It is a widespread, but mistaken, notion that a moderate amount of water will injure a horse if given while the animal is warm or sweated, but harm may possibly result from allowing large amounts of water at a time to the heated animal. Water should be given frequently enough to prevent excessive thirst. Water fresh from the spring or well is best, and is never too cold if in reasonable amounts.

ABOUT WEEDING.—Someone has said that the weeder is an excellent tool to use when there are no weeds to kill. If so, it is just what every farmer needs. There is no time when the crop is so much benefited by a stirring of the soil as when there are no weeds in the field, and no time when so many weeds can be killed with so little labor as when the weeds are scarcely visible to the eye, and if he will go over fifteen to twenty acres in a day, one can afford to use it several times, instead of going once when there were so many weeds that an acre would require a day's work to destroy the weeds. An old farmer used to say that a field which was so weedy as very much to need hoeing was not worth hoeing. But destroying weeds is not the whole work of the weeder. To break up and pulverize the crust after a rain that it may be more absorbent of the dews and rainfall, and the nitrogen that is in the atmosphere; to make an earth much which will absorb the heat of the sun and attract moisture from below, are as important as to destroy weeds and weed seeds that are ready to germinate.

SOUR MILK.—The souring of milk is due to a chemical operation by which a part of the sugar is changed into lactic acid, and this process is promoted by micro-organisms that invade the fluid from the atmosphere and multiply rapidly. When milk is "pasteurized" by heating or is treated with antiseptics, such as boric acid, the microbes are killed and the transformation prevented.

FERTILIZERS.—By a liberal and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, fields, even when well worn, badly washed and in a semi-exhausted condition, are speedily brought into a state of productiveness; more grass, more straw and more fodder, as well as a great quantity and infinitely greater variety of forage crops that serve as food for live stock of all kinds, are produced; by their assistance, finer, fatter, sleeker stock can be raised and increased in numbers, and, as a natural sequence, the supply of the strictly home product in the way of manure so enlarged that the use of these same chemical manures may be gradually decreased and reduced to the minimum.



THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

OPERARY AGITATION. — A recent conference of United branches was held June 20th at Rossmore Creamery, Cashel, delegates being present from O'Dwyer, Co. C., Hon. Tipperary Executive, Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, etc. Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, etc. was also present and took the conference. The extension of eleven months' grazing in the district occupied a large part of the proceedings, and dissatisfaction was expressed at the district grazier, who had held the land for over seven years. The meeting and proceedings were attended by eleven persons, though it had been expected that his family would be present before as an agricultur-

ON ARREST.—Mr. James O'Donnell, of the United Irish League organization, was ordered in the King's Bench on April 17th to give bail to the King for his behavior or in default of which he would be committed to prison for six months, was released on Saturday, 7th June, at the station as he was on the train, was committed to Kilmainham Prison. He was released after a few months' confinement. Mr. Lynam's limit of bail expired early in the morning and he delivered a speech at a meeting of the League in Dublin. He has been engaged in furtherance of the League in England and it was on his return from there that he was arrested.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.—On the evening of the 25th of these prisoners:—Messrs. Thomas Michael M'Guire, James Thomas Hennessy and Edward O'Donnell, arrived at Templemore Jail, after the order of their Coercion Court. After their arrival the prisoners formed into a procession, and, headed by a band, proceeded to this patriotic village. Patrick M'Cormack, Hon. M.P., read an address of welcome to which Mr. Michael M'Guire responded in a speech punctuated by rousing applause in the past 30 years have been applied on the part of his brother "criminals." A large body of police



A CLASS ROOM, CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

IN THE WEST.—A de- scription of Castlebar, says: Great is manifest in all the districts at the alarming prospects of the coming harvest. In the past 30 years have had such serious prospects of crop, so far as the crops are concerned. Unfavorable reports reach all quarters as to the condition of the potato crop generally, especially in low-lying districts, which has rotted owing to the seed has rotted owing to the rain. In a word, the crops in this part of the country are a source of serious anxiety to those who in years past have battled for their very existence against the trying ordeal of famine.

weeklies were published prior to 1875. In another paragraph it says:— Many of those who want a Catholic daily paper are people whose critical faculty is over-developed. They would tempt a Catholic daily into existence for the mere pleasure of finding some kink to stop it.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Catholic priests who dared electioneer against the Waldeck-Rousseau party in France have been punished, says the "NewCentury." It is noted, however, that a Protestant minister who made himself notorious on the

to have abandoned the plan to give Italy up-to-date divorce laws. It is stated in the respective press dispatches that it was found that "the Italians are as yet not ripe for this great modern reform."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The Federation of the churches estimates that of the population of New York, 1,200,000 are Catholic, practical or hereditary, 600,000 Hebrew, and the rest—1,600,000—actual or potential Protestants. The actual

herd institution, to go and establish, if they could, a similar institution.

FOUND A HOME.—Twenty Carmelite nuns exiled from Lourdes, France, have purchased and taken residence in Russell House, in Trinity, near Edinburgh, Scotland.

ANOTHER STEP.—For the first time since the Reformation, Father Finucane, of Milford Haven, Wales, gave Benediction to the 150 poor Catholics, mostly fishermen, of that town recently.

AN IRISH DICTIONARY.—Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, professor of Irish in Trinity College, Dublin, is about to publish an Irish dictionary on which he has been at work for several years.

MONTHS OF PAIN.

CAUSED BY A TUMOR OF THE BREAST.

Mrs. J. M. Timbers, of Hawkesbury Tells How She Obtained Relief After Doctors Had Failed.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont. Mrs. James M. Timbers is well known to nearly everybody in Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill and surrounding country. She was born in Vankleek Hill, but since her marriage, twelve years ago, has lived in Hawkesbury, and is greatly esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Timbers is one of the many thousands who have proved the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gives her experience for the benefit of other sufferers. She says:—"While nursing my first child I suffered from a nursing tumor on the left breast. The first symptom was a sharp pain followed by a growth, which gradually increased in size until it became as large as an egg. It was exceedingly painful and caused me great suffering. I consulted a doctor, who gave me medicine, but it did me no good. Then I consulted another doctor, who said I would have to undergo an operation. In the meantime, however, the tumor broke but would not heal, and as a result I was feeling very much run down. At this time my attention was directed to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using these. I soon felt that they were giving me increased strength, and after using a few boxes, the tumor disappeared, and I was as well as ever I had been. My health has since been good, and I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." These pills cure troubles like the above, because they make rich, red blood and drive all impurities from the system. Through their action on the blood they also cure such troubles as anaemia, heart palpitation, erysipelas, scrofula, skin eruptions, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many women miserable. The genuine always bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

A new field of Christian antiquities has been discovered. A writer in the London "Times" relates the unearthing of unexpected finds in the ruins of Soba, on the Blue Nile at Naga and other hitherto unexplored tracts of the Soudan. The antiquities consist of gigantic crosses, immense stone figures of the Lamb, and yet undeciphered hieroglyphics—all dating from the very earliest Christian ages.

The Sacraments, symbols of Heaven, form energy apportioned to every state and condition of life.

THE DESOLATION OF ST. PIERRE.

The royal mail steamer Kennett, which left Trinidad at a few hours' notice on the evening of May 8, laden with provisions and necessities...

asks lying about in the streets unburned and untouched. In the bay could be seen at anchor the hull of the steamer Romaima, belonging to the Quebec Steamship Company...

One man had cast himself face downward underneath a wagonette, the remains of which and a large buggy were standing near the residence. The bodies of the horses could be seen in the vicinity of the small stream which runs close by.

Catholic Sailors' Club

ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening. All Local Talent Invited; the finest in the City pay us a visit.

CORONATION DAY, JUNE 26th, 1902. DOMINION DAY, JULY 1st, 1902.

Return Tickets will be issued at First Class Single Fare between all Stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and Massena springs, N. Y.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1902. To Busy Business Men

A Black Goods Event.

Styles may come and styles may go, Black Goods go on for ever. There's never a limitation to their usefulness, never a month nor a minute when fashion frowns upon them.

Summer Dress Goods.

There's a great deal more to be said about our great values in Dress Goods than it's possible to put in the space at disposal, the best way is to come and see them.

Ladies' Outing Suits.

In style, beauty, variety and price these Outing Costumes are unequalled. They command attention by their stylishness. They are in fact the "Ne plus ultra" of daintiness for summer wear.

Shirt Waists Hosiery.

Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, neatly trimmed in front and back, sleeves and cuffs with fine embroidery insertion, buttoned front.

SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS.

Japanese and Chinese Mattings, Japanese and Oriental Squares, in all sizes and designs. Sanitary and Inlaid Linoleums, Cork Carpeting.

THOMAS LIGGETT, EMPRIE BUILDING.

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

J.J. & S. Celebrated Dublin Whisky is a pure Spirit made in Pot Stills. Commands the highest price in the Markets of the World.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. CORONATION SOUVENIRS! Every British subject should preserve some souvenir of an event so significant in British history as the coronation of a British Sovereign.

OUR BO... LITTLE WANTED... There was once a little very curious mind; The how and why of ev always wished to know He was always asking wherever he might And all the folks that called him "Little know."

CO. LIMITED. St. James Street DAY, JUNE 28, 1902.

ss Men and persevering dispo- ar suitable attire. Noth- Banker, the Stockbroker ave them in all qualities

Event. Goods go on for ever. never a month nor a min- l values in these goods. iful light material for colored underlining, 45- iful silk finish, a light light weight fabric for

Goods. our great values in Dress disposal, the best way ch designs, fast colors, self colorings in beige,

texture of French Dress e new shades only, such y. Special 99c.

Suits. ting Costumes are unex- shness. They are in fact wear. ton in the back, trimmed l yoke, skirt cut with \$4.50. and white organdy mus- ke and fine embroidery, hills, embroidery and nar-

osiery. drop stitch mercerised ack, equal to silk in ap- will not crack. Special Black Spun Silk Hose, ex- r, full fashioned in differ- ent designs, fast black,

CO. LIMITED. James Street, Montreal. OVERINGS. Oriental Squares, in oleums, Cork Carpeting; r Curtain and Drapery most desirable goods the

EMPIRE BUILDING, 2472 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET. ed Dublin Whisky re Spirit made in Pot

nds the highest price Markets of the World. an acquired taste but alatable, owing to fine age and mellowness.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

LITTLE WANTERKNOW.

There was once a little boy with a very curious mind. The how and why of everything he always wished to find. He was always asking questions, wherever he might go. And all the folks that knew him called him "Little Wanterknow."

He'd want to know "How far it is from here up to the sky?" And "What made George so awful sure he couldn't tell a lie?" What made the noise inside his drum, and why a cow don't fly, and "How much would a million million million dollars buy?"

And also, if you please, he'd like to know about these things: "When will to-morrow come?" and "Are the stars all worked with strings?" "How big'll I be when I'm big?" and "Ain't it tea-time yet?" and "Why it's cold in winter?" and "What makes the water wet?"

And "Do all naughty boys get drowned?" and "Do all good ones die?" And "Do you think doughnuts are better'n berry pie?" And "Where does money come from?" and "When is by and by?"

And when his questions all give out he'd simply say, "Well why?"

Companion.

BAD BOY BOB.—Bob was considered to be a bad boy by nearly everyone.

He was an inmate of an Orphan's Home, and nearly every day he was punished for some misconduct. The Sisters all despaired of his future, and some of them thought he would die on the scaffold if he lived long enough to grow up.

Bob had but two friends—so he thought—in the world. One was Father Tom Burke and the other was Rex, a fine Newfoundland dog, which belonged to the asylum.

Father Tom never scolded Bob for what he did, he just told him what way it was harmful and why he should not do it, and he frequently asked Bob not to do any more.

The Sister Superior said: "Bob never breaks his word with Father Tom Burke, and I believe there is some good in the boy."

The other friend that Bob had never forsaken him, and endeavored to defend Bob several times when he was being whipped. No boy would dare to strike Bob when Rex was around, even were it in fun.

The last thing for which Bob was punished was for climbing up and sliding down the water-pipe, which ran from the roof gutter down to the ground.

Father Tom, after Bob was punished, made him promise never to do it any more.

Everything went on as usual in the asylum, and Bob was not whipped for three entire days, so that the Sisters were thinking that Bob could no longer be called "Bad Boy Bob," when an event occurred of a most startling nature.

It was about eleven o'clock at night, and everybody else was in bed but Bob and Rex, and they were out in the moonlight playing. When the other children retired, Bob sneaked into a woodshed and hid until everybody was asleep, and then he and Rex came out and played in the moonlight.

Bob was only eight years old and, of course, did not have as much sense as an older boy might have, so he played when he should be sleeping. He and Rex were playing "high spy" around the wood shed when Rex suddenly ran off and began barking vigorously at one of the basement doors. Bob followed the dog and saw smoke coming out of the door-way, and he became very much frightened. He tried the door and found it open, and he and Rex ran into the house and began to alarm the household. Bob knocked loudly at all of the doors, and called to the Sisters to hurry and get up. Rex barked loudly in the halls and scratched frantically at the doors in his effort to arouse the Sisters. From room to room they ran and soon everybody seemed to be awake. The children were crying and the Sisters were doing all they could to preserve order.

There were two stairways in the asylum and one of them was soon cut off with fire, which spread very fast. Bob and Rex ran down stairs, for Bob was really afraid of the smoke

with which the building was being filled. When he was going out the front door a Sister asked him if he had warned the babies in the attic? "No," said he, "but I'll do that, Sister," and he and Rex dashed back into the smoke. But when he got to the stairway leading into the attic he found it on fire and he could not go up, and he knew no one could come down.

Rex, however, heard a childish voice crying out in terror, and he dashed through the raging flames up into the attic.

Bob dashed down stairs to tell the Sisters of the danger of the baby children and his eyes were almost blinded with smoke. He found every body out of the building, and he also ran out and went to the Sisters to ask for help and advice as what to do. Father Burke, who lived close at hand had now arrived and was shocked to learn of the situation of the ten babies and several Sisters.

"The firemen will soon be here with their great ladders, and they will take all out," said he to the Sisters.

But the blaze at that moment burst out the attic windows, and the Sisters began praying and crying, and Father Burke said: "Oh! my God! save them! save them! Just then Rex appeared at the edge of the roof, barking vigorously, and Bob shouted to him, "All right, Rex, I'll come up!"

Bob climbed up the water-pipe for about ten feet, and then turning about, shouted: "Say, Father, may I climb up the pipe?"

"Go, and God bless your efforts," said Father Burke.

Then Bob slid down and ran quickly to the woodshed, and came out with a clothes-line, which he tied to his arm, and then began to climb. A great crowd of the neighbors had gathered by this time, and every eye was fixed on the young hero as he climbed up to the cornice of the building, while Rex kept up an incessant bark by way of encouragement.

"We must get a larger rope to send up to him, for the one he has is too weak to hold the Sisters," said Mr. Brown, the next-door neighbor.

By the time Bob had reached the roof the stronger rope was brought, and the men shouted to Bob to pull it up and tie it to the chimney; and they tied it to Bob's rope. Bob pulled up the great, large rope quite rapidly; indeed, the men present said it was a wonder he could do so.

When he had tied it to a chimney he helped the Sisters to tie the little ones to the light rope and lower them down.

All of the babies were sent down in this way, and at last only the two Sisters and Bob and Rex remained upon the roof. One Sister was brave enough to go down the large rope hand over hand, but the other would not do this, because she was too weak, she said. But Bob tied the small rope about her waist and told her to cling to the large rope so she would not be so heavy on him, and in this way she reached the ground in safety, and a great cheer went up from the crowd.

The firemen were now present, and the fire was bursting from nearly every window in the house. The ladders were not long enough to reach the roof, so the firemen shouted to Bob to come down quick while he had a chance. But Bob did not heed them, for he was busy in another way. He was tying the small rope to Rex to save him from the flames. He finally swung the great dog over the cornice and let him down to the ground.

When he started to come down himself the flames were coming from the windows near the heavy rope. Bob saw this and knew that he could not go down that way, so he began pulling up the rope for the purpose of letting it down as a safer place where the fire would not interfere with it. When he had lifted but a few yards of the rope over the roof it fell to the ground. The fire had burst through it. A cry of horror went up from the crowd, for they all thought that Bob was lost.

He withdrew from their gaze, and ran in terror from one corner of the building to another, hoping to find a water-pipe to go down, but all of them were surrounded by a roaring mass of flames through which he could not pass alive. In his agony of horror he knelt down to pray for God's assistance, and that was his salvation.

The roof was shrouded in smoke, and he could see nothing but his knee. As he knelt down he struck a lightning rod, he took hold of it and followed it to the edge of the roof and possibly to the ground. Fortunately, too, it was in a corner of the building where there were no windows. Hand over hand he went

down in safety to the ground, and was not seen until he came from behind the corner out into the great glare of the fire.

Then a might cheer went up, and Bob was seized by the men and carried upon their shoulders; and some of the ladies cried with joy, and some caught hold of him long enough to kiss him.

Father Burke took hold of Bob's hand and said: "Bob, you did nobly, and we can well afford to forget your faults."

I need not say that Bob was the hero of all the boys for a year after, and the boy in the asylum that would not give up a top, or kite, or a penknife to Bob was considered a mighty mean fellow.

Poor Rex was fed so much on cakes and candies by all the children that he died from overfeeding. Strange to say, no one ever found out that Bob and Rex stayed out that night when everybody else went to bed. "Bad Boy" Bob did tell Father Burke, but he could never remember what the Father said. Father Burke said, "It seems almost Providential."—Joseph P. Healy. From the Homeless Boys' Friend.

PROGRESS IN CORK.

An American who recently visited the Cork Exhibition says: "One is struck by the total absence of anything suggesting poverty. There was a time, not many years ago, when beggars by the dozen blocked the way from the landing point to the principal hotel. But on this occasion I failed to encounter a beggar either in Queenstown or in Cork.

"Thackeray has written more kindly of Cork than of any other place in Ireland or England. One of his compliments was that there were no finer gentlemen anywhere than the Cork merchants. The private residences of these merchants of to-day show that in the matter of taste they are above the standard of Thackeray's time. To a considerable extent the residence quarter of Cork, like that of Queenstown, rises above the streets devoted to business and manufactures. Numerous massive stone mansions of the olden time and villas in the modern style of architecture, inclosed in lovely parks laid in grass of the rich green of the emerald, are luxuriously identified with the Cork hills.

"Contrasting the present Cork Exhibition with that of 1883 there is ample cause for felicitation. The whole show in that year was confined to a building covering four acres, and the amount expended upon it was within \$70,000. There were 240 exhibits, of which 100 were Irish.

"In 1902 there are forty acres in the grounds. These contain ten acres of buildings, and there has been an expenditure of over \$200,000. The exhibits number 550, of which 80 per cent. are Irish. Of these nearly half belong to merchants and manufacturers of Cork city and county. Exhibits from the City and County of Dublin number sixty, and from Belfast and Antrim fifty.

"We have been long accustomed to hear in America that there is no real progress in Ireland outside of Ulster. It will therefore be news to most people to hear that the population of this southern city has increased by over 10,000 since 1883. It is calculated by R. A. Atkins, honorary secretary to the present exhibition, that the shipping trade of the Port of Cork has improved by at least 40 per cent., and that the volume of business has improved by over 50 per cent.

"The manufacturing and other enterprises in the City and County of Cork since 1883 have absorbed capital to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000. Among the most important manufactures are woollens, linens, shoes, chemicals, soap, felt and straw hats, starch and bacon.

"In 1883 the citizens of Cork either went on foot or rode on jaunting cars. Now they have smartly equipped electric street cars that convey passengers within the city and to the extreme suburban points for a two-cent fare. The capital of the company is \$1,000,000, and upon this the shareholders have been receiving a 5 per cent. dividend. Over 2,000 houses for private occupation have been built in Cork since 1883 at a cost of over \$5,000,000.

"In addition to the marks of progress named, I find that the Cork City Government, during the same period, has erected 1,000 model cottages for laborers which are rented at an average of 48 cents a week. Since 1883 the business houses of Cork have been much improved in appearance, inside and out, many having been remodeled and greatly enlarged. Most of the merchant companies have taken advantage of

the law of limited liability in trading to secure increased capital. There are twice as many good hotels as in 1883 and the accommodation for freight and passengers at the terminals of the principal railway lines has been improved beyond recognition.

"Finding Cork thus advanced, it became still more interesting to look into the condition of things in the rest of Ireland. The deposits and cash balances in the joint stock banks of Ireland in 1883 amounted to \$156,700,000, calculating the pound sterling at \$5. At the close of the year 1901 this total had been increased to \$214,615,000. There are nine such banks, having between them branch offices and agencies throughout Ireland to the number of 520, an increase of 70 since 1880.

There were six banks in 1884 that had the right to issue bills of \$4.80 and upward to increase the circulating medium. It is worthy of remark that all are still in existence.

"Looking at industrial Ireland from the point of view of a decreasing population, the showing is more remarkable. In 1883 the Post Office and trustee savings banks had on deposit \$20,560,000. Last year the amount aggregated \$53,985,000. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank alone has increased over 200 per cent.

"The extension of Irish railways in the face of a steady drain of emigration is yet more of a puzzle. In 1871 there were 1,988 miles open for traffic. The population of the whole country then was 5,412,377. This had been reduced to 4,556,546 in 1901, and the number of miles of railway had increased to 3,183. The number of passengers carried in 1871 was 15,441,934. This was increased in 1900 to 27,649,815. The total receipts for passengers and freight in 1871 was \$10,361,930. In 1900 it was \$19,031,735. Of the total receipts in 1871 there was expended 52 per cent. for working and maintenance. For similar purposes in 1900 the expenditure was 60 per cent.

It is further interesting to note that of the stock guaranteed by the British Government for the purchase of Irish land by the occupying farmers the Irish people are holders to the extent of \$53,725,000. Upon this a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. is paid. To the various loans issued by the British Government the Irish have subscribed \$159,940,000."

The Coal Miners' Strike.

We are coming to realize how much our civilized arrangements of all sorts depend on coal. A century ago the cutting off of the coal supply would have caused hardly an inconvenience, except to the few employers who mined it for an uncertain market. But the application of steam to travel by land and water, the introduction of electric power, the rise of the factory system and the scarcity of wood for fuel, have given a highly artificial system of industrial and domestic life, whose motive power is in coal. We are living upon the force which was stored up many years ago in the dark beds of coal, through the burial of masses of vegetation under great pressure of the earth's present crust.

And while this supply of the black mineral has grown more and more necessary with every invention and with the growing density of our population, society has taken almost no precautions to prevent an interruption of the steady flow of the mineral from mine to city and seaboard. The desirable coal lands generally, including all those which supply anthracite coal, have been allowed to pass into the hands of private owners and corporations, while the State derives nothing but the most trifling royalty from the coal actually mined. The Nation retains in its own hands the parts of its public domain which promise a supply of salt, or are covered with valuable timber. Some States, notably New York, retain their salt springs in their own hands. But no such precaution is taken to keep the coal deposits in public control.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.—And we have allowed to grow up an industrial system of coal-mining which must be fruitful of collision between masters and men. Other forms of business are conducted by the proprietors themselves, or by those who rent their lands. But mining coal takes the form of a system of contract and sub-contract, of mono-

poly dealing, of fines and what not, which the public never has understood or will understand. It is a system which necessitates endless inequities and hardships. It is bound up with the gross injustice of monopoly dealing, the mine operators having control of the only homes available for many (if not most) of the workmen, of the explosives required for blasting, and of the ordinary supplies of necessities for the miners' families, which they must buy at the companies' stores. The Legislature of Pennsylvania tried to put an end to this last abuse by forbidding the use of "store orders" in payment for labor. But our Supreme Court annulled the law on the ground that it was an infringement of personal liberty and freedom of contract!

Besides this, until Mr. Arthur's administration the country allowed the mine-operators to import labor from Europe under contract, and thus to fill up the mining districts with Slavonic workmen of a very low type, who are all the more suspicious and quarrelsome because they do not understand the customs or the language of the country. The employers thus stored the region with explosive human material, which is none the better manageable for being treated like "niggers" by the officials who represent the law of the commonwealth, and the agents who represent capital.

Under these conditions it says much for representatives of organized labor that strikes have not been annual or even perennial in the coal-mining region, and that the question has been kept under the control of regularly organized assemblies of delegates from each district.

Into the merits of the present strike it is hard to enter, because it is not properly a question of higher wages or shorter hours, as in most strikes. It is a demand, as I understand it, for the reform of the system so as to put a stop to irregularities and exactions.

ON TWO GROUNDS the strikers are entitled to the sympathy and support of the public. The first is that the operators refused to submit the question to arbitration. Such a refusal falls more and more under the condemnation of public opinion. It is an act which endangers all property rights by associating property with that extreme assertion of these rights, which is a denial of right. And it comes with a very bad grace from corporations which owe their existence, and therefore their power to our property, to the legislative action of the community. The corporation is the creature of the law, and it has been created by the community that it may serve the community, not that it may block the way to our obtaining the very necessity in which it trades. It was a mistake to charter any without the requirement that it should submit all such disputes as this to arbitration, and abide by the decision.

In the not distant day when the nation will be given entire control of corporations, this provision should be enforced upon all, with the additional requirement that the profits be shared with the workmen when these exceed a specific percentage.

A second feature of the strike which attracts public sympathy to the strikers is the evidence that the earnings of workmen in these mines are much below these of workmen employed in manufactures and similar industries. The work is laborious, dangerous and unwholesome. It has to be carried forward at a much greater depth in working the anthracite mines than in working for soft coal. The peril of flooding is greater, while that of explosion is less. Yet these men are expected to accept wages below the average of American workmen, while carrying on their work under far more unpleasant conditions. With this the American people will not rest satisfied, for they want such wages for all workmen as will enable them to support their families in decency and comfort. And the average wages paid to workers in anthracite mines do not suffice for this, even if they were not further curtailed by the requirement to pay for supplies in the companies' stores often above the market rate.

THE CHIEF FAULT in the present strike is that enough is not asked. The workmen should call for the total abolition of the industrial methods by which coal is mined and paid for. Either the proprietors (or their lessees) should carry on this business as other forms of business are managed, hiring men at specified rates and putting them under paid superintendence, or they should hand the business over to the labor organizations and pay them at a specified rate for the coal at the pit's mouth. The present complexity is an absurdity, which would be tolerated in no other kind of business. The method of job-work is not unknown

in manufacturing and is often excellent in its results. But it is far simpler in its application than that employed in mining, and the work in which it is employed is far more uniform. No manufacturer would tolerate the uncertain methods of the mining regions, or expect from them anything but endless disagreement and dissension.

Probably the best solution would be to install the labor organizations as the operators of the mines in the basis of co-operative agreement. The organization of industry on a great scale, as Father O'Donovan told us this week in his lecture on Irish co-operation, is come to stay. But in what shape shall we have it? In the big combinations of capital called "Trusts," or in great association of workmen to manage industrial undertakings? Ireland (he said) is adopting the latter both in her forming and in the nascent industries, whose managers are doing their possible best to lift Ireland out of uniformity of occupation. America thus far has adopted only the latter, and this course is alien to the spirit, and traditions of a democratic republic. Let the coal miners set the example of associating labor for mutual benefit, and let them acquire the advantages which come from such association on a large scale.

THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES.—

Co-operation for production as distinguished from co-operation for distribution has had few successes, although both have been on trial for fully seventy years. There is but one co-operative factory—the Cobden Cotton Mill—in Great Britain, although the island is sown broadcast with co-operative stores. But our own experience shows that co-operation will answer, where the article produced is in steady demand, and there is no great need for skill either in marketing it, or in anticipating the condition of the market three months hence. Thus the barrels for the great flour mills of Minneapolis are made by co-operative association.

Now the production and sale of coal are matters almost as simple as the making and sale of flour barrels, and the mining class everywhere has been marked by strong desire for united action, which might be turned to the promotion of co-operation. Great capital is not needed and the existing plant might be taken over by the labor unions at a reasonable valuation and bought outright, as Irish land is bought under the Bright clauses. The most difficult problem would be the admission of new members, but that could be disposed of by a revival of the apprenticeship system.

It is not unlikely that questions would arise on which there would be differences of opinion within the new association, but this could be met by agreement to arbitrate all disputes. Thus we might have the peace which has long been absent from our coal mining district.—Robert Ellis Thompson, in the Irish World.

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I know that it requires a great deal of merit for me to get to Heaven, but what I lack I will obtain from my treasury, which is the Heart of Jesus.—St. Bernard.

Preserve most carefully that heart for which the heart of God was sorrowing even unto death, and after death transpierced by the iron, that yours may live after death.

THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

CORRESPONDENT signing "Observer," writing to "The Missionary" says:— There have been many complaints recently of the losses the Church in the United States has suffered.

Dr. Carroll regards the stated increase in the Roman Catholic Church as "too high." If actual facts were obtainable, he would find that instead of being too high they really understate the truth, and very much so.

There is another interesting fact, and that is the growth of the convert movement. Cardinal Gibbons estimated the number of converts coming into the Church in adult life to be 32,000 a year.

The Census Bureau Bulletin of January, 1902, makes the population in the Philippines and Porto Rico 7,914,592, which added to Dr. Carroll's figures makes over 17,000,000 Catholics, or over 60 per cent. of the church-going people under the American flag.

The relative strength of the churches is a very attractive study.

AN EMPLOYER WHO HAD NO STRIKES.

HE "Sacred Heart Review" says:—The death recently of Paul J. Sorg, the Democratic millionaire tobaccoist of Ohio, who sat for a little while in Congress, has elicited several anecdotes describing characteristic phases of his character.

"A foreman in his employ once built a little home for himself from the savings of many years, but by a pardonable error in estimating, came out \$800 short of paying for it.

this, as he did not like to mortgage his property; and presently he came to Mr. Sorg and told him the whole story.

"I will lend you the money at 6 per cent. interest," said the manufacturer, and the foreman drew and signed a note accordingly.

"When the note fell due he met it, principal and interest, though it cost him and his family some pretty heavy sacrifices. Mr. Sorg figured up the total and took the money, with only a nod to indicate the correctness of the amount.

"Now that we have settled that little business of ours," said the latter, leaning back in his chair, "it leaves me with a little ready money in hand to do something that I have had in mind for some time, but only postponed to await the accumulation of the necessary cash.

When Mr. Sorg ran for Congress the A. P. A. opposed him because he was a Catholic, but his rival suffered a most humiliating defeat.

When Mr. Sorg ran for Congress the A. P. A. opposed him because he was a Catholic, but his rival suffered a most humiliating defeat.

PROFESSIONAL CLASS IN IRELAND.

NUMBER of interesting facts concerning the professional population of Ireland have been brought out in the evidence before the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland.

In Ireland 6 per cent. of the male population were in professions, while in Scotland only 3.3 of the male population were in professions, although in Scotland the revenue per head is considerably larger than in Ireland, and there are more than three times as many people in Scotland enjoying incomes over say, £200 or £300, as they are in Ireland.

AN ORGANIST DIED AT HIS INSTRUMENT.

CHOES of the music at a Requiem Mass in St. Michael's Church, Jersey church Jersey City, at a recent service had barely died away when death claimed Leopold De Grandval, the venerable organist of the church.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

HE cost of the great coal strike has been estimated at over five million dollars a week, and it is now in its sixth week, without a single ton of coal having been mined since it began in the great anthracite region.

As long ago as 1839 Gov. William H. Seward, of New York, because in his first message he recommended the children of Catholics, should be taught by teachers of their own denomination, was charged with intriguing with Archbishop Hughes to undermine the Protestant religion for the purpose of winning over the Catholic vote to the Whig party.

THE INTOLERANCE OF THE OPPONENTS OF CATHOLICITY.

HE "Portland Oregonian" referring to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Morgan at the opening session of the Baptist Home Mission Society at St. Paul recently, and to which reference has already been made in these columns, when Dr. Morgan declared that "Archbishop Ireland wields a tremendous power in politics, which he is using for the Romish Church,"

and further said that "though he could not prove it absolutely," he was morally certain that Mark Hanna bargained with Archbishop Ireland for the turning over to the Republican party of a mass of voters for the consideration of concessions to the Romish Church in the Indian schools; that when objection was made to these concessions the objectors "were told by higher authority that the bargain had been made and must be carried out."

Just about the time that the Rev. Dr. Morgan made this utterly baseless charge against Archbishop Ireland, a man of Irish parentage, who is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court in Massachusetts by a Republican Governor of Puritan lineage, who is a member of a Protestant Church.

The emperor has received the young composer, granted Father Hartmann permission to dedicate his oratorio to him and bestowed upon him the gold medal for art and science. Since its first performance "St. Francis" has been given several times under the patronage of the Grand Duchess Maria Josepha.

of Massachusetts is playing into the hands of the Church of Rome for his personal political advantage by going outside of his party to place a Roman Catholic Democrat on the Massachusetts bench) Does he think President Andrew Jackson, who was a Presbyterian, appointed a Roman Catholic Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in order to obtain political support from the Church of Rome? Does the Rev. Dr. Morgan think that "concessions to the Romish Church in the Indian schools" afforded a more impressive proof of the power of the Romish Church in politics than placing Roman Catholic Taney at the head of the Supreme bench or Roman Catholic Sheridan at the head of the United States army?

Fifty years ago there was a deal of this stupid dread of the political power of the Church of Rome. Massachusetts elected Gov. Gardner on the "Know-Nothing" craze, but it was a short-lived mania, for the leading men of both the great parties boldly denounced it.

Another distinct feature of the church is the stone tracery windows, this being the first Catholic Church in the west with stone mullioned windows. The three richly carved doorways and the beautiful rose windows above the same, which are hewn out of solid stone, are considered to be the most beautiful pieces of work in Chicago, without any exception.

ABOUT THE FRANCISCAN ORDER.

GOLDEN JUBILEE.—Father Camillus Wenzel, O.F.M., celebrated his golden jubilee as a member of the Franciscan Order at St. Joseph's Church, Cleveland, last Sunday. He was the celebrant of the solemn High Mass at 10.15 o'clock.

A YOUNG MONK'S SUCCESS.—Rev. Father Hartmann, the young Franciscan monk the success of whose oratorio, "St. Francis," at Rome not long ago, led to his being described "the Austrian Perosi," is enjoying the traditionally rare experience of being honored in his own country.

The emperor has received the young composer, granted Father Hartmann permission to dedicate his oratorio to him and bestowed upon him the gold medal for art and science. Since its first performance "St. Francis" has been given several times under the patronage of the Grand Duchess Maria Josepha.

FRESH AIR FOR THE CHILDREN.

IN this practical and selfish age when the thoughts of men and women—thousands of them, Catholics and Protestants alike—are centred in all that concerns their own comfort it is refreshing to read the following item, taken from one of our exchanges:—

The fresh-air work among the poor children in the New York tenements will be carried on this summer, as last year, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, but they now hope to accommodate 125 children for two weeks at a time at Baychester, instead of 100, as heretofore. The cost is but ten dollars for giving this great advantage to four children for a fortnight.

A FIREPROOF CHURCH.

NEW departure in Church building has been made in connection with St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, dedicated the other day.

This structure is the first absolutely fire-proof of Catholic Church in the United States, and is the kind of a building Father Hogan, the distinguished writer on church architecture, had in mind, when he pictured the future church as a building strong and massive, monumental in character as well as artistic, and whose entire structural properties are of steel and one that is in the highest degree fire-proof.

There is not a particle of wood-work anywhere, excepting the furniture. The interior supports are huge angle-and-plate steel columns 65 feet high, which carry the heavy steel trusses, having a clear span of 66 feet. These trusses are framed to form a foundation for the steel beams and angles to which are fastened the hollow fire-proof tile, which receive the flat shingle tile. The lower members of the trusses are so arranged as to receive the steel ceiling ties, which in turn support a beautiful paneled ceiling, the heavy plaster panels being fastened direct to the steel angles by heavy iron bolts.

Another distinct feature of the church is the stone tracery windows, this being the first Catholic Church in the west with stone mullioned windows. The three richly carved doorways and the beautiful rose windows above the same, which are hewn out of solid stone, are considered to be the most beautiful pieces of work in Chicago, without any exception.

The structure is 88 feet wide and 185 feet long. The main walls are four feet thick and the towers and main front walls are six feet thick. Two hundred and sixty piles, 50 feet long, were driven into the ground for the foundation of the towers and main gable wall. The aggregate weight of masonry in these walls is 18,000,000 pounds. Where the side walls adjoin the towers a slip joint has been provided to take up any unequal settlement, and this form of construction has proven entirely successful, as there is not to be found anywhere in the entire structure one single indication of a crack.

Entering the church through a beautiful vestibule lined with white Italian marble, one passes into the main auditorium, a sumptuous and beautifully designed interior. The vastness of this large interior strikes the visitor at a glance. The 1,200 seats are placed between the columns, and gives to every person in the church a clear and distinct view of the entire sanctuary and side altars.

An artistically designed Roman mosaic tile forms the floor to which the pews are attached. The sanctuary ambulatory, sacristies and all adjoining rooms have a similar floor. The large columns, three feet in diameter, which bound the large side aisles, are of scagliola, and resemble in color that rare and almost priceless material, Russian malachite. A strictly fire-proof office has been provided, where the church records will be filed. Two fire-proof vaults are built in the church for valuables.

One of the most novel and unique features of the entire building is a tunnel six feet wide, seven feet deep, in which are placed the steam and gas pipes and the electric conduits. This tunnel serves as a ventilating duct as well, and by this means hot air is forced through the hollow tile underneath the entire floor under the

pews, so that the floor itself is always kept to a certain degree of temperature.

The steam radiators are placed in recesses and all fixtures, such as confessionals and the stations of the cross, are in niches and take up none of the floor space. A beautiful adoration chapel and baptistry have been provided for in the towers. The gallery contains 300 seats for the congregation and the choir gallery and organ loft.

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AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Times of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPTER XXVIII

He is now going about in a military garb, under Fortescue, ostensibly for the army in the North, really to collect information in England of the projected invasion. Nature is so kind as to bring him together, and this has means of Gifford, who is low and most useful to utterly unprincipled as a Ballard is living ton now, and I devout in his foolish zeal, he Gifford's advice, and the Scottish Queen with all his associates a murderous scheme.

"Then hitherto there thing in the prisoner's which she incriminated asked.

"Not a single word," replied. "There is the pence transcribed. The dexterity that fell the whispering and imitating is really marvelous heard of Parma's plan of it, as a master of knows something of plot, too, and encourages general terms. But she woman, and does not an expression hostile nor one that could be enable. The thing that most in her is the which she clings to the Amongst the letters I will find one addressed bishop of Glasgow, in she makes the stipulation if Philip of Spain she England and Scotland should be instructed in religion, 'which' she thing of this world I affecting a great delusion of his soul, the monarch of all Europe, infatuation, is it not?"

"She said the same answered. "She told me on account of her adhesion to religion that she would exchange the throne for and she would rather in captivity than give 'She stands out, bested cognition of her royal privileges attaching to know why."

"She is wise in doing were she to renounce the very next day she would for complicity in Darnley and condemned to death."

"Do you seriously believe guilty? She told a different me."

"To tell the truth, I it is not a question of There is no chance that acquitted; she would be clear guilty, and public against her. However she will never be tried soon as we have got p in in any way implicate against Elizabeth's life will render nugatory as a Queen. We must what news Gifford would day after to-morrow, mission my emissaries the report to-night of a sacre of the Papists."

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE TIMES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon,

By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S.J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAPTER XXVII. CONTINUED.

—He is now going about, dressed in a military garb, under the name of Fortescue, ostensibly to get recruits for the army in the Netherlands, in reality to collect information for the exiles in Paris concerning the view taken in England of Parma's projected invasion.

"Then hitherto there has been nothing in the prisoner's letters by which she incriminates herself?" I asked.

"Not a single word," Walsingham replied. "There is the whole correspondence transcribed by Philipps. The dexterity that fellow displays in deciphering and imitating handwriting is really marvelous.

"She said the same to me," I answered. "She told me that it was on account of her adhesion to her religion that she was compelled to exchange the throne for a prison, and she would rather end her days in captivity than give up her faith.

"Do you seriously believe in her guilt? She told a different story to me."

"To tell the truth, I do not. But it is not a question of that now. There is no chance that she would be acquitted; she would be made to appear guilty, and public opinion is against her.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—That same night, the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, when the tremendous storm broke over London, I could not sleep.

man of ungoverned passions, enslaved by pride and vanity!

Reflecting thus, I no longer wondered at the project of the young English nobles, the development of which my uncle and I were watching and I actually began to hope that it might succeed.

"See there," he rejoined, "Windsor and Babington again! Depend upon it, this is their doing. Well, they shall hear of it some time or other.

"No; my uncle was right; England was now a Protestant country and such it must remain, unless we were to be involved in a terrible civil war, or the best blood of the land shed in quelling a widespread insurrection.

"The next day but one, while I was sitting at breakfast with my uncle, a messenger brought a letter from Gifford, giving an account of all that had passed at the meeting of the conspirators the previous evening.

"The whole concern is of a greater complexion than I at first imagined," he continued. "The Papists are a stronger party than Burghley allows; and these young men display courage and determination.

"CHAPTER XXVIII.—That same night, the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul, when the tremendous storm broke over London, I could not sleep.

On the following morning another messenger presented himself, bearing the tidings that during the past night a prisoner had escaped from the Clink, and gone, as it appeared, up the river.

children, Frank, whom Topcliffe shut up in Newgate, and who were released at Windsor's and Babington's request? Was not their name Bellamy?"

"I remembered the incident quite well; I remembered also, how the two children had seen their uncle in his cell in the Clink, and I told my uncle about it.

"They had just pushed off from the bank when Grey spied them," the man replied.

"Let Grey be taken into custody immediately, on suspicion of connivance," Walsingham ordered.

"I inquired whether it was Mr. Babington? "No," the girl replied, "not the gentleman who married Miss Anne, but another, who had often come with him; rather a short gentleman, with a high color and brown hair."

"I opened my eyes very wide, on hearing this. Burghley simply remarked he had suspected something of the kind, religion could not be the only motive; where young girls were concerned, there was sure to be some love affair in the background.

"The flight apparently was not planned long beforehand," continued Walsingham, or I should be inclined to connect it with another event, that took place only last night, of which I have just heard, the escape of a prisoner named Bellamy, the brother or uncle of that page, from the Clink.

"The flight apparently was not planned long beforehand," continued Walsingham, or I should be inclined to connect it with another event, that took place only last night, of which I have just heard, the escape of a prisoner named Bellamy, the brother or uncle of that page, from the Clink.

them, as no vessel will leave the mouth of the Thames before ebbtide I will have several houses I know of, strictly watched, and at Woxindon a domiciliary search must be made."

I assented willingly, and hastened to give the necessary directions to the secretaries, and enjoin on them despatch in transcribing the letters, which were duly signed and sealed by the Lord Treasurer.

The rain which had been falling all night, had not yet ceased, and the roads were in a terrible state. This did not tend to raise my spirits or those of my companion.

As soon as this was done, we proceeded to the house, Burghley, Page and myself, with a chosen band of pursuivants, and demanded admittance. The few old servants whom we found there were interrogated first.

I inquired whether it was Mr. Babington? "No," the girl replied, "not the gentleman who married Miss Anne, but another, who had often come with him; rather a short gentleman, with a high color and brown hair."

"I opened my eyes very wide, on hearing this. Burghley simply remarked he had suspected something of the kind, religion could not be the only motive; where young girls were concerned, there was sure to be some love affair in the background.

"I replied that he was Lord Windsor's brother, an inveterate Papist, but it was hardly possible that he could be intimately acquainted with Miss Judith.

The domiciliary visit was not productive of great results. A handkerchief marked with the initials J. C. testified to Miss Cecil's having been there.

On the mayor inquiring as to the whereabouts of her son Remy and her other two grandchildren, she replied with perfect composure, that their absence either was or was not connected with an event concerning which the authorities had a right to make investigation.

chief malady was self-will. Thus the examination of the inhabitants of the house ended without information of any moment having been elicited.

We found no tidings awaiting us from Gravesend or any other of the ports. Walsingham told me, as the result of his inquiries, that neither Babington nor Tichbourne had left town, but nothing could be heard of Windsor.

To my faithful and dearly beloved, greeting and brotherly love! These lines, written in haste from the Thames, are to convey to you the joyful tidings that I have placed my sweetheart in safety on board the vessel in question, for which thanks be to God.

All doubt was now removed. Miss Cecil Windsor's affianced bride! I was consumed with rage, and a mischievous smile from the mayor of Gravesend poured oil on the flames.

I ground my teeth in impotent anger, and wanted my uncle to arrest Windsor forthwith. But he shook his head, and bade me have patience, for to put him in prison would be to defeat all our plans for the peace of the country.

"I replied that he was Lord Windsor's brother, an inveterate Papist, but it was hardly possible that he could be intimately acquainted with Miss Judith.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Nothing seemed changed on my return to Chartley; Sir Amias was as surly as ever, his prisoner as gentle and dignified in her manner towards me as heretofore.

The day following my arrival I met Windsor in the inn. I was astonished at the frank cordiality of his greeting, which, for all the constraint I put upon myself, I could not return civilly.

"I do not understand you," he replied. "It is true that I am engaged to a young lady!"

no right to insult me, seeing I have always professed it openly."

"I do not call you a sneak on account of your religion," I replied, "but because with your Jesuitical wiles you have perverted the young lady from her belief, and under cover of concern for her soul wormed your way into her affections."

This was a little too much. Every lady at Court knew that I aspired to Miss Cecil's hand. We were as good as engaged, for both the Queen and her father were known to favor my suit.

About a week passed without anything noteworthy occurring. I heard of Windsor's goings on from the waiter at the Mayflower. He went out a great deal to Babington's place at Dethick, and the principal towns in the neighborhood.

On the day when this letter from the Queen was expected, I betook myself, as agreed, to the Green Dragon in Burton, where I found Philipps and Gregory, whom my uncle had sent down from London.

"It was with keen anticipation that we waited until the brewer should return, bringing with him the document upon which so much depended.

At last the heavy dray rolled into the yard, and we heard the empty casks taken out. I began to think that no letter was forthcoming, for more than an hour elapsed before the heavy tread of the obese brewer was heard ascending the stairs.

"I do not understand you," he replied. "It is true that I am engaged to a young lady!"

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Household Notes.

WARM weather having returned, one of the most perplexing questions arising in the mind of many a good housewife is how she may succeed in making her table as dainty and inviting as possible.

Some of the following recipes may help the troubled ones out of their difficulties; but that success may be attained, one point is quite essential—that the ingredients are always carefully measured.

Flavorings and seasonings are always measured level, while all other measurements are rounding, that is, just as high above the spoon as the spoon is deep.

Nowadays the desire for meat is naturally less, owing to the warm weather and the exorbitant prices, yet soups are always necessary for some tables.

Salads also are cooling, palatable and wholesome during the summer, and these are within the reach of all.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

In making a sweet cake use two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of sugar, three eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one (generous) cupful of milk and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Cream the butter and add the sugar; beat thoroughly, then add the well beaten eggs and beat again. Sift the flour and baking powder together three times; add this, alternately with the milk, to the butter, sugar and eggs.

Wash and hull three pints of strawberries; cover them well with sugar and let them stand for an hour or more. When the cake is done lay it wrong side up to cool slightly.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE, WITH BISCUIT CRUST.

One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two generous tablespoonfuls of baking powder and about one pint of milk.

Wash and hull two quarts of strawberries, mash them slightly and sweeten to taste. Sift the flour, then add sugar, salt and baking powder; rub in the butter and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough.

STRAWBERRY SNOW.—One cup of sugar, half a box of gelatine, one pint of strawberry juice, half a pint of boiling water, four eggs.

Cover the gelatine with cold water and let it stand for one hour to soften. Pour on the hot water and add the sugar, and stir constantly until dissolved; then add the strawberry juice and strain all into a large bowl.

BOILED CUSTARD.—One pint of milk, yolks of four eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, three tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Scald the milk, beat the yolks, add the sugar and salt and beat well. Pour the hot milk slowly on the eggs, and, when well mixed, pour all back into the saucepan.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET.

One quart strawberries, one pint sugar, one pint water, juice of one lemon, one generous tablespoonful of gelatine.

Cover the gelatine with cold water and let it stand for one hour. Mash the berries through a colander. Let the water come to a boil; add the sugar and gelatine and stir until both are dissolved; add the lemon juice and strain all over the crushed berries.

When cool, turn into the freezer and freeze the same as ice cream. Half a pint of cream may be whipped and added just before the sherbet is packed down, and if it is used it should be thoroughly stirred up.

EGGS TIMBALES.

Seven eggs, two cups of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of chopped onion.

Beat the eggs with a spoon until well mixed; add the salt and pepper and the onion, chopped very fine; next the milk, and see that all the ingredients are well blended. Chop the parsley quite fine; butter some timbale moulds and sprinkle well with the chopped parsley; fill about two-thirds full with the egg mixture.

Cream Sauce.—Two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper.

Heat the milk and add the seasonings. Cream the butter and flour well together; and this to the hot milk and stir until smooth and creamy. Strain on a hot platter, sprinkle with chopped parsley and turn the timbales from the moulds into this sauce. Stick a bit of parsley in the top of each and serve at once.

PINEAPPLE AND CELERY SALAD.

From a can of pineapple strain off the juice and cut it into small pieces. Wash and scrape an equal amount of celery, cut into pieces the same size as the pineapple. Mix together.

Providence is that care which God takes of His creatures both in the natural and supernatural order.

Every individual has a place to fill in the world and is important in some respects whether he chooses to be so or not.

Pointers in Cases of Accidents

"What to do for the stricken in case of accidents while waiting for the doctor" is the subject which Dr. George F. Shady discusses in an article in the New York "Herald."

ORDINARY ACCIDENTS.—In the case of an ordinary accident what is the most effective aid which can be rendered by an ordinary person with ordinary appliances?

The question cannot be too often repeated. The judgment of non-professional persons in such matters is likely to be unscientific, and popular advice is more or less misleading.

With our railroads and car lines and the machinery so plentiful everywhere, accidents of one sort and another are common. The most alarming cases to the layman in such matters—certainly those which arouse most concern—are those causing a flow of blood.

The general advice for such emergencies to stop the bleeding is familiar. There are two ways of checking the flow of blood—by direct pressure of finger or thumb on the open vein or artery or by means of a pad and a firm bandage over the entire wound.

If the wound, for example, be in the hand, the constriction should be applied at the wrist or somewhere around the arm above the elbow.

A FAINTING PERSON.

To restore a fainting person first lay the body in an easy position on the back and loosen all the clothing about the neck, chest and waist. Give him plenty of air and keep him as quiet as possible.

IN CASES OF A FIT.

A similar treatment should be followed in the case of one suffering from a fit. It is a mistake to chafe the hands of the unconscious victim. The custom of forcing salt down an epileptic's throat is a mistaken kindness.

DOG BITE.

The best treatment for a dog bite is to control the circulation in the affected part. It is quite safe, for example, to suck the wound if it be done immediately.

The bite of a rattlesnake, which is the most venomous we are likely to receive in this latitude, should be treated in a similar way.

THE STINGS OF BEES, HORNETS

and similar insects are scarcely serious enough to call for more than passing attention. At worst the pain is likely to pass off in a few minutes. The old fashioned plan of applying a poultice of mud to the wound is evidently based on the indications to exclude air and cool the part.

It is claimed that the poison paralyzes the coats of the smaller vessels and produces a local congestion favorable to a fuller meal than under ordinary conditions.

An immense amount of whiskey has been consumed with the excuse of curing bites or stings. In the great majority of cases of snake bites in our northern latitudes the patients would get along quite as well, perhaps better, without the stimulant.

HEAT PROSTRATION.—Heat exhaustion is a comparatively common accident which every one should be able to deal with effectively. The first thing to do is, naturally, to get the victim of a sunstroke out of the sun.

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ABOUT LIGHTNING.—Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard has lately made a series of experiments with electric sparks six feet in length, which he thinks show that lightning never strike the surface of the ocean.

EVER OPEN CHURCH DOORS.

The ever open door, where peace Divine is found—a refuge sheet, Where careworn hearts may find surcease

THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD

The London correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes:—

Where is the great crush of people London was to have during coronation week?

These are the questions which are agitating Londoners interested in the event from a pecuniary standpoint.

The owners of the great stands with seats priced at from two to fifteen guineas, and who have paid huge prices for their sites, still seem confident of the outcome, but where are the people who are going to buy the seats?

I have been impressed with this question from conversations I have had during the last few days with men who are in the business of bringing the people to London—steamship agents and traffic managers of railroads.

With the Scientists.

EARTHQUAKES IN AUSTRIA.—Since 1895 earthquakes in Austria have been recorded by instruments installed under the direction of a Government commission. In 1898, 209 shocks (mostly small) were noted; in 1899, 190, and in 1900, 169.

THE AGE OF FISH.—The scales of fishes as an index or age have lately been the subject of study by the English Marine Biological Association. The scales of many fish show a series of parallel eccentric lines which indicate successive increments of growth.

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the Atlantic this spring knows how empty some of the boats seemed compared with last year. I was told several weeks ago that the bookings were forty per cent. behind.

It is a fact, however, that even yet the railways have not made plans to handle the traffic.

"We do not anticipate extremely large crowds," said one official. "We are taking a lesson from the Jubilee. People expect the crush will be terrific.

"Of course, we will run some extra trains early enough to get the people here in the early morning, but the making of extraordinary preparations would be foolish."

RICH RAG-PICKERS.

Four dust-begrimed rag-pickers fell into the clutches of Officers Bates and Driscoll on High street, Boston, and were later in the dock of the Municipal Court, charged with disturbing the contents of garbage-barrels, which, in the eyes of the law made by the Board of Health, is a misdemeanor.

The customary search was made by the arresting officers, and everybody in the room felt as if there was a volcanic eruption in Boston when a roll of bills containing \$515 was taken from the pocket of the youngest ragman in the crowd.

The men with him were Salvatore Catini, Michael Seamin, and Antonio Cetaza, and each had money enough to pay carfare to Chicago. In court the quartet assured the Judge that they intended no wrong, and each man had a fine of \$3 imposed upon him.

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