

Gardiens de la Salle de  
Leçons  
Assemblée Legislative

# The True



# Witness

Vol. LI., No. 34

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited,

255 Bay Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.  
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of  
Canada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland  
and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in  
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### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their  
best interests, they would soon make of the 'True Witness' one of the most prosperous and  
powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent  
work."  
—PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK!

**IRISH CENTENARIANS.**—In the regular correspondence from Ireland, in one of our daily contemporaries, there appeared, the other day, an item of news dealing with an exceptional case of longevity. The correspondent tells how the people of Ireland have become so accustomed to centenarians that one more or less would make little difference. However, exception is made in the case of Thomas Sheehy, near Glin, in the County Limerick, who is still alive and well, at the age of one hundred and nine. He was born close to where he resides, in 1793. The correspondent continues to say that:

"When quite young he was employed in making the mail coach road from Limerick to Tralee. During his long life Sheehy has enjoyed the best of health, and is in possession of all his faculties. He can walk about the fields and roads, and lovers of the weed will rejoice to hear that he has been a smoker since boyhood."

This is certainly a most interesting case, and one that cannot but suggest a multitude of reflections. In the first place it gives an opportunity again of pointing out that the very long lives of the good natives of the Old Land, especially the men and women of the generations that have recently passed away, were due to the moral habits of the people. The morality of the Irish race has long since become proverbial, and the evidences of this standard are to be found in the strength—both physical and mental—displayed by the vast majority of the people. Again, we can safely say that this wonderful vitality and its remarkable duration are directly due to the influence of the Catholic Church. The horror of aught immoral, with which she has inspired the Irish people; the universal respect for and fidelity to the marriage vows which she so strongly inculcated into the race; and lastly, the discipline of regularity, temperate living, Lenten abstinence and such like rules which engendered habits best calculated to preserve the system. Whenever, consequently, we read of any native of Ireland reaching a very old age, we at once reflect upon the immediate causes that produce such vital strength and impart such exceptional vigor; and we have invariably to thank God that they are the morality of the race and the fidelity of Irishmen to the teachings and regulations of the Church.

**SOMETHING WRONG.**—A reviewer, speaking of the contrast between Lord Dufferin's poverty and the wealth that has come to others, far less deserving, or, at least, far less meritorious, passes the remark that "There is something wrong in all this." It is thus that this contrast is summarized editorially by a contemporary:—

"Mr. Schwab's salary would pretty well pay the whole British Cabinet. Lord Roberts, for one successful military achievement, is granted \$500,000 in cash, with a substantial pension to himself and his heirs. Lord Dufferin devoted forty years to the highest services of the empire as Viceroy of Canada and India, and Ambassador at the most difficult posts, again and again preventing costly wars. Yet at the end of it all he is left with a pension of \$8,000, quite inadequate to enable him to maintain the position which the country had taught him to occupy. As a result, he falls a prey to the company monger, with disastrous results to himself, while his Countess is left at the mercy of \$5,000 gifts from sympathetic shareholders."

It would seem to us that this is about the same old story; as a rule it is the man who has done the most service to the public, who has bestowed the greatest amount of good on the human race, and who has left the most valuable legacy to the literature or the history of the nation, that experiences the greatest adversity and the most astounding ingratitude. Lord Dufferin has been one of the most remarkably gifted, as well as one of the consummately useful men that the British Empire has possessed during the past century; it is but natural that he should pay the penalty of neglect and reverse; he had the "Curse of Swift," for he was "a man of genius and an Irishman."

**THE HOLY FACE PICTURE.**—For some time past quite a sensation was caused in a section of this city, by a supposed miraculous picture of the "Holy Face," in the residence of a family named Pelletier, on Lalonde street. Streams of people flowed into that small tenement house, the police could scarcely hold the crowd in check, while four out of every five of the throng perceived the movement of the eyes in the picture. Some time since the good couple who own the picture discovered while praying before it that the eyes stirred. Of course, they at once concluded that a miracle was taking place under their humble roof. Naturally, the news spread abroad; curiosity drew strangers to the scene; the faith of the old couple was most sincere; the actual facial movements of the Holy Face seemed to confirm all they said. Yet, the Church, though her priests warned the public against placing any reliance in such manifestations. Of course, for a time, the whole matter was a mystery; but that was soon solved, the other day by Mr. Beullac, dealer in Church ornaments, from whom the picture was purchased. Mr. Beullac signed this statement:—

"I sold, about twenty years ago, some 'oleographs' of the Holy Face, reproductions of a German picture by Carl Marx. This Holy Face produces an optical illusion; when one gazes at it for a few minutes, the eyes seem to open and shut. I put this picture in my window for sale, but without selling many. I have every reason to believe that the Holy Face, which has caused so much excitement, is one of mine, and that the phenomenon attributed to miracle is an optical illusion obtained by the painter of the picture."

**THE POPE'S JUBILEE.**—In a particular manner has the reign of Leo XIII. been one of jubilees. This is especially due to the fact that His Holiness has seen so many years of natural life, and having gone through every stage of ecclesiastical dignity, from the priesthood to the Papal throne, it is but natural that he should commemorate many events that are rarely crowded into one lifetime. On last Thursday, the 20th February, the Holy Father entered upon the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate, and on the second of next month he will enter upon the ninety-third year of his life. The celebration of his jubilee will commence in March, and the Catholics of the world will participate in the rejoicings. From all quarters priests, bishops, prelates, and prominent laymen will flock to Rome. The Belgian Government, in harmony with other Catholic countries, will take active part in the celebration. Only three Popes have reigned longer than Leo XIII.—St. Peter, Pius VI. and Pius IX.

We see that Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, has sailed for Rome, where he intends to participate in the festivities. The Pope has announced his intention of going to St. Peter's, on that occasion, and there receiving the homage of the faithful. There is an atmosphere of mystery about even to non-Catholic eyes—the vitality and the promise of the Great Head. How that aged man can, in the decline of his years, hold with such firm grasp the sceptre that governs two hundred and fifty millions of faithful subjects. He is actually a mystery in himself. God has wonderful ways, but none more astounding than those which have been made manifest in the career of the present Vicar of Christ. All true Catholics will strive to participate in this grand jubilee, and we are confident that it will be a season of special graces in which all should participate. We will have more ample opportunity of referring later on to this remarkable event.

**THE BOY SAVERS' SERIES.**—It will be remembered that some time ago, we gave our readers an appreciation of the first number or booklet of "The Boy Savers' Series." Rev. George E. Quinn, S.J., is the author of this admirable work. We have before us, at this moment, the second volume of the series, and its title is "Natural Attractions." This is to be followed, later on, by a third booklet, under the heading "Indoor Fun." It is clearly evident that Father Quinn must have made a life study of boys and of how to best deal with them in order to form their minds, mould their characters, and make them both useful citizens and fervent as well as practical Christians. There is no nonsense, no pet theories, no whims, no fancy in this perfected method of the practical Jesuit priest. He gives full credit to the secular philanthropist, for all his works and all his suggestions for the physical development and the rational training of youth. But he indicates clearly that there is one grand essential which the philanthropist neglects or ignores—and that is religion. In the present volume Father Quinn points out how the trainer of the young can be at once considered as a friend by the youth, and at the same time preserve that dignity and that distance which are necessary to command respect. One of the most attractive chapters is that in which the author deals with "gifts" to boys as a means of stirring up their ambition and of preserving their morals. So simple is the method followed that you would almost naturally say, "that is exactly what I would do;" but, you forget that had Father Quinn never told you of such a means, you never would have thought of it by yourself. Take a simple example. You give a boy, as a reward for some good act, a ticket to a fairore or baseball match. That is a very simple thing. Yet what a fund of good it is calculated to produce. You make the boy think that it is because your heart is in the fun and amusement, and because you want to have him enjoy the same, that you go to the expense of buying him a ticket. You create, at once, a kindly and confiding feeling towards yourself. But the effects do not end there.

The boy goes to the match; he is in "on the ground floor" as boys say. Other lads peep through holes or climb poles and fences to catch a glimpse of what is going on. When your boy comes out, he is a sort of authority on the subject amongst his companions; he is invested with a sense of dignity of superior knowledge; he enjoys the honor of telling them all about the match, and of having them look up to him as a higher personage. Then they talk "lacrosse," or "baseball;" they meet in corners to discuss the rules of the game, to argue points, to praise or criticize their favorite or unfavored players. In a word their young minds are occupied with that which is harmless, and they have no time for bad conversations, for sinful stories, for undesirable amusements. A boy's mind must be occupied with something, and if that something be not good, or, at least, harmless, it will be questionable, or bad. Your ticket, given in a casual manner, with a certain degree of off-handedness turns out to be the source of much good and a preventative of much evil.

We would like well to analyze the

whole volume, especially that part which refers to badges, organizations, and associations. But, to do so would almost require as much space as the volume itself would occupy. Suffice to say that no teacher, no parent, no person whose mission or duty it is to train boys should be without a set of Father Quinn's admirable series. There is something so practical about the whole work that one cannot but admire the keen-sightedness of the priest and the practical turn he has sought to give the heretofore old-fashioned and often confused methods of dealing with our Catholic youth.

### ANGLICAN CONTRADICTIONS.

It would seem as if the Anglican Church were getting daily weaker and weaker, through the abyss that seems to have yawned between its different sections. A paragraph that we clip from a contemporary, talking it from the body of an article, would clearly indicate that the acknowledged heads of that religious body are afraid of each other, afraid of their congregations, and afraid of the "encroachments of Rome," as they style it, while being really afraid of themselves. We give the passage as it is:— "Archbishop Longley was pre-eminently satisfied with the Protestant situation, observing: 'It is no want of charity to declare that they (the Ritualists) remain with us, that they may substitute the Mass for the Communion; the obvious aim of the Reformers having been to substitute the Communion for the Mass.' The Ritual party has become so strong latterly, and the danger of a break in the Establishment is so evident, that the two archbishops now do not dare to use the frankness of Longley. Consequently, when the Catholic bishops asked them plainly: 'Does the Church of England believe in a sacrificing priesthood?' they were silent. An answer might have precipitated a schism, and though neither of the archbishops believed in any sacrificing priesthood, they did not dare to say so. This is the position that the Anglican body has now reached."

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that the foregoing is from the pen of Mr. de Costa, the lately converted Anglican clergyman. It is quite possible that this very contradiction, which must be apparent to all reflecting minds, was one of the causes of Mr. de Costa's own abandonment of the Anglican Church and turn over to the true fold of Christ. What most astonishes us in this matter is the fact that so many learned and studious men, like Archbishop Longley and others, cannot perceive how untenable their position must be.

## Father Moeller At the Gesu.

ON SUNDAY EVENING at the Gesu, this city, the opening sermon of the Lenten season was delivered by the Rev. H. Moeller, S.J., of St. Louis, Mo. The sacred edifice was crowded. Father Moeller took for his text:—

"And this is life everlasting, that they may know thee, the only True God and Jesus Christ, whom thou has sent." John xvii, 3.

No person that ever appeared on this earth has had so much influence on the minds of men, as He who some 1900 years ago, said of Himself "I am the way, the truth and the life." Born in obscurity, dying as a malefactor and impostor, engaged but 3 years in the ministry of teaching, he yet so burnt himself into the souls of men, that neither the memory of Him nor the maxims which He inculcated can ever be effaced. Mild in manner, simple in conduct, dealing mostly with the poor and lowly, He yet let it be felt that He came to bring war and that He meant to conquer the world. "He that doth not believe is already judged, because he believeth not in the name of the only Begotten Son of God." Thus He spoke early in

His career to Nicodemus, a doctor in Israel, and it was the keynote of His doctrine with the more intelligent. He did not hesitate to refer to the Ps. of David, in which the victory of the Messiah is announced. "The Lord said to my Lord, sit thou at My right hand until I make thy enemies thy footstool." The scribes and priests understood that the new teacher meant to obtain influence. Recognizing the strength of His personality and the power of His words—they opposed Him, and, finally, by cunning machinations and daring impudence had Him condemned and executed. Strange and wonderful it appeared that one who had incurred the censure of all the influential factors of society, should have so soon after His removal, a strong, devoted following. Then began the conflict which has continued to this day. Jesus of Nazareth against the world.

We know the history of the past. Christianity gradually gained over to itself the whole civilized world and held over it undisputed sway. Then for centuries Jesus of Nazareth was Lord of Lords, and His sovereignty was no longer questioned except in as far as His precepts were violated. In our day the conflict is assuming a new phase. Old barriers are broken down—civilization is as wide as the world—time and space have had their empire curtailed. What was technically the world finds that beyond its confines there is growing up another world, more vast than itself and assuming an importance that overshadows and dwarfs the influence of nations which once held an aristocratic supremacy. As a result minds are perturbed—old views are too narrow—new ones must be found that fit the new life, religious convictions held without a doubt for centuries are wavering, and in part at least, yielding to so-called more advanced views. Once more Jesus of Nazareth must go forth to conflict, once more the sceptre of His power must strive for victory, a world to conquer and subdue.

When of old God manifested Himself to the Israelites it was from a mountain. He came down upon it in fire, and the smoke arose from it as out of a furnace, and all the mount was terrible. That was a manifestation such as to inspire terror and one in accord with our ideas of God's majesty and power. But when God appeared among us incarnate, He came like rain upon the flame, as showers falling gently upon the earth, and He walked upon the earth as the Son of Man, the personification of goodness and kindness. "The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." "He took the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of man \* \* \* \* \* He did not stand aloof as a master and Lord, compelling obedience and homage. Neither did He content Himself with giving precepts, promising rewards and threatening punishments. No, having assumed our nature He showed us what to do. He united a divine and a human nature under one personality, and allowed His divinity so to permeate His humanity that we could see what human nature should be to be divine. Who can tell the goodness and kindness of God in this act of condescension? Who can estimate man's gain in this fellowship with God, in his having before his eyes the living model and exemplar of what he was to be. The world had not dared to expect such a Messiah, nor had it dreamed that such honor was in store for it.

But, on the other hand, the people found difficulty in recognizing in this lowly son of man, in this son of a carpenter, as He was supposed to be, the only Begotten of the Father. His manner of life was not such as to suggest divinity, supremacy and majesty. Patience, meekness, obedience, uncomplaining voluntary poverty, submission to reproaches and persecution were not what was expected of a God. Hence not only the Scribes and Pharisees, blinded by pride, failed to discern under His lowly appearance, its dignity; but the multitude too failed in their appreciation of Him, some saying that He was Elias, some John the Baptist, or one of the prophets. There was not only merit but a special illumination in Peter's profession. Thou art the Son of the living God. And yet it was constantly, though slowly and prudently, directing attention to what He was namely the Son of God. He

was, as it were, educating men's mind to it and leading them up to it. Recall, the celebrated scene just referred to when He asked His disciples who do men say that I am, and then, who do you say that I am, to which Peter, at instigation from on high, made the grand profession in Christ's divinity, which he not only contradicted, but rewarded with the promise of the primary. Again recall how He drew on Martha before the raising of Lazarus, and how He would not work this miracle till Martha had made her profession of faith in clear terms. Yea, Lord, I have believed that thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God, who art come into this world.

With Nicodemus he was very explicit. "But God hath so loved the world, as to give His only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him may not perish, but have everlasting life." With the people, too, when He challenged or when occasion seem to require it, He was no less emphatic, this happened twice, but each time they tried to stone him, which shows at least what claim they understood Him to make. The first time He was walking in the temple in Solomon's porch, the Jews, therefore, came round about Him, and said to Him, how long dost Thou hold our souls in suspense, if Thou be the Christ, tell us plainly. Jesus answered them: I speak to you and you believe not; the works that I do in the name of my Father those give testimony of me, continuing to discourse about his Father, he adds: I and the Father are One, and though they took up stones, after a further short discourse, He concludes, "that you may know and believe that the Father is in Me and I in the Father." On another occasion after a long and acrimonious discussion, our Lord said to the Jews: "Abraham your father rejoiced that He might see My day, he saw it and was glad." The Jews then said to him: Thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham? Jesus said to them: Amen, amen, I say to you, before Abraham was made, I am. The meaning was clear. The definition which God had given of Himself to Moses was, I am who am. Lastly, let me call your attention to the grand and momentous scene, when Our Saviour stood before the High Priest and the assembled sanhedrim, on trial for his life, accused of blasphemy. When the witnesses did not agree, the High Priest adjured Him by the living God, that thou tell us if thou be the Christ, the Son of God. Jesus answered. Thou hast said it, I am. And you shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of the power of God. For this answer He was judged guilty of blasphemy and condemned to death.

Moreover, throughout His whole public career there was an assumption and implicit claim of divine authority. He abrogated in part the old law and put instead His own precepts. He claimed to be the Lord of the Sabbath, He not only forgave sins, but imparted to others the power to forgive sins, breathing on His Apostles He communicated to them the Holy Ghost. He allowed adoration to be made to Him, and even on the cross He promised paradise to the repenting thief.

The Rev. Father then referred to Our Saviour's miracles, and particularly to the raising of Lazarus. To these works Christ appealed as a proof that He spoke the truth of Himself. More clearly did the Father acknowledge Him on Mount Thabor, where during Our Saviour's transfiguration a voice came from heaven, this is My Beloved Son, hear you Him.

## Late James O'Shaughnessy.

Last week a well known and estimable Irish Catholic resident of Montreal passed away, after a brief illness, in the person of Mr. James O'Shaughnessy. During many years he had been a prominent figure in the circles of national and benevolent associations, and was much esteemed for his kindly ways. The funeral, which was held to St. Patrick's Church, of which he had long been a zealous member, was largely attended. To the family of the deceased we offer our most sincere condolences.—R.I.P.

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Some Notes

COLONIAL LAW

BY CRUX

The other evening I was glancing through the pages of an old magazine, one of 1901, and I came upon an article entitled "Colonial Law," from the pen of T. F. O'Malley. The reason why I have chosen to make a few special references to this article is that it contains some striking evidence of the spirit of persecution that animated the very persons and the very sects that have perpetually thundered against the tyranny and intolerance of the Catholic Church. While all these old-time accusations have been disproved over and over, and while few if any enlightened men to-day hazard a repetition of them, still they linger in the minds of the masses and, from time to time, some one whose zeal is greater than his knowledge, or his good faith, receives a hearing while he goes over the calumnies and slanders that have been showered for long years upon the Church. Without wishing, for a moment, to say that it is any excuse for a wrong to claim that the other party is guilty of an equally great, or a greater one, still it is well to show how unreasonable are some people when they trump up false charges in order to mask their own misdeeds. We are all well acquainted with the horrible persecutions carried on, in New England, on the pretence that witchcraft and such like were the crimes attributable to unexplained actions. It is a very peculiar commentary to note that the Puritans—those holy Pilgrim Fathers—who fled to America from the persecutors of their sects in England, no sooner found themselves free, in the New World, than they set up a system of persecution far more outrageous and far less rational than that from which they had suffered.

THE "BLUE LAWS."—It is not my intention to go over, to analyze, nor to reproduce the whole of Mr. O'Malley's article; that would be out of the question. I simply wish to take a few extracts from it—principally examples—in order to show to what a degree fanaticism and unguided Biblical interpretation may be carried, and to what follies and wrongs they may carry men. After indicating that the famous "Blue Laws" never actually existed as a code, and that the story of them was first published in London, 1781, by the Rev. Samuel Peters, a Tory refugee, more as a satire than as a fact, the author points out that for ten years after the settlement of the colony there was really no settled system of jurisprudence. Persons were often tried and punished for offences not mentioned or defined in any statute of either England or the Commonwealth. Men were banished from the Colony for no crime at all, simply because some of their neighbors disliked them. One man, named John Woolrich, of Charlestown, was indicted in March, 1687, for fraud and drunkenness, of which he said to have been guilty years before in England. It was only in 1635 that a commission, or general court was appointed to draw up a Code of Laws. The commission consisted of John Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, Mr. Caltun, Mr. Peters and Mr. Shepherd. The laws presented were a copy of the old Mosaic law, pure and simple—and the author remarks that had Moses been there he would have altered his own laws to suit the changed condition of affairs.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—This code, in strange and grim satire, was called the "Body of Liberties." Oliver the historian said, "It had no analogies, either in the laws of England or the spirit of Christianity." It allowed tortures, the like of which history has failed to record, and it enacted capital punishment for almost every imaginable crime. Under it a negro was burned alive, in 1681, in Boston, and Giles Corey, the Salem "Witch" was pressed to death. It would be amusing had I space, to recall all the imaginary crimes for which poor people suffered whipping, imprisonment, torture, and even death.

TWO SAMPLES.—I take the following two examples from the body of the article:— "A curious case is reported from Lynn. In 1643 Roger Scott was presented 'for common sleeping at the public exercise upon the Lord's Day, and for striking him—that waked him.' He was sentenced to be severely whipped. In 1644 William Hewes and John, his son, were presented 'for deriding such as

sing in the Congregation, terming them fools,' also William Hewes for saying 'Mr. Whiting preaches confusedly.'" "Ambrose Martin, of Weymouth, who sided with the Rev. Mr. Senthall, in the dispute between the people of that town and the divines of Boston, over the pastorate of the church in Weymouth, was fined £10, for calling the church covenant of the Boston divines 'a stinking carrion and a human invention.' Thos. Makepiece of the same town was informed by those in power that 'they were weary of him' or in the slang of to-day 'he made 'em tired.' He was invited to leave."

CATHOLICS AND QUAKERS.—The author says that the law against the Quakers and Jesuits—and all Catholics, male or female, were considered as Jesuits—are too familiar to be touched upon. But he adds, that "the brutality shown in the treatment of the Quakers was simply appalling." No more will I go over all the peculiar legislation regarding female wearing apparel, nor the wearing of long hair by men which was considered "uncivil, unmanly, and too much like ruffians, Indians and women."

PUNISHED BY FINES.—It is amusing to now glance back at the various customs and practices that were punished by heavy fines, such as drinking, inn-keepers selling during "Lecture," bowling, shuffleboard, dice, cards, dancing, racing in the streets. Then came the laws regarding the Sabbath, or Lord's Day. Needless to say that they were absolutely impossible in any civilized or Christian community. Here is what our writer describes:— "From sunset Saturday to sunset of the Lord's Day there was scarcely anything lawful to be done except to go to Church. Some of the ministers seem to have had doubts whether it was lawful to be born on that day. One had such conscientious scruples on the subject that he refused to baptize children 'which were so irreverent as to be born on the Sabbath.' A minister in Marlborough entertained the same notions, until his wife presented him with twins one Sunday morning. The event changed his opinions."

A FEW CASES.—I will now take a few extracts with which to carry on the story to the end:— "In Burnaby's 'Travels in America in 1759,' a book quite popular here during the latter part of the 18th century, the following incident is related. The Captain of a British man-of-war cruising off the Massachusetts coast left his wife in Boston. On one of his visits to port she came down to the wharf to meet him, and she was saluted as a true and loving sailor's wife deserved. This violation of law was at once reported and the Captain was brought before the Magistrate and sentenced to be publicly whipped. There was no getting out of it and the Captain submitted quite gracefully. Just before the departure of his ship he gave an elaborate entertainment, to which all of the magistrates were invited. After the festivities were over and everyone had shaken hands with the Captain and was going over the side, the Magistrates were seized by the arm and stripped to the waist. Each one was led to the gangway, where a vigorous boatswain gave him thirty-nine lashes on the bare back and then hustled him over into a boat amid the cheers of the whole ship's company. As the last one went over the Captain informed all that he considered accounts settled. In New London a wicked fisherman was fined for catching oels on Sunday, and another was fined twenty shillings for sailing a boat on the Lord's day. In 1670 two lovers, John Lewis and Sarah Chapman, were accused of and tried for 'sitting together on the Lord's day under an apple tree in Goodman Chapman's orchard.'"

PLYMOUTH RECORDS.—"The Plymouth 'Colony Records' contain some curious cases. One resident of the old colony town was 'sharply whipped' for shooting fowl on Sunday. In 1652 Elizabeth Eddy was fined ten shillings for wringing and hanging out clothes." In 1658 James Watts was publicly reproved for writing a note about common business on the Lord's day, at least in the evening somewhat too soon. Another Plymouth man, who drove some cows a short distance 'without

need' on the Sabbath was 'presented' before the Court. As late as 1772 William Estes of Wareham acknowledged himself 'Guilty of Racking Hay on the Lord's Day' and was fined ten shillings. In 1774 another Wareham man was fined five shillings for pulling a few apples. But the most severe case of all is one reported from Dunstable; a soldier, for 'wetting a piece of an old hat to put in his shoe' to protect his foot, was fined and paid forty shillings."

TOBACCO SMOKING.—Still quoting I am told that "a vigorous and persistent war was waged against tobacco." The item says:— "A vigorous and persistent war was waged against the use of tobacco. In 1632 the General Court forbade the taking of any tobacco publicly. In 1634 it was further ordered that no person should take tobacco either publicly or privately in his own house or the house of another before strangers, and that 'two or more shall not take it together anywhere.' A short time afterward the purchase and sale of tobacco was expressly prohibited. In 1637 the law against buying and selling tobacco was repealed, and in 1638 the following act was passed:— "It is ordered by this Court, that no man shall take any tobacco within 20 poles of any house, or so near as may endanger the same; or near any barn or hay cock, upon pain of ten shillings for every such offence. Nor shall any take tobacco in any inn, except in a private room."

It also provided that "if anyone took offence there at" the smoker should forfeit under a penalty of 2 shillings 6 pence for each offence. A few convictions for smoking are on record. Four come from Yarmouth where, in 1687, four old sea dogs were fined four shillings each for smoking behind the meeting-house. "In Sandwich and Boston we find cases of prosecutions for 'drinking tobacco in the meeting house.' The fine was five shillings for each drink, which I take to be chewing tobacco."

A CARDINAL'S VIEW.—A letter from Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, to his subordinates, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," is a real manifesto, and is more interesting than the manifesto of Prince Victor Napoleon. The Cardinal complains that to be a Catholic to-day in France is enough to break a man's career, while the knock of Freemasonry is an open sesame to all doors. He calls the law of associations a Socialist victory, because the ordering of the liquidation of religious property is a decisive step toward the revision of fortunes. The power of Freemasonry, says the Cardinal, is sapping the country in its most popular incarnation—the army.

CATHOLIC PRESS.—Ex-Congressman John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston, has secured control of the "Republic," one of the leading Catholic papers of New England. BEQUESTS.—By the will of Jas. Vaughan, of Philadelphia, who left an estate of \$4,500, one thousand dollars is left for an altar in memory of his son, Rev. Jas. Vaughan, O.S.A., to be erected at Villanova, and \$50 to the Sisters of St. Joseph, Chestnut Hill, in recognition of kindness to his family. The residuary estate is to be given to such charities as his executors may select.

A Miracle in an Hospital.

An interesting miracle lately occurred at the Hospital of the Consolation, Rome. A poor woman, formerly a housemaid in the Quirinal Palace, was afflicted with a disease of the knee, and for the past few months has been treated at this hospital, being unable to put her foot on the ground. Two operations had been performed for her relief with so little success that the poor sufferer was about to submit to a third operation. The Sisters of Charity in charge of the institute suggested that a Novena should be made to their holy foundress, the Venerable Capitania, the Cause of whose Beatification is being examined. This Novena finished on the morning appointed for the operation, and to her joy the poor woman found herself able to walk. She went, however, to the room, where an examination previous to an operation is made, to hear the opinion of the surgeon, who pronounced her cured and able to leave the hospital. The good Sisters, rejoicing with the happy woman, hope this miracle will advance the cause of their holy foundress.—London Universe.

What Catholics Are Doing Elsewhere.

POLISH PRIESTS ORGANIZE.—Fifty Polish priests met in Toledo recently, for the purpose of forming an organization of the American Polish priesthood. Every Polish priest in the country was invited to be present. The meeting was called to bring the Polish priests closer together and to aid the many priests of that nationality who come to America with no acquaintance here. It is proposed to establish a home for these priests, where they may learn the English language, and whence their brethren in the priesthood will aid them to obtain parishes where their services are most needed.

PARISH FINANCES.—The Milwaukee "Catholic Citizen" says:— "The annual financial report of Holy Rosary parish, just issued by Father Roche, is a bound booklet of fifty pages, and is a model in its way, giving every detail of the year's financial receipts and disbursements."

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.—The Rev. Luke J. Evers, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, New York, has established a junior Holy Name So-

ciety for the boys of the parish. Father J. J. Owens is in charge of the new society.

LOYAL AND TRUE.—Rev. Pius Murphy, O.F., who recently returned from a year's tour of Europe, was tendered a reception by the congregation of St. Dominic's Church, San Francisco, recently. The interest of the reception was augmented by the presentation of a purse containing \$3,000 to Father Murphy.

A GRACEFUL GIFT.—Three new altar pictures have been erected above the altar in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Washington. Both the altar and the paintings were donated by Mr. David Moore.

TRAPPIST MISSIONS.—Two hundred and fifty Trappist monks are now working at twenty-five stations in South Africa.

REMEMBERED THE CHURCH.—By the will of the late Mary Sullivan, of Philadelphia, who left an estate of \$2,400, two hundred dollars each is left to St. Joseph's Church for Masses for the repose of her soul, St. Joseph's Hospital, the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Catholic Protectors. After deducting private bequests of \$900 and paying her funeral expenses the residue goes to Archbishop Ryan.

FOR DERRY CATHEDRAL.—Rev. Father McGinn, of Derry, Ireland, spoke at St. Charles Borromeo's, Philadelphia, last week, and took up a collection for the Derry Cathedral.

A CARDINAL'S VIEW.—A letter from Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Reims, to his subordinates, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," is a real manifesto, and is more interesting than the manifesto of Prince Victor Napoleon.

The Cardinal complains that to be a Catholic to-day in France is enough to break a man's career, while the knock of Freemasonry is an open sesame to all doors. He calls the law of associations a Socialist victory, because the ordering of the liquidation of religious property is a decisive step toward the revision of fortunes. The power of Freemasonry, says the Cardinal, is sapping the country in its most popular incarnation—the army.

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HOW PASTOR BUILT CHURCH.—The debt on the new St. Joseph's Church, erected by the late Father Grutza, is stated to be \$342,000, says the Milwaukee "Catholic Citizen." In erecting this Church Father Grutza did not borrow money on mortgage notes as is usual, but constituted himself the banker of his congregation. He took his parishioners' money, giving notes for it and paying the rate of interest paid by the banks. This enabled him to obtain money at about one-half the interest rate paid on mortgage notes. The financial condition of the parish is sound and the debt will be readily met in due course of time.

STORY OF AN ORPHANAGE.—Some time ago a young mother on board an emigrant ship, bound for Brazil, died, leaving a baby in arms behind her. Her husband, a poor peasant, was so overwhelmed between grief and despair, that he was about to throw himself into the sea when a young missionary, Don Giovanni Marchetti, prevented the rash act. He did more—he promised that he would take care of the motherless little one. A few days after the good people of Rio Janeiro beheld a strange sight. A young priest in his cassock, with a baby clinging to his neck, was seen to knock at door after door until he secured a new mother for his charge. Then he set about establishing a hospital for such cases, and with such success that not far from the grave to which his apostolic labors brought him there is to-day a splendid orphanage where little Italians are cared for.

A SUCCESSFUL BALL.—A ball held in London, Eng., in aid of a Catholic hospital, realized the sum of \$1,100.

AUGUSTINIAN NUNS.—Park House, Waterloo, near Liverpool,

Eng., which belongs to the Sisters of Notre Dame, is, it is stated, about to be purchased for the accommodation of about sixty nuns of the Augustinian Order, who are coming from the South of France. They intend to devote themselves to nursing and other charitable work.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The annual meeting in connection with the Preston and District Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held in Preston Town Hall. Father Cosgrave, in the course of some remarks, said it was always a great pleasure to him to assist the society. No one knew better than the clergy who came across those deplorable cases in the course of their duty what a necessity there was for such an organization.

EUCCHARISTIC COEGRESS.—Preparations are already being made at Namur for the Eucharistic Congress, which will be held there in September.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.—The Cork Catholic Young Men's Society celebrated its Golden Jubilee on Sunday by holding its fiftieth annual general meeting. The Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, presided, and speeches were delivered by His Lordship, Alderman Fitzgerald, Lord Mayor, and others.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.—Father Gallwey, S.J., delivered a course of lectures in the City Hall, Glasgow, on "The Life and Passion of Jesus Christ." The lectures were illustrated with Hmelight effects.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.—On March 19th His Grace Archbishop Eyre will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. His Grace was born at Askam, Bryan Hall York, on November 17, 1817, and has consequently entered into his 85th year. In January, 1869, His Grace was consecrated Archbishop of Anzarba, by Cardinal Reisch, and appointed Apostolic Delegate to Scotland, and was translated to the metropolitan see of Glasgow on March 15th, 1878.

FOR THE CHILDREN.—At Portrush, Ireland, a week ago, the annual school children's tea party and entertainment took place. The schoolroom, which was artistically decorated for the occasion by Miss Harvey, Miss Bolger, Miss M'Allister, and several other young ladies of the congregation, was occupied by a large and enthusiastic audience. After the little ones had been amply supplied with tea and cake and their elders had also partaken of a most "recherche" repast, a musical programme was given. At its completion Father Campbell read the honor list and complimented the successful children.

The Dangerous Bare Leg Fad

Bare limbs of children grrtify the vanity of mothers, but they send multitudes of beautiful children to premature graves. It would be safer to have the arms, feet, hands and legs warmly incased in double thicknesses of woollen flannel, with nothing whatever upon the body but an ordinary nightgown, in the autumn. It is especially important to keep the extremities of children and infants warm for every second of their existence. Whether a child is ill or well, when the hands and feet begin to get cold it is nearing the grave, because the blood retreats to the inner organs, oppresses them, causing pain and inflammation, which often induce death in a few hours, as in croup, diphtheria, quinsy and the like. A young mother should never go to bed until she has noticed that the feet of her sleeping little ones are perfectly warm. To be assured of that is to know that croup before morning is impossible.—The Family Doctor.



In Newark Public Schools

AN EXPERIMENT WITH PINS.—This is a true story about ten pins and 2,500 little girls and about the new method of teaching the children of the Newark public schools to be careful with their belongings, says the New York "Sun."

A few days ago the principals and teachers in the city's fifty public schools were notified that hereafter they must be more business-like in giving out pins to the sewing classes and that a rigid and accurate accounting would be expected of every pin allotted to the girls in these classes. Each girl is to get ten pins when she begins sewing in the sixth grade grammar and when she completes the course at the end of the eighth year, she must return the pins or as many others.

Each girl has a small pasteboard box in which she is supposed to keep her needles, pins, thread, scissors, etc., and at the end of the sewing period she must pack her materials neatly in the box, leave the box on her desk for the inspection of the teacher, and then put on the lid and place the box in her desk.

There has been little bother over needles or thread, but the pins seemed to vanish as if they had wings. No doubt the janitors have swept them up by the dustpanful and in the summer vacation, when the classrooms are thoroughly overhauled, pins have been brought up from the cracks in the floor by the hundreds.

Then the girls while busy with sewing in class have stuck pins in their frocks, only to forget all about them until they get home, when they would seldom remember to take them to school the next morning. From the time the sewing lesson began until it ended, there has always been a continual demand for pins.

In many instances a paper of 360 pins would scarcely last a week in a class. The officials, when they heard of this extravagance, grew grave and now have evolved the new rule which holds every girl to strict accountability for her ten pins, which she receives when she starts sewing in the sixth grade.

She may turn them in to her teacher at the end of the year, or perhaps she may be permitted to take them with her into the seventh grade, but if this last is allowed, she is simply putting off the day of accounting for, sooner or later, she will be officially asked: "What have you done with those ten pins? Produce them."

Under the new system 25,000 pins will be supplied to the children of the Newark public schools who sew, since there are 2,500 of them. This means seventy papers. A paper of pins bought at wholesale costs the Board of Education four cents, so the pin bill each year will be about \$2.80. Hitherto it has been nearer \$15 a year, so the actual saving in dollars and cents will be about \$12.

"We don't care so very much about the saving of money," said an official of the Board of Education, "for it is a trifle. We will explain to the children, however, how much can be done with \$12 and let them understand that each one of them is contributing her small share toward saving this amount."

"The chief lesson to be learned, and the real value of the new rule, is to impress upon these girls that a pin is an article of possession, that it has its value and should not be dealt with carelessly. A girl who is careful with pins will soon learn to be careful about everything."

"That little pin habit may do a world of good. We do not ask them to follow the old adage: 'See a pin and pick it up,' and so on, for we have no business to direct their actions out of school and some cranky parent might object to it. But we do insist that they shall take care of the things we give them to use, even pins."

IRISH IMMIGRANTS!

The president of the Irish Emigrant Society, of New York, has submitted his report for the year ending December 31, 1901. The report was, in part, as follows: The total number of immigrants from Ireland landed at port of New York during the year was 19,079, a decrease of 6,079 from the preceding year. Of this number 8,847 were males, and 10,782 were females.

Almost every day local press, accounts that are the result of others in charge of it is becoming quicurrence to have and even property of the use of matches, box of matches, by another, proceeds to little pieces of slip and, finally, one girl clothing takes fire, quences—more or less are very natural my purpose is attention to the fact of the sorrow, the subsequent end permeate so many a considerable ex care, of attention, cautions. People children as if they and wise enough themselves. While a considerable amonance, and be very s eral sense, still the loped, and the year no more is the exp grow neglectful, ne through habit, and their ordinary dutie had not the para keeping watchful gu confided to them by

PLEASURE VE While on this theme, boundless scope if s to follow it into tions, I will tell of a recently came under lesson, and that will trate one of the pha ject. A certain lac band is usually oblig till late into the nig and who has two yo a boy of four and a was in the habit of sleep for the night o'clock. Once she h in bed she would cl and go off with a ne friend to the theatre reached home before other times he got r returned. It was r of them ever foun awake. But, on one the father came in that the younger chi head-downward, sus cot, and the elder o and tugging in vain cate the little one fr position. A few and the result wou al. Needless to say, are was abandoned and the children w left completely alone case to accentuate regarding the respon ents.

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OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER. ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS!

Almost every day we find, in the local press, accounts of accidents that are the result of some carelessness on the part of parents and others in charge of children. In fact, it is becoming quite a common occurrence to have children burned, and even property destroyed through the use of matches. A child gets a box of matches, by one means or another, proceeds to play with the little pieces of sulphur-tipped wood, and, finally, one ignites, the child's clothing takes fire, and the consequences—more or less deplorable—are very natural. In fact, my purpose is merely to draw attention to the fact that very much of the sorrow, the misfortunes and the subsequent endless regrets that permeate so many lives, are due to a considerable extent to lack of care, of attention, of necessary precautions. People come to look upon children as if they were old enough and wise enough to take care of themselves. While a child may have a considerable amount of self-reliance, and be very smart in the general sense, still the mind is undeveloped, and the years are not there, no more is the experience. Parents grow neglectful, not wilfully, but through habit, and they go about their ordinary duties just as if they had not the paramount duty of keeping watchful guard over those confided to them by Providence.

PLEASURE VERSUS DUTY.

While on this theme, one that has a boundless scope if a person desired to follow it into all its ramifications, I will tell of an example that recently came under my observation, and that will serve to illustrate one of the phases of the subject. A certain lady, whose husband is usually obliged to work until late into the night at his office, and who has two young children—a boy of four and a girl of two—was in the habit of putting them to sleep for the night, at about seven o'clock. Once she had the children in bed she would close up the house and go off with a neighboring lady-friend to the theatre. Sometimes she reached home before her husband, at other times he got home before she returned. It was rare that either of them ever found the children awake. But, on one occasion, when the father came in he discovered that the younger child was hanging, head-downward, suspended from the cot, and the elder one was pulling and tugging in vain efforts to extricate the little one from the dangerous position. A few moments more and the result would have been fatal. Needless to say that the theatre was abandoned for the future, and the children were never again left completely alone. I cite this case to accentuate my contention regarding the responsibility of parents.

CARE OF LANGUAGE.

Not only is there, too frequently, an apparatus or a positive neglect on the part of parents, in as far as concerns their children's safety, but there exists a species of thoughtlessness in the use of improper, vulgar, and sometimes sinful language in the presence of the young. Experience has shown that the childish mind is very easily impressed, and that it is no easy matter to efface those earlier impressions. Words that might be passed over without attracting any special attention on the part of older people, will, on account of their novelty, strike the child in such a manner as to remain permanently—during a certain period of life—in the memory. It is frequently the case that fathers or mothers have contracted the habit of using certain vulgar or improper (not necessarily immoral) words when speaking. These may be looked upon as oddities, or as eccentricities, or anything else by the older people; but when children learn and repeat them they reflect very badly upon the parents. I could cite example after example, if I were so desirous, but it seems to me that all the readers have had more or less knowledge of such cases, and it would be needless to tell the stories that my observations have brought to my knowledge. At all events, whether it be through carelessness, or want of reflection, or downright lack of education, the parents who make habitual use of language that is unbecoming for children, are not only greatly to blame, but are frequently most criminal and sinful in the eyes of God.

CARELESSNESS OF MANNER.

I do not pretend that every parent should be a Chesterfieldian, nor that it is absolutely necessary that fathers and mothers should put on society style in the domestic circle; but children have the peculiar faculty of imitation; they are apt scholars in the pantomimic sense; they ape their elders in an instinctive manner. It follows naturally that they assume the ways and manners of their parents, and do so without effort in the least. It is consequently proper and even necessary that parents should act and speak with a certain degree of politeness in the home, that they should never permit their children to see them angry, or hear them dispute with each other. The child will treat the father or mother exactly as the husband and wife treat each other in the presence of the young. All matters of a serious, or even of a domestic and private nature should be avoided while the children are present; when the little ones are asleep or otherwise engaged there is ample time for the discussion of aught that concerns the home. I have only thrown out these few hints with a view to drawing the attention of parents to the importance of their charge, and to make them understand that their duties are not limited to the clothing, feeding, and housing, no more than the educating of their children. There is a home education that is given by degrees and daily, and which is more lasting in its effects than any other training in after life.

GLEANINGS.

YOUNG MEN.—An Ottawa despatch, published in a Toronto journal, says:—

It is pretty certain that Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the new Minister of Justice, has determined not to follow his predecessor in the character of the nominations of the bench, but that he will recommend younger men, and men of undoubted qualifications for the office.

HONORED BY THE POPE.

According to the New York "Sun," official notice has been received from Rome that Pope Leo XIII. has honored Erwin Steinback by conferring upon him the Knighthood and Order of St. Gregory the Great in recognition of services rendered the cause of Catholicity. Mr. Steinback is a member of the firm of Father Pustet & Co., dealers in church goods at 52 Barclay street.

NOT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

The Hon. A. O. Bacon, United States Senator from Georgia, who was in the Philippines last summer, says: "The Philippine Islands are not a white man's country. The white man cannot work there in the sun, and there will never be a time when he will attempt it. To the young man simply seeking adventure and with a desire to see the world, it is very well for him to go there for a short time with those objects in view, but the climatic conditions are such that his health would be injured within a couple of years, and therefore the idea of his going there for the purpose of engaging in business is out of the question. There are exceptions, but the general rule is that a white man cannot stand the climatic conditions more than two years, and I would not advise any white man to go there with a view to a permanent residence."

IRISH LANGUAGE.

A prize of two hundred and fifty dollars has been offered by the Irish Literary Society, London, for the best essay in the Irish language on "Brian Boru." Competitors must be under 40 years of age on March 1. The essay must not be over ten thousand words, and reach the secretary, Irish Literary Society, St. Ermen's Hotel, Westminster, London, before March 1.

BAPTIZING SHIPS.

The popular practice of "baptizing" ships seems to be the corruption of the custom of the Crusaders who invoked the blessing of God upon their ships and all who might travel in them.

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

The London Daily Mail's Year Book has a statement of the wealth and indebtedness of nations. The United

States heads the wealth list: United States, £16,350,000,000; Britain, £11,806,000,000; France, £9,690,000,000; Germany, £8,052,000,000; Russia, £6,425,000,000. The relative public indebtedness of the countries named is given as follows:—United States, £221,000,000; Germany, \$651,000,000; United Kingdom, £706,000,000; Russia, £711,000,000; France, £1,239,000,000.

THE BILL-BEARD MUST GO.

One of the most hopeful signs of the esthetic development in American taste is the growing opposition to the hideous bill-board. Chicago, at the instigation of its Municipal Art League, is banishing them.

FEEDING THE ARMY.

The total amount of meat required for the army in South Africa is 300,000 lb. per diem, or 4,500 tons per mensem. The money value is, roughly speaking, about £200,000 a month, or nearly 2½ millions sterling a year—the price of the contract. Two-fifths of the amount is to be imported as live meat. This means about 5,600 bullocks a month, in addition to the dead meat. A single ship, say, of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, carries from 700 to 800 head of cattle.

THE EX-PRIEST AGAIN.

As none of the daily papers seems to have mentioned the fact, it will probably interest some of my readers to know that the self-styled "ex-priest," Widdows, was on Thursday last committed for trial at Bow street upon a charge similar to those which have previously got him into trouble in England and America. Beyond chronicling the fact, I can, of course, under the circumstances, say nothing more about the matter. It is rather hard on the Roman Catholic priesthood, however, that this bellicose Protestant should have been described by some of the papers which reported his arrest as "a Catholic priest."—London Truth, Jan. 30.

Drunkness in the city of Liverpool is becoming far less frequent. Convictions have been reduced 15,000 to 5,000 in the year.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

The Premier of New South Wales has cabled the Imperial Government protesting against the Premiers of the Australian States being placed in an inferior position at the coronation to the Premiers of New Zealand and other self-governing colonies.

Chicago has three buildings seven-teen or more stories in height, seven of sixteen stories, three of fifteen, six of fourteen and seven of thirteen.

France has 75 dogs to every 1,000 of its inhabitants, then follows Ireland with 73, England with 38, Germany with 31, and Sweden with 11. There are 2,200,000 dogs in Germany, 1,500,000 in Russia, and 350,000 in Turkey.

One of the interesting disclosures of the census is that the negro population grew much faster in the Northern than in the Southern States between 1890 and 1900. Pennsylvania's negro population of 156,845 is within 5,000 of that of Missouri, and there are more colored people living to-day in Massachusetts than in Delaware.

These are some of the fighting ships of the world:—

Table with 2 columns: Country, Commission. Building. England ... 565 53; Japan ... 95 19; Russia ... 265 95; France ... 358 89; Germany ... 231 15; United States ... 80 48. This list includes cruisers, destroyers, etc.

A farm of land in Upper Woodburn, County Antrim, has just fetched a very high price. The farm, which contains 17a. Or. 20p., statute, subject to the judicial yearly rent of \$90, was disposed of for \$4,500, at a public sale at Davy's Hotel, Carrickfergus.

The "great destroyer" of human life is now pneumonia, says the New York "World." The total number of deaths from this cause from Jan. 18 to Feb. 8 in New York city was 1,214.

A REMEDY.—The father of a family once, speaking of the members of his household, said: "We're all apt to get 'cantankerous,' at times, but I've noticed over and over again that after we all go to Communion together, everything goes along happily."

GOODNESS AND TRUTH are of more weight than brilliant talents, and good temper goes further than a great gift.

Deaths In Outside Places.

After an illness of three weeks the Rev. James McGlew, the venerable pastor of the St. Rose Church, Chelsea, Mass., died on Friday last.

Father McGlew was 82 years old, and probably one of the best known priests in Massachusetts. He was born in Navan, County Meath, Ireland, Jan. 17, 1820.

Father McGlew was educated for the priesthood in All Hallow's College, Dublin. He was ordained on Sept. 27, 1844. In 1849 he went on a mission to India, and in 1853 he came to the United States.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. B. Baasen died Feb. 1st, at St. Bernard's Abbey, Cullman, Ala. He was well known throughout Alabama, and was beloved by the people of Pensacola and other parts of Florida, where he had given much of his life's labor. His age was about 75 years.

In the passing of Father Baasen there has gone one of the most active of the missionary priests of the South. Deceased was born in Luxemburg, Prussia. He came to America when a boy with his family, settling in Milwaukee. He went to Mount St. Mary's College, at Emmitsburg, where he graduated in 1856. He finished his theology course in 1860, and was ordained in the fall of 1861, at the Cathedral in Mobile by Bishop Quinlan.

Cardinal Agostino Cascaia died in Rome, Feb. 6. He was born May 7, 1835, at Paliguano a Mare, diocese of Monopoli. He was created Cardinal June 19, 1899.

Sister Thais, the best known religious in Northern New Jersey, died in Paterson, N.J., Jan. 31. In the world Sister Thais was Miss Harlan, sister of John Harlan, of the firm of McNab & Harlan. She took the vows forty years ago, and joined the Sisters of Charity. For thirty years she was prominent in religious work in Jersey City and Newark. Ten years ago she returned to this city and became the Mother Directress of St. Joseph's Orphanage. The institution has prospered greatly under her care.

The death of Rev. James O'Reilly, pastor, Knockniny, occurred at the residence in Derrylin, Jan. 4, deeply mourned. Born in the parish of Kill in 1833, of an old and respectable family, which had given many priests to the Church, he received his early education in Cootehill, afterwards in the Old Seminary, Cavan, and then in Maynooth. He was ordained priest in 1860, appointed in that year C. C. of Castle- raghan, under late Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, and transferred to Cavan in '66, where he remained until 1870, when he was appointed administrator of Knockniny, and in the year '81, P. P. and V. F.

The Very Rev. Archdeacon Sheehy, pastor, Dungarvan, died on Jan. 20, unexpectedly, at his residence. He was about his grounds that day, and no one could think his end was so near. He received his education in St. John's College, Waterford, and at Maynooth.

One of the oldest and most estimable clergymen in Ulster has passed away in the person of the Rev. Thos. J. Larkin, P.P., whose death occurred on Feb. 2, at his residence, Moneymore, County Derry.

May their souls and the souls of all the faithful departed rest in peace.

With the Scientists.

MACHINE METHODS.—A paper on modern machine methods read by Mr. H. F. L. Orcutt before the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers is interesting as a contribution to a discussion now prominent in England, especially as it gives an English point of view. The use of accurate limit-gauges instead of micrometers or calipers is strongly urged, even in small shops. There is, he says, a widespread and erroneous idea, particularly among European manufacturers, who desire to emulate Americans, that the latest methods cannot be economically adopted except where work is thoroughly standardized, specialized and made in large quantities. Mr. Orcutt thinks otherwise, and remarks that a single hole is more cheaply bored in a chucking machine than in a lathe. It is more easily made to a limit gauge than when calipers are used. One spindle is more cheaply finished in the grinding machine than in the lathe, quality duly considered; and again, it is more easily finished to a limit gauge, employing less skilled labor. The idea that large quantities and

standard work are necessary before modern equipment begins to play an important part in the economics of manufacturing is described as a delusion of those who have grasped only a small part of the problem. The advantages of possessing a well-equipped laboratory and testing department are pointed out. Materials should be studied with reference to selecting the most suitable, the easiest-worked, the cheapest. Where the size of a shop will not warrant the expense of a testing department, several shops should join to support one. It is in this direction that Mr. Orcutt looks for decided advance and improvement in English practice.

GASES FROM FURNACES.—Mr. Bryan Donkin lately read to the British Institution of Civil Engineers a paper on the utilization of the gases from high furnaces to drive motors. For years the gases went to waste. When we consider that more than 40,000,000 tons of metal are produced in such furnaces it is clear that the waste was enormous. About fifty years ago the subject began to be considered and the gases were utilized to drive blowers or to heat the air blown into the furnaces themselves. But it was not until they were employed to drive motors directly that the utilization approached completeness. Motors of 1,000 or 1,500 horsepower, driven in this way, are not uncommon in Germany and Belgium, England is behind in this regard.

HEIGHT WHICH BIRDS FLY.

The aeronaut Hergesal of Strassburg saw, in one of his ascensions, an eagle at a height of 3,000 metres and in another, two storks and a buzzard at 900 metres. Larks have been seen at 1,000 metres, and crows at 1,400. But these are exceptional heights. Birds are rarely seen above 1,000 metres and very few above 400. Birds have been released from balloons at heights varying from 900 to 3,000 metres. In a clear atmosphere they flew directly downward, remaining near the balloon, however, if the sky were cloudy. Pigeons were released from a balloon thirty miles away from home in cloudy weather. The first pigeon returned home in three hours, the second in four and the last took nearly a day. In clear weather they reached home from that distance in about 45 minutes.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

M. Dueret, repeating the experiments of Bourbouze made in 1876 has lately endeavored, with success, to transmit human speech through ordinary telephones, using the earth as the only conductor. The results are very interesting, though difficult to explain. One thing is certain, says the experimenter, namely that earth filters out, so to say, the continuous current necessary to the operation of the apparatus. This current is diffused into many others capable of actuating a certain number of telephones distributed around the transmitter, and in the experiments cited these diffused currents were strong enough to operate a relay with a call-bell.

TOPICS OF THE PRESS.

THE GIFT OF MR. BYRNE.—Mr. Thomas Byrne, owner of the University flats, which were destroyed by fire last week, gave to every one of his homeless and destitute tenants \$100 the morning after the flats were burned. The entire sum distributed amounted to \$4,700. This action by Mr. Byrne is worthy of the highest praise. To donate large sums of money to colleges and universities, to leave after death large amounts for charitable and religious purposes is most commendable; but to help the individual man or woman just at the time when some unexpected calamity has taken away all he or she has in the world is worthy of as great if not greater praise. It is an example of what may be called true, practical charity. To scatter flowers on the grave of a friend, to speak kindly of him after he has gone, to tell the noble work he might have done had he been left longer on earth, may all look and sound well; but flowers and empty words are not needed after one is dead, and it is only idle talk to speak of what one might have done when means for doing it were taken away while he was living. It is the true charity that helps a man or woman in the crisis of trouble that is needed now-a-days. Many of the donations that are given in the name of charity are given in reality more for effect, and being given in that way, they only indirectly benefit their ostensible objects.—New World.

NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

The Catholic societies of the whole

country are now united in league. What will be the result? It remains for them to show. In our opinion, as long as they are afraid of displeasing or exciting their opponents, they will not effect much. But, if they are loyal and steadfast to that faith which the martyrs professed, and fight unanimously and fearlessly for the rights of the Church regardless of human respect, they will certainly achieve an immense amount of good, their influence will be felt in all circles, and their efforts will surely be crowned with success. But above all, the lives of the individual members should be a source of edification to the whole world, especially as regards the frequentation of the sacraments and obedience to their respective pastors.—Carmelito Review.

A DEATHBED REPENTANCE.

"A deathbed repentance is always the slenderest of hopes." "Right living and correct habits are the only safe preparation for the inevitable event which happens to all mortals. The priest then comes to the deathbed not of one despairing and shrinking from the awful fear of the life to come, but to one who, having lived in an upright and Christian manner, is prepared to die bravely and trustfully."—Catholic Citizen.

Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1833 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred J. Devlin, Sec.-Secretary; 1525F Ontario street, L. Brophy, Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary; 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn, President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5, Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Mrs. Nora Kavanaugh, recording secretary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer, Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

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

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seignours and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 18th November, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Adviser, Dr. H. J. Harrison; E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

FAULT FINDING.—Fault finding is an art that is easily learnt. All you have to do is to find out some little thing that is wrong, and then think about that and keep your eyes always upon that, and by-and-by you won't be able to see anything but that.

In bringing up a child think of its old age.

TOPICS OF THE DAY OF SPECIAL INTEREST

THE POLICY A correspondent writes in glowing terms of appreciation of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick to the important office of Minister of Justice.

THE BETTER CATHOLIC CITIZEN. From a spirited address delivered by Rev. Dr. O'Hare, in St. Anthony's parish hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., we take the following extract:—

There are many questions pressing for solution in this country which are vital and momentous. The Catholic Church has something to say which has bearing upon all of them and which may decide the happiness of a nation.

On their part the English-speaking Catholic population of Canada owe something to the minister. It is not to be expected that he can accomplish everything.

patriot, Charles Gavin Duffy, wrought for the welfare of the sister colony of Australasia. While the Liberal can be enthusiastic for his party friend, the Conservative, retaining his political affiliation may still extend that measure of support which will be of real assistance to the minister in his advocacy of questions which are beyond the range of the lower politics.

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the minority in the royal palace, but he would not defile himself in spite of his lonely and dangerous position, and the gentiles around him were made to glorify the name of Jehovah. The apostles were in the minority in Jerusalem and in Palestine, but their answer to the majority was: "We must obey God more than man."

A FORTUNE Some months ago we published two letters, at the request of the Rev. Father O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's, asking for information concerning the heirs of Hannah Downey, who has left an estate worth many thousand dollars.

Lee & Coghlan, Attorneys-at-Law, Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8, 1902.

My Dear Sir,—You will remember that, sometime ago, I had some correspondence with you, relative to a search for heirs of the late Hannah Downey, who were believed to reside in your city.

My reason for again troubling you with this matter is that I have learned the names of the two heirs and the circumstance of their relationship to Mrs. Downey, and think it is possible with this added information, you may be able to find them.

The names of the heirs are: Mrs. Katie Flinn, formerly Katie Flaherty, and Mary Flaherty. Their father, Barney Flaherty, now dead, was a half brother of Hannah Downey,

deceased, the woman, whose estate is now being administered in our probate court.

Under the California statute, brothers and sisters of the half blood inherit equally with brothers and sisters of the full blood, and, therefore, these two children of Barney Flaherty are entitled to receive the share of Hannah Downey's estate, to which their father would have been entitled, were he living.

The two Flaherty girls formerly resided at Malden, in the State of Massachusetts. About five or six years ago they left that place and, according to the best information which I have, went either to Montreal, Canada, or to some near-by place and engaged in work at a rubber factory, Martin McDonough, one of the heirs, knew the girls well, and he tells me that one of them, presumably Mrs. Katie Flinn, is employed in the rubber factory in the capacity of a forewoman, and that the other one, Mary, is employed in the establishment.

The estate amounts to some thirteen thousand dollars in cash, and will, I think, with expense of administration deducted, net about twelve thousand dollars, of which sum these girls would be entitled to a one-fifth share.

I understand that both of these girls are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and wherever they are, will be identified with one of the churches of that faith.

Possibly the information above given may enable you to find them, or at least learn where they now are.

Thanking you for your kindness in this matter heretofore and for anything you may feel able to do now, I am

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES A. LEE.

ARCHBISHOP Let the Catholic laity, then, be vigilant and zealous for work in favor of religion; let the Catholic laity be exemplary in every way; and one thing which the laity alone can give and which is so necessary to-day is this—the public influence of religion, the public influence of the Church.

Men judge by what they see. If the Catholic laity remain on one side quiet, saying their prayers, no matter how well they say them, if they do nothing else, the country will move along without them; will move along without being influenced in the least by them; will move along, believing that they are half-dead, or believing that they take no interest whatsoever in the welfare of the mighty nation.

not mistake much, the American likes to see people at work for America. He likes to see tangible results, he likes a fair, courageous fighter, and if the Catholic laity of the country come forward with the full courage of their convictions, determined to do the best for their Church, and for their country, he will say, "Well, you are a good fellow and you ought to have your rights!"

Catholics, owing to the circumstances of the past, owing to the ostracism which declared against them socially and politically, got into the habit of being very quiet and believing really that they were not called upon to go right out into full daylight and take part in all great public, national social, moral and intellectual movements.

You must be public spirited, you must do your best, first of all to show yourselves the most ardent Americans, the most devoted citizens, and you should be ready, if the opportunity offers to put yourselves forward in public life, so as to be able to serve your country and to serve it honestly; and there should be no intellectual movement, there should be no literary club, there should be no moral reform movement going on in the country without Catholics being largely representative in the membership.

On the whole, however, the situation is hopeful. I can only say, may it be better yet. I can only say of every great movement of citizenship, let the Catholics be more numerous represented than ever.

Let no Catholic remain away in his little hole on his little domain, thinking he is doing well by taking care just of himself and of his little family around him. And let the great newspapers of the day, the great reviews, put forth Catholic names. It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword, a common expression, but it can well be repeated because of the truth it represents. If you wish to know, what will bring influence to a people, it is the ideas that will go abroad from them. Everything has been done to make it easy for ideas to travel the world over.

THE SAME OLD STORY. Speaking at Liverpool to a large audience Lord Rosebery emphasized his opposition to the Irish party and his desire to utterly alienate it from the Liberal camp.

Lord Rosebery said he had undergone the greatest change in heart and head during his five years' absence from public life in regard to the Irish problem. Mr. Gladstone's bills were dead and buried, though that statement cast no reflection on the great statesman who originated them.

The Irish party had now indignantly repudiated any connection with the Liberal party, and he believed they had acted wisely. It was both to their interests and to those of the Liberal party. The Irish leaders had played their full hand. They had demanded an independent Parliament in Dublin, and thereupon he had cried "Halt!" This remark was greeted with applause. Continuing, Lord Rosebery said:

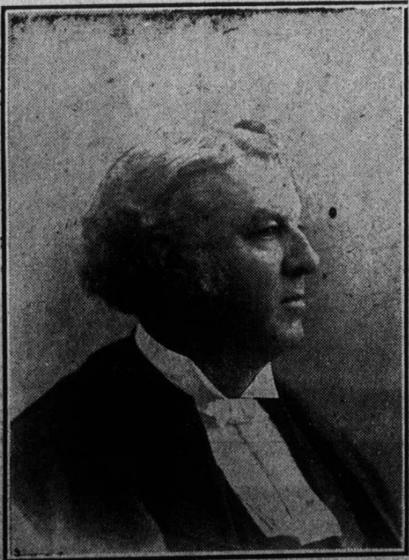
"I am not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant them an independent Parliament. No sane person would ever consent to handing over the destinies of Ireland, situated in the very heart of the empire, to a Parliament controlled by those who have expressed the earnest wish that we might be overthrown in battle."

"The Irish question is too large for any one party. It will need the energy and patriotism of both great parties to deal therewith. These are my personal sentiments, but I wish to make them perfectly clear on returning to public life."

PARTISAN JUDGES IN IRELAND. The delivery of semi-political harangues from the Bench is another matter in which the evil example of Irish judges of Assize is imitated by chairmen of quarter sessions.

Irish judges of Assize is imitated by chairmen of quarter sessions. At the recent sessions at Boyle and at Sligo Judge O'Connor Morris's charges to the Grand Jury were perverted into vigorous tirades against what he regards as the iniquity of the system of "so-called land purchase." It is noteworthy that at Sligo the Grand Jury, including Conservatives as well as Nationalists, passed a resolution dissenting from His Honor's remarks and supporting the demand for compulsory land purchase. In his attitude on this burning question Judge O'Connor Morris does not maintain even a semblance of impartiality.

THE HONORABLE, MR. JUSTICE CURRAN.



HON. JOHN JOS. CURRAN was born in this city on the 22nd February, 1842, and with this issue of the "True Witness" completes his sixtieth year.

of his classical course he followed at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, under the direction of the late Rev. Director Tabaret, founder of the Ottawa University. In 1859 he enrolled at the law faculty of McGill, and in May, 1862, graduated as B.C.L. In March, 1863, having attained his majority, he was admitted to the Bar of this province, where he speedily acquired a considerable practice in the civil and criminal courts.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER.—In 1874 he first tried his political luck in a vain attempt to defeat the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington, in the County of Shefford. In 1882 Mr. M. P. Ryan, who had represented Montreal Centre with distinction for many years, retired. Mr. Curran was chosen as the standard bearer of Sir John A. Macdonald's party. He carried the constituency by over a thousand majority, and in a short time took prominent rank in the House of Commons.

to a successful issue during the thirteen years and a half that he represented Montreal Centre. Manhattan University of New York conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D., and a similar honor was given him by the University of Ottawa. When Sir John Thompson formed his Government he selected Mr. Curran as his Solicitor-General, an office he also held under Sir McKenzie Bowell's administration, until the 17th of October, 1895, when he accepted his present office of Puisne Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec in succession to Sir Francis Johnson.

HIS RETIREMENT.—We shall leave to others the appreciation of Mr. Curran's career. The Montreal "Gazette" spoke as follows:—"Mr. Curran's retirement from the Government and from active political life will be a source of deep regret to a very large number of personal friends, not only in Montreal where he was born fifty-three years ago, and which he has ever since made his home, but throughout all Canada, in almost every province of which he was well known and everywhere highly esteemed.

THE "CATHOLIC REGISTER," Toronto, paid the following graceful tribute:—"His withdrawal from public life is a distinct loss to the country. His political career has remained stainless and honorable

representative who gave up more of his time, his talent and his energy to the promotion of his interests than did Mr. Curran during the thirteen years he has enjoyed the confidence of the electors. In season and out of season he has been constant in their service, ever ready to cheerfully respond to every call and resolutely striving to accomplish the objects deemed to be in the interest of the chief commercial division of Canada. It was not Mr. Curran's disinterested willingness to serve his fellow-citizens, irrespective of political proclivities, that made him so much sought for, and so welcome a presence, in all public functions. His genial, kindly nature, his large heartedness, his conspicuous liberality of mind which is absolutely free from every trace of bigotry, and his splendid oratorical powers caused him to be in constant requisition whenever men were gathered together in the promotion of worthy objects, for the discussion of public affairs, or for the advancement of the social or material welfare of the country.

ON THE BENCH.—The learned judge had not been on the bench for two years, when the "Daily Witness," the Protestant organ in this province, wrote of him:—"The promptness and correctness of Judge Curran's decisions since he rose to the bench have more than fulfilled the anticipations of the Bar and the public, and have won him general respect."

through a period when even good men's public lives were not free from suspicion, and when political corruption has won decidedly more than political honesty. We say, and we believe we are speaking the opinion of the Catholic people of Ontario, that the Canadian House of Commons can ill afford to lose men of Mr. Justice Curran's integrity and character."

THE "AVE MARIA" also had the following kind reference:—"Our Canadian exchanges have none but good words to say of the Hon. J. J. Curran, late Solicitor-General of the Dominion, and now Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Judge Curran has been before the Canadian people for some thirty years, and no taint of dishonor has ever attached to his name. He is one of the most distinguished Irish Catholics in the country, an exceptionally good speaker, and able lawyer, and a thoroughly upright, conscientious citizen. The Quebec Bench will lose nothing of its prestige by the recent appointment; its efficiency will rather be enhanced by the presence among its venerable members of their new associate. The only regret elicited by the appointment is that Judge Curran is removed from the field of active politics where his scrupulous integrity and conspicuous ability made for the best interests of the whole country."

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The Church of Our Counsel, more popularly known as St. Mary's, corner of Panet streets, was dedicated on an early hour on the 19th inst. This is the history of the Irish Church at Montreal that such a number of devoted Catholics who have labored for the betterment of humanity, for the elevation of citizens in general, when I discover one without I discover Catholic names in the membership.

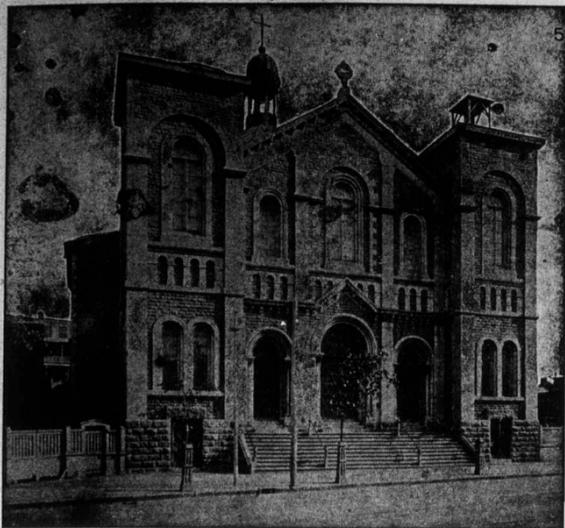
WHEN ERECTED.—of June, 1879, the cost of the Church was laid out by His Lordship, Bishop of Albany, and under able exertions of Rev. ergan the edifice was completed on November 6th, 1880. The cost of the building was \$50,000.

ABOUT A year ago, the well known Irish Catholic of this city, the int...

WEDDING

The Church of St. France, on Tuesday, the scene of a pretty wedding. The contracting parties were Patrick J. Lynch, of N.Y., and Miss Mary of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father P.P. The bride wore a suit of silver gray, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridegroom was Mr. J. J. McCabe, a man. After the ceremony was served at the table. The happy couple were taken to Plattsburg, where they will take up their permanent abode. The wedding was handsome and...

# ST. MARY'S CHURCH.



THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FIRE.

Speaking at Liverpool to a large audience Lord Rosebery emphasized his opposition to the Irish party and his desire to separate it from the Liberal

party said he had undergone the greatest change in heart during his five years' public life in regard to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's head and buried, though the monument cast no reflection on the statesman who originally

party had now indicated an independent connection with the Liberal party, and he had acted wisely. It was the interests and to those of the party. The Irish leader had their full hand. They had an independent Parliament, and thereupon he said: "This remark was the applause. Continuing, he said:

prepared at any time in circumstances to grant an independent Parliament, no one would ever consent to the destinies of Ireland in the very heart of a Parliament composed of those who have expressed a wish that we might be in battle.

question is too large a party. It will need the patriotism of both great and small. These national sentiments, but I think them perfectly clear to public life."

The delivery of semi-political harangues from the Bench is another matter in which the evil example of Assize is imitated at quarter sessions. At sessions at Boyle and at O'Connor Morris's the Grand Jury were perogous tirades against the Bench as the iniquity of "so-called land purchases noteworthy that at Grand Jury, including as well as National resolution dissenting from the remarks and sup-

demand for compulsory in his attitude on a question Judge O'Connell does not maintain even of impartiality. Both in the judgment seat and in the magazines openly as a champion of the law. How is it possible that the tenants, whose cases come before the Bench have any confidence in this partisan judge?

When even good laws were not free from when political corruption decidedly more than justice. We say, and we speaking the opinion of the people of Ontario, the Hon. J. J. Curran, a member of the House of Commons, to lose men of Curran's integrity and

MARIA" also had the reference:—"Our changes have none but say of the Hon. J. J. Curran, a member of the House of Commons, to lose men of Curran's integrity and

now Judge of the Court of Quebec. Judge Curran before the Curran some thirty years, of distinction has ever his name. He is one distinguished Irish Catholic, an exceptional lawyer, and able lawyer, highly upright, conscientious

The Quebec Bench of its prestige by its appointment, its efficiency enhanced by the presence of its venerable member associate. The appointment by the appointment Judge Curran is a field of active and scrupulous integrity and ability made for the benefit of the whole community.

ENCH.—The learned been on the bench for when the "Daily Witness" organ in this of him—

ness and correctness an's decisions since he has more than anticipations of the public, and have won respect—on the 7th of the Montreal "Herald" ch, said: "Mr. Justice lived for his city, r his people; was a prominent politician, is now an honor to

The Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, more popularly known as St. Mary's, corner of Craig and Panet streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Monday morning last. This is the first time in the history of the Irish parishes of Montreal that such a disaster has occurred. A representative of the "True Witness" visited the scene of the fire while the firemen were at work, and beheld smoking ruins where once stood the sacred edifice that had cost so many sacrifices to a number of devoted of pastors, and to thousands of zealous and loyal Irish Catholics who had given up much of their earnings in its construction. Many theories are advanced as to the cause of the fire. The sexton states that he left the Church at about nine o'clock. The furnaces were attended to as usual, and were in good condition. He did not believe the fire started from them.

The strong stone walls stood the test well, and do not appear to be injured to any appreciable extent. The heavy slate roof fell in during the progress of the fire. There is nothing left of the interior that can be used for reconstruction, and the rebuilding will mean an entirely new structure, with the exception of the outer walls.

WHEN ERECTED.—On the 12th of June, 1879, the corner-stone of the Church was laid by the late lamented Archbishop Fabre, assisted by His Lordship, Bishop McInerney of Albany; and under the indefatigable exertions of Rev. Father Lonergan the edifice was soon completed, and was blessed by the Bishop on November 6th, 1881, under the invocation of Our Lady of Good Counsel, this being the name by which the new Church was to be known. It may be remarked here in passing that St. Mary's was the first Church in Canada to be named after the famous miraculous shrine at Genazzano in Italy.

The cost of the building was about \$50,000.

ABOUT a year ago, under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Doran, the well known Irish Catholic architect of this city, the interior of the

explosion, promptly opened a valve and the lower end of the balloon began to empty, partly righting the vessel, but the guide rope had caught in the screw, while the rudder was apparently also entangled. The airship was thus rendered helpless and it slowly drifted slantingly toward the land.

## WEDDING BELLS.

The Church of St. Louis de France, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, was the scene of a pretty wedding, when the contracting parties were Mr. Patrick J. Lynch, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., and Miss Mary A. McCabe, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Loppailler, P.P. The bride wore a travelling suit of silver gray, trimmed with silk, and carried an exquisite bouquet of white carnations. Miss Martha E. McCabe was bridesmaid, and Mr. J. J. McCabe acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride. The happy couple have gone to Plattsburgh, N.Y., where they will take up their residence permanently. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous.

Church was very beautifully and expensively decorated. The altar is said to have cost \$8,000; the organ \$4,000, and the electric fixtures \$2,500.

THE INSURANCE.—We are indebted to Mr. Walter Kavanagh, chief agent Scottish Union & National Insurance Company, for a statement of the insurance on St. Mary's Church.

On building	\$44,000
Main altar	2,500
Two side altars	1,900
Furniture and fixtures	1,500
Statuses	100
Organ	1,800
Total	\$51,800

Mr. Kavanagh states that the insurance was formerly only \$37,800, but that later he succeeded in persuading the late Father O'Donnell to increase it to \$47,800, and this was afterwards increased by \$4,000. No estimate of the loss has yet been made. But no time will be lost, and a prompt and satisfactory settlement may be looked for. Mr. Kavanagh is looking after the matter, and the parish of St. Mary's may rest satisfied it is in good hands.

SUCH CALAMITIES are not appreciable in words. The estimation of the financial loss and of the compensation in insurance is merely the material aspect of the sad event. There are, however, other considerations that tend to render the loss far beyond the mere evaluation by the standard of money. There are associations and memories that clustered around the sacred edifice and that still cling to its very ruins; the contemplation of which cannot but deeply affect the parishioners. Within its walls and beneath its dome, the proportions of which shall never again greet their eyes, how many of their children have been baptized, how many of the young people have made their First Communion, how many of our fellow-countrymen of that fine parish have gone to the altar to be united in the sacred bonds of matrimony, how many have performed year after

## Airship Did Not Sail Well.

According to reports from Monte Carlo, M. Santos-Dumont made another trial of his airship on Saturday last under great difficulties. The report says:—

It was soon noticed that his airship did not sail with its usual steadiness. It pitched considerably, eliciting frightened exclamations from the spectators, but the aeronaut kept his course, rising until the guide rope was twenty feet out of the water.

The weather was windless and sunny, but suddenly a great gust from the well-known rock Tete du Chien, which towers above Monaco, struck the aerostat sharply, causing it to rear until it seemed to be standing on its head.

Oil began to pour out of the motor, and Santos-Dumont, fearing an

ter year their Easter duty, how many have listened to the words of devoted pastors—both past and present—how many have wept tears of sorrow as their relatives or friends were carried up the main aisle to repose during the Requiem hour, in presence of the High Altar, before being taken to the last home.

Several attempts were made to remove the Blessed Sacrament during the first half hour of the fire. The priests led by Chief Benoit and sturdy Captain Doolan were, however, forced to retire, owing to the dense volume of smoke. After the roof had fallen in another effort was made, which was successful. The High Altar was surrounded with a mass of debris, but Captain Doolan and a few of his assistants succeeded in making a passage, for one of the priests, to the tabernacle where the Blessed Sacrament was found preserved from the flames.

The spot where repose the ashes of the ever lamented Father O'Donnell, the late parish priest, was also untouched.

It would be no easy matter to enter into the feelings of Father Brady, the present pastor, when he learned that not only was his Church gone, but that many precious paintings and blessed objects had been destroyed. We will not attempt any appreciation of those sentiments, nor will we go beyond the sincere expression of our sympathy with both the pastor and the congregation.

It is to be hoped that from those ruins, the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel will arise, grander, more beautiful than ever. The faith that constructed the old temple, under the guidance of the venerable Father James Lonergan, survives in the hearts of the people and under the zealous direction of Father Brady will assert itself in this hour of trial and cease not in its endeavors until another Church shall be erected.

To-morrow the services for the congregation will be held in the basement of St. Bridget's Church.

## Our Educational Institutions.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.—The celebration of Washington's birthday has been transferred to Monday, Feb. 24th. St. Patrick's Society intends to outdo all former attempts in celebrating the great day. A special feature of the evening's entertainment will be a minstrel show, under the direction of Mr. Jos. L. Kennedy.

The McGarry Debating Society held a very interesting debate last Thursday. The subject was: Resolved that immigration should be more restricted. The gentlemen who participated in it were: Mr. Joseph H. Loughran and Francis Martin, for the affirmative; Mr. Patrick Scullion and Joseph McCarthy, for negative. It was contested in a spirited manner, and drew forth well-merited applause. Mr. Lawrence Clarke, of Pittsfield, Mass., addressed the members on the subject. He disagreed on many points with the affirmative speaker's views.

Maple Island, Feb. 10. To the Editor of "True Witness." Dear Sir,—I do myself the pleasure of sending you my subscription for the "True Witness" of this year, and my best wishes with it.

little and then sank again. Then it repeatedly rose and sank until it was half deflated. Presently one end of the cigar-shaped envelope buckled, causing tremendous friction on the low-rope. Five minutes later the balloon burst into ragged pieces of silk that flapped in the wind.

This was the crowning disaster. The crowd shouted frantically "Save him," but the aeronaut appeared from the shore to be so enveloped in the wreckage that his rescue looked doubtful. The launch of the Prince of Monaco was, however, close to the car, and Santos-Dumont, extricating himself from the tangle, climbed with his customary agility over the gunwale. He was no sooner aboard than he stood up in the bows and directed the salvage operations. Several boats took the floating wreckage in tow. This was saved, although it was greatly damaged. The motor sank, but a diver can recover it.

Santos-Dumont did not leave the launch until everything that could be saved was taken ashore. Then wet, but smiling and unconcerned, he landed amid frenzied cheers from the crowd. He assured his sympathizers that he had been in no danger, and said it was only one more accident. He added that as soon as the misfortune was repaired he would try again.

It seems that the original cause of the accident was imperfect inflation of the balloon, from which pitching resulted, causing the guide rope to catch in the rudder. It is understood that Santos-Dumont's seventh airship, which was built in Paris, is being brought here.

## THE C. O. F.'s

According to the official reports on file in the office of the high secretary of Foresters on Feb. 1, the total membership of the Order aggregated 95,307, a net gain of 455 since the previous report. membership by states and provinces is as follows:—

States	Members
Illinois	302 27,881
Indiana	27 1,364
Iowa	94 4,203
Maine	14 1,631
Massachusetts	15 1,698
Michigan	37 2,796
Minnesota	167 10,132
Montana	7 324
New Hampshire	27 2,455
North Dakota	21 981
Ohio	65 4,342
Oregon	6 365
Ontario	82 6,289
Province Quebec	211 15,505
Rhode Island	5 576
South Dakota	17 488
Vermont	40 2,926
Washington	9 393
Wisconsin	134 10,958

Feb. 1, 1902 ... 1,280 95,307

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## Our Subscribers.

Maple Island, Feb. 10. To the Editor of "True Witness." Dear Sir,—I do myself the pleasure of sending you my subscription for the "True Witness" of this year, and my best wishes with it.

As money is the main thing to run a business (brains included) we know that the printing business is no exception from the rule. Therefore, we do not expect to get good sensible reading matter without paying for it. I send you two dollars under the impression that your paper will be enlarged in the near future.

I do not wish as Wm. Cobbet says to set myself up as a judge for

others." Nor have I any motive outside of an honest desire for the benefit of Catholics who are residing in remote parts of the country, almost excluded from Catholic libraries or Catholic literature of any kind. Such, my dear sir, are some of the reasons why I make myself conspicuous in this matter. I am sure no sensible man will find fault with the attitude I have assumed in the matter. I love my country (Ireland) and its people. You will hear from me again in a few days.

Your most respectfully  
MICHAEL O'CONNOR.

I am a friend to subordination as most conducive to the happiness of society. There is a reciprocal pleasure in governing and being governed.—Dr. Johnson.

### CHICKERING

## BABY GRAND

Piano cost \$850.00, can now be had for \$450.00 on easy terms. This is a musical plane. Splendid tone and touch. A high class bargain.

LINDSAY-NORDBEIMER CO.  
2866 St. Catherine St.

## LENTEN FARE AND TABLE DELICACIES

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FISH IN TINS AND GLASS

BREAKFAST AND DINNER DELICIES.

Sardines.	Sardines.	Sardines.	Per Tin.	Per Doz.
Billet's Sardines in Oil, Extra Quality, small ½ tins	20c	\$2.25		
Billet's Sardines in Oil, Extra Quality, large ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Billet's Sardines in Oil, Extra Quality, large ½ tins	40c	4.25		
Billet's Sardines in Oil, Extra Quality, ½ tins	15c	1.50		
Billet's Sardines in Tomato Sauce, ½ tins	45c	4.85		
Billet's Sardines in Tomato Sauce, ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Billet's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (Boneless) ½ tins	45c	4.85		
Billet's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (Boneless) ½ tins	30c	3.10		
Billet's Sardines, Royans, Aux Truffes et Aux Achards, Small tins	25c	2.75		
Billet's Sardines in Glass	40c	4.25		
Phillippe & Canaud's Sardines in Oil ½ tins	45c	4.85		
Phillippe & Canaud's Sardines in Oil ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Phillippe & Canaud's Sardines, a la Tomate, ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Teysseonneau's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (Boneless) ½ tins	60c	6.00		
Teysseonneau's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (Boneless) ½ tins	30c	3.10		
Teysseonneau's Sardines, aux Truffes ½ tins	30c	3.10		
Teysseonneau's Sardines, a la Tomate ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Rodel's Sardines, Les Francaises, Extra Choice Quality, ½ tins	35c	3.70		
Rodel's Sardines, in Oil, extra (Boneless) ½ tins	45c	4.85		
Rodel's Sardines, a la Tomate ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Lemoine's Sardines, ½ tins	25c	2.50		
Moré's Sardines with Tomatoes in Glass	60c	6.00		
Moré's Sardines with Truffles in Glass	60c	6.00		
Norwegian Sardines in Tomato Sauce, ½ tins	15c	1.50		
Pinard's Sardine Paste, ½ tins	20c	2.25		
Lazenby's Sardine Paste, In Small tins	15c	1.50		

Lobsters.	Lobsters.	Lobsters.	Each.	Per Doz.
Lobster Meat, in Glass Jars	50c	\$5.75		
Portland Packing Co.'s "Star" Lobsters, 1 lb. tall tins	30c	3.10		
Portland Packing Co.'s "Star" Lobsters, ½ lb. flat tins	20c	2.25		
Portland Packing Co.'s "Picnic Lunch" Lobsters, tall tins	25c	2.50		

Salmon.	Salmon.	Salmon.	Each.	Per Doz.
British Columbia Salmon, "Clover Leaf Brand" flat tins	20c	\$2.25		
British Columbia Salmon, "Clover Leaf Brand" tall tins	17c	1.75		
Salmon and Shrimp Paste, Cunningham & DeFourrier's, in Glass Vases	25c	2.50		

Herrings.	Herrings.	Herrings.	Each.	Per Doz.
Scotch Kipped Herrings, Crosse & Blackwell's, in tins	25c	\$2.50		
Kipped Herrings, Crosse & Blackwell's, in tins	20c	2.00		
Smith's Kipped Herrings in Anchovy Sauce, in tins	20c	2.00		
Smith's Kipped Herrings, in Shrimp Sauce, in tins	20c	2.00		
Smith's Kipped Herrings, in Tomato Sauce, in tins	20c	2.00		
Smith's Kipped Herrings, Plain, in tins	20c	2.00		
Bearsley's Boneless Herrings, in 1 lb. tins	25c	2.50		
Bearsley's Boneless Herrings, in ½ lb. tins	15c	1.50		
Moré's Herring Roes, in tins	40c	4.25		
Marshall's Fresh Herrings, in tins	10c	1.00		
Scotch Herrings (East Coast) in kegs	\$1.25	13.80		
Scotch Herrings, Lochfyne (West Coast)	1.50	16.20		

BLOATERS.	BLOATERS.	BLOATERS.	Each.	Per Doz.
Yarmouth Bloaters, Crosse & Blackwell's, in tins	25c	2.50		
Fresh Smoked Bloaters	40c	per doz.		

HADDIES.	HADDIES.	HADDIES.	Each.	Per Doz.
McEwan's (Portland) Finnan Haddies received fresh three times per week.				

Clams and Clam Chowder.	Clams and Clam Chowder.	Clams and Clam Chowder.	Each.	Per Doz.
Underwood's Clam Chowder, in 3 lb. tins	25c	\$2.50		
"Scarboro Beach" Clam Chowder, in small tins	15c	1.50		
Underwood's "Little Neck" Clams, in small tins	15c	1.50		

Clam Bouillon, Clam Broth, Etc.	Clam Bouillon, Clam Broth, Etc.	Clam Bouillon, Clam Broth, Etc.	Each.	Per Doz.
Doxsee's Clam Juice, in pint bottles	30c	3.10		
Burnham's Clam Bouillon, in pint bottles	45c	4.85		
Burnham's Clam Bouillon, in quart bottles	75c	8.00		
Burnham's Clam Bouillon, in ½ pint bottles	25c	2.50		
Burnham's Banquet Clam Broth, in quart bottles	70c	7.50		
Burnham's Banquet Clam Broth, in pint bottles	40c	4.25		

Oysters.	Oysters.	Oysters.	Each.	Per Doz.
Booth's Town Talk Lunch Oysters, in small tins	15c	1.50		
Martin Wagner's "Cherrystone" Lunch Oysters, in small tins	15c	1.50		
Martin Wagner's "Lynnhaven Bay" Spiced Oysters, in small tins	15c	1.50		

MACKEREL.	MACKEREL.	MACKEREL.	Each.	Per Doz.
Norwegian Mackerel in Oil, in ½ tins	20c	2.25		
Extra Selected Mess Mackerel, in 10 lb. kits	\$2.00	each		
Extra Selected Mess Mackerel, in 20 lb. kits	\$3.50	each		

FOR THE CONVALESCENT.	FOR THE CONVALESCENT.	FOR THE CONVALESCENT.	Each.	Per Doz.
"SPECIAL" ALICANTE WINE, Absolutely Pure.				
SPECIAL ALICANTE WINE, 75 cents per bottle	\$3.00	per gallon		
SPECIAL ALICANTE WINE, 75 cents per bottle	\$7.50	per case of 1 dozen		

100 dozen Choice Sauternes.	100 dozen Choice Sauternes.	100 dozen Choice Sauternes.	Each.	Per Doz.
100 dozen Choice Sauternes.	\$3.50	per dozen quarts		
100 dozen Choice Sauternes.	\$2.25	per dozen pints.		

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,	FRASER, VIGER & CO.,	FRASER, VIGER & CO.,	Each.	Per Doz.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.,				

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.	ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.	ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.	Each.	Per Doz.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.				

**J. J. & S. J. J. & S.**

**DUBLIN**

**Pure Pot Still Whisky**

**J. J. & S.**

Is appreciated for its fine quality, age, mellowness and palatability. Commands the highest price in the Markets of the World.



### Chapter of Accidents.

**PLAGUE IN INDIA.**—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, in London, from Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, says that under the new system of non-intervention the plague is raging worse and worse, and that a thousand deaths per day are recorded in the Punjab. After all, great and wealthy as the Indian Empire may be, we cling to the fact that there is no part of the British Empire to equal our own Dominion. We may have snow in winter and heat in summer, but we have no earthquakes, no volcanoes, no plagues, no wars, no revolutions, none of the terrors that render life unbearable in other lands.

**A RUNAWAY TRAIN.**—From Altoona, Pa., comes the news that a runaway freight train on the mountain division of the Pennsylvania Railroad West, caused a triple wreck that cost the lives of three railroad men, injured six others and caused a large property loss.

**A BOILER EXPLOSION.**—At Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, on last Saturday, a disastrous boiler explosion took place. It happened about noon, and resulted in the deaths of three men. It occurred at Angus McLeod's pump shop, and the shock was felt for a quarter of a mile around.

**ANOTHER EXPLOSION.**—From Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday, came a despatch telling that four men were injured in a second dynamite explosion on the new railroad cut in North Andover, near the scene of the previous day's fatal accident. There are now twelve men being treated at the hospital as the result of both explosions. One man was killed outright, and one of the injured died. It is feared that another one of those hurt will die.

**A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—From Little Rock, Ark., comes this news: As the result of an accident recently on the Choctaw Railroad, twenty miles above Little Rock, seven men were killed outright and nearly a score seriously injured. As a work train of six cars and a caboose, in charge of Conductor J. R. Gamble, was passing under the high bluffs bordering the river a heavy rock plunged down the declivity and struck the train. The caboose was at the head of the train and was shivered into splinters.

**SHAMAKA EARTHQUAKE.**—From St. Petersburg comes the news that fully one hundred corpses have been taken out of the ruins caused by a terrific earthquake on Friday of last week. Most of the victims are Mussulmans. The survivors are encamped outside the ruins of their city. From Fifiis, in Russian Transcaucasia, a despatch tells that:—

"Two hundred bodies of victims of the earthquake which destroyed the town of Shamaka had been recovered up to last evening. It appears certain that several hundred bodies are buried in the fissures and debris caused by the shocks. The quakes continue at intervals, and the work of excavating in search of the victims therefore proceeds with difficulty. Among the dead are many women who, at the time of the principal shock, were congregated in the various bathhouses."

**A SAD STORY.**—Here is a very sad account of a fatal accident in Erie:—

One of the saddest funerals ever held in Erie occurred from St. Peter's Cathedral on Monday morning, when the bodies of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. William Shirley, of West Sixteenth street, were borne in to receive the last rites of the Church. On account of the shortage of fuel gas, supplied by the Pennsylvania Gas Company, many of the families of Erie, who

rely entirely upon the natural gas for heating their homes, have suffered much from insufficient heat.

The story of how the gas stove was lighted, how the wind blew out the flame, and how the gas still escaping suffocated the children is a long and painful one, and one that should serve as a warning.

**SERIOUS STRIKE.**—A Vienna despatch says:—

"The reports published here represent the situation at Trieste as being very serious. It is stated that all the workmen of the city have joined the hundred stokers, who began the strike, and that 25,000 persons are now idle. The shops are closed, newspapers have suspended publication and the railways and tramways are stopped. Troops are bivouacking in the streets. The strike leaders have lost control of the workmen, who, enforced by others, attacked a section of the old city this afternoon. The Lieutenant commanding fell, severely wounded in the head by stones. When he fell his soldiers fired into the crowd, killing eight and wounding twenty-seven. The police then charged with their swords, wounding many more and arresting a large number."

**FEVERS' VICTIMS**

**THE AFTER EFFECTS OF FEVER WORSE THAN THE DISEASE ITSELF**

**A Sufferer From the After Effects of Typhoid Tells of His Deploable Condition—Appeared to be in a Rapid Decline.**

The after effects of some troubles, such as fevers, la grippe, etc., are frequently more serious in their results than the original illness, and the patient is left an almost physical wreck. In such cases as these what is needed is a tonic medicine, to enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and put the system right. Mr. L. Barnhardt, a prosperous young farmer living near Welland, Ont., offers proof of the truth of these statements. Mr. Barnhardt says:—"Some years ago, while living in the United States, I was attacked by typhoid fever, the after effects of which proved more disastrous to my constitution than the fever itself, and for months I was an almost total wreck. I had no appetite, was haggard and emaciated, and apparently bloodless. I had violent and distressing headaches, and my whole appearance was suggestive of a rapid decline. I tried no less than three doctors, but they failed to benefit me. At this juncture a friend of mine mentioned my case to another physician, and he suggested that I should take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took this advice and found it most satisfactory. Almost from the outset the pills helped me, and I continued their use until I had taken about a dozen boxes, when I felt myself fully restored to my former health, and my weight increased to 165 pounds. I have enjoyed the best of health ever since, and I will always give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the praise they so richly deserve."

These pills are a certain cure for the after effects of fever, la grippe and pneumonia. They make new, rich, red blood and strengthen the nerves from first dose to last; and in this way they cure such troubles as anaemia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart weakness, kidney and liver ailments, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, etc. They also cure the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery, and bring the glow of health, to pale and sallow cheeks. Other alleged tonic pills are mere imitations of this great medicine, and the buyer should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent postpaid at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**THE FIRST CRUSADE**—"Do we realize its significance? Can we picture in any sense the grandeur of that historic pageant when Christendom went forth as one nation—nay, as one army—strong in its faith, single-minded in its childlike, whole-hearted intention of rescuing the Tomb of the Saviour from the custody of the infidel?"

### Notes for Farmers.

**LIVE STOCK SALE.**—The result of the live stock sale at Ottawa this week, says the "Free Press," shows that the demand for fine bred stock is too small. Farmers are not convinced that the live stock trade is the foundation of the agricultural industry of Canada. Many in a small farming business carry on live stock trade and derive most of their income from selling beef, sheep and swine to dealers. These do not realize the loss from not keeping pure strains of cattle. It costs nearly as much to attend grade beasts and inferior stock as it does superior classes. Often animals are raised to three or four years of age and sold at \$25 or \$30 when twice that sum would easily have been received if the animal was of a better breed. Selecting stock to breed from is just as important as selecting seed grain.

There is no better place for a farmer to procure the stock to commence a herd of thoroughbreds than at the winter fairs. It is equally as good an opportunity for breeders to re-enforce their herds. The agreement signed by every person entering stock at the sale is to the effect that the stock entered have proved themselves sure stock getters or have never been tried.

The small prices offered for both beef and dairy strains this week show that dealers in stock are much mistaken as to the most profitable herds. It was generally remarked that better prices could be procured in the stables at home for some of the animals sold.

It is to be hoped that this state of affairs will not long continue. The promoters of the sales are among the most intelligent and energetic men of the country and should be awarded for their efforts. It is a move in the direction of establishing on a firm basis the industry with the greatest revenue producing capabilities that the Dominion may ever expect to possess. No country could have a more permanent industry.

As Hon. Sidney Fisher stated in a most comprehensive address at the sale on Wednesday, our greatest industry is live stock. It was a pleasing statement for the large gathering of stock men from all over Eastern Ontario to hear that export from the province had increased during the last four years from \$5,000 to \$100,000. On this interesting subject Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, has recently stated:

Trade in live stock between Eastern and Western Canada has been growing rapidly with the last few years. This increase in trade has been promoted, and in fact made possible by the wise and generous treatment of the C. P. R. During the month of December and the first eight days in January, forty-six cars of grade and pure-bred cattle were shipped from Eastern Canada to British Columbia. These cars contained 2,223 head, and cost in the east something over \$30,000. Besides these a considerable number have recently been sent to the North-West Territories and orders are now in hand for additional shipments to be made to the last mentioned territory. In order to promote this trade, which has proved very profitable in any districts in Eastern Canada, farmers should use first-class Shorthorn bulls. By careful selection and wise treatment females sired by such bulls will prove excellent dairy cows.

"It is a noticeable fact that seven-tenths of the stock used for dairy purposes in Great Britain are Short-horns and Shorthorn grades. Probably the most suitable for the average farmer is a Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross. Steers whose dams are strong grade Ayrshire cows if got by a Shorthorn bull prove excellent feeders and very desirable shipping cattle. As dairy animals there are none, in the hands of the general farmer that will excel the Shorthorn-Ayrshire cross."

**Never sleep in the same flannels that you wear during the day. Innumerable illnesses have sprung from this cause alone.**

Potatoes cooked in their skins are beautifully dry and floury if a small piece is cut off one end to allow the steam to escape in cooking.

The whites of eggs will beat to a froth much more quickly if you add a pinch of salt to them and stand in a draught while you are beating.

Cold mutton can be made delicious if cut in rather thick slices, dipped in egg and bread crumbs and fried in a golden brown in boiling fat. Serve with nice brown gravy.

Common salt makes an excellent gargle. Gargling salt water and using it as a nasal douche will not only cure a cold in the head, but will often prevent one from being formed.

Onions are good for the complexion—as food, that is, not as an external application. Boiled onions are as good as raw for this purpose and are far less disagreeable in the breath.

To absorb unpleasant odors in sick rooms, as well as the general odors of cigar smoke, fresh varnish, oil or paint, set a bowl of fresh water in an exposed position. Change the water every few hours.

**Value of a Good Example.**

Non-Catholic temples are almost deserted on bad weather Sundays, and our own churches are not so well filled as they might be at the late Masses in severe weather. Of course, the early Mass is always well attended; the exemplar of Catholic faith, the "living-out" girl, never allows cold weather to interfere with the business of salvation. And she seldom, if ever, contracts grip as a consequence of her dutiful defiance of zeroish temperature.

Once a group of converts were discussing "first causes" for changed faith. One said, "I was influenced by reading; another, 'I heard an eloquent sermon; another, 'Oh, Mrs. Wishead became Catholic, and I had the curiosity to try to find out why;' another, 'I was dissatisfied, and sought for light;' another, 'I overheard a minister talking to a priest in a railway train, and he said, 'If it were not for my wife and children, who are dependent on me for support, I should be Catholic. As it is, ordination is out of the question, and I don't care for—.' That's as far as I heard, but it was enough to open my eyes.'"

Then the only one who had not yet given a reason spoke: "I was converted by servant girls," said she. "From my cosy bed-room I used to see them returning from Mass through rain and snow before 7 in the morning. I'm an early riser, and yet they were on their way back from church before I was half dressed. Hard-worked, glad to rest after the week's labor, they cheerfully forfeited a full hour of their precious Sunday morning sleep in order to fulfil their religious duties. 'Ah, theirs is the living faith,' said I to myself, only too long before I had the grace to follow the honest indicators to truth."—*Busybody, in the Catholic Standard and Times.*

**Humors of Life!**

**HIS EXCELLENT MEMORY.**— "John," she said, looking at him severely, "did you know that yesterday was the anniversary of our wedding?"

"Certainly, my darling, certainly," he replied, pretending that he wasn't at all surprised. "Didn't they send that little thing out from the jeweler's that I ordered for you? I shall go around to-day and see about it. Confound those people, anyway. They promised they'd send it yesterday, without fail. If there's anything that makes me mad it's to have people lie to me about a thing of that kind. I'd have gone somewhere else if they had said they couldn't have it ready in time. Well, I'll make such a kick when I get in to town to-day that they won't forget next time, I'll bet. Yes, I remembered it, my dear. I thought of you all day, and of that other happy day. What a glorious—why, my darling, what are you crying for?"

"Oh, you liar!" she sobbed. "It isn't till next month, and you're d-deceiving me! Go away! Don't you dare to t-t-touch me!"

"Confound women anyhow," he said, as he went down the front

### Household Notes

Kerosene is an excellent thing with which to polish the zinc bathtub.

Use the white of an egg for a burn. The egg forms a coating which excludes the air.

Rubbing your shoes often with vaseline will lengthen their time of service and keep them black and soft.

Anyone can add strength and light to his body by rubbing well with olive oil after a warm bath.

steps. "They're never happy unless they're making trouble for themselves!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

**WHY SHE WAS PERFECT.**—A little girl from a crowded tenement house was delightedly telling a friend in the college settlement about her new teacher.

"She's just a perfect lady, that's what she is," said the child.

"Huh! How do you know she's a perfect lady?" questioned her friend.

"You've known her only two days."

"It's easy enough telling," was the indignant answer. "I know she's a perfect lady because she makes me feel polite all the time."—Youth's Companion.

**TRADE OUTLOOK.**—It was in the morning hours of "bake day" in the little out-of-the-way village. The mingled odors of fresh bread, pies, and cookies floated out of the open kitchen windows.

From one of the smaller cottages at the end of the street came a bare-footed child in a colorless calico dress and slat sun-bonnet. With the important air of a heavy buyer she entered the village store, and handed across the counter a blue teacup. The proprietor took the cup, and said, in brisk tones.

"Well, Emmy, what does your ma want to-day?"

"Please, sir, ma wants an egg's worth of molasses," and she carefully placed a large white egg on the counter.

From a stone jug a little molasses was poured, and the cup set before the customer.

"Mr. Smith," she said, as she took her purchase, "I'll be back in a little while for some ginger. Ma said to tell you the black hen was on." And the buyer walked with dignity out the store door and up the village street to her home.

**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

to any woman who writes for it. She who reads it will learn all about the weaknesses and diseases of her sex; all about her complicated nervous and physical conditions; all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism. Best of all she will learn what is necessary to maintain health, and how that health can be regained when lost.

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ALL COMMUNION FORE

WHO ARE PAR

All Catholics residing in the city of Erie, Pa., are invited to attend the following services:

ON SUNDAYS AND Holy Mass, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 o'clock, and Benediction, at 10 o'clock, (except August and September) of Holy, congregated English, sermon and Mass at 7.30 p.m.

ON WEEK DAYS. Masses at 5.30, 6 a.m., and 7.30 p.m.

PARISH SOCIETY

FIRST SUNDAY OF Holy Scapular Society and investment in scapulars by Vespers 8 o'clock.

General Communion Heat League at 8 o'clock.

SECOND SUNDAY Temperance Society, giving of temperance Vespers in Church. General Communion Name Society at 8 o'clock. Office of 7.30 p.m.

THIRD SUNDAY Society after Vespers in Church, after which attended to in large

APPO

OUR WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST REACH US BEFORE 6 O'CLOCK P. M. ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES.

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

ST. PATRICK'S.

WHO ARE PARISHIONERS.

All Catholics residing in this territory, and whose language is English, belong to St. Patrick's. Those of all other languages belong to one of the French parishes, either Notre Dame, St. James' or St. Louis, according to location.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.—Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock; High Mass, at 10 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, at 3.30 p.m.; evening service, (except during July, August and September) consisting of Rosary, congregational singing in English, sermon and solemn Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH.—Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediately after Vespers in the Church. General Communion of Sacred Heart League at 8 o'clock Mass.

SECOND SUNDAY.—Meeting of Temperance Society, instruction and giving of temperance pledge, after Vespers in Church.

THIRD SUNDAY.—Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY.—Children of Mary, general Communion at 7 o'clock Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Vespers.

Promoters of Sacred Heart League hold meeting in large sacristy at 2.45 p.m., distribution of leaflets, etc., in library, 92 Alexander street, on 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and after evening service, and on 1st Friday, after evening service.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS.—The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly exposed all day in St. Patrick's on every first Friday, solemn Benediction and Act of Reparation at 7.30 p.m., followed by short instruction.

LADIES OF CHARITY meet every Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m., to make garments for the poor. There are some sixty members, many of whom attend regularly every week to join in this highly charitable and meritorious work.

PARISH REGULATIONS.

SICK CALLS.—Except in extreme urgent cases, sick calls should be delivered by personal message and not by telephone. Experience has taught us that telephone calls are subject to many inconveniences.

Excited or inexperienced persons often go to the nearest telephone and give a wrong number or defective information. The priest is thus misled, cannot find the place, and has no clue to correct the error. The result is that the sick person is sometimes dead before the mistake is discovered. For a hurried call, the surest and quickest way is to call a cab and come for the priest.

In ordinary cases a messenger should call at the presbytery and deliver the message personally to the priest and not to the porter. In case of the priest's absence, the call may be left with the porter, taking care to give name, street and number, stating whether the case is urgent or not. It is wrong and unwise to say a call is dangerous when it is not. People who do this sometimes share the fate of the boy who shouted wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf, and who was devoured when the wolf came, because no one believed him. Sick calls should not

be deferred to evening or night when they can just as well be sent early in the day.

BAPTISMS are attended to each Sunday and week day (except Saturdays) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacristy. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on account of confessional work, except in case of urgent necessity.

MARRIAGES.—Parties intending marriage should see the priest in charge before deciding on the day and hour for the ceremony. In this way many inconveniences can be avoided.

Your marriage may not be the only one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only by the priest, and it is your interest as well as your convenience to allow him reasonable time to attend to them.

Banns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holydays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arranged beforehand.

Each contracting party should bring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. According to the civil law, the consent of parents is necessary for the marriage of minors or those under 21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their confessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him for a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest who marries them.

CONFESSIONS are heard on Saturdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent, especially, and at other times when confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternoon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are working during the day and can come only after nightfall.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—It is the universal practice of the Church, and the expressed wish of the Archbishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pronounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a Mass sung over their remains.

The following are the classes with tariff of funeral services in St. Patrick's:—

1st class, full draping of entire Church, deacon and subdeacon, 4 chanters, two bells rung, price, \$125.00; hour, 9 o'clock.

2nd class, full draping of Sanctuary, lower gallery and pulpit, deacon and subdeacon, 4 chanters, two bells rung, price, \$75.00; hour, 9 o'clock.

3rd class, draping of 3 altars, stalls, chanters' and celebrant's bench and pulpit, 3 chanters, deacon and subdeacon, two bells rung, price, \$50.00; hour, 9 o'clock.

4th class, half draping of high and side altars, chanters' and celebrant's bench and pulpit, without deacon and subdeacon, 2 chanters, one bell rung, price, \$25.00; hour, 8 o'clock.

5th class, half draping of high altar only, 2 chanters, celebrant only, one bell rung, price, \$18.00; hour, 7.30.

6th class, mourning altar fronts 3 altars, 2 chanters, one bell rung, price, \$11.00; hour, 7.30.

Fifteen minutes grace is allowed for the first four of these services, but not for the two last. The organ alone costs five dollars extra. Full choir and organ cost \$25.00 extra in each case.

catechism classes are held at St. Patrick's every Sunday, from September till the summer holidays. They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are conducted by two of the Fathers, assisted by the school teachers and a staff of some 65 catechism teachers.

Order of Exercises—2 o'clock, opening prayer, recitation; 2.20, discursive remarks or short exhortation on the feast of the day, hymn; 2.30, instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00, dismissal.

N.B.—The success of the catechism depends in a large measure upon the fidelity of the parents in sending their children regularly and on time.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Sunday, Feb. 23.—2nd Sunday in Lent. Monday, Feb. 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle. Tuesday, Feb. 25.—St. Margaret of Cortona. Wednesday, Feb. 26.—St. Peter

Damian, Bishop and Doctor.

Thursday, Feb. 27.—Sts. Julian and Eunos, martyrs.

Friday, Feb. 28.—The Holy Shroud.

Saturday, March 7.—St. Albinus, Bishop and Confessor.

OUR LENTEN MISSION.—The mission opens for the ladies on Sunday evening, March 9th. It is to be conducted by two Passionist Fathers from Hoboken, New Jersey. This will be the first appearance in our midst of the Order of the Passion, and a few words concerning the community may be of interest. The Passionists were founded about one hundred and fifty years ago by St. Paul of the Cross, for the express purpose of preaching missions.

Their rule of life is a most rigid one; their costume consists of a plain cassock and mantle of coarse black cloth, with leather girdle and Rosary beads. But the distinctive mark of the Order, according to a design revealed to the founder, is a simple black badge, in the form of a heart, with a white cross above it, and bearing the words "Passion of Jesus Christ." Their mother-house is in Rome, and occupies one of the most picturesque and historical spots of the Eternal City.

The "Casa Coelimoniana" or the house on the Coelian Hill, as it is called, overlooks the old Forum and the Colosseum, and is but a few steps from the Church of St. Gregory, at present the titular of Cardinal Vaughan, and from the steps of which St. Augustine, set out with forty monks to preach Christianity to Great Britain. There in the adjoining monastery, the saintly Paul of the Cross lived and died. The room occupied by the holy monk, can be seen to this day, as well as the garments he wore and the rude instruments he used in torturing his flesh; his little table and crucifix before which he read his Breviary and meditated, and finally, the leather chair upon which his disciples carried him to the Church when, like St. John the Evangelist, he had become too feeble to walk. We have no doubt that the holiness and truly apostolic zeal of this man of God still live in the community founded by him.

At this particular season when all the church is wrapt in the meditation of our Saviour's sufferings, the work to be undertaken in St. Patrick's by two sons of St. Paul of the Cross will surely be a salutary one.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—Requiem Masses were celebrated for the repose of the following persons:— Feb. 12.—Margaret Agnes Jordan, wife of Jno. Crowe. Feb. 14.—Miss M. Ward, late of New York. Feb. 16.—Mrs. Thos. M. O'Brien.

BAPTIZED.—Ellen Teresa Sullivan, Grace Margaret Scott, Thos. Harold Neilson, Mary Teresa Valentine Ra.rrs, Catherine Gladys Lillian Healy.

DEATHS.—Kathleen F. Ward, Patrick Jordan, Martin O'Brien, James O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Margaret Carroll, Mrs. Patrick Cassidy at Nicolet, Percy McGlave, Marie Louise Rivard, wife of Thomas M. O'Brien, Ellen Dulant, wife of William McCrue, Gerald Wall, of the Oblate Juniorate at Ottawa.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—We furnish below a statement of the results of the elections. The city was in a state of excitement, as is usual in Montreal on such occasions, and it was judged expedient to require the assistance of the military, who guarded the police as they conveyed prisoners to the station house. The following are the returns:—

East Ward, E. R. Fabre. Centre Ward, Charles Wilson. West Ward, John Leeming. St. Ann's Ward, A. McCambridge, P. Larkin.

St. Antoine Ward, O. Frechette. St. Lawrence Ward.—J. R. Bronsdon. St. Louis Ward, J. B. Homier. St. James Ward, J. A. Montreuil. St. Mary's Ward, P. Lynch.

The total vote polled in St. Lawrence Ward was 235.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

On the evening of the First Friday there was a solemn reception of new promoters of the Sacred Heart. Father Quinlivan presided at the ceremony, and conferred the cross and diploma to some twenty-two members, whilst ninety others renewed their Act of Dedication. At the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by the pastor, assisted by deacon and subdeacon, Mrs. D. Byrne, Hutchison St., sang with much effect, Liscombe's "Ave Maria."

ST. PATRICK'S CALENDAR may be had at the Church every Sunday after services.

APPOINTED BISHOP OF DOMINICA!



RT. REV. BISHOP SCHELFHAUT.

The news that Rev. Father Schelfhaut, C.S.S.R., who is well known in Montreal, and particularly in St. Ann's parish, where he performed the important duties of rector for many years, has been created Bishop of Dominica in the West Indies, was received with joy in this city.

In order to accept this office Father Schelfhaut was obliged to retire from the Order. He was reluctant to do so, but received instructions from Rome, which left him no alternative.

Father Schelfhaut was born in St. Nicholas, Belgium, in 1849, and came to St. Ann's in May, 1893, from the West Indies, where he had laboured under the burning suns of the tropical island for thirteen years. Rev. Father Schelfhaut soon became inured to our rigorous Canadian climate, and proved himself to be a zealous, painstaking and devoted pastor. His amiable and cheerful disposition made him popular with the parishioners.

When he left St. Ann's, several years ago, general regret was expressed not alone in the immediate circle of the faithful with whom he had been brought into contact, but also in the various other Irish parishes where he was always a welcome visitor at public entertainments in schools and societies. In every parish work during his occupation of the pastorate he was in the front rank, and many are the evidences to be found in good old St. Ann's of his period of administration.

The "True Witness" sincerely congratulates Father Schelfhaut on his elevation to episcopal rank, and wishes him long years of life to discharge the duties of the high office.

IRISH CATHOLICS IN EARLY DAYS

(Extracts From the "True Witness" Files of 1851.)

FIRST ORDINATION.—Sunday, March 7, was an important epoch in the history of St. Patrick's Church. His Lordship, the Coadjutor of Montreal, officiated at High Mass, and conferred the order of priesthood on the Rev. Thomas O'Brien, of the diocese of Buffalo. The occasion was one of intense interest, and will be long remembered by the Irish Catholics of Montreal, as a convincing proof of the high esteem in which they are held by the prelates who govern this portion of Christ's Church. But independent of the compliment thus paid to the Congregation of St. Patrick's there are many interesting associations connected with this event. It was the first ordination ever made in that Church; the newly consecrated priest belongs to the Irish nation; finally, the officiating prelate was a French-Canadian.

The vast edifice was densely crowded, and yet you might have heard a pin fall, so profound was the silence, while the Rev. Mr. Connolly explained the ceremonial part of the ordination.

A FEW OF THE ADVERTISERS.—D. & J. Sadler, 179 Notre Dame street, cheap cash book store, the Works of the Age just received.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank will hold its annual meeting at the office of the Bank, St. Francois Xavier street, on Monday, the seventh day of April, 1851. John Collins, actuary.

John Fitzpatrick, groceries, wholesale and retail, corner of William and McGill street.

Society Notice.—Regular monthly meeting of Young Men's St. Patrick's Association, will be held at the rooms, St. Helen street, on Tuesday evening.

DANIEL CASEY, Secretary.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.—Monday next, the festival of the glorious Apostle of Ireland, will be celebrated. We have no doubt but that, on St. Patrick's Day, we shall behold a glorious turn out.

The route of procession will be as follows:—

After Divine Service, the procession will form in front of St. Patrick's Church, and from thence proceed across the Haymarket Square, Great St. James and Notre Dame streets, and return through St. Paul, McGill and Radegonde streets, to St. Patrick's Church, and there disperse in order.

By order, JOHN McDONNELL, Grand Marshal.

THE COLLECTION on St. Patrick's Day amounted to the sum of \$285.40.

A GENEROUS GIFT.—His worship the Mayor has presented a donation of \$250 to St. Patrick's Orphan's Asylum.

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LOOK TO MAN

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it will learn all about her complicat- arn what is necessary regained when lost.

ATED

The illustrations in pence to get the very eest, are so clearly fail to understand. Specialist has made done from drawings. They are so clear the woman who sees

great expense to get proude wants you to feet, glowing health He feels it his great- est creation—WOMAN. of suffering. Address ton.

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ENCH APPLIQUE SILKS \$4.00 and \$5.00 per yard \$2.00 per yard.

ENT OF GINGHAM AND ds; choice of the lot, 10c per yard.

ON OF SILK EMBROID- SCARFS AND MANTELS the Cleaning Price: \$3.00 \$4.00 Drapes for \$2.00; \$1.50; \$5.00 Drapes for

TABLE DAMASK L ENDS in lengths from ginal prices from \$1.15 to clear, as follows: \$1.15 \$1.25 for 84c; \$1.50 for 1.33; \$2.00 for \$1.68

BUY FOR SPRING E NOTTINGHAM LACE special prices from 35c per pair.

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IN OUR LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

Ottawa, 18th Feb., 1902. The House opened as usual last week for the third session of the present Parliament. While the ceremonies attendant on this important event are being carried out in Ottawa, similar ceremonies are taking place in Quebec. This year the only really noticeable change, as far as the regular commencing of the session goes, was the presence of a new usher of the Black Rod. Mr. Molyneux St. John, who replaced the late Mr. Kimber, performed his peculiar functions in a very acceptable manner. He was received with a perfect outburst of cheers from both sides of the House, and it was remarked that, while he did not bow quite as low nor speak quite as loud as his predecessor, still he is of fine physical appearance, and his bowing partook more of the military than of the ball-room stamp. However, he succeeded in summoning the Commons to the presence of the Governor-General in the Senate, and in presenting that faithful body to the representative of the Crown—which, after all, is what might be said to constitute his all-important duty. In glancing down from the galleries, quite a number of familiar faces are missed, while not a few strangers are to be seen on the floor of the House. The number of new members to replace those dead, unseated, or resigned to accept permanent places, is considerable. There is a remarkable change of late years in the discipline of the House of Commons. Many of the old-time rules and privileges are suspended, and not a few new and more stringent ones replace them. The discipline is far more severe than in bygone years, as consequence there is a greater sense of decorum and dignity than ever before marked the workings of Federal Legislation.

The session is yet too young to permit of any very interesting or important items of news—especially for the readers of a Catholic paper. The "True Witness" does not concern itself with general political views; consequently, your correspondent will have to await circumstances, and another week, before being able to furnish the readers with a really practical letter. But it is his intention to keep the paper up to date as far as all information affecting Catholic and Irish interests are concerned. It is probable that the session will not last longer than the month of May, as the unanimous desire is to get through before the Premier leaves, early in June, for England. Besides the programme is very meagre, and unless endless, tiring and useless discussions are in order, there is scarcely any doubt that the first of June will see the House closed. In spite of the influx of people from all ends of the Dominion, the city of Ottawa is very quiet. Most of the hustle and noise is around the Parliament buildings, and they are so far up on the hill that the echo scarcely reaches the citizens of the Capital.

THE ESTIMATES were laid before the Commons to-day, and here is a list of the sums to be voted for the year commencing next July:—

The total sum asked on consolidated fund is \$47,845,038, of which \$27,148,583 has to be voted, the balance, \$20,696,455 being already authorized by statute. In addition thereto, \$5,516,600 is asked for services chargeable to capital account, all of which has to be voted. The total of the main estimates is therefore \$53,961,638, as against \$50,398,823 in the main estimates last year. Following is the summary of amounts to be expended on the various services:—

Table with 2 columns: Service Name and Amount. Includes items like Dominion public buildings, Drummond public building, Granby public building, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Service Name and Amount. Includes items like new iron foundry, Quebec military buildings, Quebec post-offices, etc.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

IMPROVED Ottawa SERVICE. (Via Short Line) Lv. Windsor 8:15 a.m. 4 p.m. Ar. Ottawa, 12:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m.

OTTAWA SUNDAY SERVICE. Lv. Windsor 8:15 a.m., 10:05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 1:20 p.m., 1:40 a.m.

MONTREAL and SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Through Coach and Sleeping Car Service.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS. Lv. Montreal 10:30 p.m. daily, ar. Toronto 7:15 a.m. Hamilton 8:30 a.m., London 11 a.m.

TOURIST SLEEPERS. Leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10:30 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 187 St. James Street, or Bonaventure Station

Happenings in Other Places.

The United Irish League of Quebec held a meeting on Sunday last. It was decided to tender an invitation to Mr. W. Redmond, brother of John E. Redmond, the brilliant Irish leader, and Mr. C. E. Devlin, Belfast, both of whom are now in the United States, to include the Ancient Capital among the cities of Canada which they intend visiting.

HARDER TO GET LICENSES.—A meeting of the Lachine Town Council was held Monday evening, the Mayor, Mr. J. A. Decarie, K. C., presiding. It was decided to decrease the number of hotel licenses from eleven to seven, and various conditions were imposed on the granting of a license in future.

IMPERSONATING VOTERS.—Mr. Recorder Weir on Monday sentenced four men proven guilty of personating electors at the recent civic election, to imprisonment for one month, and at the expiration of that term to pay a fine of \$500 each, in default of which the law shall require that the "telegraphers" be deprived of their liberty for six months longer.

MR. O'BRIEN RETURNING.—The Rev. Richard Barrett, C.C., St. Patrick's, Cork, has received a communication from Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., in which that gentleman states that his health has been wonderfully improved by his Australian visit, and that he is on his way back to Parliament.

LENTEN SERMONS.—At St. Patrick's, Quebec, Rev. Father Henning, C.S.S.R., the esteemed rector, delivered the opening sermon of the Lenten season.

GIFT TO ITS EMPLOYEES.—The Titusville Iron Company, of Titusville, Pa., manufacturers of boilers, engines and oil tanks, made each of their 250 employees a present the other day of a check representing 5 per cent. of the wages drawn by each during the last twelve months. A voluntary advance of a similar amount and weekly half holiday during the summer months were other considerations extended to employees of the firm this year.

AGAINST ANARCHY.—The news comes from Ottawa that the measure the Government will introduce in the Commons to avert in this country calamities such as befell our American neighbors in the assassination of President McKinley will contain exactly the same provision as the United States enactment. That is to say, the death penalty will be exacted wherever an attempt is made at assassination, and the conspirator will be held equally to account with the instrument employed to execute the purpose.

Some people find it easier to pay compliments than bills.

Market Report.

Prices are unchanged and demand is if anything a little quiet. This is especially true of local business, the roads being very bad and preventing many from coming to the market except when absolutely obliged.

GRAIN—No. 1 oats, 48c; No. 2 oats locally at 47c to 47½c; feed barley, at 58c ex-store; buckwheat, at 54½c cast freight; peas, 79c high freight; rye, 62½c about May.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.20; strong bakers, \$4.00; straight rollers, \$3.70 to \$3.80; in bags, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$23, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$20.50 to \$21.50; shorts in bulk, at \$22.50 to \$25.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, \$2.45 to \$2.55 in bags, and \$5 to \$5.20 per barrel.

HAY—No. 1, \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover, \$7.25 to \$7.50 in car lots on track.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, \$1.20 to \$1.40; broken lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21.50; selected, \$22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9½c; pure Canadian lard, 11½c to 12½c; finest lard, 12½c to 13½c; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.65; fresh killed, abattoir, \$9 to \$9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—We quote turkeys, fresh killed, 18c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c, and chickens, 10c to 11c; old fowls, 7c to 8c per lb. for dry picked birds, and scalded stock from 1c to 2c less.

CHEESE—Ontario colored, 10½c to 10½c; white, 10c to 10½c; Eastern Townships, 10c to 10½c; Quebec, 9½c to 10c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, 21c to 21½c; seconds, 19c to 19½c; western dairy, 16c to 16½c; held, 12c to 13c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, at 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8c to 9c.

EGGS—Strictly new laid, 32c; Montreal limed, 26c to 28c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 80c to 95c per bag in car lots, and 95c to \$1 in jobbing quantities.

EUROPEAN MARKETS—London, Feb. 19.—On passage, wheat, a firmer tendency; maize, nothing doing; country wheat markets, firm. Liverpool, Feb. 19.—Spot wheat and maize quiet; futures, wheat dull; March, 6s 2½d; May, 6s 2½d; maize quiet; and March, 5s 0½d; May, 5s 2d.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Wheat dull; Feb. 21.20; May and Aug., 22.30; flour, dull; Feb., 26.65; May and August, 27.95; country markets, dull.

LIVE STOCK—There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 25 sheep and lambs, offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Monday. The butchers were out in full force, and trade was good with prices decidedly lower for all kinds of cattle, excepting the best bullocks. Two prime steers were sold at 5½c per lb., and nine others at 5c. Four good cattle were sold at 5c per lb. Pretty good stock sold at from 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Two prime veals brought \$24, or near 6c per lb.

The other calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$7 each. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 3¾c, and the lambs at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb. Fat hogs, at about 6½c per lb., for good, straight lots, selects bringing 6½c per lb., weighed off the cars.

Many a man's reputation depends on what isn't found out about him. Like the bee we should make our industry our amusement.

God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

DEATHS.

WALSH.—At Montreal, on February 19th, Nicholas Walsh, aged 55 years. Funeral will take place from the Royal Victoria Hospital on Saturday, Feb. 22nd, at the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are kindly requested to attend.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1902.

A GREAT CARPET OFFER!! 350 REMNANTS 25 PER CENT. OFF.



This is a Carpet offer that will save you many dollars in the Carpeting of a single room. The immense trade in Carpets done by this Company must, of course, leave a corresponding quantity of Remnants, which the management say must be cleared out before the arrival of the new goods. The means adopted to carry out this project is to reduce every end of Carpet in the Store under 20 yards in length at the rate of 25 per cent. This means that you can Carpet an ordinary sized room for one-fourth less money now than at the ordinary time.

\$1.00 a yard Carpets for 75c 89c a yard Carpets for 67c 63c a yard Carpets for 47c 48c a yard Carpets for 36c

Made Up Carpet Squares.

A splendid lot of Carpet Squares made up from Remnants of the best Brussels and Wilton Axminster Carpets, in various sizes, will go on sale at the same time as the Remnants, and marked at the same liberal discount, namely, 25 per cent. off regular prices.

JACKET SALE!

All Reduced from 25 to 75 per cent. off.



Ladies' Fawn Jackets, beaver cloth, 22 inches long, fitted back, double breasted fronts, lined throughout best silk, finished stitching and pearl buttons, regular \$15.00 for..... \$3.75 Ladies' Coats, half fitted back, new length, good quality beaver cloth in fawn and blue, lined throughout, finished pearl buttons, regular \$8.25, \$6.20 Ladies' 3-4 length Coat, made of good quality beaver cloth, in the new shade of drab and brown, velvet collar and Chesterfield front, trimmed with fancy stitching. Regular value \$13.50, Sale price..... \$7.20 Ladies' 3-4 length coat, in fawn beaver cloth, cut double breasted, beautifully trimmed with fancy stitching, lined satin. Regular price, \$13.50, Sale \$10.15

SPRING WASH FABRICS.

New Swiss Orpandy Dress Muslins, 32 inches wide, selected designs, in all the most fashionable shades. Worth 75c. Special 49c. New French Orpandy Dress Muslins, 32 inches wide, choice shades, silk effect, select d d signs, suitable for Blouses, Dresses, Shirt Waists, etc. Extra value at 85c. Our special 61c. New Maltese Dress Muslins, 39 inches wide, black and white, blue and white, pink and white, purple and white, navy and white, mauve, pink, white and brown, cheap at 60c. The Big Store's price..... 46c. New Gloria Satin Gingham, with fancy stripes, braided effect in all the most desirable shades, choicest selection for Blouses, Shirt Waists, Dresses, etc. Store's special price..... 40c. New Scotch Dress Gingham, 27 inches wide, in fancy stripes, fancy checks choice shades. Worth 35c. The Big Store's special 21c. New Brass Gingham Chambray effect, 27 inches wide English fabric, in all selected patterns and spring shades. Worth 27c. Our special spring price..... 10c.

Butterick's Patterns & Publications on sale at THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

BIG IMPORTATIONS... IN CARPETS, CURTAINS, RUGS AND LINOLEUMS

Now being received daily. Parties purchasing before the usual SPRING RUSH have the advantage of securing the largest range of patterns. Goods stored and insured until required.

THOMAS LIGGET,

Empire Building, 2474-2476 St. Oatherine St., Phone Up 957

MUST PAY FOR THE CANS.

Judge Purcell, in the Circuit Court this week, rendered a decision that will be of interest to the milkmen of Montreal, especially those who procure their cream from the farmers in the country. In March last Mr. T. A. Trenholme, proprietor of the Amherst Farm, at Montreal West, sent by the Canadian Express Company four empty cans addressed to Thomas McDonald, Summerstown, Ont., which the latter was to fill with cream and return. These cans, valued at \$4 each, did not reach the addresses, and Mr. Trenholme brought suit to recover from the express company the amount of his loss. The express authorities contended that they carried the empty cans free of charge, with the understanding that the company should get the traffic when they were filled for return; and in consideration of this the company did not hold itself responsible for the loss of cans thus sent.

Judge Purcell condemned the Express Company to return the cans to Mr. Trenholme or the value thereof, and in addition thereto the costs involved in the trial.

The person who lives on hope is seldom troubled with obesity. Conscience in some people is that which tells them when their neighbors are doing wrong.

God regards not how much we do, but from how much it proceeds; he does much that loves much.

There is nothing by nature so unpleasant as may not by industry be made full of grace and sweetness.

Goodness and truth are of more weight than brilliant talents, and good temper goes farther than a great gift.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, 21st last, took place the debate on the amendment to the address by Mr. John Redmond. As expected the amendment carried by a vote of 134 to 237—a 103. The debate, however, brought forth some new facts and arguments, and several of the delivered are well worth reproduction. The amendment which was very comprehensive...

"But we humbly request Majesty that the Government any hope to the people a settlement of the Irish by a comprehensive compulsory sale of the interest to the occupying by the reorganization of the Board, restored Districts Board, gesticulated and with comers of acquiring land, h to widespread discontent in Ireland. That ment of Ireland, instead itself to the removal of ances under which the p and so abating the cause able discontent and have after a period of and at a time when Ire fully free from agraria the Coercion Act once operation, suppressed t free speech, dispersed peaceable meetings with and brutal police violen Coercion Courts, presid magistrates, removable ure of the executive, to without fair trial memb House and other citizen for no other offence their right to address t tuents and fellow-citiz meeting assembled; and, represent to Your Majes Government of Ireland i ported by the opinion majority of the people and that the condition of the country demands the serious diate attention of Parli a view to the establishm money between the Gover the great majority of th

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH need not enter into all the Leader's speech, but w the main points, and esp affecting the immediate Ireland. After declarin amendment was clear a and raised definite issue mond said that "it refe eral fundamental quest which all classes were in First, it urged the imme sity of further dealing b with the Irish land ques was no longer a matter in Ireland. All classes it. The landlords denou sent system of dual own ligious, because at h

What Kind of Do You

We address our Cath and we ask, do you mak to read indiscriminately ed popular books as the and do you feel justified If so, you are probably of the danger, to both morals, which you court the question of faith or not present itself to you it is remembered that a portion, especially of the ature of the day, contain is dangerous to both ferals, it is strange that Yourself a Catholic, this portant of all questions suggest itself to you i your reading.

Unfortunately the pois and immorality is hidd an attractive and even style and with such pla sioning that it is greed without a suspicion of nature. It is especially to our young people. dous to single persons, doubly dangerous to g are responsible to Almi the proper education of dren. It ought to seem essary to say that care should be taken in

GO TO SADLER'S

Handsome bound Prayer Books. Neatly mounted Prayer Beads. Crucifixes in Metal, Pearl, Ivory, etc. Religious Pictures, small and large. Medals in Gold and Silver.

STATUARY IN METAL, FOR THE POCKET.

BLESSED VIRGIN.....5c, 10c, 15c each Larger Size, 35 cents.

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NOTRE DAME STREET.

Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy.

# IRISH DEBATE IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS

**OFFER !!**  
**PERCENT OFF.**

offer that will save you  
Carpeting of a single  
Carpet done by  
of course, leave a corre-  
Remnants, which the  
be cleared out before  
new goods. The means  
this project is to reduce  
in the Store under 20  
rate of 25 per cent.  
can Carpet an ordinary  
ordinary time.

**Squares,**  
Remnants of the best  
squares, will go on sale at  
same liberal discount,  
**SALE!**  
er cent. off.

cloth, 22 inches long,  
lined throughout best  
ions, regular  
\$3.75  
ack, new length, good  
blue, lined through-  
ular \$8.25, \$6.20  
of good quality beaver  
and brown, velvet collar  
fancy stitch-  
ice..... \$7.20  
awn beaver cloth, cut  
with fancy  
\$10.15

**ABRICS.**  
Gingham, with fancy stripes,  
the most desirable shades,  
for Blouses, Shirt Waists,  
the Store's special offer  
14 7/8" 40c yd.  
Ginghams, 27 inches wide,  
fancy checks, shiraz shades,  
the Store's special offer  
14 7/8" 21c yd.  
Ham Chambray effect, 27  
inches wide, in all selected pat-  
terns. Worth 30c. The Big  
Sale 10c yd.  
on \$ als at  
LIMITED.  
es Street, Montreal.  
**CURTAINS,**  
**MOLEUMS**  
he usual SPRING  
ange of patterns.  
**ET,**  
St., Phone Up 957

In the House of Commons of Eng-  
land, on Thursday, 23rd January  
last, took place the division on the  
amendment to the address, proposed  
by Mr. John Redmond, and seconded  
by Mr. Hayden. As was to be ex-  
pected the amendment was lost by a  
vote of 184 to 237—a majority of  
103. The debate, however, brought  
forth some new facts and new argu-  
ments, and several of the speeches  
delivered are well worthy of being  
reproduced. The amendment, itself,  
which was very comprehensive, read  
thus—

"But we humbly represent to Your  
Majesty that the refusal of Your  
Majesty's Government to hold out  
any hope to the people of Ireland of  
a settlement of the Irish land ques-  
tion by a comprehensive measure of  
compulsory sale of the landlords' in-  
terest to the occupying tenants, and  
by the reorganization of the Con-  
gested Districts Board, with larger  
resources and with compulsory pow-  
ers of acquiring land, has given rise  
to widespread discontent and agita-  
tion in Ireland. That the Govern-  
ment of Ireland, instead of applying  
itself to the removal of the griev-  
ances under which the people suffer,  
and so abating the causes of reason-  
able discontent and of agitation,  
have after a period of nine years  
and at a time when Ireland is abso-  
lutely free from agrarian crime put  
the Coercion Act once more into  
operation, suppressed the right of  
free speech, dispersed legal and  
peaceable meetings with unprovoked  
and brutal police violence, and used  
Coercion Courts, presided over by  
magistrates, removable at the pleas-  
ure of the executive, to send to jail  
without fair trial members of this  
House and other citizens of Ireland  
for no other offence than asserting  
their right to address their consti-  
tuents and fellow-citizens in public  
meeting assembled; and, finally, to  
represent to Your Majesty that the  
Government of Ireland is not sup-  
ported by the opinion of the vast  
majority of the people of Ireland,  
and that the condition of that coun-  
try demands the serious and imme-  
diate attention of Parliament with  
a view to the establishment of har-  
mony between the Government and  
the great majority of the people."

**MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH.**—We  
need not enter into all the details of  
the Leader's speech, but will reproduce  
the main points, and especially those  
affecting the immediate situation in  
Ireland. After declaring that the  
amendment was clear and precise,  
and raised definite issues, Mr. Red-  
mond said that "it referred to sev-  
eral fundamental questions upon  
which all classes were in agreement.  
First, it urged the immediate neces-  
sity of further dealing by legislation  
with the Irish land question. That  
was no longer a matter of dispute  
in Ireland. All classes condemned  
it. The landlords denounced the pre-  
sent system of dual ownership as in-  
iquitous, because it had reduced

their rentals, and demanded its abo-  
lition. Finally, the Government de-  
clared themselves in favor of an oc-  
cupying proprietary, and the chief  
secretary had on more than one oc-  
casion said in public that the great  
necessity in Irish politics was the  
introduction of further legislation  
affecting Irish land. His accusation  
against the Government was that,  
while they admitted the existence of  
these grievances, they proposed no  
adequate remedy at all; that they  
held out no hope of redress to the  
people, but, on the other hand, had  
fallen back on the old, old methods  
of English Government in the past,  
by the use of coercive and excep-  
tional laws, the abrogation of trial  
by juries, the suppression of the  
rights of free speech, and the impris-  
onment of political opponents—  
(Nationalist cheers)—by means of  
tribunals consisting of agents and  
deputies of the Executive Govern-  
ment. Thus the twentieth century  
was commenced in exactly the same  
way as the nineteenth with regard  
to the application of compulsion to  
the creating of an occupying prop-  
rietary and the Nationalist case  
held the field."

**THE WORD "NEVER."**—The fol-  
lowing was one of the strongest  
passages in Mr. Redmond's address:  
"Every Unionist member appar-  
ently from Ireland was pledged to  
the principle of compulsory purchase  
—that was to say, that 95 per cent.  
of the entire representation of Ire-  
land was in favor of compulsory  
purchase. How was this demand,  
coming from Nationalist and Union-  
ist, Catholic and Protestant, met?  
Was it met by argument or persua-  
sion? No, nothing of the kind. The  
Chief Secretary did not condescend  
to treat the question seriously. He  
thought he disposed of it by shriek-  
ing 'Never' at a little gathering of  
Orangemen at Belfast, presided over  
by Lord Londonderry, who was uni-  
versally accepted as the representa-  
tive of the most reactionary land-  
lord sentiment of the country. 'Never'  
was a dangerous word for politi-  
cians, and it was a dangerous  
word for ministers, and it was a  
specially dangerous word for Eng-  
lish ministers to use with reference  
to Ireland. It was a word seldom  
found in the mouths of English poli-  
ticians in speaking of the politics of  
their own country except in their  
green and salad days. It sprang  
as a rule from the overweening con-  
fidence of inexperience. (Nationalist  
cheers and laughter). They in Ire-  
land were perfectly familiar with  
the word as coming from English  
governors. The Chief Secretary, who  
in his absolute recklessness, spoke  
not only for himself and his Govern-  
ment, but for all Governments in  
the future, said that in his opinion  
the principle of compulsion would  
never be applied by any Govern-  
ment to a settlement of the land  
question in Ireland. Nationalists

were not very much disturbed by  
this shriek. He (Mr. Redmond) had  
sat in the House for twenty-one  
years, and he had heard the word  
'never' applied to Irish problems  
by stronger men than the right hon.  
gentleman, and by more powerful  
Governments than the present, as  
in the case of Local Government and  
interference with judicial rents.  
There was not a single one of the  
measures which had been passed for  
Ireland in his recollection which had  
not in the first place to meet these  
'nevers' of shortsightedness and ar-  
rogant self-confidence. He had seen  
these 'nevers' melt away like snow  
before the determination of a united  
and disciplined Irish people. He told  
the right hon. gentleman, with all  
respect, that the Irish people would  
teach him to repent of his rash de-  
claration, and compel him to adopt  
the policy which he had so airily re-  
pudiated."

**CANADA'S POLICY.**—In closing  
a most comprehensive speech, Mr.  
Redmond said that—  
"It was the policy of Lord Dur-  
ham in Canada which made that  
country so peaceful, prosperous, and  
contented, and it was the denial of  
such a policy to Ireland which kept  
her the discontented and rightly dis-  
affected nation that she is now. The  
Canadians would not submit twenty-  
four hours to be ruled from West-  
minster, neither would Ireland. As  
long as the present rule existed Ire-  
land would always protest, and  
Irishmen could never be contented,  
prosperous, or well affected, until  
they were once more masters in  
their own country. He concluded by  
moving his amendment, hoping that  
it would elicit some expression  
which would bring to the people of  
Ireland some hope in the misery and  
misfortune under which they labored  
at this moment."

**COL. SAUNDERSON SPEAKS.**—  
We need not reproduce any of the  
reply to Mr. Redmond that came  
from the notorious Unionist, Col-  
onel Sanderson. It was what Mr. T.  
P. O'Connor characterized as "a  
weary reception of the same thing."  
"The gallant member had been for  
the last sixteen years uniform in his  
attitude with regard to the remed-  
ies he would offer for the ills of Ire-  
land, and he could understand any  
superficial observer looking upon the  
debate as unreal, academic and  
threadbare." But what is of mo-  
ment in the present situation is the  
argument advanced by Mr. Wynd-  
ham, chief secretary for Ireland. He  
divided Mr. Redmond's amendment  
into three sections and dealt with  
them separately.

**MR. WYNDHAM'S SPEECH.**—  
The amendment of the leader of  
the Nationalist Party raised three  
questions, each of which, to deal  
with thoroughly, would take not one  
week, or one month, but several ses-

sions. As to the first allegation of  
the honorable member—viz., that it  
was the refusal of the Government  
to introduce compulsion into the  
sale and purchase of land that gave  
rise to and caused an agitation in  
Ireland, he entirely traversed that  
allegation. He also traversed the  
next point that the Government in-  
stead of seeking to remove griev-  
ances in Ireland had embarked upon  
the suppression of free speech; that  
the majority of the people of Ire-  
land did not support the Govern-  
ment he should not dispute—(Natio-  
nalist cheers)—but whenever this  
last plea was raised, and it was  
raised against every Government,  
Tory or Radical, there was added to  
it the imputation that those who  
took office in Ireland believed that  
they in their generation could settle  
these Irish questions. Personally,  
he did not believe ministers were  
ever so foolish as to entertain such  
an idea. No one who undertook the  
Government of Ireland cherished the  
hope that he could do more than a  
very little to ameliorate existing  
evils. No one could look back upon  
the work of Chief Secretaries of the  
past without feeling that humility  
had been their characteristic and  
not arrogance. With regard to the  
land before 1881, dual ownership  
had become customary in places, and  
in that year Parliament made itself  
an accessory after the fact, and with  
great injustice to some gave Par-  
liamentary sanction to dual owner-  
ship. Two things followed: By mak-  
ing it compulsory Parliament unin-  
tentionally caused great costs to  
the State, and in litigation they un-  
intentionally caused great costs to  
the parties. (Hear, hear). At this  
moment the whole of Ireland was  
engaged in litigation and the parties  
were being ruined by carrying on  
this litigious war. (Nationalist  
cheers). The second period of re-  
vision of rents would fall due next  
year, and there would be an amount  
of litigation for which no parallel  
could be found. This litigation was  
entirely due to the introduction of  
the principle of compulsion in fixing  
fair rents, and it was the strongest  
argument against introducing com-  
pulsion into purchase and sale.  
There would be the same induc-  
ement, the same provocation to go  
on appealing from court to court.  
Litigation, which had been the curse  
of judicial fair rents, would be the  
curse of compulsory purchase."

**THEIR SOLE ARGUMENT.**—To  
this last remark Mr. Redmond said  
that both courses would then be over  
for all time. Here we have the only  
argument that the Government has  
advanced in support of an attitude  
antagonistic to the Irish party's  
demands. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's an-  
swer, though brief, appears suffi-  
cient to cover the whole issue.  
Amongst other things he said—  
"The debate of the two days  
would be regarded as historic and

epoch-making in the settlement of  
the land question. The most re-  
markable thing about the debate  
was the extraordinary concordance  
of opinion with regard to the main  
features of the discussion on the  
question of land purchase. The Chief  
Secretary had the voice of united  
Ireland, and there never had yet  
been a demand made by Ireland,  
united in all its parties and all its  
creeds, for a reform which Parlia-  
ment had not been compelled finally  
to yield to. He had heard no con-  
demnation of the present system  
more complete or more terse than  
that of the Chief Secretary. Peas-  
ant proprietary was the only just  
and effective solution of the Irish  
land question, and that was the pol-  
icy preached from the Nationalist  
benches two and twenty years ago.  
Landlordism was doomed. (Natio-  
nalist cheers). Compulsory purchase  
chase was a well-established prac-  
tice in England, and all that had to  
be established in order to justify  
the application of the principle was  
that it was for a great national pur-  
pose. If self-government was given  
to Ireland, Ireland herself would,  
without a penny of English money,  
apply it to the settlement of the  
Irish land question. To bring the  
pressure of public opinion to bear  
upon men who had taken their  
neighbor's goods was not a crime,  
and he maintained that there had  
never been trade union tyranny in  
England or agrarian tyranny in Ire-  
land that in its ruthlessness and  
cruelty approached the tyranny of  
medical or legal trade unionism. The  
Irish spectre haunted England in  
every part of the world, and the  
time would come again when Irish  
representatives would have the mak-  
ing of ministries.

**MR. HEALY'S HIT.**—Possibly one  
of the best hits of the debate, cer-  
tainly one of the most characteris-  
tically Irish methods of knocking  
down an opponent's argument was  
that used by Mr. Healy, when he  
showed how the Irish Party had the  
task of educating English Govern-  
ments. There was a spice of humor  
about the whole thing that was  
well appreciated. Mr. Healy said  
that he regarded it as very curious  
that year after year the same argu-  
ments had to be addressed, the same  
lectures delivered to a new and  
equally inapt set of scholars. The  
Irish members seemed to him from  
generation to generation to be giv-  
ing a liberal education to ministers  
and English members on Irish ques-  
tions. When they were partly edu-  
cated a dissolution occurred. They  
were sent to their constituents. A  
fresh set of ignoramuses were sent  
to Parliament—(Nationalist  
laughter and cheers)—and the Irish  
members had to begin all over again  
their system of instruction and illu-  
mination. They could take the Coer-  
cion Act as it was passed in the  
year 1887. He was not in the House  
on the occasion of the second read-

ing, because he had been suspended.  
The day before he was in the Strang-  
ers' Gallery, and well remembered it  
was the day the Pigott forgeries ap-  
peared in the "Times," and that  
they were used to coerce the unwill-  
ing Unionist party to vote for the  
measure. But for those forgeries,  
he ventured to say that the Act  
would never have been passed. He  
should always recollect the shocking  
breach of faith committed by the  
First Lord of the Treasury on May  
17, 1887, on the question of Re-  
peal as a most appalling breach of  
the plighted word of a minister of  
the House. On that occasion the  
Opposition was represented by the  
tremendous force of the right hon.  
gentleman, the member for Midlo-  
thian (Mr. Gladstone), and, with  
the instinct of a statesman and of a  
warrior, he took up this question of  
evading the common law—of evading  
the right of trial by jury, and of re-  
mitting all those doubtful and deli-  
cate questions, questions of illegal  
conspiracy, illegal assembly, and  
the right of public meeting to re-  
movable magistrates—he would call  
them immovable magistrates—  
(laughter)—because they were never  
open to the arguments of the de-  
fendants. (Laughter).

**THE STONE OF SISYPHUS.**—An-  
other good point in the debate was  
that made by Mr. Dillon, when he  
said that—  
"After six years of Unionist Gov-  
ernment, with Lord Salisbury as its  
head, and a majority so great that  
they had actually a free hand in  
Ireland, they were now at the bot-  
tom of the hill, and now they were  
preparing to roll up the stone of  
Sisyphus by a new regime of coer-  
cion. The use of coercion was like  
any otherwise, drinking or gamb-  
ling."

"They began moderately and they  
did not know how far they would  
go before they are done, and he  
warned the Chief Secretary that he  
was entering upon a road upon  
which he would find it very hard to  
turn back, and which would carry  
him a great deal further than he  
had the least conception of, and he  
said deliberately he was entering  
upon that road against his better  
judgment, and not because he be-  
lieved it to be best for Ireland, or  
the best calculated to make his ad-  
ministration in the country a pos-  
sible success, but really because he  
is driven to it by the section of the  
Irish, led by Lord Londonderry and  
the "Times" newspaper, because Ire-  
land is never governed by men like  
the present or the late Chief Secre-  
taries, who had not a free hand, but  
was governed from the office of the  
London "Times"—(cheers)—to a  
large extent, and if they wanted to  
know what the Irish Government  
was going to do they would get a  
great deal more information from  
the leaders in the "Times" than from  
the speeches of the Irish Secretary.

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ME STREET.

## What Kind of Books Do You Read?

We address our Catholic people  
and we ask, do you make it a point  
to read indiscriminately the so-called  
popular books as they come out,  
and do you feel justified in doing it?  
If so, you are probably not aware  
of the danger, to both faith and  
morals, which you court. Perhaps  
the question of faith or morals does  
not present itself to you. But when  
it is remembered that a large por-  
tion, especially of the light liter-  
ature of the day, contains much that  
is dangerous to both faith and  
morals, it is strange that, professing  
yourself a Catholic, this most im-  
portant of all questions should not  
suggest itself to you in selecting  
your reading.  
Unfortunately the poison of heresy  
and immorality is hidden under such  
an attractive and even fascinating  
style and with such plausible rea-  
soning that it is greedily swallowed  
without a suspicion of its harmful  
nature. It is especially pernicious  
to our young people. It is perni-  
cious to single persons, but it is  
doubly dangerous to parents who  
are responsible to Almighty God for  
the proper education of their chil-  
dren. It ought to seem quite unne-  
cessary to say that the greatest  
care should be taken in the selection

of the books for our young people.  
Not only so, but parents should take  
the greatest pains to see that their  
children do not take the selection of  
their reading into their own hands.  
This is too often done on the sly,  
and the minds of our children are  
poisoned while we, perhaps, are  
dreaming of their purity and good-  
ness.  
But another question of equal im-  
portance is, do you do any religious  
reading? For instance, do you take  
a Catholic paper or periodical of any  
kind? It is very natural to sup-  
pose that every loyal Catholic who  
cares the least about his religion  
should take interest enough in the  
progress and prosperity of the  
Church and its defence from the at-  
tacks of its enemies to take at least  
a Catholic paper and read it. We  
all think that we must have our  
daily or weekly secular paper, and  
sometimes that is made an excuse  
for not taking a Catholic paper. A  
very poor excuse, it must be ad-  
mitted. It would really seem to in-  
dicate that a man's interest is alto-  
gether more in the world than in his  
religion.  
But we go a step farther and ask,  
do you do any spiritual reading?  
Ah, this is a test question, but it is  
certainly a very important one.  
What is the meaning of our religion?  
Is it not that this world is not our  
home, but that we seek a better  
country beyond, and that for the se-  
curing of a title to and for enjoying  
that country when attained a cer-  
tain degree of moral and spiritual  
discipline is necessary in this

world? For this purpose a certain  
amount of spiritual reading would  
seem to be quite indispensable. Do  
you say you have no taste for it?  
Perhaps that is a very good reason  
why you should practice it. Our  
poor, cold hearts are naturally  
averse to spirituality; and that dis-  
position is increased by neglect of  
proper means of cultivating it, as  
well as by constant indulgence in  
mere secular reading.  
Suppose a man should make as an  
excuse for not succeeding in some  
important business, that he had no  
taste for it. Would not the world  
laugh at him? And justly, too, for  
if we made it a principle of action  
not to engage in any business that  
we had no taste for, what would the  
world come to?  
You are a man of principle and  
conscience, no doubt, and a man of  
faith, though not very lively. You  
find by experience that the practice  
of some virtue which is difficult and  
disagreeable to you gradually  
strengthens the virtue and renders  
its practice less difficult and dis-  
agreeable, till finally you learn to  
love it. Many who have no  
taste for music, by persevering prac-  
tice become quite proficient, and  
learn to love it. In an effort of this  
kind motive is everything. Now sup-  
pose that, in view of the great im-  
portance of the work, you resolute-  
ly adopt the practice of reading a  
chapter in some good religious  
book, or what perhaps is best of all,  
a chapter in the New Testament,  
every day, or at least on Sundays,  
and persevere in it with a sincere  
desire to improve your spiritual  
condition, and see what the result will  
be. It is certainly worthy trying.  
From the Sacred Heart Review.

## The League of the Cross at Peterborough.

At St. Peter's Cathedral, Peter-  
borough, on Sunday, Feb. 8, Rev.  
Father Murphy, of the Paulist Fa-  
thers, New York, delivered a power-  
ful temperance sermon on the oc-  
casion of the inauguration of the  
League of the Cross, a temperance  
organization for women. From the  
"Review" we take the following re-  
port:—  
Rev. Father Murphy at the outset  
announced that the first regular  
meeting of the League would be  
held four weeks from Sunday even-  
ing in the Church. He spoke first  
of its requirements and the advan-  
tages of membership. The League  
was intended for women and girls,  
and not merely for the reclaiming  
of drunkards, though he hoped there  
were no Catholic women such in the  
parish, or bring back the moderate  
drinkers; its purpose was the exer-  
cise of self-denial, looking to the es-  
tablishment of total abstinence.  
Every girl who had made her First  
Communion, every Catholic woman  
in the parish was entitled to mem-  
bership. She must practise total  
abstinence from intoxicating drinks.  
One may make the resolution at the  
beginning of Lent, and keep it until  
Easter, or for one year or ten years,  
but what was desired was that the  
resolution should be made and kept  
for a lifetime. Rev. Father Murphy

said he knew that within one year  
75 per cent. of the women  
would be members of the  
League of the Cross. It was ex-  
pected that at the beginning there  
would be a membership of five hun-  
dred, and that the work would go  
on until there was a membership of  
one thousand. There was no impos-  
sibility about it. The fact that  
some are not drinkers, or drink oc-  
casionally should not be made an  
excuse for not joining, but was a  
reason for becoming a member.  
There may be another society  
formed in opposition to the league.  
Not long since a liquor man said to  
a member of the Temperance Soci-  
ety:—"You may think you are doing  
a great work, but you are not going  
to get all the women." Said  
Rev. Father Murphy, "We don't ex-  
pect to get all the women but any  
Catholic woman who prefers to be-  
long to his society, may join it."  
The League of the Cross was a  
claim upon mothers, wives, daugh-  
ters, old and young, in the name of  
Jesus Christ; He it was who had  
the first claim.  
The first condition was stated to  
be, the practice of total abstinence  
from intoxicating drinks. Moderation  
is impossible; total abstinence  
is possible.  
The second condition was that  
four times a year—at Christmas  
Eve, the feast of the Assumption, in  
March, the feast of the Assumption,  
in August, the feast of All Saints  
and All Souls—the members of the  
League of the Cross will attend  
Holy Communion. There was no

Catholic girl or woman who could  
not carry out this condition. There  
were no fees attached to member-  
ship, no initiation, no dues.  
The third condition was that mem-  
bers should pray for those who are  
tempted to drink, for those who are  
drunkards, that they might see  
their folly; pray also for the asso-  
ciate members of the League of the  
Cross and the T. A. S.  
Condition four required that every  
member should seek to obtain new  
members for the Society, and to  
seek to influence for good those who  
are now addicted to drink.  
Speaking of the privilege of the  
Society, Rev. Father Murphy said  
that nothing in the Catholic Church  
counted for more than the Holy Sa-  
cifice of the Mass, not simply for  
the living but also for the dead. The  
Holy Sacrifice is offered up once  
every week, fifty-two times in the  
year, and it will be as often offered  
up by the spiritual director of the  
society for living and deceased mem-  
bers of the League and of the T. A.  
S. This was the greatest privilege  
that could possibly be obtained. In  
the death of any member the Holy  
Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered  
up for her soul. She may be for-  
gotten by her own, but the League  
of the Cross will never forget her  
in the prayers and good works of  
the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.  
Rev. Father Murphy urged upon  
all women present to join the League  
at the close of the service.  
A DEATHBED is a good one if it  
has charity for a mattress.

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

## HIS FIRST DAY AT SCHOOL.

A pair of mittens, warm and red;  
New shoes that had shiny toes,  
A velvet cap for his curly head  
And a tie of palest rose.

A bag of books, a twelve inch rule  
And the daintiest hands in town—  
These were the things that went to school  
With William Herbert Brown.

A ragged mitten without a thumb,  
Two shoes that were scorched at the toes,  
A head that whirled with a dizzy hum  
Since the snowball hit his nose.

A stringless bag and a broken rule  
And the dingiest hands in town—  
These were the things that came from school  
With happy Billy Brown.

**SHE IS CONTENT.**—Mary is only a school girl, but she has some of the wisdom that is better than any to be gotten from books. She does not spend her time fretting over things she does not have. She enjoys what she has.

"Don't you wish you were going to the seashore?" asked Margaret, last vacation.

"I would like it," said Mary, "but I'm glad I'm going to grandpa's. I always have a good time there."

"Wouldn't you like to have a new dress like Annie's?" said Clara.

"Yes, but I like mine just as well," was the answer.

Mary has "the little sprig of content," which gives a rich flavor to everything.

**THE BURNING PENNY.**—Everybody in the village of Heppinglee agreed that it was very kind of "Squire Meadows during the winter months, when the roads were bad, to allow the highway travelers to go across his grounds, on his own private road, and out into the public thoroughfare again on the other side. This short cut lessened the traveler's journey by a good mile and a half, for otherwise he would have to go all round the park, which he was now permitted to pass through.

During the winter, therefore, the traffic along the private road became so great that some of the village boys were in the habit of turning an honest penny by opening the gate at the entrance of the grounds, for the carriages and light carts that came by that way.

One evening Sam and Ben (for these were their names) remained there later than usual. It had been market-day in the neighboring town, so many carts had passed, and the children were still lingering in the hope of some more chances—or a penny, as the drivers of the market-carts had not hitherto proved very generous.

Presently Sam paused in his jumping over the snowy stump, and said, "Ben, do you hear anything?"

Both boys listened, and in a moment or two their practical ears detected the quick trot of a horse on the snow ground. The gate was thrown open in an instant, and a dog-cart passed through, the horse driven by a gentleman, who threw a copper to the boys as he went by.

The snow was deep, and the penny fell with some force, and sank in to it, so that in the waning twilight it could not be readily seen. However, both boys were down at once on their hands and knees, hunting eagerly for the hidden treasure.

Once more the sound of wheels met their ears, and just as Sam sprang to open it, Ben's hand turned over some snow and lighted on the penny. Acting upon a sudden impulse he popped it into his pocket, saying to himself, "Sam needn't know, and then to-morrow I can buy that whistle I've been wanting so long." The carriage passed on its way, but the coachman gave the boys nothing, and Sam returned to the search.

"You have not found it, have you?" said he, as Ben still feigned to look for the penny.

"No, I'm afraid it's no use looking any more," replied Ben; "it's rather cold; shall we go?"

"All right," said Sam. "We'll come down early in the morning, and look for it." So off went the brothers to their home.

Poor Ben crept into bed without saying his prayers that night. Somehow he did not feel as if he could pray, with that penny, and the lie he had told about it, burning into his conscience. Neither could he sleep. The penny was under his pillow, and he felt as if it was getting hotter and hotter, till at last, towards morning, he fell into an unquiet, dreamful slumber.

But even in his dreams the penny seemed to scorch him. Now he was

racing for life down a snowy road, and a great big penny like a dagger behind him. At another time he thought he was struggling in a river, with ice over his head, and a penny hung round his neck, dragging him down, down to the bottom.

At last he woke, the horrors of his dreams still upon him. He could bear the stings of conscience no longer.

"Sam," said he, "I want to tell you something. I did find that penny, after all; and here it is, and I'm so unhappy I don't know what to do."

Then tender-hearted Sam put his arms around his brother. Needless to tell you that Ben did not lose his tender conscience as he grew older, nor did he ever forget the misery of what he called the "Red-hot penny night."

**A HERO.**—Tom Webster had lost his left arm while lumbering in the Maine woods, and the spring of 1897 found him almost penniless and his little family in actual want. Late in March he applied to Ben Davis, a boss river-driver, for work on the river.

"I have work only for able-bodied men," said Davis, shortly; "I know you were a good man before you met with that accident, Tom, but things are changed now."

"Give me one trial," pleaded Webster, "and if I don't satisfy you, discharge me; one trial, Ben."

"Well, one trial it is, then," said Davis; "but it will not take a day, nor an hour, for me to see what you are good for. Come prepared to work to-morrow morning."

The Androskoggin was swollen by recent rains and melting snow, its black waters were rushing swiftly down to the sea, bearing stray logs, uprooted trees, and portions of dams and bridges. Scores of booms, for miles up the river, held millions of logs in check, each boom being watched by alert gangs of river-drivers. Davis's gang was one of these.

At sunrise Tom Webster was at the river. The other drivers saw him, and one or two tried hard to persuade him to give up his intention of going on the logs, for they all liked him, and they dreaded to see him make the attempt, handicapped as he was. Webster, however, was not to be turned from his purpose, and shortly he was at work, pick-pole in hand.

All that morning Webster worked with a will, doing his share of the work, and the hundreds on shore, who were watching the movements of the river-drivers, picked him out as the quickest and most efficient man of them all.

Davis's boy, a child of eight years, was playing by the shore, a few rods below the boom, amusing himself by throwing sticks into the turbulent waters. Suddenly the child was heard to scream, and those farther up the river saw him struggling in the swiftly-moving current, saw him clutch at a passing log and climb upon it, the while it was being carried farther and farther from the shore.

Davis was one of the first to learn of the child's danger. "A thousand dollars to the man that saves my boy!" he cried, pointing wildly to the pitiful little figure floating out into the stream. "Can't one of you save him?"

A hundred feet or more from the shore a great log dipped and balanced across the boom that secured the jam. Before any one realized what he was intending to do, Tom Webster had tipped this log so that it slid into the open water below, and, balancing himself upon the rear end, shot rapidly down the stream, his pick-pole sticking firmly in the log. There was bravery, but it seemed like bravery without judgment, for it was not believed for a moment by those on shore that the man could hold his footing, even while reaching the imperiled child.

Suddenly those who were running along the bank of the river turned and looked toward the boom. A low, ominous roar was heard coming from far up the river, a roar that grew louder each moment. Tom Webster heard it and looked round, and saw a black wall of water and logs rushing down upon the boom, with terrific speed. It was one of those times when men shout insane commands, no sense or reason marking their cries. To reach the shore might have seemed the wisest course, but it was impossible then, and, besides, Webster had undertaken to save the child, and he was determined to do it, come what would.

The river-driver being in the

stronger current, had shot ahead of the log to which the child was clinging, and, though the two were not far apart, the interval was not closing up in the least.

About half a mile below the boom where Webster had been at work a rock stood a foot or more out of water. This rock was directly in Webster's course, and it did not take him long to see that the rebound of the log upon which he was standing would be tremendous. Loosening his pole, Webster was seen to crouch, and the mere fraction of a second before the log struck he leaped, leaped high in the air, and, as the log shot backward under his feet, he dropped onto the front end, swayed back and forth for an instant, and then, seeing that the log to which the child was clinging was within reach, leaped again, seized the boy in his arm as the log partly sank under the additional weight.

Already the boom above had given away, and how advance logs were floating everywhere about the hero. Leaping, scrambling, half-falling, more dead than alive, he made for the farther shore and reached it—Tom Webster, the man whom Ben Davis had hesitated to hire lest he be unable to perform his work properly!

With a roar like thunder the jam of logs rushed by, grinding, crushing, tumbling over and over each other as they were rushed along, but above all the tumult was heard a tremendous cheer, as the crowd on the other shore saw Tom Webster stumble up the bank. It was a cheer such as men seldom give, and, once heard, is never forgotten.

Three hours later Ben Davis and a hundred other men reached the side of the hero, and there, on the bank of the Androskoggin, they found him dying, his chest crushed in by one of the rushing logs. Ben Davis dropped on his knees and raised the drooping head.

"Just one trial, Ben!" said the poor fellow, looking wistfully into the foreman's face; "one trial—Ben!" and Tom Webster, the river-driver, was dead.

The money which Ben Davis had offered to the man who would save his boy was added to by the townspeople until five thousand dollars were contributed. This amount was given to the wife of the man who gave his life that memorable day.—Young Catholic Messenger.

## The Patterson Conflagration.

The "Catholic Universe" in referring to the disastrous fire which occurred at Paterson, N.J., two weeks ago, says—

Among the four hundred public buildings razed to the ground in the dreadful conflagration that wiped out the heart of Paterson, N.J., last Saturday and Sunday, was St. Joseph's Church, Market and "Carroll streets. The loss on this building is estimated at \$175,000. The parochial school and pastor's residence were damaged to the extent of \$27,000 and the Sister's residence, \$5,000.

Yet in the midst of the raging flames, a sea of fire on all sides, the walls of St. Joseph's stood intact. Like the old church which the building represented, as one of the newspaper correspondents put it, the massive walls stood firm and universal desolation. To this is due the salvation of dwellings, hospitals, orphan asylums and other buildings stretching out Market street for a half mile beyond where it stood guard and fought back the flames.

Only charred walls now mark the battle field, and the defeat of the fire king, but the thousands who saw the conflict waged will never forget the deep lunged sigh of relief that went up to heaven as the great walls stood firm against the fire's onslaught. Every inch of woodwork was devoured, but falling inside those sturdy walls, were powerless to spread their sparks.

For more than an hour, the battle raged and the multitude waited, but the end was near. Tower and roof fell, crashing down into the encircling walls, but the fire could do no further damage.

The Knights of Columbus Hall also fell before the flames. It was valued at \$20,000.

The Patterson fire was the most disastrous that has been recorded for years. Ten million dollars will hardly cover the damage. It is supposed to have originated in defective insulation of underground wires. It looks almost like the hand of Providence that the lair of the Patterson anarchists, famous the world over for the evil which originated in it was completely wiped out. To prevent lawlessness and that the city was placed under martial law.



**Mothers' Help.**  
Every wearied mother finds in Surprise Soap those qualities which rob wash day of its terrors.  
It does the work in half the time of other soaps; it makes the clothes clean and wholesome; it allows the housewife plenty of time to attend to other important duties.  
Surprise Soap contributes more to the sum total of domestic happiness than any other article that enters the household.  
For best results, follow the directions on the wrapper.  
St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.  
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

## Ireland's Delegates to America

John Murphy, M.P., Killarney, in a letter to the "Irish World," thus refers to the Irish envoys now in the United States. He says—

The Irish delegates who are now in America in connection with the organization of the United Irish League were entertained at dinner by the Irish Parliamentary party, in the large dining hall of the House of Commons, on the eve of their departure. The proceedings were entirely of a social nature, no speeches being delivered, and were got up in order to show the esteem in which the delegates were held by the representatives of the Irish people. Indeed, it is little wonder that both gentlemen should be much valued by the friends of Ireland everywhere. Each in his own way has done much to advance the cause, and it was no unwilling testimony that was borne to their high reputations by the Irish party.

## MR. WILLIAM REDMOND

has been twenty years in Parliament. He has participated in many an exciting scene, and has more than once been expelled from the House in consequence of refusing to draw out of the fight which on occasion he found it necessary to make in the interest of Ireland. It is not alone in Parliament, however, that Mr. Redmond's voice has been heard to advantage. In every corner of the land he has been heard preaching the doctrine of Irish nationality, and it is no exaggeration to say that no speaker is more welcome at a public meeting in Ireland. He has been imprisoned for the cause in the course of his career. He was born in the County Wexford, and, though still a young man, he has twice visited America and Australia in connection with the Irish movement. The ground will, therefore, not be new to him, and he is sure to win

## ALWAYS IN SIGHT

Crowded street. People passing by. Old and young. All eager about their own affairs and always somebody in plain sight who needs Scott's Emulsion.

Now it's that white-haired old man; weak digestion and cold body. He needs Scott's Emulsion to warm him, feed him, and strengthen his stomach.

See that pale girl? She has thin blood. Scott's Emulsion will bring new roses to her face.

There goes a young man with a narrow chest. Consumption is his trouble. Scott's Emulsion soothes ragged lungs and increases flesh and strength.

And here's a poor, sickly little child. Scott's Emulsion makes children grow—makes children happy.

golden opinions wherever he goes in the course of his visit.

**MR. LEVLIN.**—His worthy colleague, Mr. Joseph Devlin, of Belfast, is young looking enough to give one of the idea that his connection with politics must be recent, but that would be quite a wrong impression. Mr. Devlin comes from the city of Belfast, where Nationalists must fight with a grim determination for their very existence, and twenty years ago, he, as a boy, lent his aid in securing victory for Thomas Sexton in the home of the Orangemen. Ever since he has been active in the movement all over the country, and his speeches are filled with that strong Nationalism that proximity to the enemy in the North of Ireland develops.  
Politically and personally, the two delegates are well chosen for their task. That was the opinion freely expressed by the sixty members of the Irish party with whom they sat down to dinner in the House of Commons.

**SOME NOTES.**—Mr. William Redmond gave no details of the journey. He said they were in the hands of the American committee, in whom they had absolute confidence.

Mr. Redmond was quite enthusiastic about the present Irish party. "They are absolutely united in every way, full of determination, and, what is more, their prospects were never more hopeful. Home Rule is once more in the ascendant, and the new Rules of Procedure that the Conservative Government is going to introduce bears testimony to the revived power of the Irish party. The settlement of the land question, which meant ridding Ireland of the bane of landlordism, which had been the cause of sending so many of their countrymen into exile, is nearing the end. In the North of Ireland they feel as strongly upon the matter as in the South, so the result is now a foregone conclusion." Mr. Redmond was in high hopes as to their American mission. He had been in contact before with the scattered children of Ireland, and he felt confident Mr. Devlin and himself would receive a cordial welcome on their arrival.

Mr. Devlin told how the League stood in Belfast and the North. He could not, he said, give any better proof of the enthusiasm of the people than by mentioning two acts. One of them was that the collection for the Parliamentary Fund last week was a magnificent success. They had collected more in a single night than on any previous occasion. The other was that on his departure over three thousand people accompanied him to the quay, where he addressed them in a short speech, a circumstance without a precedent in the history of Belfast. "And, mind you," said the young orator, "that was all due to the spontaneous action of the people."

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EDINBURGH  
**COFFEE ESSENCE**  
makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble, no waste. In small and large bottles, from all Grocers.  
**GUARANTEED PURE.** 100

**CHEAP FARES.**—In Cleveland a new street railway company has put up a \$50,000 forfeit that it will run its cars at a three cent fare. There is a profit in this business, judging from the statement that the street railway systems of five cities are to be syndicated at \$300,000,000.

## Millionaire Carnegie in a New Role.

At the annual dinner of the alumni of Manhattan college in New York city last Friday night, Father McGoldrick in a speech talked plainly on Andrew Carnegie's generosity and charged him with bigotry. He said: "Last summer two Sisters of Charity in the town of Nottingham, heard of the great philanthropist at Skibo castle. They wanted to establish a hospital for incurables. They went to Skibo castle and at the door to the place were met by the butler. They asked to see Mr. Carnegie. He refused to see them. Then they sent in their cards, saying they had come a long distance. Again Mr. Carnegie refused to see them. They asked to see Mrs. Carnegie, but she would not see them. Then they told their story to some guests in the hall, and collected two shillings. They started back to Nottingham and at the station were taken in by a poor, thin, non-Catholic, and sheltered for the night. The man who sheltered them was greater than Mr. Carnegie. I believe that Mr. Carnegie has only been putting up monuments to himself."

## NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session by the Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company for an act declaring the corporate powers of the Company to be in full force and extending the time for the completion of the construction of the Canal and amending the Company's Act in such respects as may be necessary for its purposes.  
LAJOIE & LACOSTE,  
Attorneys for the Company.  
Montreal, Feb. 8th, 1902.

## NOTICE.

The Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its present session, for an act extending the delay for the construction of its Railway, enabling the Company to use any motive power; to make connections with other railways on the Island of Montreal and elsewhere; to make agreements with other companies; to construct, maintain and operate vessels, vehicles, elevators, warehouses, docks, wharves and other buildings, and to dispose of the same, and amending the Company's Act in such respects as may be necessary for its purposes.  
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## NOTICE.

A bill will be presented to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, to modify the charter of the "Compagnie Hypothecaire" (56 Vict., ch. 76), by translating the name of the Company in the English version, into "The Mortgage Company," and by defining the costs of organization mentioned in Article 72 of said charter.  
Montreal, 25th January, 1902.

**OIL-SMELTER-MINES.**  
Dividend-Paying Mining, Oil and Smelter Stocks. Listed and Unlisted, our Specialty.  
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Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,  
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Booklets giving our successful plan for realizing the large interest and profits of legitimate mining, oil and smelter investments, sub. blanks, full particulars, etc. sent free on application.

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Belfast Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Apple Nectar, Kola, Cream Soda, etc. Note our Trade Mark, the "Shamrock" on every bottle. Acacia and Bottlers of the "Beaver Brand" Caledonia Water.  
**ROWAN BROS. & CO.,**  
Phone, Main 718. 22 1/2 Vallee Street.

## SAVE YOUR EMPTY BAGS.

Two of BRODIE'S "XXX" Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty bags and return them to us will receive the following premiums: For 12 six pound bags a beautiful colored picture in splendid gilt frame, 12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six pound bags a larger picture in the gilt frame 18 inches x 24 inches. Two three pound bags may be sent in place of one six pound bag. BRODIE'S FLOUR, 10 & 12 Henry St., Montreal.

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Best Registered Trade Mark. Guaranteed  
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Baltimore, Md.

## MENBELY BELL COMPANY

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177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.  
Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS

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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.

It may well be imagined that all this did not put Topcliffe in a better temper. After he had given a pull to Windsor's moustache to ascertain whether it was due to nature or to art, he left him alone, but made a rush at Uncle Remy, exclaiming loudly: "You were standing at the window of the 'Three Tuns' beside the Jesuit this morning. You must surely know where he is. I know for certain that he rode away in your company. And if you do not instantly tell me, you shall be thrown into the Tower tomorrow morning, and before tomorrow evening you shall make acquaintance with the rack, and perhaps get a foot or so added to your length as you lay."

"Give me time to get my breath again, Master Topcliffe," my uncle answered with perfect good humor. "I am choking; and no wonder, for, upon my word, never did I see a more able valet-de-chambre than you have proved to my friend Windsor. I will not deny that I was in the 'Three Tuns' this morning, and that I witnessed from one of the windows, the shameful conduct of your underlings and your preachers. Somebody may have stood by me in a green doublet; they are common enough in London, and until I heard that to wear that color was high treason by Act of Parliament - for nothing of the sort is too preposterous in these happy times, under the blessing enjoyed under the new Gospel - I shall not pay great heed to the color of a man's doublet. Of this much I can at any rate assure you, and I am prepared to assert it upon my oath, that no one else was with me when I rode out of London this afternoon except my good friends, these gentlemen here present. Your spies have either been misled by the dress Mr. Windsor happened to be wearing, or else they have put you on a false track, because they considered the price of blood you offered them to be insufficient pay."

Topcliffe would most probably have proceeded to ransack the house after his wont, knocking holes in the walls, upsetting all the furniture, plundering the storehouse and cellar, going off with his men after two days without having made any discovery, but not without a good deal of stolen booty, if something quite unanticipated had not occurred, namely the sudden seizure of my father with a mortal sickness.

During the judicial examination of our guests, and the war of words which ensued, our attention had, I am grieved and somewhat ashamed to say, been diverted from my good father, who sat bent down in his arm-chair. All at once I heard him draw a deep breath as if in pain, and looking round, I saw the ghastly hues of death gathering on the face I loved so well, while his hand was pressed convulsively to his left side. "Look at father, look at father!" I ejaculated, throwing myself on my knees at his feet. "He is dying!" Anne exclaimed. Grandmother and the others also knelt down by his side and began to pray aloud; whereupon the servants sobbed and cried as they gathered round, making a scene that would have moved the stoniest heart to compassion. We had no doubt that the excitement had brought on another stroke, which the physician had warned us would probably prove fatal. In fact, we thought all was over, for my father gave no signs of consciousness, and lay back in the arm-chair like a corpse.

We poor women did not know what to do; one called for the physician, another for the physician, a third uttered the prayer for a departing soul. Then young Mr. Windsor stepped forward and took my father's hand, saying that he had studied medicine, though he had not yet had much practice, and might be of some use in this emergency. He at once informed us that my father was not dead, only in a swoon, from which he hoped, please God, to awaken him. The young man appeared to us like an angel from heaven, and under his direction we busied ourselves in rubbing the sick man's limbs, and by the application of cold water and strong essences endeavoring to rouse him from the lethargy. When his respiration again became perceptible, Mr. Windsor succeeded, though not without difficulty, in getting him to swallow a few drops of some tincture.

After that, Windsor said we must put my father to bed, and hot poultices and mustard plasters must be put on, and renewed during the night. Then a truly diabolical thought suggested itself to Topcliffe. He had been looking on with rather a shamefaced mien while we were engrossed with the invalid; now he came forward and said if Mr. Bellamy required our attention continually that night, he would not interfere, but he must be allowed to choose the room which he was to occupy. We all believed this was an act of hateful tyranny only done for the pleasure of annoying us, and Uncle Remy spoke sharply to him about it, saying he wondered that he could take such a liberty in the presence of sickness, and threatening to lodge a complaint against him before the Privy Council. But Topcliffe persisted in what he had said, treating my uncle's threats with the utmost contempt. And when we asked him, since he took it upon himself to behave as master of Woxindon, where it was his pleasure that my father should be taken, to our surprise he named the upper chamber, where the wonderful flower grew in the ceiling. Former researches had made him intimately acquainted with every in and out of our mansion, and we had no doubt at all, that he had his reasons for selecting that chamber for the sick room; but what those reasons were, I was at a loss to divine.

However, for the present, there was nothing to be done but to make up a bed for father in the room indicated. As soon as all was in readiness, Uncle Remy took up his brother in his stalwart arms and carried him up the two flights of stairs like a child. There we laid him on the bed prepared for him, exactly under the spot where the wonderful flower grew.

CHAPTER V.—Before proceeding to narrate the occurrences of that night, I must say a few words about the adventures little Frith met with. I have already said that the boy let himself down from a casement in the hall into the garden below. The jump did no harm, the distance was only a few feet, he had often jumped as far or farther. He then ran nimbly along the terrace and behind the yew hedges which border the way to the gate. It must have been through an inspiration of Providence that he went over the soft earth, not on the hard gravel, otherwise his footsteps would have been heard by the guard which Topcliffe had stationed at the garden gate. The pursuivants had taken old Thomas, the porter, by surprise, as they did once before, and set a watch at the gate, believing it to be the only means of egress, before Topcliffe and the rest of his party slipped into the house. This they could not have done without being observed, had not almost all the servants been assembled in the hall, to hear the account of the martyr's death.

Now when little Frith got near the gate, he heard the men talking together, and perceived before it was too late that they were not our own people. So he crept back in the shade of the yew-hedge - it was three weeks after Easter and the moon was out of its first quarter - till he reached the cherry tree, then in full bloom, one of whose branches hung over the wall. He knew this tree well enough; only the year before he had climbed it without permission, before the cherries were fully ripe, and father had given him a scolding, and a beating, too, for it. Now he got into the tree, and slid along the branch until he was beyond the wall; then grasping one of the smaller branches with both hands, he let himself drop to the ground. He fell a good height, but thanks to his guardian angel, he was not much hurt. Picking himself up, he ran along the way through the wood leading past Woxindon from London to Harrow-on-the-hill. Here, however, his heart failed him, for he had to pass the cross roads, where the way to the old castle turns out of the main road, and a gruesome ghost story which old Bosgrave had lately told him, just then came into his mind.

The story ran that more than a century ago, before the old fortress fell into ruins, one of the Knight's

servant-men had assassinated a fellow-servant from motives of jealousy at that very spot, and had been hung as the punishment of his crime, on the oak that stood at the crossways. Since that time the place had been haunted; on moonlight nights two black dogs with eyes like glowing coals, had been seen chasing one another round the stem of the oak, till the castle-clock struck one, when they instantly disappeared. Whether this legend was idle talk, and the two dogs were really village curs at play in the moonlight; or whether, as old Bosgrave, and many persons, whose opinion was worth more than hers, asserted, the souls of the two unhappy serving-men wandered about under that form, is a question which I cannot decide. But one thing I will say, that nothing could have induced me to go by night and alone to that uncanny spot.

Now Frith was only ten years old, so no wonder the poor little fellow's hair stood on end, when just as he stepped on to the cross road, and caught sight of the old oak in the moonlight, he beheld a great black dog not ten feet in front of him. We tried to persuade him afterwards, that it was nothing more than the shadow of a large branch thrown across his path, but he persisted that it was a real dog, not a shadow to which his own fears gave the form of a phantom. I will not assert that he was mistaken, since it is quite possible that the evil one, as Father Weston declared, might have tried to frighten little Frith, in order that the priest might fall into the hands of the pursuivants. However, that may be, I know I should have run away as fast as I could. Not so Frith; he showed wonderful courage; he invoked his guardian angel and the Blessed Mother of God, then laying his hand on the little cross he always wore, and which contained a fragment of the true cross, with the sweet name of Jesus on his lips, he ran towards the ghostly dog, or whichever it was, though he trembled from head to foot. His bravery was rewarded, for as he went forward the phantom slunk away among the undergrowth and vanished in the darkness.

Just then a cloud covered the face of the moon, and under the trees it was so dark that the boy, who was confused by the fright he had had, could not find his way. In his perplexity he knelt down and said an Our Father; scarcely had he finished the last word when he heard horses' hoofs approaching through the wood, and then voices, one of which he recognized as that of our old servant John. He hastened in the direction whence they came, and met the riders at no great distance from the crossway. The old serving-man was much startled at hearing a child's voice calling to him out of the darkness, and blessed himself in the old-fashioned way, with the words "All good spirits, etc." But the next moment convinced him that it was no apparition, but his young master in bodily form; and when he and his companion heard the tidings the child brought, they gave thanks to God, who had thus delivered them from falling into their enemy's clutches. They then held a consultation as to what should be done; the priest wanted to conceal himself in the wood until daybreak, and then ride on further, for fear of bringing his entertainers into trouble. But John would not hear of this; he assured the priest that there was a capital hiding place in the old castle, only a little way off the main road, which communicated with our house by a secret way. He said it had often afforded a refuge to priests, and Father Weston would be safer there than anywhere else for the night. After a moment's deliberation, Father Weston consented, and well it was, as we shall hear presently, that he did so. The old servant lifted Frith up onto his horse, and they rode on towards the ruin, the darkness did not matter, for he knew every step of the way, and guided the horses with unerring hand to the foot of the square tower. Then he alighted, and after pushing aside a moss-grown slab of stone, he crept through a narrow aperture, into a vaulted chamber, half-filled with rubbish, whither he beckoned to the priest to follow him; leaving Frith

apartment he struck a light, lit a small oil lamp that stood in a deep recess in the wall, drew his companion's attention to a bed of dried leaves in the corner, showed him a kind of cupboard contrived in the masonry, which contained some provisions, and finally entreated him not to quit this hiding place, until, through the boy or some trusty messenger, he received tidings of Topcliffe's departure. This done, John left the vault, pushed the stone back carefully over the entrance, and told Frith they should now make their way back to the main road, and together ride straight up to the garden gate, as if they had just come from London. He also said that he meant to behave as if he had taken a little too much, for the sake of deceiving the guard, and getting himself and the horses home without much ado.

This was no sooner said than done. Frith mounted the priest's horse, a gentle animal, which trotted along behind old John, who as he neared the gate, began to sing snatches of drinking songs live a man in his cups, so that Topcliffe's men heard him coming from afar. Nor were they long in giving him admittance, with a good humored laugh at his expense. But the captain could not refrain from rebuking, in a few forcible words from Holy Scripture, the old popish sinner who was so intoxicated that he could hardly keep his seat in the saddle.

Such had been the adventures little Frith had met with. I need hardly say that he did not tell me all this that same evening, but only came to my side when father was being carried upstairs, and pulled my sleeve, whispering: "It is all right." And even this one word, which took at least one load off my mind, nearly got me into fresh trouble; for Topcliffe, who had eyes before and behind, flew like a hawk upon the boy, asking him what was all right, and where he had been. Frith did not let himself be put out of countenance; he boldly replied: "In the hall, had he not seen him there? and with this answer he got off, for just at that moment Topcliffe's attention was diverted to something else.

When we had put my father to bed in the spacious room upstairs, beneath the very spot, as I already remarked, where the wonderful flower grew, Topcliffe took Windsor aside, and put a few questions to him. Immediately after, he announced his intention of quartering himself upon us, with all his men. For the latter he was to be served in the hall, with bread and meat, or whatever else we had in the house; for himself, as he was tired out, he would sleep upon a sack of straw upstairs, it would be time enough next morning to make a thorough search in the house. Uncle Barthy, good old soul, volunteered to play the host to our unbidden guests, while Uncle Remy took the young gentlemen to his own apartments. Grandmother and Anne withdrew into the adjoining chamber, to which there was no access except through the sick-room, where some easy chairs and cushions had been brought for their accommodation. At Windsor's request the door of communication was left open so that they might be called in a moment, should any change take place in his patient's condition. I was to remain with my father during the first half of the night, to help to nurse him and heat the poultices which were to be renewed upon his chest every quarter of an hour.

I must acknowledge that the quiet, modest behavior of the young doctor did not fail to make a good impression upon me, and he soon won my confidence. I plucked up courage to ask him, when my father appeared to have fallen asleep, what he thought of his condition? He shrugged his shoulders and looking at me very gravely, said: "Miss Bellamy, the first words I speak to you shall not be calculated to deceive you, therefore my answer must be this: all things are possible to the God whom we serve, but medical skill can do nothing more for him."

These words, which struck sorrow to my heart, were said in so kind a manner that through the tears that filled my eyes, I looked gratefully at the young man. As soon as I could control myself, I asked how long he thought my father might live. "A few days, perhaps even longer," he replied. "But he may go much sooner, if he has a fresh attack, as I fear he will."

"Then he is in immediate danger of death, and if it were possible, we ought to have him anointed?" I inquired. He nodded assent. Then a sudden thought struck me. "Did that man - that Topcliffe - ask you about my father's state?" I said. "He did," was the reply, "and I

told him his condition was most critical." "Now I see through that wretch's design," I went on. "Listen to me. He suspects that the priest whom he wants to seize, is somewhere in the neighborhood, or perhaps concealed in the house. He feels pretty certain that we shall risk everything for the sake of getting him for my father, that he may receive the last sacraments and be prepared for death, and he thinks he will thus entrap his victim. That is why he chose this room, which is quite at the top of the house and to which there is only one door, for the sick chamber; he means it to be a regular trap, and I have no doubt while some of his party are carousing in the hall, he has taken care to station others on the stairs, and is lying in wait himself close by, like a lynx on the watch for an unwary roebuck. You may be sure that is the reason why he would not allow us to take my father to his own apartment, which has three doors, and is in communication with a back staircase! I could not understand it at first, now it is as clear as day."

Windsor listened to me attentively and asked me a few questions, then he acknowledged I was right. He went to the window, to ascertain, as far as the darkness would allow, at what height it was from the ground, asking what the rooms were below. I answered they were my grandmother's, my sister's and my own. "That is fortunate," he remarked. "And under them?" "The library." "That again is well. The height from the ground will be at most some 35 or 40 feet," he continued, asking me did I know whether there was a ladder of that length on the premises? I replied that there was one at the stables which would reach up to the roof. But why all these questions? We could not tell the servants to bring the ladder and put it against the house, still less could we send them to fetch the priest. - At the mention of the priest, Windsor asked if he was perhaps hidden somewhere in the house, where one might get at him without attracting the notice of the pursuivants. I answered, no; he was most probably lying hidden in the old castle, not more than five minutes walk from here; my little brother Frith knew the place exactly.

After questioning me in this wise Windsor paced up and down the room a few times without speaking. Then he stopped and said to me in a low voice: "Miss Bellamy, I have made a plan, a somewhat venturesome one, but not, I think, impossible. In such a case as this one must be a little daring." He then asked me if I would help to get the priest into the house in defiance of Topcliffe, and this I promised to do most willingly, not indeed for the sake of defying Topcliffe, but for my poor father's spiritual benefit and consolation, provided the scheme was not too impossible of execution. He replied that the only, or at least the chief difficulty that he foresaw was that of getting out of it. I perhaps know whether there was a rope or a clothes line of sufficient length anywhere on the premises? I told him there was a clothes line hanging up in the laundry, and the laundry was not one of the outhouses, but under the roof, close to the kitchen. He begged me to endeavor to get the line, and bring it upstairs concealed under my frock, for if I could succeed in doing so, the first step would be taken in the accomplishment of our design. My little brother Frith could be gently lowered to the ground by means of the rope; he could cautiously conduct the priest to the house, and it would be easy for his Reverence to get into the room by means of the ladder, and administer extreme unction to the sick man.

I made all manner of objections to this scheme. First of all I said that it was out of the question for the priest, with no assistance but Frith's, to drag a heavy ladder to this spot, still more to plant it against the wall, while to wake the servants and get them to help would be incurring too great a risk. Windsor said he would himself slip down the rope and help the clergyman. - But what, I asked, was to be done if Topcliffe persisted in demanding admittance to the chamber whilst the priest was in it? "Then we must bolt the door," Windsor replied, "until he had got down into the garden again, and the ladder was removed." One must trust somewhat to the help of Providence and of the good angels. The priest would not be many minutes at his work, for under exceptional circumstances such as these the sacrament could be administered in a few brief words.

I was silent for a few minutes, thinking over the plan in my own mind. Then after an "Ave Maria," said in secret, I inquired whether

he had taken into consideration the fact he would be making himself accessory to an action punishable by law with the severest penalties, imprisonment or even worse? He looked up at me with a loyal, generous expression in his eyes, saying that were he condemned to eternal death for such a deed of Christian charity, he should rejoice to have been able to render this service to my father in his last illness. All my hesitation was now at an end: I forthwith took a lamp, to go down into the kitchen and fetch the rope, trusting to the divine protection, Windsor gave me some good advice as to what I should say if I met either Topcliffe or one of his myrmidons, and down stairs I went, although with a beating heart.

As I opened the door I fancied that the door of the opposite side moved slightly. As it was unoccupied, it struck me that Topcliffe or one of his men might be on the watch there, so I stepped up to it quickly, closed the door, locked it, for the key happened to be outside, and put the key into my pocket. Then I went on my way, as if it were the most natural thing in the world just to turn a key in a lock. On reaching the lowest step of the stairs, I all but stumbled on one of the pursuivants, and in my fright I uttered a scream, and nearly let my lamp fall. The man who had been placed there to watch got up onto his feet, and asked me very crossly what I wanted there. I replied that I was obliged to go down to the kitchen, to fetch something the sick man needed, but what business had he to be sleeping on the staircase at night? I could find a more easy couch for him than that. He told me I had better ask Topcliffe, whom I must have met upstairs, what business he had to be there; then with a muttered oath he resumed his seat on the stairs, and leaning his head against the balusters, went off again into a heavy sleep, for he had evidently been drinking deeply.

Thus I discovered that my suspicions were well founded. Topcliffe was, in fact, guarding the approach to the staircase and the sickroom, with the design of seizing the priest in the act of administering the last sacraments. Had he not also stationed sentries outside the house as well? Certainly he might not consider that necessary, since he believed the priest to be already in the house. Yet it was possible, so I determined to step out of the kitchen door, which opened on to the garden, and just run round the castle. I perceived nothing unusual, so I went upstairs again, after I had secured the rope and fastened it beneath my dress. For appearances' sake, I carried with me a jar of electuary, and this time I managed to pass the sleeping guard without disturbing his slumbers. As I went by the door which I had locked, I thought I saw the handle turned, as if some one were endeavoring to open it from the inside. It will readily be imagined that I was not disposed to assist him in this attempt.

Having got back in safety to the sick-room, my first question naturally was about my father. Windsor said his pulse was weaker, and his general condition such as not to justify us in putting off the anointing until the next night. I told him what I had done, and asked him whether it would not be the easier way to fetch the priest and bring him upstairs while the guard was asleep? After a few moments' deliberation he said that if, as was probable, Topcliffe was the individual I had locked in the adjacent room, he would make a very devil of a noise when he heard steps to and fro on the stairs, and knew the priest was being brought in. Or did I feel sure that the boy could get downstairs past the guard and out of the doors to summon the Father if he went barefoot and took no light with him?

We concluded that it would be best to let Frith himself answer this question; accordingly I went into the next room, where I found grandmother wide awake, while Anne and the boy had fallen fast asleep in their chairs. After telling grandmother what we meant to do, I tried to wake my brother. This was no easy task, for as soon as I got him to stand up, he almost fell down, his eyes were so heavy, and not till they had been bathed with cold water, could we make him understand what we wanted of him. But then a fresh obstacle presented itself, for it was impossible to persuade Frith to go alone and in the middle of the night to the old castle. The poor child began to cry, and tell us about the black dog with fiery eyes which he saw at the crossways. I must acknowledge that a cold shiver ran over me on hearing this uncanny story, yet for my father's sake I did not hesitate to offer to accompany Frith on his mission. But Windsor, who saw from my face what an effort this would cost me, declared he would go with Frith, and to this my grandmother agreed. (To be continued.)

# Gatholic Interments in Ireland.

On a recent Saturday at a meeting of the Ballycastle Board of Guardians, Mr. Joseph P. O'Kane, J.P., M.C.C. (chairman), presiding, the question of the recent action of the Local Government Board in connection with Bonamargy new burial ground came up for consideration. The chairman said that it would be within the recollection of the board, that on the completion of the new addition to the Bonamargy graveyard, the ground was apportioned to the different religious denominations, a plot being kept for those washed ashore, or whose religion was not known. The different chaplains were communicated with, and the Very Rev. John Conway, P.P., V.F., the Catholic chaplain, at once replied that before asking His Lordship the Bishop, to consecrate the Catholic plot, he (Father Conway) would require to be satisfied that the canon law of the Church as to interments would be duly complied with, and he thereupon gave full information as to what interments were not permissible. The board adopted a simple expedient which ensured observance of the canon law, and was satisfactory to Father Conway, namely—"That no interment should take place in Catholic plot without a certificate from the Catholic chaplain or his assistant that the deceased was entitled to ecclesiastical interment. It was also promised a book or register should be kept as directed by sec. 188 of the Public Health Act, of 1878. As a matter of courtesy the same privilege was extended to other chaplains though not asked for by them.

To our surprise the Local Government Board replied such requirement was illegal and could not be sanctioned, and was not binding on the council. He (the Chairman) had since made inquiries, and had actually found that the same Local Government Board had sanctioned a similar provision at the request of the Cardinal Primate of Ireland, in the case of Dundalk new burial ground. What made the matter more surprising was the fact that Dundalk graveyard was for the public, whereas theirs was for the inmates of the workhouse. So the Local Government Board refuse to Ballycastle what they acceded to in the case of Dundalk. It was ever thus—(laughter)—and to them who knew the red tapeism of Dublin, it was in no way surprising. The position adopted was most unreasonable. Father Conway was not asking anything personal; he was making no demand emanating from himself. His request was based on the canon law of the Catholic Church, and not one jot or tittle of same could be waived or modified, no matter what the circumstances, and in the twentieth century it was time for the Local Government Board to come down from its high pedestal of exclusiveness and agree to the religious requirements, the conscientious convictions of the people.

He begged to move the following resolution, and was quite certain it would be adopted with unanimity:—Referring to our request to the Local Government Board of a few weeks ago re regulations as to interments of Catholic paupers in new burial ground at Bonamargy, we beg to refer to the requirements set forth in the resolution already sent, and in reply to Local Government Board's refusal to accede to said regulations, we desire to remark (1) that said requirements are in accordance with the canon law of the Catholic Church regulating ecclesiastical interments, and can in no circumstance be waived or modified; the Catholic Chaplain has no other alternative but to strictly carry out same; (2) the requirements are in no sense difficult, but easily complied with, as practically they merely provide for the Catholic chaplain's approval of all interments, in the Catholic plot; (3) that the Local Government Board quite recently approved of similar regulations in the case of Dundalk Graveyard in response to the request of the Cardinal Primate of Ireland, and Dundalk Graveyard was a public one, whereas the burial ground in question is for the interments of inmates of this house, and we fail to see why the Local Government Board should refuse to Ballycastle what was granted to Dundalk. We distinctly contradict the assertion that the requirements are illegal; we maintain they are perfectly legal and within the provisions of the Public Health Act of 1878, section 188.

4. Considering the Local Government Board, by letter dated 16th November, 1901, formally approved

of the apportionment of the graveyard into certain portions, and directed us to inform the Catholic chaplain that the portion then designated was specifically reserved for the interment of Catholics, we fail to see why the Catholic chaplain, acting as such, should be precluded from regulating interments in accordance with the law of the Church.

5. We respectfully request the Local Government Board to reconsider their decision, and not render the graveyard practically useless so far as Catholic interments are concerned, and, having regard to the fact that the old portion is more than filled up, immediate attention to the matter is required.

Councillor Clarke seconded the motion, and Councillors M'Laughlin and Daniel M'Kinley supported it, and it was passed unanimously.

## Railways in China and Japan.

The present rapid construction of railways in China and Japan has brought about some alteration in the manners, customs and views of the inhabitants, but still traffic regulations and rolling stock have to vary greatly from the American and European standards, in order to establish an enduring modus vivendi.

The habits of the Chinese are so indescribably filthy that it is impossible to use for white travellers a carriage which they have travelled in.

Furthermore, the Chinese insist upon the privilege of stealing every metallic or other portable object on which they can lay their hands. The combination of these two interesting traits of character makes it necessary to confine the furniture, even of the first class compartments, to plain wooden benches. Not a scrap of leather, brass or anything else detachable is to be seen.

For white passengers there are special coaches, which no Chinaman is allowed to enter. It is almost impossible to prevent cheating by both passengers and employees.

The Japanese offer less occasion for complaint in either capacity, but they find it difficult to accustom themselves to some features of the new method of transportation. They like to get the worth of their money, and the speed of the trains—less than twenty miles an hour—is far too great to suit them.

The peasants around Yokohama are much aggrieved because they have to pay thirty sen—or fifteen cents—for an hour's ride. This sum is half a day's wages, and they think they ought to be allowed to ride half a day for it.

Both men and women sit with their legs tucked under them on the benches in the cars and on the ground at the stations. They do not take to the white man's way of sitting, and they have no use for sleeping cars, as they can and do sleep in the same characteristic attitude.

## Russian Penal Code.

Vox Urbis, the Roman correspondent of the "Freeman Journal," says: Considerable interest has been excited in ecclesiastical circles in Rome by the new penal code of Russia, which is to be presented to the Council of State at the end of February. It is a well-known fact that there are very severe enactments in the old code against members of the Orthodox (that is to say, Schismatic) Church who wish to embrace the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and that all kinds of restrictions are imposed upon priests and bishops, especially in their freedom of communication with Rome. To-day no Russian bishop is allowed to pay his ad limina visit to the Tombs of the Apostles without the previous consent of the civil authorities—a consent which is by no means accorded as a matter of course. The result of this hostile legislation has been that the Church has made comparatively little progress, if it has not actually suffered a check, in the Muscovite Empire. On the occasion of the presentation of the new penal code a warm controversy has sprung up among the most influential Russian journals on the question of removing the impediments which have hitherto been put in the way of freedom of conscience. The "Moskovskia Viedomosti" is determined to support all the old rigor of the Russian laws against those who abandon the religion of the State; the Novosti openly advocates complete liberty of conscience—and significantly enough, it has been allowed to do so without attracting official censure; and finally Novoye Vremia steers a middle course, condemning the extreme rigor of the Russian laws against

all who leave the Oriental Schism, but it advocates only a modification of them. It is not improbable that the views of the last-named newspaper will be found endorsed in the new penal code, and the advantage to the cause of Catholicism in the Muscovite Empire will be considerable—if for no other reason—as marking the inauguration of a policy of partial justice to freedom of conscience. The Procurator-General of the Russian Church may be relied upon to do his utmost to prevent any modification which would be likely to tell against the influence of the State Church, but it has been becoming more and more clear during the last few years that his influence over the Czar is continually waning.

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## Twenty-three Years Ago

During the month of February, twenty-three years ago, Rev. Father Leclair, at present associated with St. Patrick's, occupied the pulpit on Sunday at High Mass. From the files of the "True Witness" we take the following extract from the report of one of his sermons, published at that time. It is as follows:—

The Rev. Father Leclair preached the sermon in the above Church on Sunday on Faith, taking for his text the words of St. Paul—"Without faith it is impossible to please God, and he that believeth not shall

be condemned." The preacher expatiated eloquently on the virtue and the necessity of faith, and recommended the congregation to pray at all times, that it may be preserved them, and occasionally to make acts of faith—during the term of their vocations. Faith was liable to leave their hearts as well as other virtues if it were not guarded with care, for faith as well as the other cardinal virtues was a gift of the grace of God, and did not come to the sinner by any right of his own. It was the faith that aided the martyrs to look death of the most terrible kind calmly in the face; their bodies may have been weak, but their faith was strong, and hence they surmounted all difficulties and received their heavenly reward. We should imitate them as well as we could, and though the age of martyrdom at the stake was passed, still there were trials in the way more insidious if not as bold and open. He exhorted his hearers to pray often and to pray fervently in order to retain the precious gift of faith received in baptism.

## Death of a Big Man.

Dennis Lahey, a Laurel Hill florist who was buried recently in Calvary Cemetery, weighed 689 pounds, and was regarded as the heaviest man in New York State. He was 36 years old, and was the son of Dr. Salvatore P. Lahey, a Manhattan physician. From his infancy he was corpulent and he tried various methods without success to reduce his weight. He contracted pneumonia last Tuesday, and went to bed in his room in McGarry's Hotel. Two doctors were summoned, but he died on the following day.

The coffin was the largest ever made by a coffin company in Williamsburg. Its length was 7 feet, width 32 inches and depth 30 1/2 inches. Three-inch screws kept it braced together on the inside to prevent the bottom from falling out. The combined weight of the coffin

and the body was almost 1,000 pounds. It had been intended by Lahey's relatives and friends to have the body taken to St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church in Blissville, where the Rev. Father Carney was to have celebrated a Mass, but this idea was given up, as it was feared there might be an accident to the coffin. Instead, a special dispensation was obtained from Bishop McDonnell for the holding of a service in the hotel where the man had died. When the service was over ten stout men took hold of the coffin to bear it to a hearse in front of the hotel. This hearse was braced underneath with a chain. Before the coffin could be carried out of the hotel all the doors through which it had to pass were unhinged and part of the jamb of one door had to be removed. The progress to the cemetery was very slow, in order to avert a breakdown. When the cemetery was reached a dozen grave-diggers with a stout rope took the coffin in hand. Great difficulty was experienced in lowering it into a grave.—New York Sun.

**PREMATURE BURIALS.**—At the meeting of the London Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial, held lately at Frascati's Restaurant, a resolution was passed urging a change in the law so that no burial should be possible without a certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner, only to be given after an examination of the body. Another resolution urged that the two certificates requisite before cremation should be given only after independent examination had been made. An interesting paper followed from Dr. Brindley James on "Some Aspects of Trance." He told the story of a man who was actually put in his coffin when in a trance, which, while rendering him incapable of speech or movement, left him completely conscious. As the lid was about to be screwed down his mental agony was so intense that a perspiration broke out, which was fortunately observed and he was rescued. The only absolutely certain proof of death was putrefaction and he recommended the establishment of public mortuaries where the dead could be kept without danger to the living.

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The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is \$10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10 cents a pair; woodmen's socks, 5c, and motorists' mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size. The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort. Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings, and a simple and complete instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that \$15.00 or \$20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We supply the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly filled by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles. The manufactured price of the machine is \$15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us. If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expenses only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will give you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us, and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give

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