

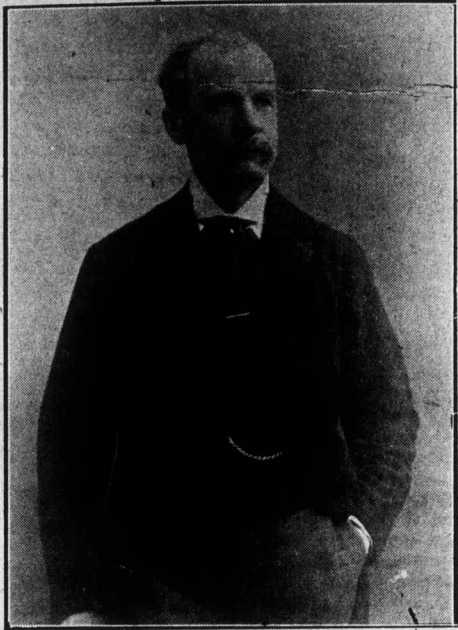
The True Witness

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Our Representative in the Cabinet!



Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.,
MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada, was born in Quebec on the 19th December, 1853. He was educated at St. Ann's College and graduated as B. A. and B.C.L. at Laval University, where he carried off the Governor-General's medal in 1876. During the same year he was admitted to the Bar of this province. His career as an advocate has been brilliant in all the courts, civil and criminal. In 1887 he was president of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League. From 1890 to 1896 he represented the County of Quebec in the Local Legislature, when he resigned, and was returned to the House of Commons for the same constituency. He was appointed Solicitor-General in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at its formation, and has ever since been an active and prominent member of the administration. Mrs. Fitzpatrick is a daughter of the late Hon. R. E. Caron, a distinguished judge, who also filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor of this province. The new Minister of Jus-

lice is a man of eminent ability. He is of fine presence and courteous manners. That he will reflect credit on his race and creed and discharge the important duties of his high office with ability goes without saying. It is particularly gratifying to see that Mr. Fitzpatrick has, at length, succeeded in wiping out the policy of ostracism against Irish Catholics in the Province of Quebec that has been followed since 1867, date of Canadian Confederation. At that time Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, the most eloquent man in Canada, was crowded out. From that day till the present accession of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Irish Catholics of this province, who had sent such men as Bernard Devlin, the present Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, and others to the Dominion Parliament, have never been able to secure a position in the Federal Cabinet. Today the barrier has been removed. We heartily congratulate the new Minister of Justice, and feel grateful to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for having had courage to put the right man in the right place.

AN EXAMPLE FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Here is a piece of news which we take from the San Francisco "Monitor," which is indeed editing in the extreme. It runs as follows:—
The annual renewal of pledges, the most important occasion in the League of the Cross calendar, will be held in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8. Thousands of cadets and members of the junior branches will march to the Cathedral from the various parishes in this city and surrounding counties. The League of the Cross, always thriving and progressive, has taken in many new members during the past year and the scene will be an inspiring one when the solemn pledge is given the assembled youth by His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop. The Archbishop will deliver the sermon.

A feature of the ceremonies will be congregational singing by the entire organization, accompanied by the organ. Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament and the singing of the "Te Deum" will conclude the services.

The following schedule shows the hours at which the various branches will meet to march to the Cath-

edral. The place of assembly for all junior branches is the parochial church or hall and for cadet companies the armories:—
St. Peter's Parish—Company 1, junior branch, will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. Paul's—Senior branch, Company K, junior branch, will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. James'—Junior branch will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. John's—Company O, junior branch, will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
Mission Dolores—Company L, junior branch, will assemble at 1 o'clock.
St. Charles'—Company B, junior branch, will assemble at 1 o'clock.
St. Joseph's—Junior will assemble at 1 o'clock.
All Hallows'—Junior branch will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. Teresa's—Junior branch will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. Rose's—Junior branch will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. Brendan's—Company H, junior branch, will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.
St. Patrick's—Junior branch will assemble at 12.30 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE WEEK!

THE LATE REV. ABBE BEDARD

We have had, during the present year, and especially since last summer, in the year that is gone, to record the deaths of a great many of the prominent and zealous priests of this diocese. It is our painful duty, this week, to tell of the almost sudden death of the Venerable Abbe Pierre Bedard, the parish priest of St. Constant. For over a quarter of a century has the lamented pastor directed the spiritual interests of the people of St. Constant, and his death has caused a grief that is as universal as it is profound. The events that marked the solemn obsequies of Curé Bedard are the most eloquent testimony that could be given of the love and esteem in which the departed priest was held by all who knew him.

His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, organized a special train by way of the G. T. R. to convey the numerous friends and relatives of the deceased to the place of the sad ceremonies. Despite the blinding snow-storm that raged and the almost impassable state of the roads, the Archbishop and over sixty members of the clergy of the archdiocese, battled their way to St. Constant. After considerable delay along the route, the party of sympathetic mourners reached St. Constant in time to hold the requiem service. Sad was that day for the good people of the bereaved parish.

"CORONATIONS EXTRAORDINARY"

It has been written by an eminent critic, that no man who is prejudiced is competent to write history; there is much truth in the observation, and it equally applies to the one who seeks to record inner events that constitute fragments of the past. As a rule, it is not in the statement of events that the evidence of prejudice comes in, but rather in comments that the writer sees fit to make. We have an example of this falsification of history in an article (one of a series) from the pen of a Mr. Charles Bonham in last Saturday's "Star." The subject is "The Coronation" and "Coronations Extraordinary." The writer claims to tell of what he calls "untoward incidents" that marked the coronation ceremonies of some thirty-six English monarchs, from William the Conqueror down to Queen Victoria.

We do not dispute any of the events recorded by Mr. Bonham. In all probability he has taken pains to hunt up such "untoward incidents" in various histories, biographies, and other publications. In all likelihood they are set down exactly as they had taken place. But what we do object to is the writer's choice of adjectives. He has a peculiar method of qualifying his statements that serves well to ventilate his decidedly anti-Catholic prejudices.

That he should be imbued with these prejudices is regrettable, but not astonishing; what is surprising is the fact that he not only cannot allow an opportunity of expressing them to pass, but that he evidently goes out of his way to create such opportunities.

After telling us that the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion "was so short and disastrous"—but without any explanation of such disasters—the writer turns "aside for a moment from the dark ages of superstition and butchery." To what does he turn? Firstly, to the pronouncement of Archbishop Cranmer, to the effect that:—

"The promises Your Highness hath made here, at your Coronation, to forsake the Devil and all his works, are not to be taken in the Bishop of Rome's sense, when you commit anything distasteful to that See, to hit Your Majesty in the teeth, as Pope Paul III., late Bishop of Rome, sent to your father, saying: "Didst thou not promise, at our permission of thy Coronation, to forsake the Devil and all his works, and dost thou run to heresy?"

And secondly, he turns to Mary Tudor, whom he styles "the ruthless daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon." Then he turns to "the masculine Elizabeth, whose reign emulated the glories of our own dear Queen (Victoria)." Without going any further we

have cited sufficient to show the bent of the writer's prejudiced mind. It would be of service to Mr. Bonham were he to read the serial story now commenced in these columns, possibly he would learn something more exact than he now possesses, concerning the "Masculine Elizabeth" and her times. To our mind it seems almost an historical blasphemy to bracket the names of Elizabeth and Victoria. The glory of the Elizabethan era belongs entirely to the men of that period who despite their sovereign, and not on her account, immortalized themselves and their country. The Victorian era owes as much to the woman, the wife, the mother, the Queen, as it does to her surroundings and to the men who sprang into prominence during that lengthy reign.

The moment we find a writer, who pretends to originality, harping upon the old, discordant, and jarring string of "dark ages and superstition," we at once set him down as a survivor of a generation that is happily passing away, a school of writers whose sole stock-in-trade consists of a few vague and shattering accusations that no longer hold water. It is a pity that even anecdotes, otherwise interesting, cannot be told without a vein of offensiveness running through their composition.

CAR AND AMBULANCE

The New York "Sunday Tribune" has a striking caricature, under the title "Trying to travel from New York to Brooklyn." A street car is being crowded to overflowing; a couple of citizens are being trampled in the mud; a policeman is helplessly looking on; an ambulance is being loaded with the wounded; and a sign tells the passengers "This way to the ambulance." The scene is by no means exaggerated. In fact, the crowding of street cars, especially at certain hours, in New York, is becoming almost as dangerous as a football match, and far more so than an ordinary battle—as war is carried on at present. We have grave fears that before long Montreal will deserve caricatures of a like class. It is daily becoming more risky to attempt street car riding, especially about six in the evening. As yet the ambulance has not had to be in attendance on the street corners where the congestion is the greatest; and we hope that the time is distant when such a precaution will be necessary. Prevention is better than cure, so we hope that before a climax is reached, there will be found means to avoid all the dangers that threaten the people of New York and Brooklyn.

THE GOSPELS OF WORK

Dr. Edward A. Steiner, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Cleveland, Ohio, wishes to study life in all its phases in order to find texts for sermons. His method is thus described:—

"His first week will be devoted by Dr. Steiner to newspaper work. He will enter the office of a local paper as a reporter, and will be assigned a beat part of the time and will also be assigned by the city editor to special work. He will be expected to cover all kinds of subjects, as that is his wish. The second week will be devoted to business men, when he will actively participate in the work of some of the leading business houses. The third week will be devoted to work with professional men, lawyers and physicians. Dr. Steiner will devote his fourth and last week to the laboring men. For six days he will be one of them, wearing their clothes and performing the ordinary manual labor of different kinds and receiving the wages they do."

We are not much given to criticizing the methods of non-Catholic preachers. In fact, when a man cannot find texts enough in the Bible, whereon to build sermons, we fail to see how he is going to improve his repertoire by spending a week with each category of his fellow-citizens. Let us suppose that Dr. Steiner wished to lecture instead of preach. Surely he does not imagine that in one week he is going to learn anything about newspaper business. Of course, we have heard of men who never spent an hour inside a news-

paper office, yet, who could dictate to every editor and manager in America how to make a success of journalism. They know all about it, simply because they never tried it. Dr. Steiner is like the man who spends a day in Rome, or in London, and knows more about either city than the people whose lives have been spent in studying the antiquities of the former and the marvels of the latter.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

The "Journal des Debats," one of the leading organs of Paris, contains the following pretty clear statement concerning the critical condition of the country at the present time:—

"Although the phrase has been used to excess, it is none the less accurate to say that the third republic is passing through a most critical period in its history. Whither are we drifting? Every one is asking the question. The elections will answer it. . . . We are menaced by collectivism. Individual property rights are attacked by an overgrowing party, controlling a large number of newspapers, and wielding a considerable amount of governmental authority. Its progress in the past two years has been very decided. However, it is still forced to be more or less prudent. It still condescends to compromise. It awaits the coming elections in the hope that they will give it that additional strength which it needs to fully carry out its programme. What it will do may be gathered from what it has done. The bill against the religious orders has deeply stirred the conservative element. It is but a beginning. Its application is suspended until after the balloting in May, and that application will be of the sort determined by the elections themselves."

This comment, and especially the last paragraphs of it indicate that which might naturally be expected. In regard to the Law of Associations the degree or rigor to be employed in the application of the same will be decided by the coming elections in May next. This simply means that if the present administration is supported by a large majority the persecution of religious orders will be carried on with all the force and means at the disposal of the Government; while if the administration be supported by a slim majority caution will be exercised, and vote will not be forced; and, should the Waldeck-Rousseau party be defeated, the verdict will be taken as a condemnation of the anti-religious policy which it has inaugurated. It seems to us that this is about a fair statement of the situation.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY

The London "Universe" says:—
It has been announced from Milan that in that ancient city a tomb has been discovered underneath the high altar. In the tomb a coffer was found which contained the remains of two bodies. These are supported to be the relics of SS. Victor and Satyr, who for long ages have been honored as the special patrons of Milan. There has long been a tradition that during the time St. Charles Borromeo acted as Cardinal Archbishop of Milan the relics of these saints were deposited somewhere in the Church of St. Victor. The exact spot was not known, but the recent discovery will, we think, go far to remove all doubt as to its position. The present Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Ferrari, witnessed the opening of the tomb and the subsequent examination of the coffer.

ANOTHER FRIEND

To the Managing Director,
Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed three dollars, one for M. Landrigan, one for M. McCarron, for subscription to the "True Witness," and one for James Farrell, a new subscriber. Please send receipts to M. McCarron.

ST. GABRIEL WARD

We have received a communication from a sincere friend of the "True Witness" and an enthusiastic worker in the ranks of our people in St. Gabriel Ward, in which he refers to some of the causes which led to the defeat of Mr. Monahan. While we are in sympathy with the aims and views of our friend, as we have often given practical proof, we think it would be better to wait for "the turn in

the lane," to which he refers, before discussing the matter again. In our opinion, Mr. Monahan made a gallant fight considering that it was his first appearance in a public contest. That St. Gabriel Ward will have an Irish Catholic representative in the City Council after the next election we feel quite certain.

PAPAL REPRESENTATIVE

The Roman "Unita Cattolica" has declared that the rumor for some time current in England as to the selection of Mgr. Merry del Val to represent the Holy Father on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII. is quite correct. The "Universe" in referring to the matter says, the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff will not be present at any religious service in Westminster Abbey. He will, however, be granted a special audience shortly after his crowning by the King, at which the good wishes of Pope Leo XIII. will be conveyed to His Majesty.

Lenten Notes.

PAST AND PRESENT

"La Semaine Religieuse," the official organ of the archdiocese, contains, this week, some very interesting and instructive pages on the various phases of the Lenten season. In the opening remarks on this important subject, that organ contrasts the methods of keeping Lent in our days with those that obtained in the times of our fathers. This pronounced and painfully evident difference in habits and customs is attributed to the self-indulgence that seems to have honey-combed every strata of the social organization. The writer points out the atmosphere of vice which men breathe in clubs, in various resorts of a questionable character, and the taste for ease, luxury and satiety which men acquire almost from childhood, as the causes of the falling off in the observation of the rules prescribed for Lent. There is a vast amount of wisdom in the remarks with which the article closes: "The laws of the Church do not ruin health far from it. It is intemperance, under every form, that kills us." Times out of mind we have sought to impress upon our readers this great truth, that the laws and discipline of the Church are calculated—with an inspired calculation—to protect man, both in body and soul.

LENTE PREACHERS

This year, as during the past, special preachers will deliver in various churches of the city, the series of Lenten sermons appropriate to that holy season.

At the Cathedral the preacher will be the Bishop of Valleyfield, Mgr. Emard.

At the Gesu, on Sundays during Lent, the sermons (French) at High Mass will be given by the Rev. Louis Lalonde, S.J. The English sermons, in the evening, will be given by the Rev. Father Moeller, S.J., of St. Louis, Mo.

At Notre Dame, Mgr. Rozier of France, who is now well known in this city, will occupy the pulpit during the Lenten season.

Jesuit Fathers on Missions

Rev. Father Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., head of the Jesuit missionaries in Canada, accompanied by Rev. O. B. Devlin, S.J., have left for Newfoundland, where they will be engaged in mission work during the Lenten season.

Bishop Grand n' Very Low

A despatch from Edmonton, N.W.T., under date of February 11 says: Bishop Grandin's condition is not improving, and he is suffering at times very severely. There is no hope of recovery. He is conscious, and able to converse occasionally. Bishop Legal has arrived, and Archbishop Langevin and Rev. Father Lestance will be with him to-day.

Sometime ago I read a highly interesting article entitled "In Tuam gomery Carmichael, ber rightly, was con diplomatic service i therefore, with delig upon the same autri bution to the "C under the heading "Work," the Congreg chele Dei Santi. As reviews commencing tations from the o work or works to be case I feel that I c my aim by taking i sentences in the a In closing the a write of the living a and fear to say too The full history of t (of Saint Michael will be written in a tion. But to us of the great lesson tha is Catholic, Apostol she is also still Ho meaneat and worst change our hearts th is ready as of yore the means of making ous exchange." Th and consoling truth last sentence, and story of the now fan tion which the auth one of the best illu could be found of the Great Good Shepher think that I should the account that the the conversion of young atheists, and organization of the Saint Michael of the could I expect this p for me the entire a quently, the only w difficulty seems to b synopsis of the intro story, and then relat language of the auth

PADRE GIOVANNI ing remarks are disj taken from the text chael's article, and s ther as to form the of the story of Padre the city of Leghorn t young in years, one vance of God, and I old-time work of sanc as to be scarcely t Giovanni Battista Sa name in the world; del Sacro Cuone in r a member of the ancl able Order of the Dis the Most Holy Trinity, St. John of Malta at Valois, in 1198, for of captives from the Giovanni came to I two and a half years priest of San Fero Church of the Trinita situated in a quarter called "Venezia," on its canals, and is the tion of the city, as we of rough characters: t chists in the parish; i of all the elements bl tery hostile to the c ministers.

HORRID IMPIETY quote directly from the question, commencing loving :-

"When Padre Giova charge of the parish a deplorable condit few men should come many should be o against the church, w sible if terrible, but tious evil of all was th a society of boys bo oath never to enter Church, and to preven boys from doing so. reprobrates took a par in offending the ears tians by the most sho blasphemy. They wou church doors during e and shout 'Abasso Ge so la Madonna!' The scouts and, so to spe the church with a cor and prevent other boy to Mass.' At this tim only eleven boys in t who had the courage t sacraments, and they tice be described as y

SALVADORI LISMA leader of these young founder of this juvenil lic society was a wiry dare-devil of a boy c Lismano. He was a b

HINTS FOR GIRLS.

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND GOOD COLOR.

Pale, Sallow or Anaemic Girls Re stored to the Bright Freshness of Youth by Natural Means— Good Health Within the Reach of All.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.
Miss Maggie Brownlee, of Orangeville, is a young lady well known to the residents of the town and greatly esteemed by all her acquaintances. Like thousands of other young girls throughout Canada, Miss Brownlee fell a victim to anaemia or watery blood, and for a time, as she says herself, feared she would never again enjoy robust health. Experiences like Miss Brownlee's cannot fail to be of benefit to other pale and anaemic girls, and for this reason she kindly consented to give a statement to the "Sun" for publication. "My illness," said Miss Brownlee, "came on very gradually, and at first it merely seemed as though it was a feeling of depression and tiredness. I kept getting worse, however, and finally had to give up a good position. I was at times troubled with a throbbing, racking headache; my appetite gave out; the least exertion tired me, and my heart would beat painfully. My limbs seemed to feel like weights, and at other times there was a sinking sensation which I can scarcely describe. I was treated by a good doctor and took a number of remedies, but without any improvement in my condition, and I began to fear that I was doomed to be an invalid. One day a friend who called to see me spoke very highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and what she said interested my mother so much that she bought a few boxes. I began taking them, and in the course of a few weeks there was no room to doubt that they were helping me. I continued taking the pills for a couple of months or more, when I felt as well and strong as ever I had been. It is about a year since I gave up taking the pills, and I have not since felt the need of any medicine. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a grand medicine, and should be taken by all pale and feeble girls."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood with every dose taken, thus restoring the bloom of health, and the brightness and freshness of youth to pale and sallow cheeks. Through their action on the blood they cure such diseases as anaemia, nervousness, headache, rheumatism, dyspepsia, St. Vitus' dance, heart troubles, diseases of the kidneys, etc. These pills also cure the ailments that make the lives of so many women a constant misery. Sold in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Can be procured from druggists, or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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TRUE WITNESS
Pte. & Pub. Co. Ltd., Montreal.

Small Pox Prevalent.

All over the world an epidemic of smallpox, more serious than has occurred for years, is raging, says the New York "Herald." London, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York itself are afflicted. Thanks to years of intelligent submission to vaccination New York has a firm bulwark from behind which the disease may be resisted. There are at present ninety cases on North Brother Island—a gratifyingly low total. Only one case was reported to the Board of Health yesterday. The victim was William Edwards, of No. 219 East Forty-fourth street.

In Connecticut and New Jersey whole villages are swept by the disease and it is widely prevalent in Pennsylvania. At London plague ships, anchored fifteen miles down the Thames, are overcrowded and temporary barracks along the banks of the river, to accommodate eight hundred patients, are being erected. "Vaccination!" is the war cry of the Health Department of New York, and of every physician. With thorough vaccination, they say, smallpox would cease to exist, and even varioloid, which alone can live in a virus impregnated system, would become a rarity.

In London, where the disease is so prevalent that smallpox insurance has become popular, there were 3,723 cases between May 1, 1901, and January 10, 1902, and 897 were under treatment on the latter date. The death rate there is 14 per cent among those vaccinated, 65 per cent in cases of doubtful vaccination and 50 per cent in cases where there had been no vaccination at all.

In New York Commissioner Lederle's figures place the total death rate at 23 per cent of those afflicted. In January there were 184 cases of smallpox, 26 of them being fatal, as against 3,096 cases of measles, 1,276 of scarlet fever, 1,256 of diphtheria and croup, 1,033 of phthisis, and 120 of typhoid fever.

Notes for Farmers.

GRAIN SAMPLES.—The Ottawa "Free Press" says:—The important work of sending out grain samples is in progress at the Central Experimental Farm. A large number of orders are filled daily in the green house, under supervision of Mr. Ellis. In this department also samples of seed grain are being tested as to vitality. Farmers all over the country have been invited by Director William Saunders to take advantage of both these lines of work.

Outside work consists mainly of drawing manure from the city. The road-making, which was of an extensive character, has terminated. A long distance has been improved by gravel, drawn from the vicinity, and the roads next summer will be much improved.

THE DAIRY.—At the annual meeting of Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in Whitty last month, it was stated by the president that more poor cheese had been made in 1901 than the previous year. The cause is due to the maker and not the material. Experience has shown that cheese must be of first quality as well as all other Canadian products before they can be sold on the British market with success. It behooves makers then to direct their attention to cheese manufacture. It is an industry that can reach great proportions in this country.

Professor R. Harcourt, chemist of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, has made some useful experiments in curing cheese. His observations have been closely on temperature. The results show that the cheese put directly into cold storage showed a gain of two per cent in weight over those kept in the ordinary curing room. As to quality, the same percentage was indicated in favor of the cheese put in cold storage and kept there. Those cheese kept at 65 degrees for one week and then cold stored stood highest in favor. The professors experiments point that 40 per cent, and the meatier qualities may be conserved by judicious curing.

BEEF MARKET.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick held at Fredericton, Prof. Grisdale, agriculturist, Dominion Experimental Farm, addressed the meeting at length on the very important subject of Requirements of the Beef Market. His remarks may be summarized as follows:—

The demand for good beef is in

creasing. It will continue to increase, and not merely at the same rate as in the past, but at a rapidly increasing rate. The reasons are obvious. The old country is bound to continue importing in increasing quantities. The United States, whence is shipped a very large part of the beef imported by the British Isles, is approaching the limit of production under present feeding conditions. The United States' home consumption is increasing much more rapidly than the supply. The exports must naturally decrease, and we are the natural heirs to their trade.

We must prepare for it. How? First, by learning what is wanted in quality, size and finish. Second, by learning how to feed economically. In quality, the British market demands an animal strong in loin, broad in the back right up to the shoulder, and well filled in the ham, with a medium length of quarter. The rib must be well covered with meat, and the whole carcass as free from unevenness and irregularities as possible. The bone must be fine, and the belly light. Coarseness, paunchiness legginess, and generally speaking, any roughness are very objectionable. These characteristics in a steer indicate that the weight of meat from the animal will bear a rather low proportion to its live weight. In addition, any coarseness or roughness means a class of beef not relished by the consumer, as it contains too much bone and gristle. In brief, the market demands the very highest proportion of good eatable meat on the very best cuts—the loin, the rib, the sirloin and the quarter.

The only way to get such quality is by breeding from good beef stock. The product of the dairy bull or dairy cow can never be of much value for the export or any other beef trade. The product of a (Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, of Galloway bull uncommon or even well graded dairy cows, is sure to develop, under fair conditions, into good beef, and may be expected, in many cases, to grow into most excellent beef. The use of such a sire as mentioned above on half-bred cows of any of the beef breeds guarantees a good frame for beef, and generally speaking, an aptitude for the laying on the right sort of meat in the right places. The size of animal required for the best trade is from 12 to 15 hundred pounds. A nice weight is 1,350 pounds. Such a weight suits the very best home market, and the top British market. Steers may weigh this at 2 years old; they should weigh it at 3 years old without fail. Too many never reach such proportions till four years old; and in some sections never get near such weights. The cost of transportation will always keep the size up to the above mentioned proportions, because the freight is charged so much per animal, not per ton.

CAMPAIN FUNDS.—The opening of the election campaign in France is a fruitful subject for correspondents of American dailies. One of them writes:—

There are two or three groups of politicians who are preparing to attack the existing government with might and main at the next election—the "Association of the Women of France," the organization known as "La Patrie Francaise," and the moderate and Catholic opposition led by the Honorable M. Plou—"ce brave Plou," as Leo XIII. called him.

These various groups have collected subscriptions. Money has poured into their coffers by the hundred thousand, nay, by the million francs.

DETROIT BANK SUSPENDS.—The City Savings Bank has suspended payment, and it is in the hands of George L. Maltz, banking commissioner.

Asked the reason for the suspension, the state banking commissioner said: Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the bank, and commissioner of police, is the reason. The bank had total deposits of something over \$3,000,000, and Andrews had more than a third of this money out on certified cheques and overdrafts.

FUNERALS.—London spends over \$5,000,000 annually on funerals.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.—Persistent rumors are afloat to the effect that proposals for peace have been addressed to the Government, on behalf of the Boers, says the London "Universe." Mr. Balfour, it is true, has declared in the house that "no proposal of the kind has reached us on the part of any one who is able to speak for the leaders of the Boer forces." But this statement, it is clear, does not exclude the possibility that there have been overtures made from one or more neutral quarters. As regards the Boer leaders in the field, we are at a loss to discover how any of their friends in Europe, including even Mr. Kruger himself, could well undertake to treat on their behalf. For the combatants are evidently more or less cut off from all communication with the outside world, and even if their friends did arrange terms of peace it is a question how far Steyn, De Wet, and Botha would regard themselves as bound by them.

PROFITS OF SALOONS.—Some interesting figures as to the profits of licensed victuallers dropped up at the hearing of a claim for compensation by the lessee of the Castle public house, Portugal street, Lincoln's Inn, London, which is required by the Government, the manager of the house explaining how a gallon of brandy bought at 13s 9d was retailed for £2 13s 4d. The jury's award was £7,414 10s.

FATHER McCALLEN.—At a reception and profession at the Mother House of the Good Shepherd in Philadelphia, the other day, at which Bishop Fremdergast officiated, Rev. Father McCullen, S.S., of Baltimore, and for many years associated with St. Patrick's parish this city, delivered the sermon.

ON VALENTINES!

While some were so struck by your comical ways,
That they stopt in their course and grew fixed in amaze;
With laughing poor Mercury threatened to melt;
While Orion, the rogue, had to loosen his belt,
And brandished his broadsword, and threatened to stab
The Sun, who turned back in the sign of the crab;
And such queer revolutions came over the whole,
That the Bear, as I'm told, was stirred up by the Pole;
The Fishes got foolishly into the scales,
And Comets (like leaders) deserted their tails;
And the Archer exclaimed, as he saw you, 'Ho, ho!
Madame Jessy, like me, goes about with her Beau,'
And such curious confusion was caused on that day,
That Saturn grew jovial, and Sirius got gay,
And the Bull, of course, blundered and went quite
And was found, like a cow, in the old milky astray way,

Which curdled, of course, at such frolics as these,
Till that wag, Capricornus, cried out, 'That's the cheese!'
Then when you struck wildly your love-burning lyre,
Aquarius cried, 'Water!' and Mars chanted 'Fire!'

UTILITY OF HUMOR.—To fully appreciate these sallies one would require to read the entire correspondence, or exchange of valentines, between writers whose serious poems have instilled patriotic fervor into thousands of hearts, and have drawn the tears of sympathy from thousands of eyes. They found a grave utility not only in valentines, but in all forms of laughter-creating compositions. What was it? They had undertaken the gigantic task of educating, of elevating, of inspiring a people whose heart had been crushed by long periods of misfortune, of reverses, of persecutions, of sorrows untold. They employed every means at their disposal. When they found the people full of hope, they sought to cheer them on by striking the patriotic strings of the harp; but when they saw Ireland broken in spirit, and

"When on the face of her children,
They looked and beheld the big tears,
Still stream down the grief-caten channels,
That widen and deepen with years,"
they determined that the smile should remove the tear, that the shadows, although not wholly vanished, should become golden, like the flush of dawn on the hills of expectation. Need I say that there was a grand utility in valentines of this class?

THE CITY DEATH RATE.

The death rate in Montreal continues to be relatively low. Last week there were 90 deaths in Montreal; 51 Roman Catholics and nine Protestants.

Among the causes of death were the following: Scarlatina, 1; typhoid, 1; infantile debility, 16; consumption, 11; bronchitis, 8; bronchial pneumonia, 2; pulmonary congestion, 2; pneumonia, 4; influenza, 2.

When fortune turns a man down people turn up their noses.

Notes and Cleanings.

WAR ON SPIRITUALISM.—Emperor William is so incensed at the spiritualist movement that he has issued a notification, through "The North German Gazette," that all persons in any way connected with spiritualists, faith healers, Christian scientists or kindred cults, will hereafter be rigidly excluded from the Imperial Court.

BUYING COAL MINES.—At a recent session of the lower house of the Diet, Berlin, the Minister of Commerce, Herr Moeller, made the interesting announcement that the Prussian Government would shortly submit a bill authorizing a credit of \$5,000,000 marks for the purchase of the Westphalian coal fields.

A SAFEGUARD.—Let us again re-

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

It is now many years since I sent a valentine, and equally it is a long time since I have received one; but I can summon pleasant and even comical memories of those golden days. I have still in my desk a little picture that has been exactly thirty years in my possession; it is not much of a picture, if you will but I would be very sorry to lose it. On one side is a caricature of a lad, with a nose out of all proportion to his body; he is trying to raise himself sufficiently high upon his toes to look in through a window; he is only able to get the end of his nose over the sill of the window. On the other side are these very graphic lines:—

"Do you recognize yourself
In this little impish elf,
Standing on his toes."
Just like you, where he should not,
He has poked until he's got
His awful ugly nose."

Now this is not exactly the certificate, or diploma, or character that one would be likely to keep for the edification of others; yet I prize it very much. Associated with it are memories that can never be effaced, and that must ever remain dear. The one who sent me that peculiar valentine has long since passed away, and passed away, if mortal can express an opinion with any degree of assurance on the future fate of the departed a candidate for heaven. In after years we have had many a pleasant laugh over the valentine that I kept so carefully; and, when I turn it up, as occasionally I do, it suggests to me a prayer for the repose of that young companion, who once thought that I was inclined to poke my nose into other people's affairs. Whenever St. Valentine's Day comes around I am inclined to ponder over this strange and olden custom.

HISTORY OF VALENTINES.—It might be very interesting to record the history of this custom of sending what are called valentines on the 14th of February, but the origin is so uncertain and the accounts given are so various that it would serve no purpose to enter into their details. At all events the practice is very old, and if I mistake not it was more general about the middle of the last century than at any period either before or since. This does not mean that valentines are not sent at present, and in hundreds of thousands. In fact, there are immense factories, or printing establishments in the United States, and especially in Germany, that are occupied nearly all year in the preparation of these missives. The output is simply enormous. It has been calculated that nearly one hundred million valentines of all varieties—from the one cent dabb to the five and ten dollar work of art are fabricated.

I have before me a small volume containing some of the most humorous and (if I may so call them) scientifically funny pieces of verse that it has been my good luck to ever read. They are valentines, written by the most serious poets of the "Nation." One of them, from Williams, to the "Poetesses of the Nation," is admirable beyond expression, and is as full of rich humor as aught that ever came from the pen of poet. He describes a trip to the stars that he, in imagination, had taken with the ladies who wrote those stirring ballads that gave such a glow to the literature of that day. He described "Desmond," (the non-de-plume of McCarthy), or a jaunt with one lady, and he told how he himself had escorted "Jessy," and this poetess, throughout the region of the skies. To his astonishment, however, on the next St. Valentine's Day, he received a reply from the sedate and generally solemn-souled author of the "Bell-Founder." The latter tells of a chat he had with the moon, in which that "lady" told him of the consternation in the heavens when a poet of the "Nation" was seen invading the upper regions in the company of a poetess. As a sample of the genuine wit, or humor, of the valentine, I will quote a few lines—but they are necessarily disjointed.

DESMOND'S VALENTINE.—
"Oh! thou sicle, audacious, inconstant, imprudent,
Blood-shedding, verse-writing, medical student!
Well! 'twas funny to see, as you swept thro' the sky,
The stars wink at each other as they saw you go by;

A WONDERFUL TUSCAN WORK.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of reading a highly interesting work entitled "In Tuscany," by Montgomery Carmichael, who, if I remember rightly, was connected with the diplomatic service in Italy. It was, therefore, with delight that I came upon the same author's recent contribution to the "Catholic World," under the heading "A Tuscan Good Work," the Congregation of S. Michele Dei Santi. As a rule we find reviews commencing with some quotations from the opening of the work or works to be studied. In this case I feel that I can better attain my aim by taking the last couple of sentences in the article before me. In closing the author says: "I write of the living and not the dead, and fear to say too much. * * * The full history of the congregation (of Saint Michael of the Saints) will be written in another generation. But to us of this time it teaches the great lesson that if the Church is Catholic, Apostolic and Roman, she is also still Holy; that if the meanness and worst of us desire to change our hearts the Lord of Love is ready as of yore to give us all the means of making a full and generous exchange." There is a great and consoling truth set forth in this last sentence, and the wonderful story of the now famous congregation which the author relates, is one of the best illustrations that could be found of the Mercy of the Great Good Shepherd. I scarcely think that I should comment upon the account that the writer gives of the conversion of the leader of young atheists, and his subsequent organization of the congregation of Saint Michael of the Saints. Nor could I expect this paper to publish for me the entire article. Consequently, the only way out of the difficulty seems to be to give a synopsis of the introduction to the story, and then relate it in the very language of the author.

PADRE GIOVANNI.—The following remarks are disjointed sentences taken from the text of Mr. Carmichael's article, and so strung together as to form the main features of the story of Padre Giovanni. In the city of Leghorn there lives, still young in years, one of these servants of God, and he has founded an old-time work of sanctity so modern as to be scarcely two years old. Giovanni Battista Saggiotto is his name in the world; Fra Giovanni del Sacro Cuore in religion. He is a member of the ancient and honorable Order of the Discalced Friars of the Most Holy Trinity, founded by St. John of Malta and St. Felix of Valois, in 1198, for the redemption of captives from the Moors. Padre Giovanni came to Leghorn about two and a half years ago as parish priest of San Ferdinando, the Church of the Trinitarians. It is situated in a quarter of the town called "Venezia," on account of all its canals, and is the poorest section of the city, as well as the abode of rough characters: there are anarchists in the parish; it is the haunt of all the elements blindly and bitterly hostile to the church and her ministers.

HORRID IMPIETY.—I will now quote directly from the article in question, commencing with the following:—

"When Padre Giovanni took over charge of the parish he found it in a deplorable condition. That but few men should come to Mass, that many should be openly leagued against the church, was comprehensible if terrible, but the most grievous evil of all was the existence of a society of boys bound by secret oath never to enter a Catholic Church, and to prevent any other boys from doing so. These young reprobates took a particular delight in offending the ears of good Christians by the most shocking forms of blasphemy. They would open the church doors during divine service and shout 'Abasso Gesù!' or 'Abasso la Madonna!' They posted their scouts and, so to speak, surrounded the church with a cordon, to try and prevent other boys from going to Mass. At this time there were only eleven boys in the large parish who had the courage to frequent the sacraments, and they must in justice be described as young heroes."

SALVADORI LISMANO.—The leader of these young rascals and founder of this juvenile anti-Catholic society was a wiry, high-headed, dare-devil of a boy called Salvadori Lismano. He was a born leader of

aid among the poor and sick brethren; a school of religious music; and evening recreation (pursued with great vigor and gusto). The first division is composed of boys under twelve; the second of boys under fifteen; the third of all others. The congregation has a very picturesque dress: a white linen tunic with white girdle, the scapular of the Trinitarians, and a cape or sarrocchino. The cape of the first division is red, with a white border; of the second, white with a red and blue border; of the third, or highest, black with a red and blue border. There are medals for proficiency in Christian doctrine. Each high officer has a distinguishing badge, and the governor is recognizable by a very grand species of grand cordon. The congregation, which two years ago began with twelve, now numbers 243 boys. The congregation possesses a mutual benefit fund. It is small, but the Queen Mother of Italy has just contributed 1,000 lire to it; so the fund is to be turned into capital and invested. This fund is administered by the council. Padre Giovanni brings forward a case of need in all its circumstances; the council deliberates upon it and votes so much bread or so much money, but in no case is the name of the needy family divulged to any member of the council except the procurator, who is charged to distribute the relief voted. Thus the pride of the boys is never wounded when their families are reduced to accept small doles from the congregation.

THE GRAND OBJECT.—"But the great object of the congregation is to save the rising generation from the clutches of those secret anti-Catholic societies from which he who enters can scarcely ever hope to escape again. Boys who have made their First Communion are invited to 'consecrate' themselves to the congregation. The 'consecration' is made publicly in church, but does not bind by vow or oath. The boy merely promises to observe certain good resolutions. But there is another step beyond consecration, and that is a solemn oath. It is a very bold step, and Padre Giovanni only allows it to be used very sparingly and after long and searching probation. The congregation was founded on Trinity Sunday, 1899, and so far only eight boys have been allowed to take the oath. The oath is made publicly in the hands of a bishop, in presence of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE EIGHT APOSTLES.—The names of these eight courageous lads deserve to be set on record: 1, Salvadori Lismano, Governor; 2, Alessandro Bhaleri, Treasurer; 3, Giuseppe Pampana, President 1st Division; 4, Adolfo Minghi, President 2nd Division; 5, Amleto Casabona, President 3rd Division; 6, Oscar Zupi, 1st Director 2nd Division; 7, Ezio Fuccini, 2nd Director 2nd Division; 8, Omero Trocar, 1st Director 3rd Division.

What Catholics Are Doing Elsewhere.

In 1900 there were 26,000 men who took part in the night watches before the Blessed Sacrament at Montmartre. In 1901 the number had grown to 31,000.

The new Commissioner or Governor of the Yukon Territory is Mr. Ross, who paid a visit lately to St. Mary's Hospital, which has been provided with the electric light through the generosity of Mr. James McNamee.

The "Yukon Catholic" says that six gentlemen of Dawson City have furnished six private rooms for patients in St. Mary's Hospital. Only two of the donors are Catholics.

A new mission has been founded in the Klondike region, namely at Gold Run. So there are ten places now where Mass is said, viz., Dawson, Bonanza, Dominion Creek, Hunker Creek, Last Chance, Sulphur Creek, Gold Run, White Horse, Selkirk and Forty Mile.

The priests of the diocese of Denver have decided to collect funds, by personal subscription, for the erection of a residence for Bishop Matz. The structure will cost about \$100,000.

The annual meeting of the Irish Girls' Aid Association was held in the association in Anderton recently. It provides a registry for Irish girls "coming over" and during the time they are on the "look-out" it sees that they get lodgings with decent people, and are not lured away, as many girls have been in

the past. Father O'Reilly presided, and amongst others present was Mr. Dott, the new chairman of the Glasgow Parish Council.

The membership in the Holy Name Society at the Paulists' Church in New York is now over 1,200.

The indebtedness on the church property of St. Patrick's parish, Elizabeth, N.J., was wiped out, Jan. 23, by the cancelling of mortgages amounting to \$57,000. The church property is worth nearly a million dollars.

The poor of St. Mary's parish, Georgetown, Mass., have recently come into possession of a fund of \$1,000, by the will of the late Geo. Carleton, Esq., a Protestant gentleman of that place, who, in leaving \$1,000 each to the churches of that town, for the poor, did not discriminate against St. Mary's.

The Rev. John Grimes, pastor of St. Mary's, Syracuse, is making an effort to erect two towers on the church, and thus complete the beautiful edifice.

Representatives from the various Irish societies of Nashville and surrounding towns are formulating plans for a big joint celebration on St. Patrick's Day.

The Clothing Society of St. Aloysius' parish, Garnett, Eng., is one of the many charitable Catholic societies which do much good for deserving poor. During the past year it has distributed amongst two hundred persons an entire supply of new clothing.

The Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who have for years conducted the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, Cal., have purchased a site, 200 by 300 feet in size, at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, and will erect a \$50,000 hospital.

In St. John's Presbytery, S. S., Glasgow, the yearly meeting of the Central Council of the Catholic Truth Society of Scotland recently took place. The different delegates, clerical and lay, present, represented the dioceses of Glasgow, St. Andrews and Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Argyll and the Isles, the latter being represented for the first time at the council. It may be mentioned that the secretary's report showed that the total sales for the last year amounted to \$1,687 pamphlets, and that the treasurer's statement revealed a surplus of cash to the society's credit of \$601.00.

A new scholarship is to be established at Trinity College, for girls, conducted by Sisters of America. About 50 representative Catholics of Philadelphia, in response to an invitation extended by the Baronius Club of that city, have adopted measures toward the founding of the scholarship in honor of the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, formerly chancellor of the Philadelphia archdiocese.

A novel and interesting entertainment was given on February 6, by the Gaelic Dancing Club of San Francisco. For the first time in a public hall the old country dances were presented before a California audience. Ladies and gentlemen in costume danced the rollicking jig and hornpipe, the stately high cauld cap and the picturesque quadrille.

Father McCarty is greatly encouraged by the number of young men who have already taken advantage of the Columbian Lyceum. The regular Lyceum fee is \$10 a year, which entitles a member to enter any two of the classes, and to such other privileges as may be added, including entertainments by the club.

A movement is on foot to organize branches of the United Irish League in New Jersey.

A new Catholic parish, under the patronage of Our Lady of Good Counsel, has been established in Newark.

Fourteen new parishes were established in the Chicago archdiocese during 1901, twelve new churches were erected where there had been no churches before, eighteen new churches replaced smaller ones, ten new schoolhouses were built.

In a pastoral letter Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, O., mentions the fact that Mother Katherine Drexel, Superioress of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, gives \$70,000 annually to the education of the Indian children.

A subscription is being raised to transfer the remains of the late Rev. Eugene O'Grady from Los An-

Humors of Life!

A KNOWING WITNESS.—A case was being tried in a country court. A horse had been stolen from a field, and the evidence all pointed to a certain doubtful character of the neighborhood as the culprit. Though his guilt seemed clear, he had found a lawyer to undertake his defence. At the trial the defendant's counsel and frightened the opposing witnesses, especially a farmer whose testimony was particularly damaging. The lawyer kept up a fire of questions, asking many foolish ones, and repeating himself again and again in the hope of decoying the witness into a contradiction.

"You say," the lawyer went on, "that you can swear to having seen this man drive a horse past your farm on the day in question?"

"I can," replied the witness, wearily for he had already answered the question a dozen times.

"What time was this?"

"I told you it was about the middle of the forenoon."

"But I don't want any 'abouts' or 'middles.' I want you to tell the jury exactly the time."

"Why," said the farmer, "I don't always carry a gold watch with me when I'm digging potatoes."

"But you have a clock in the house, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, what time was it by that?"

"Why, by that clock it was just 19 minutes past 10."

"You were in the field all the morning?" went on the lawyer, smiling suggestively.

"I was."

"How far from the house is this field?"

"About half a mile."

"You swear, do you, that by the clock in your house it was just 19 minutes past 10?"

"I do."

The lawyer paused and looked triumphantly at the jury. At last he had entrapped the witness into a contradictory statement that would greatly weaken his evidence.

The farmer leisurely picked up his hat and started to leave the witness stand. Then, turning slowly about, he added:

"I ought, perhaps, to say that too much reliance should not be placed on that clock as it got out of gear about six months ago, and it's been 19 minutes past 10 ever since.—Cincinnati Tribune."

JOHNNY'S QUESTIONS.—Little Johnny had been gazing thoughtfully at his book of animal pictures when he suddenly called out:

"Say, pa, does it cost much to feed a lion?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

"Oh, a lot of money."

"A wolf would make a good meal for a lion, wouldn't it, pa?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"And a fox would be enough for the wolf, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, yes."

"And a fox could make a meal of a hawk, eh, pa?"

"I suppose so."

"And the hawk would be satisfied with a sparrow?"

"Of course."

"And a big spider would be a good meal for the sparrow, wouldn't it, pa?—wouldn't it, pa?"

"Yes, yes."

"And a fly would be enough for the spider?"

"Sure."

"And a drop of molasses would be all the fly would want, wouldn't it?"

"Oh, stop your chatter."

"But wouldn't it, pa?"

"Yes."

"Well, pa, couldn't a man keep a lion more'n a year on a pint of molasses?"

But just at this point it was discovered that it was time for little Johnny to go to bed.—Salt Lake Herald.

SHE GOT THE SOOTHER.—A middle-aged woman called at a chemist's in Camden Town one evening and asked for morphine, and the shopman replied to her request with:

"Is it for your husband?"

"Oh, no, sir, I have not got any."

"You don't think of suicide?"

"Far from it."

"What do you take it for?"

"Must I tell you, sir?"

"You must, or otherwise I can't

A TRUTHFUL WITNESS.—Several days ago there was a trial in one of the courts, and a lawyer was engaged in endeavoring to shake the testimony of an old lady who was one of the principal witnesses for plaintiffs. Finally he asked:

"Who have you talked about this case to?"

"Nobody."

"Didn't Col. Blank, the lawyer speak to you about it?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't Mr. Smith, the plaintiff, ask you what you would testify to?"

"No."

"Do you mean to tell this jury that you have talked to nobody about it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, how did they know what you would tell?"

"They knew I'd tell the truth."—Memphis Scimitar.

THE CARE OF BABIES.

A Great Responsibility Rests on All Mothers—Baby Should Always be Bright and Cheerful.

Babies that are well, sleep well, eat well, act well and play well. A child that is not lively, rosy-cheeked and playful, needs immediate attention or the results may be serious. Prudent mothers should always keep ready at hand a safe yet effective medicine to administer to their little ones as emergency arises. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets do not act as the so-called "soothing" medicines do. They do not have a deadening or stupefying effect, but on the contrary go right to the seat of the trouble and by removing it cure the child and prevent a recurrence of the difficulty. All mothers who have used this medicine praise it and always keep it in the house.

Mrs. G. Baines, Six Mile Lane, Ont., says:—"The Baby's Own Tablets which I ordered came just in time. My baby was very ill with indigestion and bowel trouble, but I am happy to say the Tablets relieved him after a few doses and he is now doing splendidly, with just a Tablet now and then when a little restless. I am the mother of eight children, and I must say I have never had a medicine. I thought as much as as Baby's Own Tablets, and I have tried all the old remedies. I think mothers ought always to keep them in the house in case of emergency."

These tablets cure all the minor ailments of children, such as constipation, sour stomach, colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent cough, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. They are for children of all ages, and dissolved in water can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box or sent post paid on receipt of price, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Work That Tells.

Among the clerical friends of the "Sacred Heart Review" none are more zealous and painstaking than the Rev. Father Power of Danvers, Mass. Every year he collects and forwards to us the subscriptions of his people to the "Review." He is now in the midst of this work, and has already made returns for more than one hundred of these subscribers. This is the kind of work that tells, and is at the same time the best evidence of a friendly interest in the "Review" and of a priestly disposition which, while intent on the promotion of the moral and religious interests of the people, is ever keenly and intelligently alive to every means that may promote these ends. We apologize to our friend, Father Power, for this allusion to his work. We seldom have made public acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the reverend clergy for their valuable, we might fairly say, necessary, aid, but they themselves understand that our silence has been due, not to a lack of appreciation, but to a regard for their aversion to publicity.—Sacred Heart Review.

Subscribe to the

"True Witness."

FOR GIRLS.

PRESERVE HEALTH GOOD COLOR.

or Anaemic Girls Re- the Bright Freshness of Natural Means— Health Within the Reach of All.

Orangeville, Ont.

Miss Brownlee, of Orangeville lady well known to of the town and great- by all her acquaint- thousands of other throughout Canada, Miss

ill a victim to anaemia good, and for a time, as self, feared she would enjoy robust health. Ex-

Miss Brownlee's can- Health Within the Reach of All.

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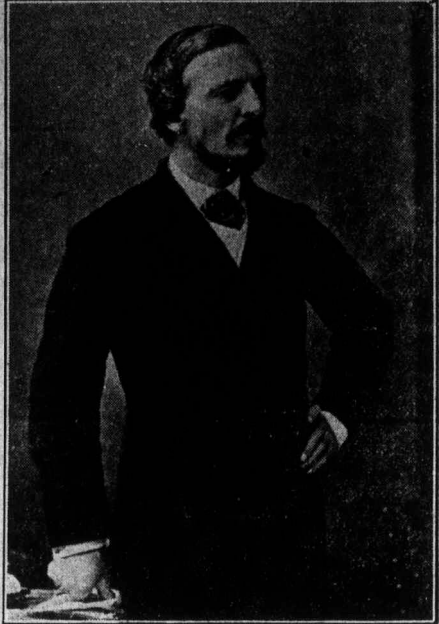
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AN IRISH DIPLOMAT DEAD.



THE LATE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins, the present Mayor of Boston, who was the American Consul-General to London, from 1892 to 1896, declared the Marquis of Dufferin to be "the greatest diplomatist of his time."

The news of his death, which was received in this city on Wednesday last, occasioned profound sorrow in the circle of all classes. Lord Dufferin had been long in ill-health. He passed away peacefully after a night of total unconsciousness at his residence, at Clondeboye, County Down, Ireland. He was the only son of Price, fourth Baron Dufferin, was born at Florence in 1826.

There is no doubt that he has been one of the most brilliant and versatile statesmen that Great Britain ever sent forth on diplomatic missions, and his many-sided character displayed scholarly attainments of a wonderful nature. As a public speaker he rose always above the ordinary level, and at times, and even frequently, soared into the atmosphere of sublime oratory.

The Earl of Dufferin was the founder of the Governor-General's medals which are among the leading instruments for the encouraging of scholarship in this country. He visited many schools and delivered addresses which could not fail to impress on the young mind high ideals.

On his return to England Lord Dufferin, became for a brief period Ambassador to Russia, and in 1881 to Turkey. In 1882 he was a special commissioner for Egypt, and in 1884 he received the crowning distinction of his career, the post of Viceroy of India, which had been nearly accorded him instead of Canada in 1872.

fect diplomacy in dealing with the protected and neighboring rulers. In 1888 he was made Ambassador to Italy, and in 1891 was transferred to Paris. He retired from public life in 1896.

A REMINISCENCE.—His Excellency paid a visit to St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum on the 30th January, 1873. In answer to an address, he replied as follows:—"Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen,—So far from it having been a sacrifice on my part to come here, I can assure you that it has been to me an unmixt gratification. No one can find himself under this roof, in the presence of such a scene as this, without esteeming the invitation which he has had the pleasure of receiving a very great privilege."

The allusion which has been made in your address to that devastating famine by which Ireland was depopulated in 1846 and 1847 has recalled to my recollection very bitter and affecting memories. It so happened that it was in that year I first was called upon to undertake the responsibilities attaching to the ownership of land in Ireland, and my first initiation into my duties as an Irish landlord consisted in an endeavor to confront the exigencies of that terrible disaster. Although in my own neighborhood, owing to peculiar circumstances, the distress never reached a point which did not admit of alleviation, circumstances led me to the southern portion of the Kingdom, where famine had seized upon the people, and with my own eyes I was forced to see all its terrible consequences. Since coming to this country I have had occasion to make myself acquainted with a fact, of which I confess until then I was but very imperfectly informed, and that is, the noble way in which the inhabitants of Canada assisted the unfortunate emigrants who, forced to fly under the stroke of famine from their own country, arrived upon the shores of North America not only destitute, but many of them struck down and perishing by disease. I am now aware of how many of the clergy of Canada, both Catholic and Protestant, as well as the members of the medical profession, fell victims to their noble and courageous endeavors to assist those unfortunate persons; and I confess that when I read the record of the mortality which then took place amongst those classes to whom I have referred, I was perfectly horror-struck with the facts that were revealed; and so, as an Irishman, if on no other account, I shall ever bear in my heart the deep sense of the debt which we all owe to this country, and especially to those classes to whom I have referred, for the assistance which they then rendered to us.

The existence of this asylum only shows that in the chastisements with which we are afflicted a merciful Providence very frequently sows the seeds of innumerable benefits; for as has been stated by your secretary, it is owing to the emergency which then arose, and which you endeavored to meet, that this admirable establishment continues to dispense those benefits to the unfortunate orphans of the locality, even although the immediate occasion to which it owes its existence has happily ceased to endure. (Applause.)

am very glad to think that the establishment is being conducted under such satisfactory auspices, and I am sure it will not be considered inappropriate if, on behalf of those who are interested in all such good and noble works as these, I should venture to tender to those ladies who are present and who, I understand, are good enough to devote their time and their energies to the education and to the interests of these little fatherless children, my best thanks, accompanied by an assurance that, in common with every one who is acquainted with their good deeds, I am deeply sensible of all that society owes to them."

This is not the moment to write either a biography or an appreciation of the life of Lord Dufferin, but when the hour comes, the pen will need to be eloquent that can do full justice to the character and deeds of the great Irishman.

POPE LEO'S VIGOROUS MIND.

The Roman correspondent of the New York "Sun"—Innocent—in his letter of last week, says:—Dr. Lapponi is much pleased at the sustained elasticity with which Leo XIII. has passed through the New Year's receptions. In the interviews with the ambassadors he has shown his perfect knowledge and wonderful understanding of all matters. The diplomats are unanimous in praising the vividness of his memory, the penetration of his mind and the easiness of his conversation.

After detailing various features of the interviews with the diplomats, he closes with the following statement:

What the man who knows something of affairs will admire in the Pope's vigor of mind and in these interviews is his perfect equilibrium. For every situation he finds and speaks the right word. No irritation, no impatience. He suppresses in the bottom of his soul whatever might embitter him. Like the halcyon on the crest of the waves the ease that certainty and unshakable hope give. It is a long time since the offensive attack against Rome has had such proportions as at present; but Leo XIII. knows that the outbreak proceeds chiefly from the fear which the sectarian powers nearly everywhere have of the extension that Roman ideas have taken. Rome's renewed distinction has in part brought on this new attack. For this reason Leo XIII. looks on these storms as a trial and not as an end; he wishes Catholics to be strong by their work and by the place they take in the world. This higher reason, drawn from divine sources, imposes on the Pope his patience, his persistence, his faithfulness to the policies which he has instituted.

Eugene A. Philbin, ex-District Attorney of New York, is now in London after his visit to Rome, where with the Rt. Rev. John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, he had an audience with the Pope. He says that he was astonished amid the rumors of the failing health of the Pope to find such physical and mental vigor for a man of his years. The Pontiff displayed a keen interest in and familiarity with American affairs.

CHILD'S MEDICINE—WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

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THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED. Lv. Montreal daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 8.50 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m., Central Time, and Chicago at 7.25 p.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon in a car, at any hour during the day.

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., Chicago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleepers are attached to this train.

MONTRÉAL & SPRINGFIELD, Mass. - Steam Service. Lv. Montreal 19.01 a.m. 8.40 p.m. Ar. Springfield 6.18 p.m. 7.25 a.m. Lv. Springfield 19.06 a.m. 8.10 p.m. Ar. Montreal 8.30 a.m. 7.25 a.m. Signifies daily. Daily except Sunday. Through coaches are run on day and night trains and Pullman sleepers on night trains in both directions.

TOURIST SLEEPERS leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and west thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for accommodation in these sleepers. Berths reserved in advance.

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(Via North Shore) Lv. Windsor Sta. 9.30 a.m. 10.05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 12.30 p.m. 6.45 p.m. Daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only.

OTTAWA SUNDAY SERVICE. Lv. Windsor Sta. 10.00 a.m. 10.05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 12.30 p.m. 6.45 p.m. Lv. Ottawa (Central Sta.) 6.25 p.m. Ar. Montreal 8.40 p.m.

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Deaths in Religious Orders.

Mother Joseph du Sacre Coeur, (nee Esther Parizeau), of the Sisters of Providence.

Sister Esdras (nee Marie A. Tessier) also of the Sisters of Providence.

Sister Sainte Reine, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, died at the Mother House.

Sister Marie A. Baril, of the Grey Nuns, Montreal.

Sister Marie C. Talon-l'Esperance, of the Grey Nuns of Montreal, died at St. Boniface.

Sister Marie de Sainte Catherine de Sienna, (nee Marie Charbonneau) of the Good Shepherd, died in Montreal.

Sister Marie Elizabeth de Portugal, (nee Georgianna Deland), of the Sisters of Sainte-Anne, died at Lachine. May their souls and all the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace.

J.J. & S. Celebrated Dublin Whisky is a pure Spirit made in Pot Still. Commands the highest price in the Markets of the World. Is not an acquired taste but very palatable, owing to fine quality, age and mellowness.

Society Directory

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3. meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary.

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; Miss 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, 1866, incorporated 1868, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Wm. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President. Rev. E. Doran; 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. Casey; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.O.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, D. J. O'Neill, Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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.O.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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Our Leg

FEDERAL PAR... wa, Feb. 11.—Tha... open its doors for... a few days is very... on all sides, and i... event that, in a... casts its shadow... is a subdued ex... around the main... there is no lack of... the comfort of the... those interested in... additions to and th... made in the cent... long been needed... most timely. Whe... buildings were first... tawa complaint wa... country was too y... small—for such im... That is only the t... ago, and to-day th... ings, the Langevin... the other edifices... gical Museum to t... reau, and from the... ing to the Suprem... far inadequate for... of the public serv... not distant when... of Washington, the... tal will have to be... buildings in all sec... In fact, the affai... assumed gigantic p... the past few years... population has not... rapidly as might... pected, new territ... Federal attention... to the already emp... tions of the Domin... It is too old a s... various classes of p... to Ottawa, each wi... interests to look af... son; but when the... full blast the writ... sion to detail some... teresting items of... benefit of the reader... Witness."

QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE

bec, Feb. 13.—Citize... many private bills o... have arrived. The I... be opened on Thur... with the usual cere... ing to all appearan... of the Houses pr... ceptionally short... mess of the session... private legislation, f... tory large number... have already come i...

ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE

annual report of the... of Public Works of t... presented to the C... ture on Tuesday. T... during 1901 was \$... the expenditure from... 1872, to December 3... public buildings wa... aid given to railwa... eration up to Decem... \$7,097,051. The e... maintenance, account... and water, repairs, ... furniture and furnis... etc., for the followi... at buildings, institut... during 1901 totalled... A table is given i... showing that since C... 571,333 miles of rail... completed, while 193... present under constr... tal length of railway... in the province reach... During the past ye... have been opened for...

Our Educa

This column is open... lic colleges and scho... ports of entertain... and the honor lists... space.

ST. LAURENT CO

first of a series of le... given under the auspi... rick's Literary Socie... last week by the Rev... C.S.C., on "The Fut... land."

The rev. genetiema

subject in an admir... opening, he stated th... hesitate to predict a... lasting, a glorious f... land which was once... by the "Isle of Sai... sery of great men... and scholars—for t... rope, and which is a... with the sweet bertu... admirable virtues, r... religious." Confini...

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Our Legislative Halls.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, Ottawa, Feb. 11.—That the House will open its doors for public business in a few days is very much in evidence on all sides, and indicates the great event that, in a certain sense, "casts its shadows before."

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Quebec, Feb. 13.—Citizens interested in many private bills of various kinds have arrived. The Legislature will be opened on Thursday afternoon with the usual ceremony.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Works of the province was presented to the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday. The expenditure during 1901 was \$494,833, while the expenditure from January 1, 1872, to December 31, 1900, on the public buildings was \$20,079,824.

Our Educational Institutions.

This column is open to all Catholic colleges and schools. Brief reports of entertainments, lectures and the honor lists will be given space.

support of this statement "that a land consecrated by the lives of a multitude of canonized saints in all past ages; resplendent after so many centuries of persecutions and obstacles, with the untarnished buckler of Catholic faith; ever undaunted in adversity, poverty and famine, ever holding fast to the Chair of Peter; and having puissant, virile and numerous ramifications in every clime under the sun, such a land, such a people, such a nation, I say, cannot ever remain in utter subjection, nor wholly perish."

In summing up his arguments Father Carrier predicted that Ireland's long years of suffering would soon cease, and that she would "move down the valley of life with an eternal song of love and gratitude in her heart."

The rev. lecturer was introduced by Mr. H. Howorth, the president of the Society. Among those present were: Rev. William H. Condon, C. S. C., Mr. James Lacey, of Boston, and Mr. Bernard McKeivitt, of Ironwood, Michigan.

The American Soldier in the Philippines.

TYRANNICAL METHODS.—In a recent issue of the "Review," we find published two facts connected with the Catholic teaching in the Philippines. The editor in presenting these two stories says:—"While we sympathize with our American soldiers in the Philippines, we can not extenuate their misdeeds and consider it our duty to inform their countrymen in the United States of the disgraceful tyranny exercised by certain of our military representatives in those islands."

FIRST FACT.—On the 21st of October last, at Butuan, Mindanao, one of the missionaries opened the boys' school, and while many boys attended, others set out as usual for the fields, but not one showed up in the public school, where two American non-Catholic teachers were waiting for pupils.

have a private Catholic school in his own house, in view of the perfect liberty which the said law gave him. On hearing this, the Lieutenant became very angry and the head teacher said that he had been very much astonished to find that since the Father's arrival in the town the number of boys in his school had begun to diminish, until now there was not a single one left.

"The Lieutenant said that he would soon see to it that American Padres of the Roman Church should be sent here, to which the Father answered that he should be very much pleased to see such a thing happen. The Lieutenant said finally that he would have to avail himself of the police and the local Presidente to straighten things out; to which the priest replied that he hoped no violence would be done."

"The next day the Father, hoping to find the Lieutenant in a better frame of mind, went to pay him a visit, but found him frowning and to all appearance in a bad mood. The Father spoke and gave him all his reasons for opening a Catholic school. He was answered that he did not need a private school, since he could teach his catechism in the public school, where he could have two whole days for this purpose."

"At this juncture the Lieutenant left the room for a moment or two. When he re-entered, he drew his sword from its scabbard, and raising it aloft, said in an angry tone: "There are only four boys in the public school this morning, and I have just sent word to the Presidente about it. The Catholic Church isn't so weak as you people imagine, the American teachers are not going to destroy it. It is Spanish that you want to teach. You don't know enough English to teach, and what you do know you can't pronounce correctly."

tive Presidente, who is filled with terror ever since the Lieutenant informed him that the whole school trouble is nothing but a conspiracy between the natives and the Padres against the American government.

SECOND FACT.—An intelligent young Filipino, Pedro Bayette, a graduate of the Catholic Normal School at Manila, had established in Butuan a Catholic school of his own and independent of the parish school. He, too, has been so harassed by petty persecutions on the part of the native Presidente, under the influence of the same American Lieutenant, that he has closed his school in disgust and betaken himself to his native town, where he hopes to be allowed to live in peace.

"Complaints of a similar character, i. e., cases of intimidation, are heard from various quarters of the archipelago."

Recent Deaths.

MR. THOMAS MCCARTHY.—Last week an old and respected resident of St. Ann's Ward, passed to his final reward, in the person of Mr. Thomas McCarthy. For a period of nearly half a century deceased had been employed in the Canada Sugar Refinery, in the department of coopers, only leaving the establishment through a sudden attack of illness two days previous to his death.

MRS. JOHN CROWE.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Margaret Agnes Crowe, wife of Mr. John Crowe, which took place at the residence Sherbrooke street, on Monday last. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Jordan, of Cahermore, Co. Clare, Ireland, where she was born in 1858.

On the following day the usual military drill of the soldiers was dispensed with, and shortly before the hour assigned for the opening of the Catholic school, the brave Lieutenant, with his soldiers all in arms, appeared in front of the missionary's residence, placed sentinels at the corners of the building, gave countersigns, and pretended to make preparations for an attack.

On Ash Wednesday morning the remains were conveyed to St. Patrick's parish Church, where High Mass for the dead was celebrated by the Rev. Father McGrath, who also sang the "Libera," assisted by the Rev. Isidore Kavanagh, S. J., Prefect of Loyola College. The choir of St. Patrick's Church, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, as-

sisted by Mr. George A. Carpenter, and by the choir of the Knights of Columbus, rendered a full choral service. During the Mass, Professor Fowler played on the organ a choice selection of our plaintive and pathetic Irish melodies, of which deceased was so fond in her lifetime. Floral offerings—numerous and beautiful—were sent by the members and friends of the family; by the employees of Mr. Crowe's factory and office; and by the representatives of the commercial and shipping interests of the Dominion. The interment took place in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.—R.I.P.

MR. JOHN DONNELLY.—On February 3 the funeral of Mr. John Donnelly, one of the prominent citizens of Ogdensburg, was held at St. Mary's Cathedral. The "Daily Journal," of Ogdensburg, on referring to the career of the deceased, in its issue of Feb. 2, says:—

His exceptional success as a business man was due to the fact that he was master of his art in all his branches, scrupulously honest in all his dealings and a worker that never lagged. During his nearly forty years of business on Ford street, he saw the rise and fall of many a pretentious firm, but he never knew failure and when he died owed no man a penny.

Men of John Donnelly's stamp are all too rare. We can ill afford to lose them for strenuousness is not a distinguishing characteristic of the youths who are to replace them. Mr. Donnelly leaves a wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Donnelly, a daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hyde, of this city; a sister, Mrs. Ellen Drake, and three nieces, Mrs. Mary Kelly, Mrs. Mary Kennedy and Miss Kate Darcy, all of Montreal.

They may be consoled by the reflection that the life they mourn was a comfort, a lever, an inspiration to many.

LENTEN FAIR DELICACIES.

- Fish in Tins and Fish in Glass Jars. SARDINES. Sardines in Oil in cans, Sardines with Tomatoes, Lobster Meat in Glass Jars, Salmon in cans, Sugar Cured Smoked Salmon. HERRINGS. Kipperel Herrings in Tins, Herrings in Shrimp Sauce, Boneless Herrings in tins, Fresh Herrings in tins, Yarmouth Bloaters in tins, Fresh Finnan Haddies, Clams and Clam Chowder in tins, Clam Juice in Glass. OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS! IN NICE HANDY LITTLE TINS. Mackerel in Oil in tins, Salt Mackerel in kits. CAVIARE! OAVIARE! RUSSIAN CAVIARE IN TINS OF ALL SIZES. ANCHOVIES! ANCHOVIES! ANCHOVIES! Anchovies in Salt, Anchovies in Oil, Fillet of Anchovies, Spiced Norwegian Anchovies, Soups of all kinds in cans and glass. Picked Up Codfish, Boneless Codfish Steaks. POTTED FISH OF ALL KINDS. FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

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Some Irish American Millionaires

The New York "World" Almanac for 1902 presents a carefully compiled and verified list of American millionaires—3,546 of them. From this list the Catholic "Citizen" of Milwaukee takes the following names—126 in all—which are undoubtedly Irish names; and there are fifty others that it passes over because the names (though commonly occurring in our Irish-American congregations) are not always to be relied upon as applying exclusively to people of that extraction.

This rule of limitation by the "Citizen" in selecting only such names as are indisputably Irish, omits such as Clark, Carter, Hamilton, Judge and others, millionaires in Montana and Utah. Senator Clark, perhaps the richest man in the world, is proud of his Irish ancestry, and was on the roll of membership in the '98 club in Butte in its halcyon days. Following is the "Citizen's" list:—

California: Miss Kate M. Dillon, Mrs. Peter Donohue, William Dunphy, J. G. Fair estate, Mrs. James C. Flood, James D. Phelan, William Shields, all of San Francisco.

Colorado: J. J. McGinnity, J. K. Mullen, Dennis Sheedy, Dennis Sullivan, Thomas F. Walsh, all of Denver.

Connecticut: Pierce N. Welch, New Haven.

Delaware: Richard P. Gibbons, Wilmington.

District of Columbia: Thomas Scully, Thomas Walsh, Washington, D.C.

Florida: Martin H. Sullivan, Pensacola.

Idaho: Charles Sweeney, Wallace. Illinois: M. B. Clancy, John V. Clary estate, John Cudaby, Michael Cudaby, Thomas A. Griffin, James D. Lynch, John A. Lynch, Thomas Lynch, Michael C. McDonald, William T. McLaughlin, John R. Walsh, all of Chicago.

Iowa: James Callanan, P. M. Cassidy, of Des Moines.

Kansas: C. J. Devlin, Jacob Vulvane, J. R. Mulvane, of Topeka; C. M. Condon, Oswego.

Maryland: William Lanahan, Mrs. Caroline O'Donnell, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Oliver E. O'Donnell, all of Baltimore.

Massachusetts: James W. Kenny, Francis C. Welch, Boston.

Michigan: Thomas McGraw, W. B. Moran, S. J. Murphy, Detroit; Edward Buckley, James Dempsey, Manistee.

Minnesota: Mrs. Anthony Kelley, Minnesota; Mich. Moran, Dennis Ryan, Thomas Shevlin, St. Paul.

Missouri: J. P. Cudaby, Kansas City; R. C. Kerens, Joseph Murphy, Peter A. O'Neill, Mrs. Mary F. Scanlan, John Sheehan, Jr., John Scullin, St. Louis.

Montana: Marcus Daly estate, McCanda; Thomas Cruice, P. M. McNamara, John T. Murphy, Helena.

Nebraska: John F. Coad, John A. Creighton, Edward A. Cudaby, Frank Murphy, Omaha.

New Jersey: Dennis Laughlin, Jersey City; Patrick Farrelly, Morristown; Bernard Shanley, John F. Shanley, Newark; Sarah J. Barry, Passaic; J. H. McGee, Plainfield; Mrs. John Burke, West Orange.

New York: Anthony Brady, Mich.; N. Nolan, Albany; Andrew Dougherty, Hugh McLaughlin, Mrs. James T. Stranahan, Brooklyn; Royal P. Carroll, P. C. Costello, John D. Crimmins, John P. Dillon, William R. Grace, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Thos. H. Kelly, John W. Mackay, John A. McCall, John O'Brien, Charles A. O'Donohue, John V. O'Donohue, Joseph J. O'Donohue, William O'Gorman, Hugh O'Neill, all of New York; Peter McCarthy, Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy.

Ohio: W. A. Lynch, Canton; Thos. P. Egan, J. E. Mooney, Cincinnati; John Joyce, Columbus; W. P. Callahan, John K. McIntire, Dayton, C. W. Ryan, Toledo.

Pennsylvania: Thomas Dolan, Joseph Dunn, Henry P. McKean, Jas. McMames, Thomas Powers, Philadelphia; W. J. Burnes, Charles Donnelly, A. W. Mellon, James Mellon, Thos. Mellon, William M. O'Neill, James W. Scully, Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island: John J. Banigan, William B. Banigan, James Hanley, Mrs. J. E. Sullivan, Providence.

Tennessee: Mrs. Anna Murphy, Nashville.

Texas: James C. O'Connor, Dallas; D. M. O'Connor, Daniel Sullivan, San Antonio.

Virginia: James M. Dooley, Richmond.

Utah: Thomas Kearns, Salt Lake.

Wisconsin: Thomas Bardon, Ashland; J. T. Boyle, Henry Boyle, Fond du Lac; Simon T. Murphy, Green Bay.

We print this list merely as evidence of the sociological fact that the Irish-American element in the United States is coming up in the financial world—that it is not to be thought of exclusively as a factor in the domain of labor, but it is also a factor in the domain of capital. We may further observe—not with any ostentation, however (for we think our wealthy Irish-Americans are not above the average in public spirit)—that this list may be submitted in the British House of Commons as an exhibit illustrating that under proper industrial conditions, equal laws and good government, the Irish race would hold its own, with any other element, in ability to get on in the world. The above listed Irish-American millionaires could easily buy up all the arable land in Ireland at even twice its present value.—The Intermountain Catholic.

A Noted Religious Dead.

A little news item in the daily papers on Wednesday, January 29, says the "Catholic Universe," of Cleveland, chronicled the death, in Omaha, Nebraska, of Sister Mary Constance Bentivoglio, head of the Sisters of the Poor Clares in the United States.

A very interesting and eventful life story is recalled by the announcement of the death of this remarkable religious whose name is identified with the foundation and progress of her order in this country.

Costanza Bentivoglio, whose father was the Count of Bologna, a scion of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Italy, was born November 19, 1838. She was the fourteenth child in a family of sixteen and was sent with her elder sister, Annetta, to the convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, just founded in Rome by Madame Barat. When they grew to maidenhood both joined the religious of the Poor Clares, Costanza, though the younger, preceding her sister by two years, making her profession in 1865.

Just five years later, in 1870, King Victor Emmanuel issued the order of suppression of the religious orders in Italy. The Poor Clares of the Monastery of San Lorenzo were restricted to a small portion of their convent, the rest of the building being appropriated by the government for a public school for medical students. A few years later, even this small portion was taken away from them and in 1875, the two Bentivoglio sisters, Sisters Maddelena and Costanza, started out to find a home for their order in America. The history of their trials and wanderings in the new country up to the time of their canonical establishment in Omaha has been related in a quaint diary kept by the Sisters themselves. This journal was published in a recent history of Saint Clare and her order compiled by Father Marianus Fiege, O.M. Cap.

The good Sisters first had an audience with the Holy Father. He blessed their going forth and wished them success in the New World. But their difficulties were many after reaching New York. The Archbishops of New York and Cincinnati refused them permission to establish themselves in their dioceses. They were a short time in Philadelphia, and at last received the consent of the Bishop of New Orleans to open a house in that city.

It was from New Orleans that they came to Cleveland, in 1877. They were ordered here by Father Gregory, Minister Provincial of the German Province of the Sacred Heart, of St. Louis. They arrived here in August and took up their abode at 1116 Broadway, in the oldest building of the group now forming St. Alexis' Hospital.

But the two Italian Sisters did not stay long in Cleveland. They were joined, in December of the same year, by a number of German Poor Clares and the two little communities were fused into one. They could not easily fall in with the alien customs. The account in the diary is naive:

"We had no fault to find with the good Sisters. They were extremely kind and obliging. But we found it impossible to accustom ourselves to their German ways. Nothing but German was spoken; most of the prayers and public reading was in German. * * * Had we been young

novices we should, in time, have grown used to everything. But we were too old to become novices again."

So the two Sisters made up their minds to relinquish the convent and seek an establishment elsewhere. The German community of Poor Clares remained, growing into the Sisterhood, whose headquarters are now on Perry street.

Sisters Constanza and Maddelena found a permanent abiding place, after all their wanderings, in Omaha. There they were established through the munificence of Count Creighton, increasing in numbers and building a commodious monastery as the years advanced.

In Omaha Sister Costanza died the other day. Sister Maddelena survives her. She is the abbess of the Monastery of St. Clare in Evansville, Ind. In many other places has the Order of the Poor Clares, introduced into this country by these two good Sisters, grown into flourishing communities. The two Sisters Bentivoglio are relatives of Pope Leo XIII.

Deaths In Outside Places.

Sister Cecilia died last week at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, in her fifty-fifth year. She entered the order in 1867 in Philadelphia, where she also closed her saintly career.

The death of Cardinal Del'Ollo, Archbishop of Benevento, is announced. His Eminence was one of the Cardinals who was made a member of the Sacred College in the April consistory of last year.

The Rev. William S. Kirby, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, of Southampton, L.I., died last week. Father Kirby was thirty-nine years old, and was born in Brooklyn.

Brother Lawrence, founder of St. Francis' College at Loretto, U. S., died at the college on Feb. 2, at the age of eighty-five, from cancer. He came to Loretto from Ireland in 1844.

The Rev. Patrick F. Smith, pastor for twenty-five years of St. Mary's Church, Hudson, N.Y., died Feb. 2, in New York city, where he was born sixty-five years ago. He studied at St. Francis Xavier's College in Rome, where he was ordained.

Mrs. Mary Murphy, the oldest woman in Reading, Pa., died Jan 21, of general debility at her home, aged 100 years 9 months and 21 days. Mrs. Murphy was possessed of the most astonishing vitality and worked in her own household until within a few weeks ago. She was born in Ireland in 1801. Her maiden name was Culbert, and her husband, James Murphy, whom she married before coming here, died some years ago. She knew little illness and her powers of endurance occasioned comment even when young. She was a parishioner of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and attended the services there until positively unable, owing to her weakening limbs.

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

IN SEVENTY SHIPS.

The Marconi wireless telegraphy is now permanently installed upon over seventy ships.

QUEER SECT.

The newest of queer religious sects is the "Association of Christian Brethren," which, according to the New York "Sun," is "sailing down the Mississippi in a modern imitation of the Ark to tell people that the millennium is surely coming in 1941." Megiddo is the name of the boat, and nearly one hundred persons, men, women and children, are aboard her.

SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Protestants are now continuing their Galician agitation alone, without the help of Catholics. A committee of "the organization for the promotion of primary education throughout the province, chiefly among the Galicians," waited upon the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, on the 31st inst., as he was staying in the city. They asked that the accrued interest on sales of school lands and interest that may hereafter be paid be handed over to the Provincial Government from year to year for the benefit of those districts where the settlers are not yet able to undertake the duty of maintaining schools themselves. After a thorough discussion of the subject, Mr. Sifton promised to give the whole matter careful consideration, and stated that already legislation was being prepared at Ottawa on this subject, and the probability is that the House at Ottawa will favorably consider the claims of the province.—Northwest Review.

A Priest And Smallpox Victims.

A correspondent of the "Catholic Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, under the pen name "Con-vert," gives the following report of the great zeal of a priest at Montrose, Pa. He writes:—

That dread disease smallpox has invaded the quiet town of Hallstead and removed a loyal Catholic from the scenes of life below to the life beyond, namely, Postmaster Richard A. Barber, a communicant of St. Lawrence's Church at Great Bend, across the river from his home.

In the postmaster's home, which is a house of woe and sorrow, lie six persons dangerously sick. Three generations were represented in the house. There was "Dick" Barber, the genial postmaster—"was," because "Dick" is dead. Now his brother Jim and his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary Coddington, his sister, also little Marion Coddington, daughter of the latter, and another sister, Miss Alice Barber, comprise the stricken colony. In one part of the house the men are confined attended by a Negro who had the smallpox years ago. In another part lie the women, attended by a woman who also had the smallpox years ago. And these are all the attendants except the doctor. No close relatives nor kind friends could dare venture in this woe-filled place.

It was into this house that the brave priest, Rev. Father Joseph S. Fagan, of Great Bend, came, prepared to administer the last sad rites and anoint the fevered brows of the poor, suffering patients with the holy oils. And so it was that Dick Barber passed away with the knowledge that all Holy Church could do for him on earth had been done through the efforts of a noble priest.

The holy sacrament administered to all the sufferers, Father Fagan started for his home at Great Bend. The night was dark and the snow was deep, but Father Fagan, careless of his own safety, was not careless of his neighbors'. He left the

walk and tramped the mile and a half through the middle of the icy streets. Arrived at the rectory he called to his hired man to go home and not to come back. Then he changed his clothes and took a bath, read his matins and went to bed, willing that the God he served should leave him or take him, as He saw fit. And so far Father Fagan has shown no ill effects from his midnight journey to that house, where it seemed as though death must lie in wait. He drives about the roads as genial and happy as ever. But he talks to no one and the little church at Great Bend has not been opened for services for several Sundays. Alone in the historic little church the good father undoubtedly prays for his afflicted people. Willing to risk his life in giving the comforts to a dying man, cannot the beautiful words of the Christ, "Greater love than this hath no man, that he lay down his life for his friends," he safely applied to the noble act of this priest?

At midnight on January 16 two hundred masked men followed "Dick" Barber's coffin to its lonely resting place in Saint Lawrence's Cemetery, and it is stated the electric lights were extinguished, and as the winds sighed a requiem, by the dim light of a lantern Father Heffron, another priest, read prayers for the dead.

Work of Proselytizers.

In a statement made on Saturday last, Rev. Father Shanley, who is with Bishop Tierney in the Cathedral at Hartford, says that for many years there has been great dissatisfaction in Connecticut concerning the temporary home of Catholic children who have become wards of the State. He says, further, that many of these children have been placed in non-Catholic homes and have been turned from the Catholic Church. Father Shanley says: "A boy baptized in Hartford sixteen years ago in St. Joseph's Cathedral was intrusted to a Pro-

testant guardian. He became a ward of the State about eleven years ago. He was placed at first in the County Home. About fifty years ago he was sent by a member of the State Board of Charities to a Miss Elfen Ensign, a non-Catholic, in Simsbury. About three years ago I requested that the boy be withdrawn from his Protestant home, but my request was not granted.

"At the last session of the Legislature a bill permitting the commitment of children to chartered orphan asylums was passed. The bill was strongly opposed by some, who considered it favorable to Catholic children. In reply to the arguments of the opposition, it was said that, although the Hartford Commissioners were favorable to us in these cases, there was a Catholic boy in a non-Catholic family in Simsbury, and that he was kept there despite efforts made to withdraw him.

"A few weeks ago information was received that the boy in Simsbury was about to choose a guardian. An older brother who had been in the County Home and afterward placed in non-Catholic families, and had become a Protestant, but who is now a good Catholic, visited the Simsbury boy and asked him to choose a Catholic priest for his guardian. His reply was that he would sooner choose a dog than a priest." It is easy to surmise the nature of the training of his non-Catholic home. Yesterday a non-Catholic was appointed his guardian.

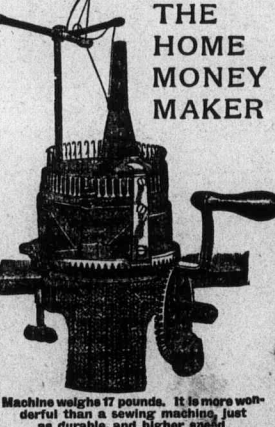
"This is only one of the many cases of Catholic children who have been estranged from the Catholic Church by becoming wards of the State. Catholic clergy will take these children if Catholic families cannot be found. The Catholic population of Connecticut constitutes one-third of the population of the State. Catholics ought to have a voice in denouncing the proselytizing of Catholic children who have become wards of the State."

David Adams Warden, composer of a number of song popular during the Civil War, died in Philadelphia on Monday. Not the least of his distinctions was the fact that he was born in the Tower of London, in 1815.

More Home Knitters Wanted

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of A Pair in 30 Minutes

The GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO. 37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO, To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.



Machine weighs 77 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up or work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage our firm, it will be necessary to send us Cash Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending \$3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher, we say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto, Gentlemen,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, \$15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woollen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name

P. O. Street

County Prov.

Nearest Express Office is at

For reference I name the following person:

.....

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference in the proper place. Tear off and return to us, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

Send your remittance by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order, and we will promptly forward machine, outfit, and simple guide for doing the work. This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.
The Montreal "True Witness."

ALL COMM FORE 6

BOUNDARIES C Patrick's parish e herst and Grant s to Mountain and l the west. Above 5 at runs from Amba tinitis west by Summary; on th from the corner o William street to Gill to river and east as far as Gr limit is the old c the dividing line b and St. John th and running from West and Duluth line about midwa and Napoleon stre Ward lies in St. 1

WHO ARE PA All Catholics resid tory, and whose lish, belong to St. of all other langua or other of the Fr ther Notre Dame, s Louis, according to families where Fre are equally spokn of the head of th what parish the fa when the mother o of the family is F family belongs to t and to St. Patric ther tongue of th sly is English. In especially on occas parties should con of the pastors of which they live.

HOURS OF ON SUNDAYS AD Low Masses, at 6, High Mass, at 10 and Benediction, at ing service, (exce August and Septe of Rosary, congr English, sermon an tion at 7.30 p.m.

ON WEEK DAYS Masses at 5.30, 6 winter, Masses at e'clock.

PARISH SO FIRST SUNDAY Holy Scapular Soc

Generous Pa

The "Canadian Fr ston, in a recent is On last Sunday at in St. Mary's Catho who made the anno the pulpit spoke in of the generosity of was so nobly m magnificent offering Church recently O Archbishop and the parish, he thanked dily for their great g last Mass the print out from the envelo buted at the door c all the subscribers, ficed from those His 6 gave \$25 00. 1 " 29 00. 8 " 15 00. 26 " 10 00. 4 " 8 00. 3 " 7 00. 4 " 6 00. 100 " 5 00. 17 " 4 00. 38 " 3 00. 198 " 2 00. 1 " 1 75. 7 " 1 50. 466 " 1 00. 19 " 0 50.

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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.

BOUNDARIES OF PARISH.—St. Patrick's parish extends from Amherst and Grant streets on the east to Mountain and McCord streets on the west. Above Sherbrooke street, it runs from Amherst street to City limits west beyond the Grand Seminary; on the south, it runs from the corner of McCord along William street to McGill, down McGill to river and along water front east as far as Grant; the northern limit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis and St. John the Baptist wards, and running from the corner of Amherst and Duluth Avenue, along a line about midway between Duluth and Napoleon streets. All St. Louis Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish.

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 or other of the French parishes, either Notre Dame, St. James' or St. Louis, according to location. In families where French and English are equally spoken, the nationality of the head of the family decides to what parish the family belongs, thus when the mother tongue of the head of the family is French the whole family belongs to the French parish, and to St. Patrick's when the mother tongue of the head of the family is English. In cases of doubt, especially on occasion of marriage, parties should consult one or other of the pastors of the territory on which they live.

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. ON WEEK DAYS.—In summer, Masses at 5.30, 6 and 7 o'clock; in winter, Masses at 6, 7 and 7.30 o'clock.

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. General Communion of Holy Name Society at 8 o'clock Mass, recitation of office of Holy Name at 7.30 p.m.

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 extremely 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.

Ranns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holidays. 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.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.—On the occasion of the death of Brother James O'Shaughnessy, a number of the members of the Holy Name Society proceeded to the house of mourning to recite the Office of the Dead. This is one of the most edifying and attractive customs of this truly religious confraternity. The Office for the Dead is one of the most beautiful in the Church's liturgy, and when recited in the vernacular cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the minds of all present.

LADIES OF CHARITY.—On Tuesday last there was an unusually large meeting of the Ladies of Charity, the occasion being the presentation of a handsome and well-filled purse to Rev. Father Quinlivan on the eve of his departure for Europe. The lady president, Mrs. Monk, in a few well chosen words, gave expression to the sentiments of all in wishing their reverend pastor a speedy recovery and a prompt return to his people, who have learned so well to appreciate his devotion to their interests.

THE CATECHISM CLASS for the First Communion children will be held on every Wednesday and Friday at 2 p.m., in St. Patrick's Church. A child must be ten years old to join this class.

LENTEN SERVICES.—Every evening during Lent at 7.30 a subject of meditation is read in the pulpit, night prayers are recited, and followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

On Friday, at 7.30 p.m., the entire congregation takes part in the Stations of the Cross.

PUPILS SAY FAREWELL.—On the eve of Rev. Father Quinlivan's departure the pupils of St. Patrick's Academy assembled in the large hall of the school to say goodbye to their beloved pastor, and wish him God speed. One of the senior pupils read an address which expressed the earnest desire that

their good pastor might have a safe voyage, and return again fully restored in health to take up his important duties.

The address was followed by a chorus of four hundred voices—a prayer in verse—suited to the occasion, composed especially for the highly esteemed pastor. Rev. Father Quinlivan replied most affectionately to the children's wishes, and the promise of prayers. He said that he relied greatly upon prayers, and he was sure that when they said they would pray for him they would do so. Continuing, he said he would not forget St. Patrick's School, the Sisters and pupils had a daily memento in his Mass; they could rely upon in the future as in the past. Closing his remarks, Father Quinlivan said he intended while away, visiting several shrines of the Blessed Virgin, and he would remember them at each. Prior to leaving the hall he gave his blessing to all.

The boys of the Catholic High School also met in the public hall of their school building on the eve of Father Quinlivan's departure and presented him with a beretta and stole. The boys were most enthusiastic in their reception.

BAPTISMS.—Ann Muriel Sullivan, William C. Hickey, Elizabeth G. Dawson, Mary Ellen O'Malley, Eva Catherine McTory, Leo L. Lane.

MARRIAGES.—Charles L. Meyer and Kathleen Coyle Brothers; Herman Winkler and Margaret Dowd; Raoul Valois and Rose Farmer; Patrick J. Kennedy and Agnes J. Monard; William Mines and Isabella O'Shea; Joseph P. Odell and Maud Bentley.

SUNDAY EVENING last the monthly meeting of the Holy Name Society was held. After the usual exercises of the Association, Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, president, on behalf of the society, delivered a touching address to Rev. Father Quinlivan on the eve of his departure for France. The Rev. Pastor was visibly affected, and made a feeling reply.

ACTING PASTOR.—Rev. Martin Callaghan will perform the duties of pastor during the absence of Rev. Father Quinlivan.

Generous Parishioners.

The "Canadian Freeman" of Kingston, in a recent issue, says:— On last Sunday at all the Masses in St. Mary's Cathedral, the priest who made the announcements from the pulpit spoke in the highest term of the generosity of the people which was so nobly manifested by the magnificent offering made to the Church recently. On the part of the Archbishop and the priests of the parish, he thanked them most heartily for their great generosity. At the last Mass the printed lists, made out from the envelopes, were distributed at the door of the Church to all the subscribers. It will be noticed from these lists that:—

Table with 2 columns: Amount and Date. Small sums 11 00... 11 00. Received recently... 16 00. Grand total... \$2219 75.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The annual convention of Irish Catholic societies was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening, and the delegates manifested much enthusiasm in their preparations for the celebration of the national festival.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., St. Patrick's, occupied the chair. Amongst those present were noticed: Messrs. W. P. Doyle and J. Blanchfield, of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society; Richard Burke and W. J. Ehiphy, of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association; H. McMorrow and P. Kane, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Ald. D. Gallery, M.P., of St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society; M. McCarthy and J. Wheeler, of St.

Gabriel T. A. and B. Society.

The meeting was opened with a short address from the chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and then the following was decided upon as the route of the procession. The various societies will proceed direct from their halls to St. Patrick's Church for Grand Mass, which will begin at nine o'clock sharp. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will be the celebrant of the Mass. After the Mass the societies will reassemble on St. Alexander and Legauchetiere streets, and proceed by way of Radegonde, Craig, Little Dame, McCord, Smith, Murray, Ottawa, Colborne, Notre Dame, McGill, Craid and Alexander streets to St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. John Corley of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was the unanimous choice of the delegates for the office of marshal-in-chief.

FAREWELL.—A large concourse of the friends of Rev. Father Quinlivan went to the Bonaventure Station on Tuesday evening last to wish him God speed on his journey to Europe. He informed his many friends that he expects to be back at the commencement of June.

RULES FOR LENT.

- 1. Every day in Lent is a fast day, except Sundays. 2. No flesh meat is allowed. a. All the first and all the last week, including Palm Sunday. b. All the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays of the five other weeks. All persons subject to the law of Lent cannot use flesh meat and fish at the same meal. This rule applies even to Sundays. The faithful who have legitimate reasons to be dispensed from one or other of these rules may apply to their confessor or to their pastor. The Archbishop urges especially the avoiding of worldly amusements, banquets, and more particularly of dancing parties during the holy season. He goes back again to the question of theatres urging upon pastors to do their utmost to turn the faithful from attending these places so fraught with danger.

FRENCH CLERGY OF QUEBEC

A writer in a New York daily newspaper says:— The principal personages of the parish were the notary and the

priest, but of the two the priest stood supremely highest in the regards of the people. The parish priest of the Province of Quebec is not only the spiritual guide of his parishioners, but the adviser to whom they look for counsel in matters of this world, for medical assistance when the doctor is not nigh, and for consolation in every time of trouble. No clergy in the world stand in as close and intimate relation to their flocks, without being in familiar contact with them, as the French priests of Quebec.

Queer Charitable Missions.

A charity-monger named James Baxter, hailing from Leeds, and three men whom he employs as collectors, were brought to book before the Rotherham Bench last week in a manner highly creditable to the police of that town. The collectors were charged with obtaining money by false pretences, and Baxter with aiding and abetting them, and practically the only question the magistrates had to decide was whether a so-called "mission" was a bogus concern or not. It seems that Baxter carries on business under the style of "The Pioneer Christian Mission" at Leeds, and "The Pioneer

Seamen's Christian Mission" at Liverpool. The latter affair was started some time ago in premises formerly occupied by an old-established institution for the benefit of seafaring men, and the use of this address was doubtless of great assistance to Baxter. The police at Liverpool, cautioned him against attempting to collect money there, and his collectors were accordingly sent further afield. Those prosecuted at Rotherham were appealing for funds for "The Pioneer Seamen's Mission," and it appeared that Baxter paid each man £1 a week, provided he collected that amount, while if his takings fell below £1, he retained the amount, whatever it was, for his wages.

The prosecution called witnesses to show that this Liverpool "Mission" is not a bona-fide religious or philanthropic agency, although Baxter, like most men in the same line, does a small amount of work. Being satisfied by the evidence that "the so-called 'Mission' was merely a cloak or sham" for the purpose of procuring money for the benefit of the defendants, the Bench convicted all of them, fining Baxter £10 and costs, and the collectors £2 each and costs. I hope that the excellent example the Rotherham police and magistrates have set in this case will be followed in other towns, so that an end may be put, not only to Baxter's fraudulent enterprise, but to many similar impositions upon the charitable public.—London Truth.

OUR NEW STORY.

As will be seen by another page we have commenced last week the publication of a most highly interesting historical romance of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The title of the story is "The Wonderful Flowe: of Woxindon." It is from the pen of Rev. Joseph Spillman, S.J. The readers of the "True Witness" who have read the story of "The Secret of the Confessional" by the same author, published a little over a year ago, will welcome this new work which is based upon the most authentic of historical facts, as the author says: "It might even be entitled Babington's conspiracy," as the story is woven from the tissue of events that gave Mary Stuart to the scaffold, and which crushed the hopes of the Catholic party of that period. We will not forestall the pleasure our readers must derive from the careful perusal of this splendid story, rather will be satisfied with a simple direction of their attention to its presence in these columns, leaving to themselves the appreciation of a work that should be read by every lover of Catholic literature.

Wanted... Minutes... ESS... We must ask... Order Form... Street... Prov... person...

The OGILVY STORE

Stock Taking

Handkerchiefs, Embroideries

We have a few special reductions in this Department to offer before the New Springs Goods arrive.

Ladies' Very Fine Swiss and Mercerized Mull Embroidered Skirting, with lace insertions. All over Embroidery to match. Only five of these left.

Were \$3.50 Now \$2.00 a yard.
Were \$2.50 Now \$1.00 a yard.

Ladies' Black Mercerized Mull Skirting with Frill and Hemstitched Tuck. All over Hemstitched necking for Blouse to Waists to match.

The Whitewear Department

We have just received a very fine lot of Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, assorted widths of hems:

Seconds at 12 1/2 cents each

Gents' Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Seconds at 12 1/2 cents, 15 cents and 20 cents each.

We have a special line of Corsets, some of them P. L. in Sappho A. and B, black and white a good variety of sizes, were \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$3.75.

At HALF-PRICE

A nice line of Children's Coats in Blue White, Green and Red. Cloth, trimmed with braid and fur, well lined, sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, were \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.00

Reduced to \$1.00 Each.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
St. Catherine and Mountain Sts

NOTICE.

The Fabrique of the Parish of Notre Dame de Montreal will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to better define the rights of the grantees of burial lots in the Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, and those of their heirs, also to make more complete the dispositions of the laws now in force concerning the administration of said cemetery.

TAILLON, BONIN & MORIN,
Attorneys for the Fabrique of Notre Dame de Montreal.

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.

NOTICE.

The testamentary executors of the F. X. Beaudry Estate will petition the Legislature of Quebec to obtain certain powers as to the conditions of the loan mentioned in the 1st Edward VII., Chapter 93.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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"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.

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City and Foreign, \$1.50 per year.

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.

LAJOIE & LACOSTE,
Attorneys for the Company.
Montreal, Feb. 8th, 1902.

BRANCH NO. 232.—The closing progressive euchre party before Lent of Branch 232 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was most successful. The friends of the branch completely filled Drummond Hall. Grand Drpruty G. A. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter, assisted by Chancellors Thos. R. Cowan and Mrs. Cowan, Thos. M. Ireland and Mrs. Ireland, Mr. T. A. Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. James McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Marcus P. Kelly and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Percy Quinn, Mr. Emmett Quinn, and others of the members, with ladies, received the numerous guests. Euchre was started about nine o'clock, there being no less than sixty-four tables. The winners of the ladies' prizes were:—Miss Bessie Milloy, 1st; Miss Clerk, 2nd; Mrs. P. Reynolds, 3rd. The successful gentlemen were:—Mr. J. C. Reynolds, 1st; Mr. J. Malcolm, 2nd; Mr. Stewart, 3rd. The prizes were very handsome. Refreshments were served after twelve, and dancing followed, to the music of Blais' orchestra.

BRANCH NO. 1, C.M.B.A.—The euchre and social held under the auspices of Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A., was a success in every way. The prize winners were: First, ladies' prize, Miss Ashley; second, Miss Rodgers; booby prize, Mrs. Labelle; first, gentlemen's prize, Mr. A. Keyes; second, Mr. P. T. Scullion; booby prize, Mr. G. Mahoney. During the evening refreshments were served.



An Object Lesson

to the average housewife is the ease with which washing can be done when Surprise Soap is used.

It is a pure, hard soap which means to the economical housewife that it goes further than other soaps.

For best results follow the directions on wrapper.

St. Croix Soap Mfg. Co.
St. Stephen, N. B.

A Steamer Wrecked.

A report from Halifax on Monday last conveys the news that four and a half miles from the city on the western side of the entrance to Halifax harbor the big Allan-Furness liner "Grecian" lies a hopeless wreck. The steamer sailed from Liverpool on Jan. 25, bound to this port via St. John's, Nfld., and left the latter port on Thursday evening. She was off the harbor at 2.30 on Sunday morning, and took a pilot on board and was proceeding in when a thick snow squall came on. Suddenly, without the least warning the steamer crashed on the rocks, passed over and struck a second time and demained. There was not much sea on at the time, but a heavy undertow, and this soon ground large holes in her bottom, through which the water poured, filling the hold. When daylight broke it was found the ship was on the rocks south-west of Sandwich Point, three miles inside of Chebucto Head, and full a mile out of her course. She has about three hundred tons of general cargo. Life-saving crews from Herring Cove and Devil's Island responded to the signals of distress and they took off the only passenger, and then remained by the ship in case of emergency. The captain in the meantime ordered the crew to lower the boats, and have everything ready to leave the ship.

PURE GOLD Jelly Powder

Joyfully, Quick,
Flavored with
PURE GOLD EXTRACTS
Always true
To Name!

A YULE CIGARETTE

Market Report.

There was rather a quieter feeling prevalent on the various wholesale markets on Thursday morning, and this was especially marked in the grain trade, in which there was very little doing. In flours, breadstuffs, provisions, dairy products and eggs, there was only a fair demand, while oats are very dull. Prices, however, are steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—New crop, No. 2 oats locally at 47c to 47 1/2c; No. 2 barley, 56 1/2c to 57c; No. 3 extra barley at 53 1/2c; buckwheat, at 53 1/2c to 54c east freight; peas, 80c high freights.

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 \$23.50.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers, \$2.45 to \$2.55 in bags, and \$5.00 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, \$1.30 to \$1.40; broken lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canada short cut pork, \$21.50; selected, \$22.50; compound refined lard, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; pure Canadian lard, 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c; finest lard, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.65; fresh killed, abattoir, \$9 to \$9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys, fresh killed, 12c to 13c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c, and chickens, 10c to 11c; old fowls, 6c to 7c; per lb. for dry picked birds, and scalded stocks from 1c to 2c less.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; Eastern counties, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; Quebec, 10c to 10 1/2c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, 21 1/2c; seconds, 19 1/2c; western dairy, 16c to 16 1/2c; rolls, 17c to 17 1/2c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, at 6 1/2c per lb. in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8c to 9c.

EGGS—Strictly new laid, 30c to 32c. We quote selected cold storage, 25c; Montreal limed, 20c to 21c; western limed, 19c to 20c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 85c to 90c per bag in car lots, and 95c to \$1 in jobbing quantities.

LIVE STOCK—There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 75 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade was very slow, as much less meat is required on the first week in Lent. There were no really prime cattle on the market to-day, and the best among them sold at from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb. and from that down to 3 1/2c per lb. for pretty good beasts, while the rough half-fatted common stock sold at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb. The best calf on the market was sold for \$10, or about 5c per lb., six other calves were sold for \$36, and the others at from \$2.50 to \$5 each. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., but some of them were not very good. Lambs sold at from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb. Fat hogs, sold at from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb., weighed off the cars.

A HINT TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Practical men are the strength and backbone of every good cause. A few days ago we received a letter from a subscriber enclosing a list of names of his friends, whom he had canvassed and secured as subscribers for the "True Witness."



PURE REFINED PARAFFINE

Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the home. Full directions with each can.

Sold everywhere. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.
SATURDAY, February 15th, 1902

AFTER STOCKTAKING SALE OF Floor Coverings!



A general clearing out sale of odds and ends in Carpets, Oilcloths, Made Up Squares, etc., which have been turned out at stocktaking and which must be sold at once, to make room for the new spring goods now arriving.

They will be all offered at the following reductions:

- ODD PIECES OF CARPETS**
All odd pieces of Carpets 20 yards and under will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. off.
- MADE-UP CARPET SQUARES**
A lot of Carpet Squares made up from best quality of Brussels and Tapestry Carpets will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. off.
- ODD ENDS OF OILCLOTH**
All odd pieces of best quality English Oilcloth, 15 yards and under, will be sold at a reduction of 25 per cent. off.
- Turkish Rugs!**
A lot of Real Oushac Rugs, the very finest quality, to be sold at a 50 per cent. reduction of 25 to 60 per cent.
- This reduction applies to all odd pieces of Carpets, no matter what quality or make.

FURNITURE SPECIALS!

There will be some excitement in the Furniture Department to-day. The following bargains will account for it.

- PARLOR TABLES.**
Here is one of The Big Stores Specials in Parlor Tables:
15 Fancy Parlor Tables in hard wood, Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, neytruned legs, fitted with under-shelf, size of top 24 by 24 inches, good value at .00. Special..... \$1 10

BLANKET PRICES.

English and Canadian Blankets still selling fast. The stock comprises all sizes and qualities.
Flannelette Blankets, a warm and in-expensive bed, in grey and white, size 10 1/2, regular \$1.10 Special..... 77c
Gray Wool Blankets, with dainty colored borders, all weights.
About 52 by 72 inches..... \$1.40 pr
About 54 by 72 inches..... \$1.70 pr
About 56 by 72 inches..... \$2.05 pr
About 58 by 78 inches..... \$3.40 pr
About 60 by 84 inches..... \$2.78 pr

LAWPS AND CHINA.

49 only good Hall Bracket Lamps, large burner and reflector, complete with chimney and wick. Special..... \$3.50
15 gross China Plates; they come in pretty decorations of hand-painted flowers, etc. Sold in the regular way at 30c to 40c. To-morrow's Special..... 20c.
500 China Vases in exquisite art designs, antique shapes, something quite new, very pretty for table decorations. Regular, 17c. Special..... 10c.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

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

Our Great Discount Sale

Continued Until Saturday, Feb. 15th

In addition to our low prices and excellent values in Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, etc., we are still giving the January Discount's Homes Carpeted; Values extraordinary Mail orders filed.

THOMAS LIGGET,

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

In the Wrong Confessional.

Father Milleriot, one of the exiled French Jesuits, had spent much of his life among the commoners, the workmen, the soldiers, that all went to him, just as the students and artists used to go to the Dominican Lacordaire. Always looking after big game, Father Milleriot had, so to say, limited his apostolate to the men. He thought himself too rough to deal with the gentler sex. His confessional at St. Sulpice was literally besieged by every specimen of tough-looking Parisian. The presence of the unkempt, unshorn and ragged customers aided somewhat to keep the respectable women at a distance.

One day, however, a good old woman who probably did not know of the Father's speciality walked right up into the box much ahead of the opening time and before the arrival of any of the ordinary class of penitents. When the confessor arrived and pushed back the slide he jumped at the sight of the old bonnet and worn-out shawl. "You are in the wrong place, madam," said he, somewhat roughly, "get away from here, please; for I am here at this time to hear men's confessions."

"That does not make a bit of difference," answered the old lady, "since I am here and ready, and you are ready likewise, you'll shrive me as well as anybody else."

"It is impossible, my good lady, if my men see that I hear women, they'll just leave me in the lurch. Be kind enough to go to some one else."

"Ah! that's the way," said she, getting up, "well, I guess I will go, but it will be a sunny day when I'll try it again. I am used to wait; for it is now thirty years since I went to confession last." She went off.

"Come back, madam," the Father called out, starting up and after her, "come back, for you are worth a man."

She turned back—half frowning, half laughing—made her way again through the crowd of waiting grandees, who were laughing more than she was, and took possession of the fort. She came back a while after, beaming with joy, light-hearted and almost rejuvenated, for her peace with God and herself was made.—San Francisco Monitor.

EVILS OF BETTING.—A Committee of Peers has been appointed to further inquire into the evils of betting.

THE WORK DONE last Sunday of the of the National Fed. Soc. prom. results. The ma. ization will now be motion.

Those taking part meeting were Natio. B. Minahan, M.P. M. land, chairman of President Henry J. Pa.; National Sec. Matre, of Cincinnati of Philadelphia, and of Indiana. Telegram from Mr. Nicholas C. and Mr. L. Fabachek jeans, to the effect their families pres. tendance. Telegrams ment were also recel. Messmer and Bishop

The board was long after midnight the various discussi. est ng and animat. matters taken up were the appointment as provided by the authorization of the 000 copies of the c. the with the pr. Cincinnati conventi. tion in leaflet form, operation of all soci. filiated, this to be an outlined plan al. long local and stat. ing a simple and ec. of forming and cond. State federations. S. tory mention was n. forts of ex-Nation. J. O'Rourke, presen. gate of the Catholic. erica, in federatin. Pennsylvania. The n. ing th. national tre. tional secretary was for.

METHOD OF AS.
The question of rev. the work of the Fed. of the most importa. ing and after pron. the plan submitted b. of the board was ad. to the authority giv. the Cincinnati conve. sement of 3 cents. levied upon all mem. stituent societies.

Bills for this assen. sent to the societies presented by delegat. ti, with a blank to each society showi. ship, which, multipl. give the amount whi. mitted to the natio. The mode of collecti. individuals is left to each society, but it is pected that the soci. prompt remittance of without awaiting col. from its members.

After mature cons. Executive Board reco. the societies the foll. assessment:
Amount assessed b. tional Federation, 1. Amount needed for poses, divided per c. Amount needed for l. ation expenses, esti.

Total per capital ass. be made by the loc. one assessment..... The local body, hav. 6 cents per capita, cr. the national treasur. per capita, to the 1 cent per capita in its own treasur. emergency purposes t. cents per capita.

If this method be whole amount neede. once, and only one a. annum is made. The state bodies need loo. County Federation or society, leaving then. the individual soci. member.

If a national society to make the assessm. tional Federation up. ent societies, the rec. tional Federation t. branch of such soci. quittance to it for su. thereby avoiding a c. ment on the same soci. The Executive Boa. recommends the adopt. capita assessment pla.

FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES

CO. LIMITED.
 ore. St. James Street.
 February 15th, 1902

SALE OF
ings!

clearing out sale of
 Carpets, Oilcloths,
 es, etc., which have
 at stocktaking and
 old at once, to make
 v spring goods now

all offered at the
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P CARPETS SQUARES
 Carpet Squares made up from
 of Brussels and Tapestry Car-
 old at a reduction of 25 to 60 p.c.

DS OF OILCLOTH
 ces of best quality English
 ards and under, 25 to 60 p.c.

rkish Rugs!
 Real Ouchac Rugs, the very
 y, to be sold at a 25 to 60 p.c.

ECIALS!
 urniture Department
 unt for it.

NG CHAIRS.
 ial shipment of Dining
 put into stock. There's just
 two days' selling.

h Back Dining Chairs
 ancy embossed back, fancy
 strong and well made chair,
 regular 80c. Special 55c.

IERE PRICES.
 in this Department has been
 To-morrow The Big Store ex-
 ed increase.

ortieres in a beautiful range of
 ces,
\$3.40, \$5.20 pair.
 Portieres in Art designs and
 ces,
\$3.10, \$5.00 pair.
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 e finish, full size bed, bevelled
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answered the old lady,
 am here and ready, and
 ndy likewise, you'll thrive
 as anybody else."
 possible, my good lady,
 see that I hear women,
 leave me in the lurch.
 ough to go to some one

"t's the way," said she.
 "well, I guess I will go,
 be a sunshiny day when
 again. I am used to it
 it is now thirty years
 t to confession last." She

ack, madam," the Father
 starting up and after
 back, for you are worth

ed back-half frowning,
 ag-made her way again
 a crowd of waiting group
 were laughing more
 as, and took possession
 She came back a while
 ming with joy, light-
 d almost rejuvenated; for
 with God and herself was
 Francisco Monitor.

F BETTING.—A Com-
 ceers has been appointed
 inquire into the evils of

THE WORK DONE at the meeting last Sunday of the Executive Board of the National Federation of Catholic Societies promises most effective results. The machinery of organization will now be rapidly put in motion.

Those taking part in the board meeting were National President T. B. Minahan, M.P. Mooney, of Cleveland, chairman of the board; ex-President Henry J. Fries of Erie, Pa.; National Secretary Anthony Matre, of Cincinnati; G. W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, and E. D. Reardon, of Indiana. Telegrams were received from Mr. Nicholas Gonner, of Iowa, and Mr. L. Fabacher, of New Orleans, to the effect that sickness in their families prevented their attendance. Telegrams of encouragement were also received from Bishop Messmer and Bishop McFaul.

The board was in session until long after midnight on Sunday and the various discussions were interesting and animated. Among the matters taken up and disposed of were the appointment of committees as provided by the constitution; the authorization of the printing of 5,000 copies of the constitution together with the proceedings of the Cincinnati convention; the authorization of the printing of an invitation in leaflet form, inviting the cooperation of all societies not yet affiliated, this to be accompanied by an outlined plan for organization along local and state lines, and giving a simple and economical method of forming and conducting local and State federations. Special commendatory mention was made of the efforts of ex-National Secretary J. J. O'Rourke, present supreme delegate of the Catholic Knights of America, in federating that body in Pennsylvania. The matter of bonding the national treasurer and national secretary was also provided for.

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT.—The question of revenue to carry on the work of the Federation was one of the most important of the meeting and after prolonged discussion the plan submitted by the chairman of the board was adopted. Pursuant to the authority given the board at the Cincinnati convention, an assessment of 3 cents per capita was levied upon all members of its constituent societies.

Bills for this assessment, will be sent to the societies who were represented by delegates at Cincinnati, with a blank to be filled in by each society showing its membership, which, multiplied by three, will give the amount which is to be remitted to the national treasurer. The mode of collection from the individuals is left to the discretion of each society, but it is hoped and expected that the society will make prompt remittance of the amount without awaiting collection by it from its members.

After mature consideration, the Executive Board recommends to all the societies the following mode of assessment:

Amount assessed by the National Federation, per capita... 3c
 Amount needed for state purposes, divided per capita... 1c
 Amount needed for local Federation expenses, estimated at... 2c

Total per capital assessment to be made by the local body in one assessment... 6c

The local body, having levied this 6 cents per capita, can then pay to the national treasurer the 3 cents per capita, to the state treasurer the 1 cent per capita, and reserve in its own treasury for local and emergency purposes the remaining 2 cents per capita.

If this method be pursued, the whole amount needed is collected at once, and only one assessment per annum is made. The national and state bodies need look only to the County Federation or local affiliated society, leaving them to deal with the individual society or individual member.

If a national society should decide to make the assessment for the National Federation upon its component societies, the receipt of the National Federation to the local branch of such society will be an acquittance to it for such assessment, thereby avoiding a double assessment on the same society or branch.

The Executive Board urges and recommends the adoption of the per capita assessment plan of raising

revenue for local, state and national purposes, by local Federations and affiliated societies, in place of the lump sum method; as being more equitable and practical, and as following the method pursued by the state government in raising funds by taxation for local, county and state purposes.

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP is left to the honor and loyalty of the various societies.

The printing of the constitution and convention proceedings will be open to competition, and printing establishments were named from which bids will be solicited. The president appointed the following committees:

On ways and means—R. P. Burkhardt, Dayton, Ohio, chairman; Peter Wallrath, Evansville, Ind.; H. P. Cassidy, Philadelphia; Edward Socksteder, Appleton, Wis.; J. P. Louth, Chicago; John Ankenbauer, Cincinnati; Dr. J. W. Fowler, Louisville, Ky.

communications from several counties with assurances of sympathetic interest and that they would be represented in later gatherings. If the same ratio of growth since last May is maintained, two-thirds of the state will be in the Federation by the time of the next convention in July. The work of the convention was at once entered upon and the following committees appointed:

On resolutions—Dr. H. T. Sutton, Anthony B. Dunlap, August Schmidt, On finance—Dennis Dwyer, Judge Burke, M. Gutzwiller. Revision of constitution—Anthony Matre, John A. Kuster, R. P. Burkhardt.

BISHOP MOELLER SPEAKS.—At this point Rt. Rev. Bishop Moeller arrived and was presented to the delegates by the president. The Bishop made a brief address, prefacing his remarks by the statement that this was not the time for speeches, but for practical work. He

stated that he was present to manifest his approval of the organization and to assure the promoters of his earnest support and cheerful cooperation. "As Bishop I welcome you to the diocese. I trust that the work so well begun may receive a new impulse in this city and that Columbus may have the distinguished honor of inaugurating the first practical work. The object is indeed a very laudable one. The work you have mapped out, and so well outlined in Bishop McFaul's masterly address, deserves not only approval, but every encouragement and assistance. We have been silent too long. It is your laymen who, by presenting a united front, can make effective protest against injustice and discrimination. We seek no privileges, but claim only constitutional rights. We ask no more and he is a poor citizen who accepts less. Be men of honor, courageous, self-respecting, zealous for your country's good and the uplifting of your fellow-man.

RESOLUTIONS.—The reports of various committees were then heard. The committee on resolutions confined recommendations to the specific work in hand. No words were wast-

ed in high-sounding "resolves," but in terse, vigorous English the sense of the convention was expressed by the committee as follows:

Sec. 2. The object of the Federation is the better promotion and protection of Catholic interests by a closer union of Catholic societies in the state.

CONSTITUTION.—The committee on revision reported the constitution as follows:

Sec. 5. A quorum shall consist of the majority of the Federation represented.

ARTICLE II.—Sec. 1. Membership in the Federation shall be restricted to one local Federation in each county of the state, or to one society of each county where no Federation exists.

Sec. 2. Each county shall be entitled to representation of one delegate for each ten societies, or fraction thereof.

Sec. 3. Delegates shall produce duly authenticated credentials.

Sec. 4. Each County Federation shall be entitled to its full voting

strength without regard to the number of its delegates, but the presence of one of its delegates will be necessary to cast such votes.

ARTICLE III.—Sec. 1. The officers of the State Federation shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall perform such duties as usually appertain to the respective offices, and such committees as the Federation may elect.

Sec. 2. Honorary vice-presidents shall be appointed by the President in all counties represented in the Federation.

Sec. 3. Officers shall be elected at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—Sec. 1. Annual meetings shall be held (Date to be fixed by Executive Board).

Sec. 2. Special meetings shall be held subject to the call of the president, or on written request of three County Federations.

ARTICLE V.—Sec. 1. Each County Federation represented shall contribute such sum for the expense of the State Federation as shall be determined at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—Sec. 1. Order of business shall be: Roll call, reading of minutes, unfinished business, new business, miscellaneous business, election of officers, adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.—Sec. 1. Amendments to this constitution shall be submitted in writing and may be adopted by a two-thirds majority vote at the annual meeting.

ROUTINE.—Judge Burke, secretary of the finance committee, reported that the initiation fee now

exact would probably meet all current expenses. The assessment for local and national purposes it was thought advisable to leave to individual Federations.

It was decided to appoint a committee of five on law and legislation, the president and secretary to be ex-officio members. It was also decided to appoint a vice-president in every county, each to act as organizer in his district. The executive committee will consist of the president, secretary, treasury and two others to be appointed by the chair. All the officers were re-elected for another year.

Columbus was chosen for the place of the next convention after a brief debate, Cleveland yielding to the Capital city because of its central location. The date of holding the convention will be fixed by the executive committee.

THE OUTLOOK.—Mr. M. P. Mooney, chairman of the National Executive Board, addressed the delegates briefly on the duty of members now that the movement is fairly launched. He said: "We must look out for shoals and breakers and must remember our responsibilities. Local Federations are integral parts of the great body and independent action of individual Federations is to be reprobated. Irreparable injury might result from a local body taking the initiative in any matter. Leave national affairs alone. Leave state affairs alone, and in local matters take counsel with the men you have chosen to direct you. Federation gives no warrant for the notion some misguided souls may entertain that every Catholic should strut about with a chip on his shoulder. Such have no conception of the true purpose of Federation. The laity must vindicate its right to be trusted, as as the right arm of the Church, owes it to the honor of the Church and to themselves to show that federation points to higher ideals and to nobler lights.

Mr. G. W. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, member of the Executive Board, when called upon said that it was an unexpected pleasure to find so many men interested in federation. He said that Ohio was a model in inspiration and that what has been accomplished here will be a stimulus to the work of federation in Philadelphia. Mr. E. D. Reardon, of Indiana, said it would be his duty and pleasure to aim to accomplish in Indiana what has been so well done in Ohio. Mr. H. J. Fries, national treasurer, credited Ohio with stimulating national federation, and characterized the state as a noble pioneer in a work which will be readily taken up in other states.

The president congratulated the delegates on their representation and on the thorough and earnest manner in which the business was despatched, and after a brief word urging all to concentrate their efforts on forming local Federations, the convention adjourned.

Ohio has thus early realized the hopes of the friends of federation. The state officers, however, feel it incumbent upon them to leave no stone unturned to organize every county in the state before next July when the national meeting will be held. The proceedings were inspiring throughout and give the friends of the movement ample assurance that their cherished hopes of establishing a practical bond of unity among the members of the Catholic societies of America will be amply realized.

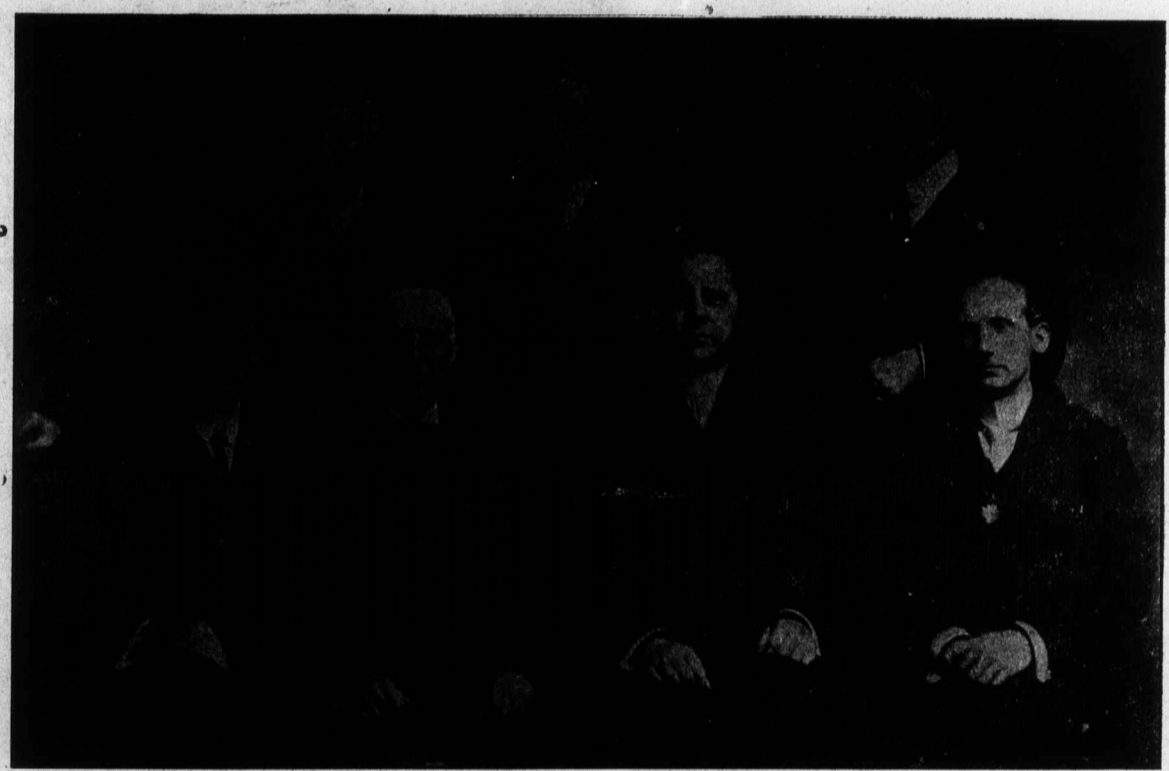
A Reminder to Subscribers.

The newspaper subscription is a small item in the household expenses, if it is met every year at the proper time. It is formidable, however, when it is allowed to run for two, three or five years. But is a just debt, as binding in conscience, as the debt to the grocer or tailor.

As the year draws to its close, the newspaper, like any other business, must compare profit and loss. The aggregate of subscription arrears is always a formidable figure; but rather a discouraging one, in view of the frequent difficulty of collection. Yet, if these arrears were promptly paid in, how much your favorite journal could do still further to enhance its value and its interest to subscribers.—Exchange.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION TAKEN IN GROUP WITH BISHOP MOELLER.

G. W. GIBBONS, Pennsylvania. E. D. REARDON, Indiana. HENRY J. FRIES, National Treasurer.



M. P. MOONEY, Chairman National Executive Board. T. B. MINAHAN, National President. RT. REV. BISHOP MOELLER, National Secretary. A. MATRE, National Secretary.

Committee or organization—F. W. Immekus, Pittsburg, chairman; P. W. Ward, Cleveland; D. P. Downs, Terre Haute, Ind.; Peter Kerst, St. Paul, Minn.; M. J. Kane, Buffalo, N.Y.; Dr. M. F. Sullivan, Lawrence, Mass.; George Scherer, Peoria, Ill.

Committee on law appointed by Executive Board—Theodore Thiele, Chicago, chairman; Andrew Sweeney, Indiana; J. J. Hynes, Buffalo, N.Y.; M. T. Shine, Covington, Ky.; Henry Andries, Newark, N.J.; Alphonse G. Koebble, New York city; Joseph Howard, Columbus, Ohio.

A great many matters pertaining to the details of conducting the affairs of the organizations were considered. Communications received by the various national officers, especially the president and secretary, evidence a deep and unlooked-for interest in the movement. Doubts as to the practicability of the new organization now appears to be very largely removed. The conservative and safeguarded methods formulated of the men in control have created a feeling of confidence that gives promise of a great future for this greatest of all Catholic lay movements.

STATE CONVENTION.—The state convention was opened at the Chittenden at 2 p.m. by President Minahan. At roll call fifty-two delegates responded, representing nineteen counties, as follows: Hamilton, Butler, Delaware, Paulding, Montgomery, Darke, Huron, Lucas, Wood, Tuscarawas, Stark, Washington, Hardin, Morrow, Muskingum, Clark, Franklin and Cuyahoga. At the last convention but six counties sent delegates, and the president congratulated those present on the substantial evidence that the Federation idea is rapidly taking root. He stated that he had received com-

stated that he was present to manifest his approval of the organization and to assure the promoters of his earnest support and cheerful cooperation. "As Bishop I welcome you to the diocese. I trust that the work so well begun may receive a new impulse in this city and that Columbus may have the distinguished honor of inaugurating the first practical work. The object is indeed a very laudable one. The work you have mapped out, and so well outlined in Bishop McFaul's masterly address, deserves not only approval, but every encouragement and assistance. We have been silent too long. It is your laymen who, by presenting a united front, can make effective protest against injustice and discrimination. We seek no privileges, but claim only constitutional rights. We ask no more and he is a poor citizen who accepts less. Be men of honor, courageous, self-respecting, zealous for your country's good and the uplifting of your fellow-man.

"You can do good by disseminating good literature. Many immoral books are printed and the country is flooded with them. The Scriptural injunction says to avoid bad companions, but a bad book does far more harm than an evil associate. It is the modern day pestilence. You should discountenance by every means in your power the spread and circulation of obnoxious literature. "Be practical in exemplifying the teachings of the Church. Be models of virtue, honor, integrity. The better the Catholic, the better the citizen. Such lives appeal to all fair-minded peoples, and many an earnest seeker after divine truth has been brought to the portals guided by those whose light "shines before men." The Church needs your apostolate, and she has never needed

ed in high-sounding "resolves," but in terse, vigorous English the sense of the convention was expressed by the committee as follows:

Sec. 2. Each county shall be entitled to representation of one delegate for each ten societies, or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Catholic Federation of Ohio.

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Sec. 3. Delegates shall produce duly authenticated credentials.

Sec. 4. Each County Federation shall be entitled to its full voting

strength without regard to the number of its delegates, but the presence of one of its delegates will be necessary to cast such votes.

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STATE SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND!

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Times of Queen Elizabeth

Within the past few years we have read a great deal about the effect produced upon the Imperial Government by the vigorous action of the colonies. In fact, we might reduce the whole question to the plain statement that the Home Government takes lessons from the younger governments of the various colonies. As we purpose making a few lengthy quotations from a very able letter, signed "J. C.," and written from Sydney, N.S.W., on the question of Government control in New Zealand and the influence that it has exercised upon the older and larger Legislature of Great Britain, we will not touch upon any of Canada's acts of legislation that have had weight and effect beyond the ocean. One of the most important items of interest in the letter referred to deals with the pension legislation of New Zealand, from which we quote:—

NEW ZEALAND PENSIONERS.—The New Zealand Government refuses to make the pension universal, and confines it to the necessitous. There the pensioners resent the publication of their names by the newspapers. In Victoria the posting up of their names is forbidden. In New South Wales the local boards inquire into the ability of sons or daughters of applicants to support them, and sometimes reject an application if these are found to be

well-to-do. In New Zealand, on the other hand, the Legislature has just refused to allow such inquiries to be made. Frauds and evasions are common. The Premier of Victoria admits that there have been "some shocking cases of imposition." Some of the applicants look young for their certified years. Others are evidently able-bodied. Some would-be pensioners commit the Lear-like folly of making over their property to their children, in order to evade the clause which requires that a proportionate deduction shall be made from the amount of their pension."

REACTION ON EUROPE.—Turning from the peculiar manner in which New Zealand deals with pensions, we are led to study the effects of such colonial legislation on the Powers of the Old World. The writer says:— "The reaction of the United States on Europe has often been described; the reaction of contemporary colonies on the mother country is too recent to have found a historian. It is very real, nevertheless. Thus England has adopted from New Zealand her excellent county councils and also her successful First Offenders Act; and many countries, including the French protectorate of Tunis, have borrowed from South Australia the Torrens Land Transfer Act, which has simplified and cheapened the conveyance of land."

THE WORKMEN'S ACT.—We will

now see how various important acts of legislation, springing from these young and distant colonies, have shaken the old-time methods of Europe, and how the self-assertion of these small governments has carried to success many legislative enterprises that have staggered the lawmakers of the Home Government and have even made them recoil. Take this as an example:— "It is apparently also from New Zealand that England has taken the Workmen's Compensation Act. New Zealand has had a succession of statutes on this subject. The first was passed in 1882; the latest so recently as last year. It provides that where a workman has been killed in the course of his employment the employer shall pay his family a sum equal to his earnings during the three years preceding the accident, or else £200, whichever is the larger. If he is only disabled, the compensation is a weekly payment while his incapacity continues of half his average earnings during the previous twelve months. As in most of these Socialistic measures, the voluntary element is allowed to remain, just as Old World species sometimes survive by the side of their modified descendants. Where it is ascertained that any body of workers is embraced under any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance that is not less favorable to them than the statute, such employees may contract themselves out of the operation of the act. This is

an advance on the act of 1882, which did not permit contracting out. New Zealand being the legislative foyer of these colonies, the statute of 1900 has been adopted en bloc in Western Australia. When pressed to adopt it in New South Wales, the Premier objected on the ground that a similar act had given rise to 'an enormous amount of litigation in England.' No such effect has followed in New Zealand.

"Like most colonial statutes, it is simple, straightforward, and untechnical."

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE.— "In 1848 one of the Parliamentary 'grand committees' of the Second French Republic recommended that the Government should undertake the business of fire and life insurance. A few years later a similar proposal was seriously considered by the Imperial Council of State. What a great nation then shrank from, a young Anglo-Geltic community in the South Seas has boldly undertaken. In 1869 the New Zealand Government established a department of life insurance. It has been fairly successful, and now holds about one-half of all the insurances effected in the colony. It has no monopoly, but step by step it is moving to that way. It also exercises no compulsion, and yet the requirement that all civil servants shall insure their lives in the Government office is a step in that di-

rection. Now the Government proposes to set up a department of fire insurance. The colony is mapped out into districts. Each district, by a poll of the rate-payers, must adopt the statute establishing the department before it can be there applied. The manager then draws up a fire-insurance roll. All buildings not shown to be adequately insured in other offices are assumed to be insured in the Government office for what the manager may deem their insurable value, with or without the consent of their owners. When a building has been insured elsewhere, it is deemed to be insured in the Government office as soon as the current policy has expired, which it must do within twelve months. The premiums are to be collected by the local authorities like local rates. Such is a bare outline of a drastic measure that almost takes one's breath away by its calm audacity."

NATIONAL COAL MINE.—"It is another example of the influence of a colony on its metropolis that, soon after the New Zealand Government announced its intention of buying a 'national coal mine,' Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, should have asked the English Ministry to purchase one of the Welsh coal fields. About the same time the Prussian Government bought a coal mine near Koenigsberg for the supply of the state railways. The New Zealand purchase

has now been completed. A mine in the south island has been bought for £150,000, and will be worked by the Government. The Premier alleges that a ring of owners and merchants maintains the price of coal 75 per cent. above its due rate. Depots are to be set up in each of the four centers, and after the Government railways are supplied, the surplus will be sold at low rates to private consumers. The experiment will be watched with interest.

"It has also long been planning to take over the entire liquor trade of the colony. As a beginning, it has been authorized by the Legislature to set up state hotels in tourist districts. While the New Zealand Government is making South Australia is abandoning its depot in London for the sale of Australian wines. It has proved a total failure, and has incurred a loss of £26,000. The Government of New South Wales, in order to put down the 'sweating' that prevails in the clothing industry, has just been prevailed upon to set up a state tailors; and this at the very time when the problem is being solved in a rational manner, by means of an agreement between employers and employed that will effectually suppress sweating. Quite naturally, the Government is now asked to establish a state boot factory. In nearly all these colonies state socialism is advancing by leaps and bounds."

Mr. Babington con-
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speaking a kind re-
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families in the lan-
Association for the
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were more welcome
ful sons of the Ho-
as the descendants
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the Children of Go-
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sive manner. "Ah,
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"You forget yours-
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to finish the senten-
our noble guests th-
But Babington in-
the rescue. "We th-
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and foolhardy. Inst-
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on us His chastisem-
perhaps be the mea-
many innocent pres-
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pression on our gue-
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But Mr. Titchborne
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cient Gloucestershire
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fty traders in his p-
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who keep him inform-
goes on in the semin-
suit college."

HON. EDWARD BLAKE AT THE CONVENTION

OVER TAXATION.—One of the notable speeches at the recent convention, held under the auspices of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Dublin, was that delivered by our own Hon. Edward Blake. He said in part:— Ireland suffers from two excessive tributes—one exacted by the lords of the soil—that you have already dealt with, and the other I wish to bring up—namely, the excessive tribute exacted by the lords of the State. I therefore proceed, occupying your time for a few minutes, to move the following resolution:—

"That this convention renews the national protest against the over-taxation of Ireland, in violation alike of the spirit of the Union Act and of the principles of equity; and it calls upon Irish members to seize every opportunity of pressing this vital question on the attention of Parliament."
I will use these minutes mainly in traversing the old and beaten ground, that of the Commission and reports; for later details there is no time. Mr. Lecky has described the carrying of the Union Act as a crime of the deepest turpitude, a crime which imposed with every circumstance of ingamy a new form of government on a reluctant and protesting nation. The final arrangements as mad? and as worked form no small part of that great public wrong, but fair promises were plenty. When Grattan at College Green complained that Ireland would stagger under a weight which would be but a feather on the shoulders of the wealthier country, Pitt at Westminster had agreed that if one country should exceed the other in wealth, population, taxable capacity, and established commerce, even in the proportion of two to one, that country would be able to bear ten times the burden to which the other would be equal. The fact of the difference in taxable capacity between the two countries was admitted.

THE BASIS OF THE CLAIM.—Let me state in a few words as possible some great underlying principles which support the equity of our claim, even apart from bargain. First, in order that a people may pay taxes, they must live, and therefore the first charge on their yearly wealth is a subsistence allowance; taxes can spring out

of the surplus. You must not starve the goose that lays the golden eggs. Next, there should be an attempt—it can be but a rude one—there should be an attempt at equality of sacrifice; the levy on the taxpayer should have some regard to the amount of his surplus; the greater that surplus the larger should be not merely the sum but the percentage of his contributions. Lastly, the burden should not, unless in supreme national emergency, press so heavily on the surpluses as to check improvement, investment, accumulation. It should not depress, still less should it impoverish the people. Now, what was done to secure Ireland? Castlereagh at College Green and at Westminster declared that under the arrangement Ireland would never be taxed beyond the measure of her comparative ability, or subjected to an increase of taxes or a load of debt. This principle of the test of comparative ability of the nations was expressly recognized and adopted in the Union Act, though the quota fixed was, as then contended and later proved, grossly unjust to Ireland. That Act again recognized the continuing force of that principle by expressly providing, even in the event of consolidation of the Exchequers, that abatements and exemptions might be made for Ireland as circumstances might from time to time demand. Castlereagh said these could always be made, when from local circumstances the high duty could not be levied without pressing too hard upon the poorer classes. Pitt answered an inquiry as to the security to Ireland for the performance of the conditions of the Union by saying: "No security is necessary; the liberality, the justice, the honor of the people of Great Britain have never yet been found deficient." (Loud laughter.) Well, when the unjust quota, the frightful war debt, and the charge wrongfully put on Ireland in the accounts had done their work the Exchequers were consolidated. Britain has managed her own concerns, all according to her own views up to the danger point.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—Contrast the results, Ireland had half as many people as Britain, she has now one-eighth. In fifty years she has lost, besides all her natural increase, four millions or near one-half, while Britain has increased by

three-fourths or over fifteen millions of souls. The Irish in large proportion have lived in a chronic state of misery and destitution which in Britain would have produced a revolution. The poor-law valuation of all Ireland was, in 1897, under £3, about equal to the valuation of the poorest East London union. (Hear, hear.) The gross yearly wealth of all Ireland is about 70 millions, while that of Britain is about 1,400 millions; and allowing for subsistence at the same scale, the taxable surplus is for Ireland perhaps 16 millions, for Britain 1,000 millions. The truth is that the comparative taxable capacity of Ireland has enormously declined. And thus reason and equity, the acts and the pledges demand, that her load of taxation should be lightened. (Cheers.) But, alas! there is in Ireland just one comparative as well as absolute advance—and that is in the taxes. In Ireland the taxes on commodities, which strike the masses, were, in 1820, 11s; in 1894, 22s—they were doubled. In 1894 they were in '20, 48s; in '94, 24s—they were halved. Spite of her relatively lessened capacity Ireland's taxation had been levelled up to identity. The result is that the bulk of the scanty Irish surplus is abolished in taxation, local and Imperial, while but a fraction, say a tithe, of the British surplus is so taken. As Grattan predicted, the feather's weight of burden staggers Ireland; she remains comparatively depressed and poor, whilst Britain waxes fat and wanton in wealth and strength. Nothing can do away with these damning facts.

In conclusion sir, this being our case, my resolution asks an instruction to Irish members to lose no chance of emphasizing Irish views. We are threatened with new rules and lessened opportunities. The House of Commons which used to boast that it was the grand inquest of the nation and that redress of the subjects' grievances must precede the Crown's supply, is now to manufacture additional gags for a complaining people, and to invent still shorter methods for securing, without debate or definite division, enormous supplies; to devise more schemes for turning that ancient assembly, once called free, into a machine for registering at the stroke of the clock the will of the dictators of the hour.

Licenses in Liverpool.

The following table of convictions and reduction of licenses in Liverpool is interesting:—

Year.	Convictions.	Licenses Refused.
1890	12,121	10
1891	10,116	19
1892	8,117	39
1893	7,405	36
1894	5,231	21
1895	5,021	27
1896	4,803	22
1897	4,902	20
1898	4,174	24
1899	3,901	29
1900	3,933	37
1901	No return	44

This shows a total reduction of 348 licenses in eleven years, in spite of the fact that in 1895 the city boundaries were extended and the population thereby increased by 111,465. The late Lord Russell of Killowen, when addressing the Liverpool Grand Jury a few years ago, stated that the amount of crime seemed to synchronize with the number of public houses. In 1899 the Watch Committee, on the recommendation of the chief constable, reduced the police force by 100 men, as a consequence of the improved conduct of the populace, and by that means the city is saved £8,000 a year. Children under thirteen (now fourteen) years of age, have not been served with drink in Liverpool for five or six years. Back doors of public houses are not allowed for trade purposes.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

Responsibilities of Wealth.

The poor have undoubtedly duties towards the rich and towards those in authority. But to-day I wish to speak more particularly of the duty of the rich towards the poor—a duty which many of us, I fear, are inclined to forget, or at all events to minimize. Some persons seem to imagine that wealth carries with it no responsibilities. They argue that their money is their own, and that consequently they may do with it what they like. They contend that if they bestow some portion upon the indigent, they are doing a good thing, and performing a virtuous action, but that if they retain every penny for their own use and pleasure they are still free from all guilt. Such is not the teaching of God, whether reflected in the Scriptures, in the writings of the Fathers, or in the treatises of theologians. Almsgiving is not a mere counsel of perfection; to those who are well off it is a strict obligation. There are two means by which we are enabled to determine what is of strict obligation and what is a mere counsel of perfection. A duty is known to be of strict and of positive obligation, firstly, when it is proposed in words which indicate or imply a com-

mand; secondly, when eternal punishment is set forth as the penalty of refusal.

Both these conditions are realized in the case before us. The duty of almsgiving is not simply advised, as is, for instance, voluntary poverty: "If thou wouldst be perfect, go, sell what thou hast, and give to the poor," but it is strictly ordered. The words of God, as we read them in Deuteronomy (xv, 2) are: "I command thee to open thy hand to thy needy and poor brother, that he may live in the land," and our Lord in the New Testament says: "Give alms" (Luke xii, 41). And St. Paul, addressing Timothy, bids him: "Charge the rich of this world to give easily, to communicate to others, and lay up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on the true life." (1 Tim. vi, 17 et seq.) If further proof be needed of the strictness of the obligation, we have it in the punishment that God inflicts upon such as are hard-hearted and refuse to help their more needy brethren; and who think only of their own pleasure, and material prosperity and happiness. How many there are even in these days, who resemble the merchant spoken of by our Lord in the Gospel (Luke xii, 16) who had grown so rich that he scarcely knew what to do with all the good things he had amassed. At last he said: "This I will do. I will pull down my barns, and will build greater; and into them will I gather all my goods. An I will say to my soul: Soul! thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thy rest, eat, drink, and make good cheer." Here we contemplate a rich, prosperous, successful man of business. As his fortune increases, and his wealth doubles, he does not think what he can do for God's poor, nor how he may relieve the needy and the orphan. No! Those are not the thoughts weighing upon his mind. All he considers is himself, and his own ease and comfort. And for this, he is condemned. Such, at least, is the opinion of commentators. "Thou fool, this night they require thy soul of thee." It is not God who requires such a soul. It is not for Heaven that it is destined. It would seem to be rather the evil spirits; the devils of hell that are clamoring for their prey. "This night do they require thy soul of thee." And this is announced and published to all as a warning, for in the following verse we read: "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich towards God" (Luke xii, 21). From this we must understand that it will go hard with the rich, if they are not "rich towards God."—Extract from a discourse by Mgr. Vaughan.

For The Man Who Falls.

The world is a snob, and the man who wins is the chap for its money's worth; And the lust for success causes half of the Kings That are cursing this brave old earth, For it's fine to go up, and the world's applause Is sweet to the mortal ear; But the man who falls in a noble cause Is a hero that's no less dear.

'Tis true enough that the laurel crown Twines but for the victor's brow; For many a hero has lain him down With nought but the cyprus bough, There are gallant men in the losing fight, And as gallant deeds are done As ever graced the captured height, Or the battle grandly won.

We sit at life's board with our nerves high-strung And we play for the stake of fame, And our odes are sung and our banners hung For the man who wins the game, But I have a song of another kind; Than breathes in these fame-wrought gales,— An ode to the noble heart and mind Of the gallant man who falls!

The man who is strong to fight his fight, And whose will no front can daunt, If the truth be truth and the right be right, Is the man that the ages want, Tho' he fail and die in grim defeat, Yet he has not fled the strife, And the house of Earth will seem more sweet For the perfume of his life.—From Lyrics of Lowly Life by Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

PILGRIMS TO LOURDES.

Some idea of the throngs that visit Lourdes, especially in the summer months, may be gathered from this statement in a Belgian contemporary: From August 20 to September 23, 1901, one hundred and fifty special trains carried to Lourdes upward of eighty thousand pilgrims. Of the numbers arriving on regular trains and otherwise it is almost impossible to make any precise computation.—Ave Maria.

NEW AND OLD YEARS.

Looking forward into an empty year strikes one with a certain awe, because one finds therein no recognition. The years behind have a friendly aspect, and they are warmed by the fires we have kindled, and all their echoes are the echoes of our own voices.—"Dreamthorp."

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.—Reports for week ending Sunday, 9th Feb., 1902.—Males 288, females 54, Irish 163, French 125, English 21, Scotch and other nationalities 13. Total 343. All had night's lodging and breakfast.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE
OF THE
Times of
Queen
Elizabeth.

The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon,

By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J.

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Mr. Babington concluded his introductions of his companions by speaking a kind reception for them on the ground that they were all friends of his, scions of the highest families in the land, members of the Association for the Succour of Priests, and staunch Catholics that they were more welcome as being faithful sons of the Holy Church, than as the descendants of noble ancestors, since she held the heritage of the Children of God to be far more honorable than any earthly pedigree.

Then the gentlemen kissed our hands, and we all walked together down the broad path between hedges of yew towards the castle. At last we were at liberty to ask after Uncle Robert and Father Thompson. "My Brother is quite well," Uncle Remy said in answer to our inquiries; "he is a prisoner in the 'Clink' at present, and his jailer seems disposed to take a bribe, so it is to be hoped that we may be able to make his lot bearable, and perhaps even help him to escape. William Thompson, however, has received the martyr's crown."

"Then the Queen has not pardoned him!" Anne exclaimed in her impulsive manner. "Ah, if I were a man, that bloodthirsty—"

"You forget yourself sadly, child," said grandmother, not allowing her to finish the sentence. "What will our noble guests think of you!"

But Babington instantly came to the rescue. "We think, Madam," he said, "that your fair granddaughter's just indignation does her great credit, and shows the generous disposition of her heart. Hearing such sentiments expressed ought to incite us men to form heroic enterprises."

The look wherewith Anne repaid her champion was not lost on me. Uncle Remy also interposed: "You must not be too hard on our little madcap, mother," he said in a conciliatory tone.

But grandmother went on: "These gentlemen are very polite, and you are very kind, my son, to make excuses for my granddaughter. However, I never will have a word uttered in my presence offensive to Her Majesty. The enterprises to which Mr. Babington alludes, will certainly not be directed against the Queen, otherwise they would not deserve to be called heroic, but rash and foolhardy. Instead of the blessing of God they would draw down on us His chastisements, and might perhaps be the means of costing many innocent persons their life."

How often at a later period these words, inspired apparently by a spirit of prophecy, recurred to my mind! They evidently made an impression on our guests at the time; I noticed Windsor looked very grave. But Mr. Tichborne thanked grandmother effusively for her judicious admonitions, which he said were most well-timed; yet he assured her that his friend Babington would not undertake anything unworthy of an English nobleman and a firm Catholic. The example of the two martyrs, who had that day shed their blood should teach us to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

We were surprised to hear that two priests had been executed, and in answer to our inquiries Tichborne went on to tell us that Richard Sergeant, the scion of an ancient Gloucestershire family had suffered at the same time as Thompson. The sole offense for which he had been condemned, was having remained in England in spite of the statute passed in Parliament, declaring every priest who did not quit the country within a fixed time guilty of high treason.

"It is clear," Babington answered, "that Burghley and Walsingham act thus in order to strike alarm into the priests who are in concealment here, or into those who are expected to arrive from Rheims or from Rome. From what I hear the members of the Privy Council have learnt through their spies that a fresh band of heroic missionaries are preparing to come to England. Walsingham alone is said to have some fifty traders in his pay, mostly apostates, some of them being priests, who keep him informed of all that goes on in the seminaries and Jesuit colleges."

"Perils from false brethren! Just the same as in the Apostles' time," remarked grandmother. "But the disgrace which a few renegades bring upon Holy Church is more than wiped out by the blood of her Priests. Lord Burghley is greatly mistaken, if he thinks to terrify them by executions. It is the hope of obtaining a martyr's crown which allures them to these shores. But here we are at the house door. I pray God that the coming of these dear and welcome guests under our roof may be blessed to them and to us. All in Woxindon will be deeply interested and edified by hearing how the two martyrs won their palm. I shall therefore ask you, when you have partaken of some refreshment, to give us an account of the manner in which they passed through their last conflict."

So saying, grandmother conducted the six gentlemen into the castle.

CHAPTER IV.—As I have already remarked, my father was far from well, yet he would not allow his indisposition to prevent him from doing the honors of his table to his guests, and setting before them a roast joint and a brace or two of snipe. Although it was already three weeks after Easter, there were still some birds about the outskirts of the wood, and Uncle Barty had managed to bring down a few, not with his gun, but with the old-fashioned English bow and arrow. When the dishes had been removed, and father said grace, we gathered round the chimney place. The atmosphere of the high vaulted hall was rather chilly, though the day had been sunny, and father could not do without a fire. The dancing flames cast a ruddy glow on the circle of guests and members of the family, while in the half light beyond the servants and retainers stood, who had come to hear about Father Thompson's death.

Then Uncle Remy began to relate how with Babington's assistance he had succeeded in conveying a note through the hands of one of the jailers to the prisoner, bidding him when on the way to the place of execution, look up at the window over the door of "The Three Tuns," a hostelry not twenty yards from the gate through which they would pass to go to Tyburn. He would see a good friend, standing there, who would wave him a last farewell with his handkerchief: that was to signify a priest, who would give him the last absolution. Thompson himself had done the same: when the Reverend Thomas Alfild was dragged to Tyburn. But when Uncle Remy and his friends learnt on the morning that another priest would be led to execution with Thompson, they tried to persuade Father Weston not to go to the Three Tuns, on the ground that he would be exposing himself unnecessarily to danger, since the two priests could mutually give each other absolution.

"However the good Father would arrive them of the consolation," continued my uncle, "so he and I took our stand at the window for the procession to pass by. We already heard cries of 'No Popery!' sounding in the distance. First came an interminable stream of the lowest of the people: then a band of armed men, and with them the sheriff for the county, on horseback, with several magistrates and members of the council. After them followed the horse to whose tail the hurdle was fastened, on which the two priests lay bound. By their side ran some Puritan preachers, exhorting them even in this their last hour, to abjure the Babylonian beast and accept the pure Gospel. You may fancy how my fingers twisted at the sight of them. At last we were able to see the two victims. I am not ashamed to confess that my eyes filled with tears when I beheld them, patient and resigned, stretched on the hurdle, covered with the mire of the streets. Their faces were turned towards me, and they appeared to be engaged in prayer. As they passed through the gateway of the prison, I noticed that Thompson whispered something to his companion, and they both raised their eyes inquiringly to the window. As soon as they descried Father Weston holding a white handkerchief to his face,

they raised their heads as much as they could from the hurdle, in token of greeting and of gratitude. This action did not escape the notice of the accursed preachers; one of them, suspecting the cause, instantly shouted "A Priest, a Mass Priest!" But I thrust Father Weston aside, and interposed my broad shoulders between him and the spectators; besides, before the sheriff's officers could catch the words above the uproar and tumult of the rabble in that narrow street, the danger was over. Our good old John hurried Father Weston out by a back door, and conducted him through a labyrinth of narrow alleys to the residence of Lady Paulet, where he is in security for the present. Nevertheless he is coming back to us after nightfall. I went down and mixed in the crowd, and by good use of my elbows contrived to get pretty close to the hurdle. But when we got to the vicinity of Tyburn, the throng of people was so dense, that I was unable to get near to the condemned. My friends here were more fortunate, so let them tell you about the execution of the sentence."

Babington then took up the narrative. "My companions and I," he said, "were so near, that we not only saw every gesture, but heard every word of the two priests. We had ridden out early, and taken our stand not as much as ten paces from the gallows. Thus we had a full view of the horrible preparations for the cruel tragedy. I could not help thinking that very likely my own life might be ended in that way, considering that in the present day no Catholic can feel sure that he will not under some pretext or other be arraigned for high treason, and delivered over to the hangman. The servants had already lighted a huge fire underneath the vast cauldron into which the head and quarters of the martyrs were to be thrown, and the bystanders began to indulge in coarse jokes about the kind foresight of the Queen, who had the ravens' food cooked for them. Thereupon our friend Windsor here, who has all the Latin poets at his fingers' ends, observed to me in an ironical tone:

Principe nil ista mitius orbis habet!
(Never did a more gracious Prince walk this earth!)

I for my part stooped over my horse's neck and dealt the principal speaker a blow on the mouth, that would have felled him to the ground, had not the crowd been so thickly packed together. At the same time I told him beware how he let his tongue wag about the Queen's Majesty."

But my zeal nearly got me into trouble, for the mob raised the cry that I and my friends, who stood by me bravely, were papists, and called upon the Captain of the Guard to arrest us as traitors. God knows what would have come of it had not at that moment a murmur run through the multitude behind us: Here they come, here they come. Sure enough, the mournful procession was close at hand. It was a touching sight to behold the rage of the populace on the one side, the peaceful serenity of the victims on the other. The hurdle stopped just in front of us, so that I had the privilege of throwing my handkerchief to the priests, in order that they might wipe the mud off their faces. Father Thompson recognized me, and smiled his thanks; he endeavored to say something to me, but the hubbub was so great that I could not catch a word. Most probably he wished to reiterate the warning which he gave me shortly before this arrest, not to mix myself up in any dangerous plots. He wanted to give me back the handkerchief, but the sheriff would not allow of it. "Nothing of the sort!" he exclaimed. "We shall have a fresh St. Veronica perhaps, and more popish idolatries carried on with the dirty rag. Do you take care! The rope is not far from the neck of every Papist." One of the soldiers, who were loosing the ropes that bound the condemned to the hurdle, thrust the handkerchief into his pocket, and looked at me with a knowing wink, which I was not at a loss to interpret. A few hours later he turned up at the Red Lion,

a well known popish hostelry, and gave me the handkerchief for a crown piece. Here it is."

With these words Babington took from the breast pocket of his doublet the handkerchief in question, and we pressed around him to touch the venerated relic. "It is covered with spots of blood," he said. "The scoundrel acknowledged that he wiped his hands on it, after the butchery was over. Will Mrs. Bellamy accept it as a memorial of the saintly priest, whose last Mass was said in her house?"

"I shall value it more than gold and precious stones," answered the dear old lady, as she pressed the handkerchief to her lips, and passed it round for all the others to kiss. "We will divide it presently, for doubtless you and your friends would like to keep a portion. Then both the priests met death with fortitude and resignation?"

"They died like true saints and martyrs for God. It was said openly that the fact of being Priests was their only crime. They prayed on the scaffold and pardoned all their enemies. 'Jesus, be thou a Jesus to me,' were Sergeant's last words. Thompson's were: 'Into thy hands I commend my spirit.' His last act was to make the sign of the cross."

"Spare me the description of the horrible butchery that followed. My tears blinded me, when I saw the executioner tear the heart out of the martyr's breast, and hold it up, still palpitating, to the gaze of the multitude, with the words: 'This is the heart of a traitor!' And then as he drew it in the face of the dead man, I could not help thinking with what love for friend and foe that noble heart had been animated! Well, their heads are now fixed on London Bridge, where half a century ago Henry VIII. impaled the heads of the blessed Bishop of Rochester and the great Sir Thomas More; where from that time until now, more relics have been exposed than Westminster Abbey could boast of possessing in the good old days. Their quarters are set over the city gates."

"And I hope to see the heads and quarters of all of you in the very same place before long!" These words, uttered in a harsh voice which came out of the deep shadows that lay across the hall, just as Babington finished speaking, caused us all to spring from our seats startled and terrified. "It is Topcliffe!" Anne exclaimed.

"None other than he, my fair young lady," said the pursuivant, advancing out of the gloom with a chuckle. "We are old acquaintances, eh, sweetheart?" And the brute actually tried to pinch my sister's cheek familiarly. But quick as thought the girl snatched the dagger which Uncle Bartho, who was standing by, wore in his belt, and brandished it in the face of the insolent fellow, shrieking with pale lips, but flashing eyes: "If you dare to touch me with one of your bloodstained fingers I will strike you to the heart."

At this unexpected sally Topcliffe fell back two or three paces. Meanwhile my father and all the other gentlemen had drawn their swords, and the hall was in an uproar with the clatter of arms. The intruder retreated to the door, and shouted to his retainers who entered at his call. "Lay down your swords," he then said, "or I will bring you all to the gallows, or else shoot you down on this very spot like a herd of swine!" To give more effect to his words, he discharged his pistol over our heads, so that the bullets struck our ancestor Godeiac, whose portrait hung over the chimney piece, full in the face. I thought at the first moment that my father had been struck, for he grasped at a chair for support, and he sank into it, every vestige of color leaving his face. I flew to his side and asked if he were hurt! He said no, but whispered, pressing his hand to his heart: "The cramp again!" I was going to run up stairs to fetch the drops he was in the habit of taking, but to my astonishment I was not allowed to leave the hall; that wretch Topcliffe coolly stepped in front of me. "Not a soul shall leave this hall," he said, "until I have minutely examined every one present, for it is my belief that this time that accursed Jesuit Edmund will not escape me."

When I heard this speech, knowing as I did that it was directed against Father Weston, whose return we were expecting every moment, I touched my little brother on the shoulder, and under cover of Uncle Remy's portly form, whispered in his ear: "Now, Frith, let us all see what a clever little fellow you are. Skip out unperceived behind these men, and run to meet old John and the good priest, whom this wicked man wants to catch, and tell them he is here. Your guardian angel will take care of you!"

"I would rather get out of the window," the boy replied, "if you can open it for me." That was a good idea, for the casement was not very high, and there was no danger in jumping onto the soft mould of the flower beds below. Fortunately, for us we were standing close to a recess in which there was a window, so while Topcliffe was looking at my father, I unfastened the casement, the boy clambered out, let himself fall to the ground, and I heard his retreating steps, as he ran down the gravel walk.

Meanwhile my father with a great effort and in a faint voice, asked Topcliffe by what right he had dared, unannounced and without the pretext of a warrant, in defiance of Magna Charta, to invade the house of an English citizen with an armed force. A contemptuous grin passed over the ugly features of the intruder. He replied that those privileges applied only to honest Englishmen, not to accused Papists. But as his conscience was tender, he had provided himself with a bit of paper from the sheriff. Thereupon he drew a document out of his leather jerkin, adding: "You must be good enough to excuse my sudden appearance in your midst, my kind sirs, for we know by experience, that the mice have a trick of slipping into their holes if they know the cat is coming. Besides I have had the edification of hearing the conclusion of the interesting narrative of the events of this morning, which one of these young gentlemen was relating so graphically. Ha, ha, ha! We will take care that a good many more precious relics are exposed on London Bridge and the city gates."

After uttering these mocking words, Topcliffe proceeded to interrogate, in a summary way at first, each of the guests singly, inquiring who he was and for what purpose he was here. Each one told his name and standing saying that he was on a visit of friendship to the family of the Bellamys. "Is that all?" he asked, Salisbury and Babington rejoined that it was quite enough for him to know, and that they could not be required to answer any more questions without a warrant of arrest from the Lord Chief Justice or the Privy Council.—Softly, softly, the young gentlemen must not answer the Queen's Commissioner so pertly, or he would have to teach them manners. He could tell them what they were there for; they were going to make their Easter confession to the priest, and get absolution for their evil lives. No doubt it was highly necessary, all the town knew how it was the fashion for the Popish gentry to waste their time in gambling and carousing, at river parties and the tennis-court. They would do well to take a pious book in their hand or better still, the Bible, and purge the old corrupt leaven of Rome out of their hearts.

Topcliffe kept up a running fire of these caustic remarks whilst he was examining the young noblemen in turn. When he got to the last, who happened to be my future husband, and heard that he was Lord Windsor's brother, his rage got the better of him, and he roared out: "Say at once that you are Beelzebub's brother! You shall repent playing off your jokes on me! You are none other than the execrable Jesuit Edmund!" So saying he caught hold of the astonished young man by the arm. Everybody who was present burst out laughing; and the man, seeing he had made himself foolish, turned Windsor's head round sharply, so that the firelight fell on his face. When he perceived his youthful and blooming appearance, he swore a sound oath, and said: "The fellow is of middle height, and wears a green doublet of Dutch clut—his complexion is not pale. He may be painted though, for these priests know all the devilish arts of the Scarlet Lady. Bring me some water, and we will see if his color comes off."

Thereupon our old Bosgrave, escorted by one of the bailiffs, was obliged to fetch a handbasin and towel, and Windsor must submit to having his face well scrubbed, the only result being that his color was heightened by the process. Shouts of laughter rang through the hall; even our old grandmother's features relaxed into a smile; Anne could hardly control herself, while Uncle Remy held his sides and laughed till he cried. One of Windsor's favorite classical quotations would have been appropriate at that moment: *Risum tenentis, amici*. Restrain your laughter, my friends; for no one knew how to stop this chorus of merriment, led by Anne's shrill treble, accompanied by Uncle Remy's deep bass.

(To be continued.)

What we like determines what we are, and is the sign of what we are.—Ruskin.

DISCUSSED IN THE CATHOLIC PRESS

A BAD BILL.—Representative Comings is to introduce in the Ohio Legislature, now in session in this city, a bill, gotten up by the bogus "patriotic" societies to forbid the commitment of a child to any private orphanage or reformatory. The object of the measure is to have all children brought before courts for disposition, sent to public institutions, like the industrial schools at Delaware and Lancaster, the House of Refuge in Cincinnati, and county orphanage asylums, where they can be Protestantized under the swindle of "non-sectarianism."—Catholic Columbian.

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—Just at present we are hearing a great deal about corruption in our city government. In St. Louis they have actually indicted a gang of wealthy corruptionists, who put up \$170,000 to buy the aldermen; in Milwaukee a grand jury lacked but one vote to bring in an indictment against a number of city officials; in Chicago a mayor and chief of police, who are above the average of their kind in official integrity, have been endeavoring to clear the Augean stables of corrupt politics. A short time ago, Minneapolis had a grand jury for the same purpose. The people of New York in the throes of a popular election last November threw off the yoke of Tammany on account of corruption and there was a similar effort in Philadelphia to down the Republican Tammany, but the effort was not successful.—Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

A WORD TO THE GIRLS.—"There used to be a time when a girl was not ashamed to be seen in house dress and apron helping her mother in the doing of the household duties that have made our mothers tired and old long before their hair was touched with gray. The hands of girls in those days were not as white and soft as they are now, but somehow the long winter evenings were not as wearisome to the old folks, nor were they so completely tired as to leave the little lamp-lit parlor entirely to the visitors of their children. But how many girls do not care to have any one think they have to help to do the work at home. All this is false refinement, mixing up the facts of life with the opinions of foolish friends. Every one really respects the girl who is not afraid to do the work her mother does. Every good girl believes that the work of her mother should be made less heavy as the years go by. To go on dress parade in the morning is bad taste; to go on dress parade through life while somebody is working hard at home is worse. There is need of more strength of character, more independence and less regard for what others think. Nobody needs to be afraid of being considered eccentric or odd so long as he or she does what is right. And, after all, that is what avoiding shams means. It is simply doing what is right in our own position of life. Fine dresses, fine talk, fine feathers will never make a girl happy when she knows that there is some one at home who needs kind words and cheerful assistance. Shams can never bring the sunshine into life."—New World.

A QUEER TRIAL for breach of promise was decided at Onawa, Iowa, last week, the plaintiff claiming \$7,000 damages because the defendant had broken his promise of marriage by dying! The jury awarded her \$6,000 against the estate of the deceased defendant; the impossibility of his keeping the engagement having no weight with their alleged minds.—Boston Pilot.

Make life a ministry of love and it will always be worth living.

A word and a note of song are often crystallized tears set to music. A word lightly spoken may fall heavily upon an already overburdened heart.

Make but few explanations. The character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindication.

Our devout beliefs are not built, as we suppose, upon the dry strand of reason, but rest upon the floods of our affection.

If we are well with God all is well with us, though the thickest darkness of adversity be round about. If we are not well with Him nothing is well with us, though the best and brightest be at our feet.

Man Who Fails

Man who fails
for its money's worth;
for success causes half
cursing this brave old
to go up, and the
the mortal ear;
who fails in a noble
at's no less dear.

ough that the laurel
or the victor's brow;
hero has lain him down
but the cypress bough,
allant men in the losing
deeds are done
ed the captured height,
a grandly won.

le's board with our
gh strung
for the stake of fame,
s are sung and our ban-

who wins the game,
song of another kind
thes in these fame-
gales—
e noble heart and mind
at man who fails!

o is strong to fight his
ill no front can daunt,
be truth and the right

hat the ages want,
and die in grim defeat,
od fled the strife,
e of Earth will seem

me of his life.

nce of Lowly Life by
rence Dunbar.

IS TO LOURDES.

of the throngs that
specially in the sum-
may be gathered from
at in a Belgian contem-
August 20 to Sep-
901, one hundred and
trains carried to Lour-
of eighty thousand pil-
the numbers arriving on
s and otherwise it is
sible to make any pre-
tion.—Ave Maria.

ND OLD YEARS.

ward into an empty
one with a certain awe,
finds therein no recogni-
rears behind have a
et, and they are warm-
s we have kindled, and
es are the echoes of our
"Dreamthorp."

T'S NIGHT REFUGE,
week ending Sunday,
902.—Males 288, fe-
rish 183, French 135,
Scotch and other na-
Total 842. All had
ng and breakfast.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Eggs will cook much more evenly if the frying pan is covered.

A candle may be made to fit any candlestick by dipping it into very hot water.

A pan of lime set on the shelves near jellies, fruits and jams will prevent their moulding.

Soap mixed with whitening will stop a gas or water leakage in a pipe until a plumber can be sent for.

If salad dressing curdles when being mixed, add a little cold water, stir quickly and it will become quite smooth.

Black silk may be renovated by sponging with stale beer, placing between newspapers and pressing with a hot iron.

New stockings should always be washed before being worn, for the washing causes slight shrinkage and makes them wear better.

If brooms are wet in boiling water once a week they will become tough, will not hurt the carpet, and will seem like new until worn out.

If sheets or tablecloths are wrung by putting the selvaige through the wringer, the edges will curl up and they will iron much more easily.

Celery may be kept fresh for several days if, after it has been cleaned and washed, it is put in an ordinary glass jar, covered tight and placed in a cool place.

A damp cloth held over the mouth and nose, or better, made to envelop the whole head, will enable one to pass through the most dense smoke without suffocation.

Ink spilled on tablecloths or any white goods can be removed by the acid juices of a ripe tomato. It promptly removes such stains from cloth, as well as from the hands.

Kid boots and shoes may be beautifully cleaned by dipping a little bit of sponge in white of egg, to which has been added a little ink and a few drops of oil, and rubbing well.

Material in warm suds in which a little borax has been dissolved. Rinse in very deep-blue water and iron while damp. If carefully done, the material should look like new.

To set delicate colors in fancy work, place a flannel bag full of bra in a basin of boiling water-allowing it to remain there until the water is cold, then wash the article gently in it with curd soap, and rinse quickly.

For making coffee a drip coffee pot is best, as with this the water can be poured through the coffee as often as necessary to acquire the desired strength without allowing the grounds to soak in the liquid. Keep the coffee hot, but do not let it boil.

To have the roast beef brown on the outside and juicy and rare within, it should be put in a very hot oven at first, then reducing the heat. The great heat at first hardens and also browns the surface, keeping in the juice. The meat should be basted frequently.

If you have handsome vases on the mantel-piece or on the top of the bookcase, etc., fill them with clean, dry sand, which will weight them so that they will not be overturned easily. In buying any ornament be careful to examine the bottom and see that it is perfectly flat and so will stand steady.

Gingham prints will keep their color better if washed in water thickened with flour starch. Flour is very cleansing and will do the work of soap in one or two washings in the starch water. This, with the rinsing, will be sufficient, and the goods will look fresher than if washed and starched in the old-fashioned way.

New boots should be rubbed with a slice of raw potato; they will polish them as easily as will old ones. New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put into them.

Admit plenty of air to your store-room on a clear, dry day, for air is necessary to all sweet preserves. Those kept in an air-tight room or cupboard are apt to ferment.

To wash a glass which has held milk, plunge it first into cold water before putting it into warm. The same rule holds good for egg cups or spoons from which eggs have been eaten.

Fingers stained with fresh fruit, walnuts, etc., should be dipped in strong tea, rubbed with a nail brush, and then washed in warm water. Under this treatment the stains will soon disappear. Whenever vegetables put up in tins are opened and only partly used, do not allow the remainder to stand in the tins, but turn them out into an earthen bowl and put in a cool place.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

The French have a way of making even an inferior quality of table linen look well without the aid of starch. When the napkins are washed and dried and ready to be ironed they are dipped into boiling water

and partially wrung out between two cloths. They are then rapidly ironed with a hot flatiron as possible without burning them. Treated in this manner, they become beautifully glossy and stiff.

Sayings of Writers and Orators

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.—There is an artistic harmony in a great life; but it is not a conscious beauty deliberately evoked by a free hand bent only on the illustration of its skill; it is a beauty born of pain, self-sacrifice, and arduous surrender to the stern conditions of success.

BE GENEROUS.—Even for our own sakes, we shall do well to cultivate a generous attitude towards the poor.

OBDIENCENCE.—All men, without exception, ought to be the children of obedience, since all have masters and duties. But in an age when our ears are dinned with the words "rights of man, liberties of man," there are but few who do not aspire to command rather than to obey.

THE TRIMMER.—The individual who is ever trimming his sails to catch the breath of ephemeral approbation may put forth from the shore amid the salvos of artillery and the huzzas of thousands, but he is most assuredly gliding along the smooth waves of mediocrity to the port of oblivion.

Belfast Municipal Technical Institute.

PROGRESS OF WORK.—The technical education movement in Belfast is gathering in strength and extending its sphere of influence rapidly. Notwithstanding the depressing prospects held out by pessimists of the opinion that its success would be an ephemeral one only, the fact remains that since last year the number of students at the various classes has increased by over five thousand. The subject does not indicate a falling-off in public interest. A year ago the Institute had a pupil roll of about one thousand in the entire city. To-day the total number of students it can boast is about six thousand four hundred. The accommodation placed at the disposal of the teaching staff has been adequate for so far, but at the present rate of progress it will be found necessary to provide additional branches. The operations of the Institute are now confined to ten schools—four central and six district. The headquarters are situated in College Square North, where a splendid establishment is entirely at the disposal of the authorities. The other central branches are the School of Art, North street; the Working Men's Institute, Queen street; and the Textile School, Hastings street. The district branches are distributed over the city at various chosen points. They are situated at Raglan street, N.S., Tennent street, N.S., the Royal Academy, Antrim S.S., Donegal Pass. The attendances Christmas and since then they have Road; McSpottinger, N.S., Templemore Baths, and Montgomery N. at all the schools are on an average large and regular. Prior to Christmas and since then they have reached their highest point, as it is extremely satisfactory to note that everything points to a still further increase in the populace of the institute. This is as it should be.

MANY ABSENT.—But Belfast is a large city, and there is a great field for improvement. Of a population of nearly four hundred thousand, it is a moderate estimate to say that sixty thousand are at the proper age for advancing their interests by acquisition of valuable knowledge at schools of this sort. Making an allowance of fifty per cent. for females, our calculation brings us to a good thirty thousand to whom the benefits of technical education can be imparted. Out of this six thousand is a small number. So it can be seen that some considerable time must elapse before the system can come into anything like general operation in the city. But with the keen interest which the students are exhibiting it is not at all improbable that in a few years a very important step will have been taken towards the accomplishment to its fullest extent of the mission of the institute.

AT WORK.—A visit to some of the principal schools last evening whilst the classes were sitting gave us (says our representative) an idea of the scale on which operations are at present being conducted. On the invitation of Mr. Forth we proceeded to the headquarters in College Square North, where big classes were actively at work at the following subjects—Commercial English and arithmetic, stonemasonry, land surveying, trigonometry for surveyors, wood carving, and cookery. The several subjects of the school's curriculum, it will be understood, are allotted to different days of the week, on Tuesday evening and on Thursday afternoon. So with dress-making, which is allotted to Monday and Wednesday, and so with the other subjects, which are so numerous as to preclude enumeration. The prospectus will supply all information. But it may be said that the list included everything to which the adjective technical may be applied. The classes were all extremely businesslike. The students, from the ad-

vanced disciple of surveying to the smallest boy engaged at the mysteries of elementary science, evinced their aspect the keenest interest in their work. The cookery class was perhaps the largest, several score being assembled to master the art of culinary preparation. The pupils included girls of seventeen and ma-

trons of advanced years. The rooms are well lighted and cosily warmed by fires, &c. At the Working Men's Institute, to which we next drove, lessons in applied mechanics (elementary) and steam (elementary), mathematics, practical chemistry, botany, and naval architecture (elementary) were in progress, and the same businesslike air pervaded the classrooms. The mechanical laboratory contains an elaborate and expensive set of appliances, in practical and model form. The attendance here was good also. The Hastings Street School is neither so imposing nor comfortable an establishment as the other centres, but much valuable work is being done there. The class of education imparted in Hastings street is that bearing on plumbing, plastering, sanitary engineering, and the textile industries. The most up-to-date tools have been procured, and excellent machines and hand and card looms are at the disposal of the pupils in spinning and weaving are more or less the subjects of tuition in this last-named branch. A visit to Raglan Street National School disclosed a couple of dozen industrious and intelligent-looking boys engaged at a preparatory course of arithmetic and English, under the instruction of Mr. John Savage, Tennent street. Central National School was "the scene of operations of a large class of students ranging in age from lads of tender years to keen-looking men. These, under Mr. T. J. Cowan, were engaged at a preparatory course, as were also classes at the other district branches, which we had not time to visit. These district schools are doing good work, and it is to be hoped that their influence will extend.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.—National Education Board, have also, we observe, introduced evening classes at some of their schools for preparatory work. This co-operation will be productive of good results. The School of Art, North street, a magnificent building, occupies the same scale as the institute in College Square North, is a busy centre for the studies of elementary art pupils. The classes in progress last evening were those dealing with principles of ornament, design, geometry, perspective, free-hand and brushwork, elementary antique, and modelling ornament from cast and photo. The number of pupils engaged was large, and included young and old students. The establishment is furnished with an excellent collection of statues and models, and all the necessaries for an up-to-date school of art. All the departments are splendidly equipped. The lighting is very good, and the heating all that could be desired. In the school students will find every facility for the study of art in its various branches. Spacious and well-lighted rooms have been allotted to the study of the living models and the antique. Special accommodation has been provided for modelling in clay, for design in relation to manufactures and handicrafts, and for still life and flower painting. In addition, a large room is available for the more elementary work. Cloak rooms and lavatories are provided, a sitting room has been set apart for the use of women students during luncheon hour, and every effort is being made to adapt the building to the special requirements of art education. A look-in of this excellent establishment brought our inspection to a close. We desire to thank Mr. Forth for the very courteous manner in which he facilitated us in our tour.—Irish Weekly.

THE TONGUE!

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak
Can crush and kill, declares the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith:
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."
Or sometimes takes this form instead:
"Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,
Chineses affirm, "outstrips the steed."
While Arab sages thus impart:
"The tongue's great store-house is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung:
"Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole:
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."
—Rev. Philip Burroughs Strong.

Corporal Punishment!

The question of corporal punishment in schools has an interest for the young and old. In a work published in Germany, some account is given as to how discipline was once maintained in a German schoolroom. One Johann Jakob Haberle—who died some years ago—kept a diary, and he jotted down in the course of his fifty-one years' schoolmaster's career the number of times he administered punishment to his recalcitrant pupils. Schoolmaster Johann records that he distributed 911,517 strokes with a stick; 240,100 "smites" with a birch rod; 10,986 hits with a ruler; 186,715 hand smacks; 10,185 slaps on the face; 7,905 boxes on the ears; 115,800 blows on the head; 12,763 tasks from the Bible, catechism, the poets and grammar—every two years he had to buy a Bible to replace the one so roughly handled by his scholars; 777 times he made his pupils kneel on peas, and 5,001 scholars had to do penance with a ruler held over their heads. As to his abusive words, not a third of them were to be found in any dictionary. American sentimentalists would call the old teacher a brute, while many of his scholars bless the old man's memory.—Sunday Democrat.

An Hour's Study and What it Did For One Man

Ralph Holmes, express messenger on a fast night train running from Chicago to Peoria, had discharged his duties in the methodical way that comes with experience and familiarity with one's daily routine of work, and sank into an easy chair with a ride of fifty miles yet before him, and nothing to occupy his attention but his own thoughts, the rumbling of the wheels and an occasional note of warning from the engine. Thoughts come thick and fast at such times, and so it was with Ralph Holmes. The events of the four years since he was thrown upon his own resources passed him in review as a panorama.

On the long, tedious "runs" he had often been absorbed in a reverie of this sort, but in this instance there were new and perplexing problems confronting him. He had always found much that was gratifying in one of these quiet invoices of his few successes in life, and while he felt none the less pleasure on this occasion than on others, he found little in reminiscence to encourage him in certain of his desires.

In all of these communions with his own thoughts there was one central figure, and that a dear little woman patient and loving, her hair made silvery and her form bent by the seventy years of worldly struggle.

It was Ralph Holmes' mother, and well he remembered the night of his graduation from high school when she came tottering to the stage when the exercises were over, threw her arms about his neck and wept tears of joy. It was a glad event for Ralph, for he had closed his school career with honors, but it was of vastly more moment to the little old woman who proudly embraced him, for the joy which the diploma brought both of them represented years of toil and sacrifice on her part. Ralph was a sensible youth and not unmindful of the aid his mother had given him, often at the expense of her own health and comfort. He, too, recalled on this night, as often before, the assuring words he gave his mother before leaving home some months after his graduation.

"You have given me a start, mommer," he had said, "that many a boy in better circumstances might be glad to have, and I hope you'll live to see me prove that I deserved a fair start."

Then, as the train sped on, Ralph recalled his entrance to one of the great medical schools of the city and the difficulties he encountered during the first year because of his limited means. Though he had been forced to study from the books of classmates and wait on the table at a restaurant for his own board, his letters to the little mother at home were always cheerful and full of hope, containing as little as possible of the darker side of his college life. Then, during the summer vacation, he had by a rare stroke of good fortune secured the position of express messenger. Ralph confidently expected never to experience a happier day than when he made his first "run," for, if he could but hold the place, it would relieve him of the anxiety that the expense of his medical education caused him home. To be sure, he had held the position and it had more than paid his own expense. It pleased him to note in addition that he had been able to send a little money home to his mother. The two trips a week the year round had interfered to no small extent with his attendance at school, but he had been as faithful as his circumstances would permit, and it seemed to Ralph, as he sat there musing, that the faculty must have known something of his struggle and helped him along. Then, too, he had been deprived of the regular hours for study which the other students had, but he had improved all his spare time. Night after night he had sat in that same old chair in the express car when his work was over and "cramped" until the whistle blew for Peoria. More than this, his dingy room in the Railroad Hotel there had been a favorite place for study when he turned in after the long "run" for a few hours' sleep. The precious sleep had oftentimes been sacrificed that he might make good recitations at college the following day.

But all this was in the past. This particular night found him a senior, and within a few weeks of his graduation—the culmination of his own great effort. In these closing days of his college career, however, a new desire had taken possession of him. He had felt a call to arms in the fierce warfare which involves all the medical schools at the close of the year—the relentless, uncompromising struggle for hospital internships.

True, he was not counted among the seniors of his own school as a candidate for hospital honors. This, he knew, was not because of a poor case record, for in this respect he stood well in the front ranks, but his duties outside of school had

made it impossible for him to take the "quizz class"—the review of the work of the whole school course, which occupies during the last year the major portion of the attention of those who expect to take the competitive examinations for the internships. This formality, Ralph argued with himself, need not prevent him from entering the competition when the time came. He, too, had done a great deal of reviewing in a quiet way, and felt fairly well prepared for any ordinary questions which might arise in the course of the examinations. But of "catch" questions he stood in awe. But who could tell? Some would get the places and others would fail. He had made all the preparation possible, considering his condition, and why not take chances with the rest? It might happen that he would be among the lucky ones.

So, when Ralph Holmes locked the express car door early the next morning and went to his gloomy quarters in the Railroad Hotel, it was with the determination to take the first hospital examination that came along, which would be on the following Saturday and one of the days that he would be in the city.

Tired though he was, Ralph did not go to bed at once. The new excitement kept him awake. Sitting down at the table he picked up the first book that met his gaze. Why did it do him no good, but in doing so he followed a definite impulse—a "hunch," as he was accustomed to say. Running over its pages in an aimless sort of way, and having no thought of studying any particular subject, he stumbled, as it were, upon a chapter hitherto unknown to him. "Tumors of the Adrenal Capsule," it read.

"Well, that's a new one on me," he murmured as he glanced casually over the pages. Inasmuch as the subject had never been assigned for study, nor, to his knowledge, had any reference been made to it in class, he thought it might prove interesting reading.

"It must be a useless lot of stuff," he murmured again, as he started to read, "or we would have heard something about it. Nothing else in particular to do, though, so I'll just glance over it. Might come handy some time."

An hour later Ralph laid the book aside and went to bed.

When Saturday came and students

from various schools gathered for the hospital examination Ralph Holmes was among the number. He dropped into one of the rear seats in a careless sort of way, but his presence caused no little comment among the members of his own class who expected to see him in the competition least of all others.

"What are you doing here?" inquired one.

"Oh, just happened in to see what's going on," was Ralph's indifferent reply. But when he differed himself with paper and made ready to write, the others were convinced that he was more than a mere looker-on.

Then came a breathless silence as the questions were being written upon the board. There was one on anatomy, then a query on chemistry, then histology, materia medica, and half a dozen other branches of medical science. Fourteen questions had been given and had been met with suppressed groans, smiles or whispers of "easy" or "pudding," as they found the various contestants prepared or wanting in knowledge. Through it all Ralph had maintained a countenance as cold and expressionless as steel. He felt satisfied that so far he was equal to the test, but resolved not to betray his feelings to the others around him. It was the fifteenth and last question that he wanted to see, and his impatience got the better of him. He felt something tugging. A peculiar unexplainable something took possession of him, and as the professor's hand was raised to write the question he followed it, not alone with his eyes but with his body. He stood up, but when he resumed his seat it was with a sigh of relief that was heard distinctly in every part of the crowded room. The professor had written:

"15. Etiology, pathology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of tumors of the adrenal capsule."

The explosion of a bombshell would not have caused more consternation among the students than did that one question, for in none of the schools had the subject been introduced, and it had been utterly ignored in the "quizz class" work.

As for Ralph Holmes, well—he is now serving an internship in one of the leading hospitals of Chicago, and the little mother is enjoying some of the happiest days of her life.—Charles B. Younger, in the Catholic Columbian.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Do you know of the house
Where ginger-snaps grow?
Where tartlets for children
March out in a row?

Where wishing is having,
Where isn't it grand!
Just up in the garret
Is real fairyland?

Where youngsters can caper
And romp and halloo,
For they always do right,
Whatever they do?

You don't know the house?
Then, oh deary me,
I'm sorry for you!
Why, it's my Grandma's, see.

THE STENOGRAPHER.—The names of a score of bright pupils of the schools of the Christian Brothers of Montreal, were recalled a few days ago in clipping the following item which we clipped from one of our exchanges. It runs as follows: A conspicuous example of success, due to his own energy and resolute industry is afforded by Mr. William Loeb, the president's assistant secretary. As his name indicates he is of German parentage, although American born. At the age of twelve he was obliged to leave school to take his place in the ranks of the bread-winners, which he did as messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Albany, N.Y. He subsequently took up as a side issue the study of stenography, which he pursued with characteristic enthusiasm, mastering it so effectually that in his twenty-first year he secured the position of official stenographer of the lower house of the New York Legislature. He afterwards became widely known and employed in his profession, finally being appointed on the executive stenographic force, while Mr. Roosevelt was Governor, becoming his confidential secretary, and in that capacity he has remained, accompanying his chief eventually to the White House.

The secret of his successful career is really no secret at all. He simply mastered his chosen profession and, as the president of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust said of his highly paid assistant, "he never looked at the clock during business hours."

THE SPIDER.—Every one who owns a little strip of garden knows what it is to clear away spider webs a matter of small difficulty and lightly performed, but a popular naturalist who lately returned from the great woods of Central America came across spiders' webs of such strength and huge dimensions that they were positive obstacles in his path. Needless to say, the tenants of these webs were of a monstrous size.

"I measured one of these fabrics," he says, "it had a diameter of more than six feet, without including the long brace threads that run out like forays to the extremity of the surrounding branches, then took a number of wild lemons and slung them against the centre with all my might. The web stood every one. It is no wonder that when a bird comes entangled in the meshes the huge spider is able to make a break-

fast off him."

The spinning machine 'is situated under the hinder part of the spider's body. It takes the form of a slight depression, which a close inspection shows to consist of six small bodies resembling tubes. Four of these contain an immense number of minute openings—as many as a thousand can be counted in each—and from every one of these opening a viscous fluid issues, which hardens on exposure to the atmosphere. The whole 4,000 threads are united into one line, which is sometimes so fine that 4,000,000 twisted together would not have a combined diameter greater than that of an ordinary hair from the human head.

It is impossible to conceive the excessive slenderness of one of the 4,000 threads which compose such a line. The bare statement that each one has a thickness only one-sixteenth thousand millionth of that of a human hair does not in any way convey the impression of its wonderful fineness. The mind can no more grasp the meaning of such figures than it can understand the immense distance of which astronomers talk so glibly.

JIMMIE'S TROUBLE.—"Teacher, teacher," said little Henry Gray, as he squirmed around in his seat in school one hot afternoon in June. "Teacher," and he waved his hand, shaking it in the way school children have of making signals.

"What is it, Henry?" said the teacher, who had hard work to give attention to each one of the fifty little pupils, who were unusually restless that hot day.

"Teacher, Jimmie Daily has a squirrel's tail in his pocket."

"Come here, Jimmie," said the teacher, who for once forgot that as long as the article was in Jimmie's pocket it was safe.

"If you have a squirrel's tail in your pocket you may give it to me."

Slowly, very, very slowly, Jimmie drew out the squirrel's tail and handed it to the teacher. On his way back to his seat he cast cross looks at Henry Gray, who was giggling as if he had performed a most pleasant deed.

After school closed the teacher hastened to finish her report for the day and to arrange her desk so as to go home as soon as possible. As she was about to leave she heard a sob, and looking around, what was her surprise to see Jimmie Daily sitting in his seat, with the tears rolling down his cheeks.


"Why, Jimmie, what is the matter?" asked the teacher.

"Please give me my squirrel's tail; it's my brother's whiskers when we play 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

It is needless to add that he received the much desired treasure.—Sunday Companion.

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"If the English-speaking best interests, they would prefer powerful Catholic papers work."

NOTES

IRISH CENTENARY regular correspondents land, in one of our poraries, there appeared day, an item of news an exceptional case. The correspondent to the people of Ireland had accustomed to centenarians or less would not inference. However, made in the case of T. near Glin, in the County who is still alive and age of one hundred and was born close to which in 1793. The correspondents to say that:

"When quite young played in making the road from Limerick to his long life. She had the best of health, and a vision of all his faculties walk about the fields and lovers of the weed which hear that he has been since boyhood."

This is certainly a rare case, and one that suggest a multitude of. In the first place it gives unity again of pointing very long lives of the of the Old Land, especially and women of the generation have recently passed a to the moral habits of the. The morality of the Irish long since become poor the evidences of this to be found in the strength and mental—displacement majority of the people we can safely say that full vitality and its retention are directly influenced of the Catholic. The horror of aught in which she has inspired people; the universal fidelity to the marriage she so strongly inculcates; and lastly, the regularity, temperate habitance and such like engendered habits best preserve the system. We recently, we read of a Ireland reaching a very at once reflect upon the causes that produce strength and impart such vigor; and we have to thank God that they are Irishmen to the teaching lations of the Church.

SOMETHING WRONG, or, speaking of the count Lord Dufferin's poverty wealth that has come to less deserving, or at meritorious, passes the "There is something wrong this." It is thus that it is summarized editorially temporary:—

"Mr. Schwab's salary will pay the whole Budget. Lord Roberts, for a \$500,000 in cash, with a pension to himself. Lord Dufferin served years to the highest service as Viceroys of India, and Ambassador a difficult posts, again and venting costly wars. end of it all he is left with of \$8,000, quite unable him to maintain which the country had taken to occupy. As a result, prey to the company monstrous disastrous results to him his Countess is left at the \$5,000 gifts from sympathizers."