THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 25, 1891.

AN UNHAPPY CITY.

FHE TRACIC HISTORY OF YOUGHAL lity in which the Byils of War

have been Felt for Centuries. Hanging the Mayor.

Youghal suffered much in wars during the middle ages; wars between the Irish and the Normans; wars between the Norman Irish and the English. On the occasion of the invasion by James Fitzmaurice, the English broke faith with Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond, who had agreed to remain neutral on condition that his lands should not be spoiled nor his people attacked. Finding his possessions laid waste Gerald arose, and coming down from his castle of Strancally, on the Blackwater, he took and sacked the town, which he held for five bags, \$2 10232 20; oatmeal, standard, per bag, deve after which it was re-taken by \$2 752\$285; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 902\$3; oatdays, after which it was re-taken by Captain White, but again seized the same year by the Seneschal of Smokilly, who killed White and most of his men. At this time Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man remaining in it but one poor friar. Later the people were invited to return, and a garrison of three hundred men were placed in it for protection, while the mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had yielded the town to Desmond, was hanged at his own door.

The hanging of a mayor at his own door seems to have been rather a famil-iar tragedy at Youghal. It is told that Cromwell, arriving at the Ferry at Prospect Point with part of his army, and the mayor hanged at his own door immediately on his arrival in the town. One of Raleigh's first exploits after landing in Cone Harbor with his "foote-band of one hundrethe men," was a fierce slaughter at Smerwick Castle. The estates of the ruined Desmond did not bring good fortune to Raleigh, who, in his turn, felt the touch of adversity and unpopular alike at Dublin Castle and ou his Munster property, ended by finding himself impoverished and in debt.

"My tenants refuse to pay my wife her rent," he writes to Cecil, in 1603. "I hold divers leases upon forfeiture in that mannor of

MYNE OWN TENANTS.

Alas! all goes to ruin of that littell which remaynethe. My woods ar cutt down; my grounds wast; my stock-which made up my rent-sold. And except some end be had, by your good favor to the kinge, I perish every ways."

Sir John Pope Hennessy says : "Ra-leigh's despairing cry might have been the echo of the last words of the hunted Earl of Desmonds, of whose penalties, as well as whose forfeitures, he seemed to be the political heir."

In 1616 Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, was created Baron Boyle of Youghal, and to him came the Desmond Estates from the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh, who in 1617 sailed from Cork harbor on his last voyage to the West Indies.

In a letter to his son, Mr. Carew Ra-leigh, dated Dublin, Jan. 16, 1631, the Earl of Cork says that Sir Walter's last coming to Ireland cost him above 1000 marks. His ready money was but £350, but he was provided with oxen, biscuits, beer, iron, and other necessaries. On the day he took shipping from Cork on his last fatal voyage, the Earl had dined with him at Sir Randal Clayton's house, when Sir Walter had let fall some words to the effect that he was not fully fur-Aft, r dinnei Earl withdrew with him to a window, and in private conversation offered him £100, saying he feared he was not sufficiently furnished. Raleigh refused the offer, stating that he had jewels he could sell in any harbor, and that he would take no money from the earl, who had already supplied his needs beyond all his expectations. Sir Walter then called Lord Barry, Lord Roche, his son, Mr. Walter Raleigh, Captain Whitney, and others who had dined with them, and taking his son by the hand he said to him and the others, that the Earl had kept open house for him and his company for three weeks, supplied him with ships and provisions and £350 ready money, besides money to most of the

subterranean passages, but as no one cares to travel by them now-a-days, the extent of their ramifications remains uncertain. ROBA MULHOLLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain .- No large transactions are reported n grain, but there is a good movement in car lots, of oats principally. The market con-tinues to rule very firm and prices show a general upward tendency. We quote -No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$0.00; No. 2 do, \$1.10@\$1.12; No. 8 do, 98c@\$1; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02@\$1.06; feed do, 63c@65c; peas, 85c per 66 pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 56c; Upper Canada do, 58c per 34 pounds; corn, 80c duty paid; feed barley, 52c@

54c; good maiting do, 60c@65c; rye, 70c@75c. Flour.-The flour market has declined some what, but the feeling remains firm as regards prices. The movemement is still largely made up of jobbing sales. Patent spring, \$580; Patent winter, \$5 85@\$5 50; straight roller, \$4 90@\$5 extra, \$4 400\$1 00; superfine, \$10\$1 25; fine, \$3 75; city strong bakers', \$5 50; strong bakers', \$5 25 3\$5 50; superfine bags, \$1 90 3\$2 10; extra, meal, rolled, \$2 85@\$2 85.

Butter.-The Butter market indicates little change in tone. Finest is not to be had except in small quantities and it sells readily at 20c2 21c. Other grades move quietly along, business being mostly jobbing. Finest creamery, 23ca 24c; fine stock, 21c@22c; finest dairy, 20c@21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c@21c; Western dairy, 14c@15c; old butter, 6c@8c.

Cheese .- The Cheese market presents no thing new. Finest late makes, llc; fine stock, 10/c@10/c; medlum grades, 9/c@10c; cable, 65s

Provisions .- The local provision market is quiet, no business being reported outside of a small jobbing trade. Jobbers' prices are unchanged at the following :-- Canadian short cut, per brl, \$1533\$1550; mess pork, western, per brl, \$14533\$1550; short cut, western, per brl, not finding a boat coming for them as \$15 512\$10; hams, city cured, per 1b, 10je211je; speedily as he could have wished, had hams, canvassed, per 1b, 10jc#11jc; lard, Canadian, in palls, Sic@Sic; bacon, per 1b, Sc@10/c lard, common refined, per lb, 7;c@7]c.

Eggs.-Receipts of eggs continue light, owing to had roads in the west, which makes collecting difficult, and as the demand continues very good the market remains decidedly firm, sales standing at 20e#21c.

Leather .- Shipment of sole leather and other kinds continues and will eventually have some effect on the market, which remains about as before. Stocks are not excessive in most kinds, especially of splits

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes. Ohio. writes : I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fitteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all

the rest.

A Poor Start-A provincial newspaperin its obituary notice of a wealthy farmer, states that "he was born without a penny in his p: cket."

"Well, is your visit to the seaside having the desired effect, madam ?" " Oh, yes, doctor; one of my daughters has already become engaged."

Nasal Balm has cured the worst cases of catarrh after all other remedies failed. Give it a trial and be convinced that it will cure you. Sold by all dealers.

Maid: "Mr. Small couldn't call tonight, and he sends h.s regrets and this little present." Miss Little : "Thanks

Church, Society and general Printing at "The True Witness " Office 761 Craig street.

for both.



Noticing betrays the Irishman more surely, says the London Spectator, than his inability to give a monosyllabic answer, and this peculiarity, which so often excites the attention and amusement of the Saxon, is simply a survival of the Irish usage, there being no par-ticles in that tongue to correspond to our "yes" and "no." In Irish you must necessarily answer a question by a sentence, a logical proposition. Dr. Joyce illustrates this aptly from "Don-levy's Irish Catechism," in which the answers throughout are of this character, e.g.; "Is the Father God?" "He is certainly."

Irish Drone in English.

Another characteristic peculiarity of the present dialect is the use of "in" to denote identity. The idiom has an analogue in such expressions as "Come in your thousands;" but many of its uses are quite unfamiliar to English ears. Thus, instead of saying "O! it's you," an Irishman will say, "O! 'tis you that's in it," which is a word-for-word translation of the Irish idiom. The next idiom that Dr. Joyce examines is the bhrase, not unknown in parts of Eng-land, "the dear knows," (vide Mrs. Ewing's "Six to sixteen"), which turns out to be nothing but a misspelled translation of an Irish euphemism. The Irish for "God knows" is ta fios ag Dia, pro-nounced colloquially thanss ag Dhee. Now "God knows" is a solemn expression, which many people would not like to use on ordirary occasions as bordering on profanity. Therefore they substitute fee (Irish fiadh, a deer) for Dia or Dhee, God, and in its new form, thauss ag fee, it means the deer knows-a kind of objurgatory blank cartridge that may be fired off without danger. When speaking English the people always say the deer knows, or deer knows, but those writers of Irish stories who perpetuated the expression in the first instance, not being aware of its origin, wrote it the dear knows, which is now the form always used in books."

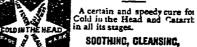
Among other expressions which are perfectly correct in Irish are: "You thief of a vagabond"—we suppose that the favorite phrase, "You thief o' the world, " comes under the same category, i.e., " You great thief" to be "kilt dead;" "all to," i.e., "except;" and venomous for energetic, vehement; and we may surmise, although Dr. Joyce does not allude to them, that such characteristic Hibernicisms as "to throw a ep," i.e., to jump, and to " have conduct," i. e., " to behave properly," are to be explained in the same way. Another special feature of the Anglo-Irish dia-lect is the use of the tenses. Irish has no perfect or pluperfect, and the familiar Hibernicism, "I am after baving my dinner," or "He was after going home." is a mere translation of the Irish periphrasis. The Irish consuctudinal tense is re-

presented by the quaint coinage." I do be." "O, Misther Scott!" said an exbe." pansive young woman to a elergyman, I do be so hongry in chorch! I take a little piece of bread, and I put it in my pawkut, and I eat it in the Lit'ny." Other reproductions of Gaelic idioms are the phines, "It is dead I should be," 'himself" and "herself" for the master and mistress of a household-a survival of the signature of an Irish chief, " Myself O'Neill-and the redundant use of pronouns.

Too Many Dogs Spoll the Coat. The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a irowning person has been samewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend who poswaiking in the country with a friend who pos-sessed a magnificent. Newfoundiand, and incatiously questioned the truth of the an-imal's sagacity. The dog's master, vexed at the sinc reast upon his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into the shallow river, Turk immediatly sprang in, and, seizing one of the tails of the immersed man's coat, com-menced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundiand, frotting along on the otherside of the eiger sour the affects read one menced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundiand, trotting along on the other side of the river, saw the affair, and also came to the rescue. Bog number two im-mediately seized the other tail of the coat, and wished to swim back to his master. Turk held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help. At last the coat gave way, and each dog swam proudly home with a piece of cloth in his mouth, so that Turk's master was forced to plunge in himself to save his friend.



Norther Contractor →



HEALING. nstant Rellef, Permanent Curs, Failure Impossible. CATARRH

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, lesing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nause, gameral foeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasat. BALM. Be scorred in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasat. BALM is a ld by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (so cents and \$1.00) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Reperguist fart.

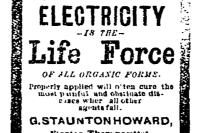
FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

W. H D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. Surgeon-Dential.

1694 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsenia Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaran-teed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515. [G-17-90]

GOULETT, Artisie. MR. L. H. GOULETT has long been noted for his skill in preserving and waxing Flowers in their NATURAL FORM, by an improved process, through which the original Flowers are em-balmed in Color and Bloom, that it is difficult to believe the Flowers are not freshly plucked. OPSY Treated free. Politively CCRED with Vegrable Examples. Have curred many thousand the for data summary rapidly disposed. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DE IL IL GREEN & SONS, Specialista Atlanta مد المحمد المورجة من الترقيم والمعاولة المحلفة المرك ELECTRICITY



209 SL ADIDID 34, BOATREAL CONSULTATION FREE.

J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman, Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free, Also Household Goods. Warehouse and office William and Queen streets, Bond No. 73, Telephone SI.

Fire

At the UNIVERSAL. The stock of Fancy Goods and Novelties damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being sold off at

SPEECH IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAYS. implicity in the Method of Representing Plays the Cause of it.

The short space of time, two hours and a half, in which an Elizabeth play was acted in Shakspeare's time, has excited much discussion among commentators. It can hardly be doubted that the diaogue, which often exceeds two thousand lines, was all spoken on the stage, for none of the dramatists wrote with a view to publication, and few of the plays were printed from the author's manuscript. This fact points to the possession of a skilled and rapid delivery on the part of the actor. Artists of the French school, whose voices are highly trained and

the state states and

capable of a varied and subtle modulation, will run through a speech of fifty lines with the utmost ease and rapidity and there is good reason to suppose that the blank verse of the Elizabethan dramatists was spoken "trippingly on the tongue."

In the "Stage-Player's Complaint," a pamphlet that appeared in 1641, we find an actor making use of this expression : 'Oh, the times when my tongue have ranne as fast upon the Sceane as a Windebankes pen over the ocean." As the plays, moreover, were not divided into acts, no pause was necessary in the representation; they were, besides, so constructed as to allow the opening of every scene to be spoken by characters who had not appeared at the closo of the preceding one, this being done, presumably, to avoid unnecessary delay.

So, with an efficient elocution and no waits," the Elizabethan actors would have got through one-half a play before our Victorian actors could cover a third. Even Ben Johnson, while disliking the form of the Elizabethan drama, recognized the advantage to the dramatist of simplicity in the method of representation. He alludes, with not a little contempt, to Inigo Jones's costly settings of the masque at the Court of King

James :— A wooden dagger is a dagger of wood, Nor gold nor ivory haft can make it good * • Or to make boards to speak! There is a

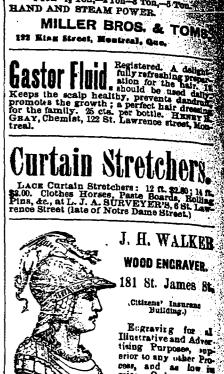
task! Painting and carpentry are the soul of masque. Pack with your peddling poetry to the Stage. This is the money-got mechanic age !"

But poetry was then leaving the stage, iever to return to it. Managers had found that it was easier and more lucrative to cater for the eye of the public than for its ear; to labor over the color and surface of a play than over the matter and foundation .- National Review.

Have no equal as a prompt and posi-tive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver trouble. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

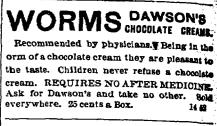
Tourist (to native): "Is it against the law to fish in this stream?" Native: 'Naw. It's agin common sense; there ain't even a stickle-back in the old river.'

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of it can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and gout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.



1 Ton-1+ Ton.-2 Ton-8 Ton

cees, and as low in price. Orders respect-fully solicized. Federal Telephone 587.



Established 1850.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

St. James Street and Windsor Hotel.

There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

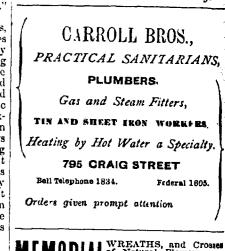
> The Canadian

Cough

Emulsion.

PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults-it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cts. per bottle.

A Reputation of 30 Years standing.



Farmer: "You kin feed them cows some corn in the ear tonight." New Hand: "I tried that yesterday, but they peared to like it better in the mouth."

Ereisa-Therspeutist,

STORAGE.

CAPTAINS OF HIS FLEETS.

He would not take this £100 now proffered over and above. He said to his son, "Wat, you see how nobly my Lord of Boyle hath entertained me and my friends, and therefore, I charge you on my biessing, if it please God that you outlive me and return, that you never question the Lord Boyle for anything I have sold him, for if he had not bought my Irish land it would have fallen to the Crown, and then one Scot or other would have begged it, from whom neither I nor mine should have anything for it, nor such courtesies as now I have received.'

And thereupon the Earl accompanied him to the boat, where, at taking leave, Sir Walter repeated all the Earl's civilities. "And this," says Lord Cork, "was the last time I ever saw him."

During the year 1641 we find the Earl of Cork in trouble in his turn, shut up in the town of Youghal, besieged by the Earl of Castle Haven for ten weeks, and he died in the College House at Youghal before the raising of the siege. After these wars came Cromwell, in 1649, who found excellent winter quarters in Youghal, from which he marched in spring, with 1,600 horse to the siege of Clonmel. He must have returned to Youghal after a short absence, for we are told that on the 29th of May, 1650, Cromwell guitted the Irish shorce forever in a frigate from Youghal harbor. It was probably for Cromwell's 1600 horses that stalling was found in the St. Mary's church, for in the old monastery of the Knights of St. John, where the Prince Oliver lodged during his sojourn in the town, there was scarcely accomodation for so many steeds. From the old monastery a subterranean passage goes down to the har-bor, through which, it is said, Cromwell The people of Goughal will tell you that the town is quite undermined by 117 College Street. Telephone 2582.

EASTER

One and One-Third Fare.

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES:

266 St. James Street and at Stations

CONSIGNMENTS

231 St. James Street.

G. W. CLARKE

CONSTITUTIONS and By-Laws of Societies, A Messenger Boy's Diary-Monday, also General Job Printing, done at THE hired; Tuesday, tired; Wednesday, TRUE WITNESS office.

MEMORIAL WREATHS, and Crossee of Natural Flowers, em-balmed. MRS. J. CONSTANT, STUDIO: 2310 SL. Catherine street, Montreal, LESSONS GIVEN.

BOOK and JOB PRINTING of every description, at "THE TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig street.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes.

SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS -- Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small trass tubes - Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with these numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

WHEEL OF PRIZES.-In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in D**7888 111** De A

DRAWING OPERATING.-The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the while of p izes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, and number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PHIZES.

The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will 15.000 00 be entitled to the \$30 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first 5000 00 capital Prize, those tickres numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in al.) will each be em-2 500 00 titled to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, those tickrew 1 250 00 51,308 draws the shird large Prize, those sickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will 1,259 00 each be entitled to a watch worth \$10 00. \$15,000.00

1,250 00 1 250 00 2 500 00 3,000 60 5 000 00 Norz. —The 1,998 Priz:s of \$5,00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Number drawing respectively the two capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15.000 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets where the numbers ends with 20 will be entitled to a \$5,00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 33, then all other tickets where the number ends with SS will be entitled to a \$5,00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, of deposited in a bank for collection. Is is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of five per cash. 1,500 00 1 000 00 4 995 00 4 995 00

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only.

The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold The prizes are paid directly to the actual beart is on presentation of the ticket, and not observise. It will therefore be use sets to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of the purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bears may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please avoided.

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number.

427 Lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to sak any on credit.

E. LEFEBVRE, Manager. S

Head Office: Sl St. James Street, Montreal, Canada

Telephone 2876.

RETURN TICK ETS, first class, will be issued between all stations, Port Arthur, Ont, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and East, including inter-colonial and New Brunswick Railway points; also to Detroit, Mich., at Tenth Monthly Drawing, April 8, 1891. Good Going March 26th, 27th and 28th. Prizes, value, - - - - - \$52,740.00 Good Returning Until March 31st, 1891. PUPILS AND TEACHERS Capital Prize, one Real Estate Worth \$15,000.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	R al Est	ate		\$ 15 000 00
1	۲ 0			5 000 00
ī	do			2 500 00
ī	de			1 250 00
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
5	S-to of F	urniture		250 00
25	Watohes			
100	de			
200	do			
500				

Approximation Prizes.

100 Watches\$25 00	\$2 500 00
100 do 15 00	1,500 00
100 de 10 00	1 000 00
999 Tollet Sate	4 995 00
999 do 500	4,995 00
3134 Priz e worth	\$52,740 00

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing.

Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing.

Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 102 e'clock A.M., at Hend Office, 81 S., James Street, Montreal Canada.

It is offered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

For Tickets, Circulars, Agencies or further informations, address to

-OF--CARPETS

Will be marked and placed in Consignment Department for

Morning's Sale

THOMAS LIGCET'S

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET (Gienora Building, Montreal.)

OPENED THIS DAY,

Monday

-AT--

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian.

PLUMBLE, GAS and STEAMPITTER.