Behind him lay the the gray Azores, t Rehand the Gates of Hercules; t Rehand the Gates of Hercules; before him not the gines of shores, Before him only shoreless seas. The good mate said: "Now we must pray, for lot the very stars are gone, for lot the very stars are gone.

"My men grew matinous day by day;
My men grew chastly wan and weak."
My men grew chastly wan and weak."
The stant mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
What shall I say, heave Admirat, say,
If we said usucht but seas at dawn?"
"My yout shall say at break of day,
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"why, now not even food would know
should land all my men fall dead.
These very winds torget their way,
For food from these dread seas is gone.
Now, peak, brave Admirat, speak, and sny—
He said: "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:

"This mad sea shows his teeth to-night,
Recards his hips, he lies in wall,
With fitted beeth as if to hate!
Brave Admirat, say but one good word;
What shall we do when hope is gone?
The word is aped as a looping sword;
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deek,
Ant peered through darkness, Ah, that night
of all dark nights! And then a speck—
Anght! A tight! A light! A light!
If grew, a starid flag infurled?
If grew he frine's burst of dawn,
Begained a world; he gave that world
1.s grandest lesson: "On! and on!"

Journal Miller, in the Argonaut.

CEXSUS RETURNS.

How Limerick and Tipperary Stand.

According to the last census (1891) taken by the Government agents in Ire-land, the urban population of the county Limerick-that is, the number of inhabitants in Lamerick, Rathkeale and Newcastle-decreased 4.3 per cent., and therural population 14 5 percent., during the ten years preceding the census. The total population was 158,912 on census night, being 12 per cent, less than in 1881. The natural increase of the popu-7,256 was swamped by migration and emigration, 33,981 persons having emigrated from the county during the decade—nearly once and a half as many as during the 'seventies. As usual, me exodus had tittle effect on the pauper tatistics, which were unusually high in ecounty. In 1881, I in 21 of the podation was in receipt of poor-law reof and last year the number was 1 in The marriage rate was 4 per 1,000 for the decade, and the death rate was higher than the average for the whole of Ireland, being 18 5, as against 17 8. It is remackage colors that the number of persons returned as sick shows a remarkable hove so in mi in 110 to 1 in 99. Of course, this rise may have been more by accidental, as it dears with the figures for only the pairs of the year. But, coupled with the bilgh dearn rate and high pumper rate, it suggests that there is semething wie on in the state of Limer ick. Uliteracy, as e se where in knowledge loving Mouster, continues to deer, ascanthe school going population has reached a credit of y high tighte in the county and city. The percentage of litterates in the population age 5 years and upwards fell from 21 to 163; while the per centage of the population between 5 and 20 who were at school on the school census day showed an increase from 45. per cent, to 49.4. The school goets, who in 1861 were only 40.44 per cent, of the population, were in 1891, 17:44; the Catholic increase being from 1031 to 765. It is noteworthy that the city percentage is considerably less than the conty. The Cathode percentage for the ormer is 1684, and for the latter 179 lee Limerick census is not the only one at exhibits this difference. The re-

The Irish language is failing in Limerik as every where. The number of per ions who can speak Irish fell during the ten years from 32,240 to 17,062. The de crease in the number of persons under 20 was proportionately much greater, namely, from 1.062 to 316. There are only 25 children under 10 who can speak it in the county; and in the barony of Glenquin, where one-fourth of the population can speak the language, only 7, children know it. Evidently, the Irishspeakers themselves are acquiescing in the doom pronounced by the English educationalists against the speech of the Gael. This is searsely creditable to a people proud of their nationaly. But it Is true not only of Glenquin and Limerick, but of Cork, Tipperary and Kerry also.

"Gadant Tipperary" does not hold its own against the torces working for the depopulation of Ireland. No county has suffered more than the premier county. The population of 435,558 which it had in 1841 was reduced before 1881 to 199/612; the 66,384 homes which nestled in Tipperary in the former year to Now a further reduction has to be recorded. The county lost by emigration during the past decade 32,762, or over 6,300 more than in the previous decade, and the reduction in the popula tion is 26,424 or 13.2 per cent. This is one of the highest rates for Ireland. One portion of the county-that part of Callan Union which falls within it, lost nearly one-fifth of its inhabitants-19.6 per cent. The heaviest decrease in the baronies was in the Baronies of Slievardagh and Middlethird, the lowest in Upper Ormond and Ikerrin.

One of the most remarkable features of the decline is that the towns have suffered nearly as much as the rural districts. The percentage of decrease in the former was 12.2, and in the latter 13.5. C shell and Carrick on Suir show the greatest tailing away. The Catholic population, shows on the whole a greater decrease than the Protestant. The processfully on. The percentage of illiterates

speak Irish only, and 23.558 who could speak Irish and English. The numbers fell to 68 and 12,244 for 1891. Even these figures do not represent the decay. "The child is father of the man"; and while of the parents of the Tipperary of the spiration God and is kept burnof the parents of the Tipperary of the spiration is from God and is kept burnfuture 1,488 knew Irish in 1861, only 517 knew the language in 1891. Iffa and Offa, Chanwilliam and Middlethird, are of Him who is the "Way, the Truth and the homes of the Irish-speakers. Only in Iffa and Offa West are children taught | Scholastic. to speak it. As elsewhere, so in Tipperary-pauperism does not decrease with the export of the county's strength.

The pauper rate has receded only from 1 in 26 to 1 in 28 of the population; while the marriage rate was low, even for Ireland-37 per 1,000. Moreover, the deathrate was nearly up to the average, although over 77 per cent of the population is rural The Sangrado policy is not a prospering one.

AN INTERESTING ESSAY.

The Religious Element in American Poetry.

As Prometheus borrowed fire from caven to infuse life and beauty into his statue, so the true poet must receive from on high the fire of inspiration, if he would have his work go down the ages surrounded by the halo of inimortality. Whether we examire the epics of antiquity, or the masterpieces of modern times, we find that true poetry soars towards God, and this tendency is recognized in the Greek odes, lyrics and pastorals dedicated to the favorite deities, in the Roman poets singing of gods and godesses, as well as in the works of a Dante or of a Milton. Among the great English poets we see a Shakspeare filled with a spirit of reverential awe of God and holy things, while, in our own day, Lord Tennyson gives us in his Idyls, another evidence of the close relationhip between religion and pure song.

But has this spirit crossed the seas and found a place in American poetry? To the writings of our country must it be conceded that no literature is purer, when called on, be now assisted by charand though we have no Cardinal Newman and no Tennyson, the flights of our poets have ever been in an upward lirection, thus paying the highest tribute o a nation's heart and intellect.

Extracts from a few of the representitive poets of America will serve to slow us the drift of their religious sentiments. Take Edgar Aslen Poe, and amid his gloomy imaginings, we find glimpses of light, as for instance:

'At morn, at noon, a' twilight dim Maria, thou hast heard my hymn? In Joy and woe, in good, and ill, Mother of God, be with me still."

Lowel, in his "Vision of Sir Laumial," is Christian timonghout; an his reverence for religion is evident from his conseption of the highest duty of a poet, which he says is

"——to bring the Maker's name to light To be the voice of that almighty speaking Which every age demands to do it right."

Among the accepted prose writters who are dowered with the gift of poesy, we find Thomas Bulley Alderich, in whose oems are many illustrations of a streng a speciation of virtue and a deep respect for religion. On Judith's us he puts these words of confidence in Providence:

"Who so trusts in God, as Jacob did, Though suffering greatly even to the end, I wells in a citaded, upon a rock, That while, nor wave, nor fire, shall topple down."

And in "Lost at Sea," in speaking of the enildren's glee at Christmas-tide, he

"I think the face of our dear Lord Looks down on them and seems not sad."

Wnittier, whose war-poems kindled mark is time of the Dublin and Cork

'The clouds which rise with inunder, su Our thirsty soul with rain; The blow most dreaded, falls to break From off our limbs a chain; And wrongs of man to man but; make The love of God more plain."

In the conclusion of "Thanatopsis" we find, despite the pantheistic spirit throughout the poem, a beautiful ex-hortation to anoble life. Had Bryant possessed no belief in a future state, it is a question if he could have written the

'So live, that when thy summons comes to

join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall
take
His chamber in the slient halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dangeon; but, sustained and
southed By an unfiltering trust, approach thy grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

By "an unfaltering trust" can anything be meant but a trust in the promises of an " hereafter '

The sweet verses of Alice and Phube Carey, Thomas Wentworth Hugginson's tines, clear as the woodland brooks he loved so well, Helen Hunt Jackson's tender, womanly poems,-all breathe the sweet spirit of reverence for religion.

It would seem quite unnecessary to bring up the question of Longfellow's tendencies in this regard; for not one of his well-known poems could be named that does not suggest some idea of a religious nature. In "Hiawatha," in his Tales of a Wayside Inn," in "Miles Standish," or the "Spanish Student," and above all in that sweetest and most appearing heart poem, "Evangeline," the tendency to exalted views and heavenly aspirations is too well known to need further comment.

And among some of the sweetest ingers of America, do we not count many whose trills and carols are dedicated to none but God and His Holy Church? Writers whose graceful lyrics and stately odes and sonnets breathe of mught portion of Cathorics has slightly fallen but prety and religion? The popularity from 942 to 940 per cent. The war of "the Poet priest of the South," against iditeracy goes steadily and sue-John Boyle O'Reidy, proves indeed that, in the population over 5 years of age God and our country as a theme, song has decreased from 217 to 151; while must ever be sweet and strong. Among has decreased from 2F7 to 15T; while the recentage of persons between the large of 5 and 20 who were at school on Catholic poetic literature, the great ont the population in 1861, were in 189; the Catholic potentages for the two years were \$54 and 1651.

The Irish language is dying. The decrease in Dilingual Tipperary was nearly 50 per cent for the decade. In 1881 there were the sweet and strong at the many of the decrease of the decade. In 1881 there were for the recent of the population of the decade. In 1881 there were for the control of the control of the decade. In 1881 there were for the control of the control of the decade. In 1881 there were for the control of the control of the control of the decade. In 1881 there were for the control of the control of the control of the control of the decade. The second of the control of the

even while they know that greater renown and more substantial earthly rewards would be theirs, did they but the Life."-Helen Nacey in Notre Dame

AN APPEAL FROM IRELAND

On Behalf of the Belleck Church,

County Fermanagh. The people of Belleck for centuries have had no place of worship. Many efforts were made for many years past to procure a site for a new church, but without success, until a few years ago. A suitable site has at length been procured, and the new church is now being built. The people of Belleek, and the surrounding district of the parish attached to it. have contributed generously, and as well as they could, according to their means. But being in all less than 100 families, it cannot be expected they could meet the whole expenses of this new church. I am, therefore, on their behalf obliged to appeal to all kind and charitable friends, at home and abroad, for assistance to enable me to have it completed. And many, I am sure, who have known Bel-I ek in the past, with the pottery and its many workers, and the necessity for a new church there, will rejoice to know that an effort is being made to supply this long-felt want.

Some years ago, with the approval and sanction of the Bishop of the diocese—the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly—Mass was given for the first time in Belleck in an old shop. No other place could be had. When the accommodation there became too small a few perches of ground were secured on which the present wooden temperary structure stands, in place of a church which can never be completed unless the people of Beileek, who have themselves liberally contributed to others itable friends outside their district of the parish.

Though I cannot say this is the first appeal I have made for churches and schools, yet, I can say, it is the first public appeal I have made in this parish for a new church, though over £2,500 have been expended on the repairs of three other churches in this parish, and £1,900 on the erection of seven new -chools in it within the last eleven years.

JOHN CANON MCKENNA, P.P., Pet.igo and Bedeek.

The Spring.

BOOK REVIEW.

"One God, One Christ, One Church." This week we received, from Mr. Louis A. Powner, news agent of Manteno, III., a copy of the Rev. Father L. P. Paquin's splendld work entitled "One God, One Christ, One Church." To the people of this province Futher Paquin ls no stranger. A profound mathematician, a professor of Civil Engineering, a teacher of Astronmy, his mind has been trained in the exact courage and love of country in many a licart, has given us tender and beautiful lines that show how close to his soul hovered the spirit of Christianity, as for instance, in the words.

"The clouds which rise with thunder, slake rection when he taught in a tending Canadian University; consequently when thus speaking of the author of the book in question, it is not without good reason that these remarks are

passed.

The book itself is a volume of over three hundred and twenty-five pages, neatty bound and printed in large characters upon very good paper. It is published by the author at Ludington, and bears the imprimature of the Bishop of Grand Rapids. The volume is divided into three chapters, each of which is sub-divided. Each chapter contains a clearly defined proposition, and then the several arguments whereby the truth of that proposition is proven. The style is clear and logical, yet so plain that any ordinary render can follow with ease the casin of reasoning. The first chapter contains the evidence that there can be "only one Church," The second, asks "which is the one, original and true Church of Christ?"—and it goes on to give the "foundation of the Cathoric chaim." The conclusion arrived at is that the Reman Church alone amongst all the denominations has actually infilled the Apostotic commission according to its letter and its spirit. The third chapter contains the "foundation of the Protestant claim" to being the true Church. This chapter contains a reply to the question: "Could a Church built by Christ be reformed by men?" and it concludes with the consequences of the Protestant Reformation.

This volume is well worth a careful perusal and is indeed fully worth the small sum for which it is sold. assed. The book itself is a volume of over three hun-

The National Songs of Ireland.

The National Songs of Freiand.

The John Church Publishing Company of Cincinnati will shortly issue a volume entitled "The National Songs of Freiand." The collection is edited by the well known Irish author and singer, Mr. M. J. Murphy, and contains the best and most hamous of all the Irish, military and patriotic songs. Many of them are here printed for the first time and are valuable for their rarity. All the old tavorites are given a prominent place in the work, and those grand, soil-stirring old songs, "The Sword," "Clares Dragoons," "Lament for Owen toe O'Neill," "The Croppy Boy," "The Patriot Mother," "The Blackbird," "Lament of Sarsheld," "The Blackbird," "The Patriot Mother," "O'Donneil Abon," "Lament of Sarsheld," "The Blackbird," "The Irish Rapparces," follow each other in rappid succession. The accompaniment of the songs have been arranged by some of the most famous musicians in the world, and while they are for the most partismple they are perfectly adapted to the melodies. Mr. Murphy, the editor, is an Irish gentleman of high ideas, and is probably the most crudite Irish musician in America. His collection of Irish musician in America. His collection of Irish musician in America. His collection of the arrange of the most damous treasury for the selections with which his volume is filled. Considerable interest is utached to the work, as it is the first really good collection of the Irish matoo al song ever published, and we are sure its appearance will be intired with delight by thousands, as it fills a long-felt want. The book will be retailed at one dollar.

"The Canadian Bee Journal." The John Church Publishing Company of

"The Canadian Bee Journal." "The Canadian Bee Journal."

We have received from the publishers the first number of volume 8, of the Canadian Bee Journal, edited by D. A. Jones, issued semi-monthly at Beeton, Ont. The Journal is nearly gotten up, and illustrated with a spiend of from itspice, with electros of Alian Pringle, Selby; R.-v. W. F. Charke, Guelph; R. McKnight, Owen Sound; S. Corniel, Lindsay. The reading matter is of vital interest to all beckeepers, and especially to the farmer "whose bees don't pay." To those desirous of obtaining practical information in regard to bees, no better investment can be made, we think, than a dollar spent in a subscription of The Canadian Bee Journal. Sund address for sample copy.

REV. D. W. CAHILL, D. D.

"THE UBIQUITOUS IRISHMAN."

Au Extract from His Famous Address before the Irish in Glasgow.

As your chairman has given me credit for having some knowledge of astronomy, I must take the liberty of informing the people of Scotland that the length of the day and night in Ireland is twentyfour hours, and that it was twelve o'clock noon in the British colonies in the east at about four o'clock this morning in Irehand; and again that about this presenthour the Irish are just going to Mass, with the shamrocks in their hats, at twelve o'clock in America. The Irishman, therefore, on this morning at four o'clock saluted the glorious memory of St. Patrick at the mouth of the Ganges; he began the shout in the east as the sun culminated over Pekin, and as the day advanced, and that shout rolled along the foot of Himalaya, it swept across the Indus, passed over the track of Alexander the Great, was heard in the ancient Byzantium, disturbed the slumber of the sleeping brave in the gray field of Marathon, reverberated along the Seven Hills of Rome, and almost awoke about ten o'clock this morning, old Romulus on the banks of the Tiber.

Owing to the mysterious destinies of Ireland and of our scattered race there is not a spot from the Yellow Sea to the Pillars of Hercules, and from Garryowen to Melbourne, in which some Irishman does not on this day fix the green sham-rock in his cap, and with overflowing soul and transports of native joy, sing the inspiring airs of his country, and chant aloud the magical tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." But the commemorating voice of thisday through primæval Asia and old Europe is weak in comparison to the power it attains when it has crossed the Atlantic and reached the friendly shore of young and vigorous America. There many a fond Irish heart welcomes the wel-known cheers as they burst in the patriot skies of Bunker's Hill; there the shout assumes the majesty of thunder as it rolls in peals, again and again repeated, over the boundless prairtes that skirt the Mississippi, and is echoed and re-echoed along the chiselled Alleghanies, until it dies away into silence about two o'clock to-night. as it re-cehoes upon the placid bosom of the Pacific.

Thus round and round the globe is the voice of Ireland this day beard by admankind-thus her scattered and fated stations on Of all seasons in the year, is the one for making redicate connects in regard to health During the winter the system becomes to a certain extended with importities, owing to lack or exercise, chose commenced in poorty ventilated sheps and homes, and other causes. This is the cause of the dun, shoggish, hard feeling, so general at this season, and which must be overdown. Hond's Sarsaparilla has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the country of the entire world they form a girdle distribution of impurities through the howers kidneys, ever, Lings and skin, gives to the food the purity and quanty mere sary to good health and overcomes that tired teering.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Physicians, travellers, pioneers, settlers, invalids and all classes of people of every degree, restify to the medicinal and loule virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, the mest popular and effective medicine extant. It cures all discusses of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

" What made Samson weak?" asked Sunday school teacher. "A home-made hair cut," replied the boy in the front row.

Gray hairs are the earliest feature to mark the step of time, and hence the general aim to preserve its bright and youthful appearance. Now Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, used as an ordinary drassing for the hair, is daily gaining in popularity, being a delightful per-funed preparation, possessing every possible. recommendable feature.

"Rosalie has adopted an idea that makes all the girls awfully jealous." "What is that?" "Why she has taken all her engagement rings of last summer. and had them made into a chain for her

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Phils if they will positively cure it. People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

"The Babe."—Here is a gem from a provincial "agony column." It reads: "If John Smith, who twenty years ago deserted his poor wife and babe, will return, said babe will knock the stuffing out of him."

Holloray's Ointment and Pills.—Dangerous Chest Complaints.—The enumeration of those diseases is scarcely necessary, as many unfortunitely, know them to their cost. Coughs, common colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, inflatuma ton of the lungs, and even consumption in its early stages, are best treated by rubbing Holloway's Ointment upon the back between the shoulders. It penetrates internally, checks the cold shiverings, relieves the overgorged lungs, gradually removes the oppression from the chest, and restores the obstructed respiration, intherto so distressingly disagreeable and highly dangerous In treating this class of diseases, Holloway's Pills should always be taken while using his Ointment; they purity the blood, promote perspiration, and aliny dangerous tritations.

Ambiguous.-Mr. Hayseed (buying a cigar)-1 hope this ain't one o' those weeds that burn out in no time at all. I want a good, long smoke. Tobacconist (impressively) -- Mine friend, dot cigar vill last you till you was sick of it.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for s.ck headache, billousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't for-

A Natural Inference-Ethel-Did I understand you to say that you were in an auction room? Mr. Slowgo-Why how; how could you have formed that idea? Ethel—Because you say you are going so many times before you go.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

It hung and it swung on a stem in the garden, And gleamed like a bit of the golden sunlight; The baby expled it and exgerly toddled To pick the fair flower so yellow and bright, she stretched out her hand—but her blue eyes

grew dewy.
"I wanted that pansy," we all heard her say,
"But before I could touch, it fluttered its wings.
And then only a butterfly flew'd right away! -Wide Awake.

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, st. James street, on Tursday, the 3rd May next, at one o'clock p.m., for the reception of the annual report and statements and the election of Directors.

By order of the board,
HY. BARBEAU,
Munager.

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS CONSTIPATION HEADACHE SALT RHEUM SCROFULA. HEART BURN, SOUR STOMACH DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES

Grand Trunk Railway

EASTER HOLIDAYS. Return tickets at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE will be issued between the Company's

APRIL 14, 15 and 16, 1892.

Valid for return until April 19th. STUDENTS AND TEACHERS presenting certificates from the principal of their school or college will be ticketed at first-class fare and one-third for the round trip to points in Canada from April 1st to 15th, valid for return until May 9, inclusive

For further information apply to the Com pany's agents.

ADDITIONAL

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

Commencing March 31st, passenger train for Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, Beaconsfield, St. Annes and Vandreuil will leave Montreal at

DR NEY'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY



Asthma, Bronchitie, Caterrh,

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Croup, &c. The successul experience of many years with america panenta entities Dr. N.E.'S ASIRMA SPECIFIC to the public confidence.

Numerous testimonials highly extel the merits of this remarkable preparation, but lack of space compelous to publish only a few lines of two of these testimonials.

The siev. Sister A. Boire, of the St. Bonizace (Manitola) General Hospital, says:

... As regards Dr. Ney's Asilma Specific, televe its value has not been overrated. If it does not always rure, IT NEVER FALLS TO GIVE RELIES.

St. Bonizace, June 8th 1890 Sistem A. Borns.

St. Boniface, June 8th 1890 SISTER A. BORRE.

Dr. G. Desrosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890. Dr. G. Destosiers writes Nov. 12th 1890.

"Fhave used Dr. NETS ASTHMA SPE-CIFIUs in several cases of Asthma with very good succes. I had a particularly bad case of asthma recently. An old man of 13 years of age had been an investence asthmatic for the last 13 or 15 years. His sufferings were so severed that he apprehended suffaction. I made him inhale the fumes of Dr. NEYS ASTHMA SPECIFIC and he immediately breathed freely. It is several weeks since this occured and from what I know he has enjoyed an excellent health from that day. I cannot but congratuate myself upon having tried this most excellent preparation."

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unlocks all accretions of the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Curing Dyspeptia, Billouness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dropsy and all diseases that cause Bad Blood. Rundocka BLOOD<

Pure Juice from White Grapes of Oporto, Spain.

The best WINE known for Invalids. TO BE HAD AT

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The most realistic representation of the objects of greatest interest and places famous for romantic beauty, historic association or traditionary lore ever shown in America. For Terms and Dates, Address:

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We think the best way to advertise a new store is to sell at

LOW PRICES

to draw the crowd. This we intend to do for one month to see how it goes.

REMEMBER

Boots and Shoes at unheard of Prices for one month.

B. D. JOHNSON & SON,

1855 Notre Dame Street.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to explain two deeds of donation by Dame Hortense Dalpe, widow of Louis Jodoln, to the Revds. Pepin and Lussier, the former cure, and the latter desservant, of Boucherville, on the 3rd March, 1875, and on the 19th August, 1876, and to allow the construction of a school on the lands granted.

J. PRIMEAU, Ptre., Cure of Boucherville.

To take charge of Local Agency.
Good opening for right man, on
salary or commission. Whole or part time. We
are the only growers of both Canadian and
American stock. Nurseries at Ridgeville, Ont.,
and Rochester, NY. Visitors welcome at
grounds (Sundays excepted) Be quick and
write for full information. We want you now. BROWN BROS. CO., TORONTO, ONT. (This House is a reliable Inc Co., Paid Canital \$100.000.00.) 80-8 mon

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Worm Remedy.

DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. For Sale by all Druggists......25c. a box.

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L.D.S., D.D.S.,

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Preservation of the Natural Teeth and pain-less extraction. Dorsenia Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515.

REDUCED RATES -FOR-EASTER - HOLIDAYS

ON APRIL 14, 15 & 16, '92. FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS

Will be lasued between all Stations. Port Arthur, Ont., Sault Sie Marie, Ont., and east including intercolonial Railway, and Michigan Central Railway points in Canada. Also to Detroit, Mich., at

Good for Return Passage until April 19, 1802. TEACHERS & PUPILS

Of schools and colleges will be ticketed at low rates April 1st to 15th on presentation of standard certificates staned by Principal, Good for return passage until May 9th, 1892. For further information apply to any Ticket, gent of the Canadian Pacific Hailway

MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES therine street. 266 St. JAMES STREET (corner McGill) and at stations.