A Defense of the Overworked Bervant Girl.

Aristocrats in Trade -A Warning to Young Girls-Household and Fashion Notes

How often we hear about the faults of servants. Perhaps it might help us to be more patient with them if we were to ask ourselves "are we always just to them !" One of the things complained of it "that girls will not get breakfast ready by half-past seven," which means they must get to work an hour earlier, and they are expected to keep at it till the tes dishes are washed, about eightthirteen hours. A legal day's work for men is ten hours, and they think that too long. Have we a right to add three hours and call it a girl's day? I think not. I know housework will cover these hours, but we ought, as a matter of justice, to let them have a rest in the afternoon. And then we complain that they "work so slow." If we give \$9 a month we think it good wages, but if you cipher it out, it means just three cents an hour. Don't you think they can earn that much without hurrying? Some say housework is easy and healthy; do you find it so when you try it a week, even if every one in the house helps a week, even it every one in the nouse helps a little and you get a woman in to do the hardest work? Don't delude yourself with that old ile. It is hard, and too much of it not at all healthy. I know some ladies whose girls get weak after a while, and they have to change them for stronger girls who in time get weak and have to be changed. And I know of two others whose servants lost their reason through weakness, brought on by overwork at this same " easy, healthy house-

I have heard the remark :—"I don't hire a girl and do the work myself." What would you say to a farmer saying that in harvest time, if you want more work done than one girl can reasonably do, you ought either to help or get someone else to. We ought al-ways to remember that God made woman all on the same plan and that what is hard for us, is likely to be hard for others. And also that he gave the Sabbath as a day of rest, and when we fill it with extra cooking for visitors we both break one of the Ten Commandments and rob the girls. We think a great deal of their impertinence, but are we never imper: inent to them, and have we any more right to be annoyed than they? I do not think we ought to give way to their pushing for privileges that they have no right to, but we ought to be fair and just to them. The writer is one who has found kindness the best cure for these faults.

How to Alter Dresses.

In altering dresses, oftentimes the skirt is fairly good while the waist is past mending. The Jersey hodice is an admirable substitute for a dress bodice in such emergencies, and Jersey waists one be had in all styles, colors, and at varying prices, although sometimes it is difficult to match contain shades of color in dress goods with a Jersey. Having occasion, last Spring, to match a shade, of olive brown, I visited every shop of any size or note in search of a Jersey of that particular shadeaud could not find one. In such a case there is no resort but to find something in dress-goods for a new bodice, or to purchase some suitable constructing color.

The first operation in altering dresses is to carefully rip them, and then to as carefully pick out all the atitches, and brush eff all the loose particles and dust. If the garment is to be dyed, it is, no doubt, about as well to send it whole, as the little pieces are apt to get lost, and the charge for dyelng a whole garment is proportionally less than for dyeing k in parts. The ripping can be done when it omes home.

A sharp, small penknife is useful in ripping, or a razer. When the sawing room is properly supplied with utensils, an implement s specially kept for ripping purposes, and it kaife whose edge is so dull that all attempte

In taking off buttons the silk 'or thread with which they are sewed on should be cut and picked out, without injury to the dress goods. I have seen women deliberately out them out, taking with them a bit of the cloth, and then find that that very place of goods was needful to use in alteration. Buttonholes are best ripped by taking s

small and very sharp pair of solesors and out-ting off the worked edge. The threads can then be readily picked out, and by basing the holes together, the goods will be kept fit for use in some capacities, when it cut out, or the strip off, the goods might not work in so well in renovating .- The House for May.

A Warning.

Girls read this excellent advice of a contemporary. It is wholesome and may do you good :-- When a respectable young man dustres the acquaintance of a lady, he does not stand upon the street and seek it through a filrtation. But on the other hand, the flirt on the street, no matter how innocent may be her intentions, is the last person he would stleet as his life companion. He desires parity without suspicion. The girl who sugages in this kind of absurdity shall bear is mind that she not only endangers her re-putation and puts a stain upon her name, but that her name is a by-word among those with whom she flirts, to be branded about in the ssloons, on the street corners and in low down, unholy places in the town, factening upon her a stigma that will cling to her for years after she has attempted to mend her

Aristocrats in Trade.

There has been a great doal of talk from time to time in the papers about titled Eng-lin women going into trade and setting up bonnet shops and dressmaking establishments. as of the Benaparte Princesses started this good many years ago. Her husband and spoleon III. did not get on well together, and to make the parvenu Emperor uncomfertatle, the Princess chose to make her own ing, in the way she knew would be most distasteful to him, by setting up a dressmakestablishment. Having broken the ice, many Poverty-stricken women of noble birth has tened to follow her example and to profit by the patronage brought to the shop by their aristogratic names. Now it has actually become fashionable in London for the women of well-born families, in case of financial difficulties, to retrieve their fourtunes by making bonnets and gowns for their society friends, and to take to trade instead of the stage. This resort for improverished peeres see is not unknown to France, either, and the name of the Princesse de Sagan not only adorns a shop front in Paris, but may be seen any day on Fifth avenue upon a plate glass window, within which hang the most seductive of French bonnets. Given this good example, it is only natural that the wives of American aristocrats should tollow in the and a little investigation has shown that here

State Ship in the second state of the second

in New York many women of fair prominence socially are quietly pursuing avocations of the same nature and are getting fair returns therefor. - New York Sun.

Fashion Bints.

New glaghams and chambrevs come in colors that faithfully reproduce the effects of French china.

Though steels are faintly tolerated in the back of walking dresses, house and carriage gowns must fall flat.

Violet with dull green and deep yellow is one of the starting combinations seen upon impertant dinner gowns.

Though dead white will be a good deal worn this summer, it is not so stylish or so becoming as the cream and ivery tints. Some of the new big buttons have Wattean

figures, male and female, delicately painted upon china, and set in a metal rim. The favorite bridesmaid's gown is of white silk muslin over white or light silk made up

Grenadines were never before so handsome and for a best dress to suit many occasions there is nothing better and in the end few things more econmical,

with short full skirt and empire bodics.

The empire scarf of rich antique brocade, three quarters of a yard wide and two and a half yards long, is worn indifferently as a sach er shoulder drapery.

The unexpected happens in millinery as otherwhere. Velvet and velvet ribon heretofore confined to winter, will almost divide honers as a trimming stuff, with lace gauze and silk ribben.

Just now the capole feque is the reigning shape for headgear. In black lace it is especially stylish when made with a draped crown and trimmed with very narrow ribbon or delicate flawers.

Sleeves are made extremely loose and high at the shoulders and tight coat sleeves are en-tirely out of fashion. In the India silk dresses they are much puffed from the shoulder to the elbow. Shirring is much introduced in the walsts, and even in skirts.

Hate from good French houses have crowns above three inches high and brims setting straight over the face. The apoon brim is voted to be bad style, as well as the hat that is tip-tilted to one side or the other. Many brime are quite narrow at the back or else turned up flat there and caught by a bow or

Household Hints.

When dress silk becomes wet pat it between the hand to dry quickly. . Med . It is proper at this season to make a thor ough examination of the cellar and see that decaying fruit and vegetables are removed.

Oil of pepperment is a strong disinfectant and germicide; and it is said that one part inja hundred thousand of water kills roaches.

If the eyes are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger; it is the speedlest dilutant in the world. Then wash your eyes and face in warm water.

Many housekeepers need warning against the frequent use of feather dusters; these dusters simply chase the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled, A sof ; cloth is good and a chamola skin is sometimes better for a duster.

The clearest and most perfectly polished hard wood floors have no water used on them. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth, which is coossionally dipped in kerosene. The floor is rubbed with the grain of the wood, not sorous it. This is better than waxing.

Recipes For the Housewife.

BIRDS WITHOUT BONES -Take three slices of rare, tender beef, spread them over three they, too, are powerless to offset the destructive silices of broiled ham the same size; put in influences and the crushing damning effects of each one an olive and a sage or bay leaf; this modern Jurgonaut-intemperance. wrap them over and tie with thread into Its influence, oh, God! is not confined to little rolls, Cook them in a nancepan with those highly finished and richly furnished rentification. Behald him now as he reels butter, clive oil or olive butter. Cut the dezvous. But it permeates nearly every circle in house. Where is his humanity? Where is threads off when they come to table,

WALNUT CAKE .- Half a pint of brown sugar, half a pint of wainut kernels, three even tablespecialus of fluor, a third of a is not allowed to get duli. It is a very mis-tablespoonful of salt and two eggs. Beat the erable business, trying to cut atlohes with a eggs light, adding as named the sugar, salt, flour and the walnuts. Drop the mixture in at the seam result only in hacking the threads smell "rocks" on buttered paper lining a baking pan, and set in the even until brown-

> PUTFED Eggs. - One dozen eggs, the yolks left whole, the white beaten to the stiffeet freth as for cake loing. Put sufficient butter in a frying pan. As it begins to brew slip in the volks separately so as not to break. Im-mediately cover the yolks with a heaped spoonsful of the beaten white. When lightly

SHAD ROB OMELETTE FOR SIX PERSONS. -Take two roes, bleach them by bolling in salted water; pour over it a small chopped onlon or a tablespoonful of onlon juice ; mash up the roe, and heat in a saucepan with a piece of good butter; into a second piece of butter stir some lemon juice and parsley; put this last on the omelette dish and keep it hot in the oven. Beat up thoroughly a dozen fresh eggs, and when quite light stir into them lightly the blended ros and butter from the saucepan. Cock in a buttered omelette pan, turning out the omelette long and thick and quite soft.

A PRETTY PUDDING IN CUPS -Stir smoothly two ounces of semline or rice flour into a scent pint of new milk and let boll in a farine boller for five minutes, then add to the hot paste a quarter pound of butter, two ounces of loaf angar, the yolks of five eggs and the whites of three, the grated rind of a lemon, a little orange flower water, and some shreds of citron. Put the yolks of eggs, well beaten, in the pudding, as soon as it becomes cold, and stir in the beaten white after the flavoring and feuit. Drop into a small oup, bake in the oven as custards. or over the fire in a pan of water, and serve with preserves.

LITTLE POUND CAKES (WITH PRESERVED LEMON PEEL)-Take three eggs, their weight in ongar, flour and butter, half a lemon and one ounce of candied or preserved lemon peel; cream butter theroughly and beat in the sugar and the yokes of eggs, and beat until light. Have the white of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and add it by degrees, alternating with spoonfuls of sifted flaur. Then put on the (previously) grated ried and julce of the half lemon and the candled peel, out in fine shreds. Beat for several minutes, then drop in buttered patty pans and bake, for filteen or twenty minutes. Ice the cakes on the under side immediately on coming from the oven.

ROLL JELLY CAKE .- One full cup of flour, four eggs, one cup of augar, one teaspoonful oream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda.

Fassy people want everything dens to order, and expect that the sun, moon, and stars are going out of their way to oblige them. The first lesson of practical wiedom is: Accept cheerfully the inevitable.

The extreme pleasure we take in talking of denotes a fittle formula and tollow in the transfer of their French and English sisters, and a little formula in the statement of their French and English sisters, and a little formula in the statement of the s very little to those who listen to us.

Father John Cuthing to the Congregation of the Church of the An-Bunciation,

[Leadville Chronicle, May 27.]

The Church of the Annunciation was packed at high mass yesterday to hear Rev. John Gushing deliver his initial sermon on "Temperance," the full text of which we give below.

It is needless to comment upon the good effects produced. The sermon speaks for isself :

"Take in hand the cup of delusion, and with your eyes on the consequence, however appalling, drink! The white bubbles that float on the top of the cup—they are only the tears of your wife. Drink on; You have drained her happiness. Take the gloomy cup anew. The drops look red—they are only the blood of your anew. starving and neglected children. Drink then—drink on. Take the horrible one nanew. Be not dismayed; you see only the gray hairs of your parents floating on the surface—you have drained their existence Drink then, and drink

But you must take the cup; for, alse ! it is no longer the cup of choice, but the cup of babit; no longer the cup of punishment; no longer the cup of delirum, but the cup of neces-sity. Its pleasures are gone, whilst not remains but its bitterness.'

My BELOVED BEETHERE -To-day I am about to address you on a theme that possibly absorbs more attention at this time than any other I could have selected. It is one that, at this ery moment, not only absorbs the attention of the ablest minds and the most learned divines of the Catholic church, but the minds of the ministers of every denomination professing the

Christian religion. The importance of it does not end there either. The worldly wise and professional men, as well as the law-making powers in every legis-lature throughout those United States, including the American congress itself, are vainly striving to adopt some means by which the Ohristian and Catholic virtue of temperance can be more thoroughly disseminated and practiced

among the people of this great country.

In many of the states of the union, laws enacted for the special prevention of the spread of intemperance are openly pullified.

Not alone are the opponents of temperance opposed to a lessening in the traffic of alcoholic stimulants, but they have formed gigantic brusts, for a still greater distribution and consumption of their poisonous concections. It is an open fact that every day it is laid before the people unquestioned and uncontradicted that these monstrous monopolies of hell, control to a large extent, the law-making power of the

country.

The vast millions they divide annualy as revenue in profits from their trade is almost bethis revenue sufficient can be spared to enable them to enter the temple of justice with the best and ablest legal talent procurable, and prove to the satisfaction of legal talent of judge and jury that their rights have been infringed upon.

The Christian spirit of our people rebels against the open violation of the law prohibit ing the opening of saloons on the Lord's day. But what do we behold from Buston to San Francisco? An utter disregard for the remonstrances of the churches, and a mocking laugh at the expense of the public officer who endeavors to carry out the law he has sworn to

The wide open doors of these gilded palaces of hell are invitingly swung back on their hinges, so that no obstacle may retard the unfortunate from entering in. The large mirrors, the nude but costly paintings which adorn the valls, the crack, crack, crack of the billiard balls and the wine produced merry like lough of the devotees of the bowl, all combine to lend to the attractiveness of the scene. The judge of the court, the mayor of the city, the chief of your police and even the chief magistrate of the commonwealth may pass by, living eye wit-nesses of this open violation of the law, but

of society. The men are not alone its victims; but unfortunately women and children are fast felling in the wake of its unretarded and hellish progress. The low dives and groggeries where the vilest poison is dealt out to poor, deluded humanity, cause the greatest hardships and the severest sufferings to the masses. Because behind the counters of such dens of iniquity, as is thus described by the poet:

Oh! see where the red-biasing grou shop appears; Where the wild waves of wrelchedness swell, As it burns on the edge of tempeatuous years— A horrible lighthouse of hell.

and where the besetted, bloated, half-drunken beastly-looking, unkempt and dirty uncharit able agent of his satanic majesty, knows no what he sells is composed of, and cares less for the cousequences and misery it produces. He will fill the tin pail for the golden-baired girl of for ated ladie. Serve on a hot plate with eleven with rotten beer, with the same degree of tructive vice? I have given you bestimony to satisfaction as when he hands the cursed day that not only the laws of the land are bottle to the drunken father with the same degree of satisfaction as when he hands the cursed by that not only the laws of the land are bottle to the drunken father, who is often at the bar at the time the mother has sent these innocents into these places of polytics. The day that not only the laws of the land are powerless against the destructive influence of the bar at the time the mother has sent these innocents into these places of polytics. what your local newspapars call in that peculiar American parlance, "Rushing the Growler." American parlance, "Rushing the Growler."
Ab! my friends, there will a day come when a to in hell will be those fathers and mothers who by had example, opened the gates of hell to their unfortunate offsprings and thrust them in in advance of their own arrival, so that the curses sgainst them might be the more loud and deep from the lips of their own flesh and blood, amid the everlasting fires of hell.

You might think the picture overdrawn

Would to God that I had the eloquence of Paul, so that I might the more successfully portray to you the borrible anguish, the indescribable suf-fering, and the incomprehensible misery of the unfortunate soul that is hurled from a ard's bed into the depths of eternal damnation! Then I might hear heavy sighs of regret escape from our hearts. Wos be to you, I say, fathers and mothers, who daily tempt these little ones. Remember how precious they are in the eyes of Our Lord Jesus Christ, who speaks so plainly of them to you when he says "Suffer the little children to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

But where do you send them in order to prepare them to go into the bosom of sanotifying grace? You, oh, you monsters in human guise You thoughtless fathers and mothers, who are guiltr of this crime before high heaven. It would be better, on the day of your death, you bad had a thousand millstones round your necks, or that, like Judan Iscariot, you had never been born. I tell you that it is as great a sin in the eyes of Almighty God to poison the young souls of these innocents, as to be guilty of any of the four unforgivable sins that cry to heaven for vengeance. I cannot dwell too long, or too forcibly, on this heinous crime; because it forcibly, on this heinous crime; because it comes under my observation almost every hour in the day; not only right here in Leadville, but all over the country. The law of the land is powerless to prevent it, and as long as the mother will have it, or there is an alley-way or a back door that the poor child can enter, she will get it.

will get it. Very often indeed, the mother herself makes an appearance at these back doors while the husband is digging deep down in the mine to earn wherewith to maintain his family.

Have you any idea of the amount of money that is annually expended for whiskey and beer in the United States alone? It is enormous, and per capital, far exceeds that of any other propie on enren. And I speak now from statis-tics. Take this one fact slone as startling syl-

There is no staying the day of the stay of

millions of dollars for whiskey and beer.

Think of it; we are paying enough for these two drinks to create one thousand millionaires

STELY YOUR, The account does not include wine, brandy gin, rum, hitters, etc. As a people we put in-to our mouths drinks that largely steal our brains away, and which cost us \$3,000,000 every twenty-four hours, sunday and week days, or three times the entire revenue (obnexious sur-plus and all), collected by the United States government. If this is not a startling piece of evidence what is? Now do you not see the effect of the liquor power's influence, and that is is inimical to the public weal, aye; that is a damnable influence, and I very much fear cannot be controlled by statutory provision.

And what does this enormous, almost income

prehensible money power propose to do? Our-sail the manufacture of spirits so as to help the immertal soul of mankind to seeme salvation Oh, no ! They are about day and night, an like their prototype in scripture, have their agents in every nook and corner of the land seeking whom they may devour. The great consumption means simply more

crime, more poverty, more insunity, me ders, more divorces, more suicides, more infan-ticides, and more misery of every species, and the sum of the increase in these dire consequences will be in proportion to the sum of the great er liquor sales.

If, then, it is almost universally sacknowledged that the law cannot cope with this monster, what is left for us to do? In the first place, we mus abstain from the use of these poison: "We have not power to do it," say some. "! "It is my associations which lead me to drink because I have no love for it," cries the next. "An sure a drink now and then will do a man no harm," says the last. These are all plrusible excuses. I do not wish you to understand me to say that liquors should not be sold. Liquors must be sold, should be and always will be. It is their abuse and not their use that renders them so dangerous to humanity. Therefore all these excuses are worthless because the very statistics of consumption relute them. I say you must abstain from indulging in them, and in order to do that you must frequent the account of the consumption of quant the sacraments. You must pray for the grace of God and secure atrength to resist the emptations of the demon intemperance. He is the most powerful demon in the whole of satan's dominions. Listen to Father Burke's definition of his great power over man, and the open de

bance he bids even Almighely God Himself in bie efforts to drag souls down to hell under the banner of alcoholism:

"Almighty God seems to say to the very devils of hell, 'You may lead man into temptation into whatsoever sins, but you must respect his manhood; he must remain a man.' To all ex-cept one! There is one devil alone—one terrile demon alone, who is able not only to rob us of divine grace, by which we are children of God, but to rob us of every essential feature of humanity, in taking away from us the intellig ence by which we know, the affection by which we love, the freedom by which we act as human beings, we are. Who is that demon? Who is the enemy not only of God, but of human na Who is the powerful one, who, alone tare? has the attribute, the infernal privilege, not only of robbing the soul of grace, but of tak ing from the the whole being —from the time he asserts his dominion of humanity? It is the terrible demon of Intemperance. He alone can life up his miscreated brow and

insult the Almighty God, not only as the author of grace, but as the author of nature Every other demon that tempts man to sin may exult in the ruin of the soul, he may devide and insult Almighty God for the moment, and riot in the triumph; in-ult Him as the author of that grace which the soul has lost. The demon of drunkenness alone can say to Almighty God. Thou, alone, O Lord art the fountain-the the creator of nature and source-What vestige of grace is there? I defy you, I defy the world, to tell me that there is a vestige even in humanity! Behold the drunk-ard. Behold the image of God as he comes forth from the drinking saloon, when he has pandered to the meanest, the vileat—and the pandered to the meanest, the most degrading of the sense of taste. He has laid down his soul on the alter of the poorest devil of them all-the devil of pluttony. that altar he has left his reason, his affections the image of God ? Where are his affections He is incapable of love; no generous emotion can pass through him; no high and holy love can move that degraded, surfeited beart. most that can come to him is the horrible demon of impurity to stir up within him every foulest and grossest desire of animal lust. I say this is no man. He is a standing reproach to our humanity. I would rather, like Darwin, consider my ancestor an ape rather than see his lie in the kennel a drunken man. I have see a man in the streets, lying there drunk-beastly drunk; and I have seen the very dog come and look at him—smell him—wag his tail and walk off. They could walk but he could not."

My beloved brethern, such is the testimones of one whose memory is dear to every Catholic and, particularly, to every Irishman's heart. Is it not true? Have we not all seen instances of Himself over the conquest he makes hourly in order to fill with immortal souls the dominion of his satanic majesty. What says the Holy Ghost: "Man, when he was in honor, understood not—he has been compared to senseless beasts and made like to them." Ho longer the image of God, for his intelligence is gone but only a brute beast.

Are you ready, who preseverve in this hellish appetite, to meet your God, were you called this very night to the judgment seat? I fear not. Then let me exhort you to abstinence and penance. Throw off the old man and put on the armor of the Lord Jesus Christ crucified; receive the sacraments of the church, and still yourself against this, the most terrible devil of all the demons in the pits of hell.

I could exhort you by giving terrible examples of how the drunkard dies, the woe and misery and wretchedness he leaves behind; but I will not to-day. I beg of you; I appeal to you and I will pray and beseech our Lord Jesus Christ, the Blessed Virgin and all the saints and angels. in heaven in your behalf, if you but try to redeem yourselves from the sure destruction which will overtake you if you persist in the service of the demon of intemperance. Avoid the saloons, the low groggeries, the dives and above all do not allow your children so early in life to pre-pare themselves for a life of crime, or at the very least to become what has often been sneeringly said of our race, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water by impressing on their young minds such horrible examples as they
witness every time you send them to these
humble light houses of hell to get beer and
whiskey for you. Teach them that there are
nobler purposes, higher ambitions, greater
crowns in store for them, than a drunkard's grave or the hangman's noose and you will be blessed for your efforts in seeing them grow up around you in your old age, strong and virtuous men and women, who, instead of cursing and blaspheming you in hell will amouth your way to the realms of bliss. And now in conclusion. my beloved brethern, in the language of one more eloquent than me, I ask you to persevere in this glorious effort in the cause of intemper-ace—the first the greatest of moral virtues, the grandest virtue which sustrines and preserves in it, the integrity of our humanity, and pre-pares that humanity to receive the divine gitts of grace here, and of glory hereafter in the ever-lasting kingdom of God.—Leadville Chronick,

Is Saturday a fatal day to the Royal Family?
It has just been pointed out that William III,
died on Saturday, March 18th, 1702; that Queen Anne died on Saturday, August 1st, 1714; that George I, died on Saturday, June 10th;

Maa 27th.

ed to sixty gallons of beer and six gallons of that George II. also died on a Saturday; that whiskey, which cost to the consumer at retail eighty four dollars, or a grand total paid by the manhood of the nation of one thousand on a Saturday (March 16th, 1861) that the Duchem of Kent died ; that Trime Albert died on Saturday, December 14th, 1861; and that the Princess Alice also died on a Saturday in December, 1878. The most recent case is that of the Duchess of Cambridge, who died on Saturday, the 6th of last month.

IRISH HARRIAGES AND DEATHS. MARKIED.

CLEARY-O'RELIT-May 2, at the Church of St. Michan's, Nort Anne street, Dublin, John Henry, second on of George Cleary, Cullen, co. Tipperary, to Mary, only daughter of Jas. O'Keilly, Rateath, co. Meath.

DOYLE-CLEART-May 9, at the Oratory, Brompton, London, Thomas Doyle, of Dublin, to Bridget, y' ungest daughter of Maurice Cleary, Monasterevan, co. Kildare. GRAVES-HINSON-May 14, at Dublin, Fred-

erick Palmer, third son of A. E. Graves, Esq., Rosbercorn Castle, New Ross, to Mary, third daughter of Henry G. Hinson, Esq., solicitor, New Ross KELLY-CROWLEY-May 7, Richard, fourth so

of the late James Kelly, Kildare, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Mr. M. Crowley, and mater of Head Constable Crowley, R.1.C., Ballynacargy, county Westmeath. Rowan-Williams-May 7, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, New Ross, Benard Rowan, R I.C., Hollywood, county Dublic, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Williams

South street, New Ross. DIED.

Anaus - May 5, at 2 Church avenue, Irishtown Maria, wife of Wm. H. Adams. BEHAN-May 14, at Doneraile, Julia, wife of Constable Behan, R I,C.

BIRNE-May 14, at her residence, The Dairy, Bullock Mrs Annie Byrne, wife of Andrew Byrne, aged 67 years

BOURKE-May 15, at 26 Nelson street, Dublin Richard E. Bourke, J.P. aged 61 years. CAUL-May 14, at her residence, Garristown, Oatherine, wife of the late John Caul aged 62 years.

Casey-May 10, at St. Chade', Manchester, the Rev. Wm. Casey.

CULLYN-At his residence. 7 Moore street Market. Dublin, Laurence Cullen for 28 years chandler for the late S:r J. Barrington. Cosgrove-May 17, at the residence of her

grandchildren, Arva, Rose, the mother of John and Patrick Cosgrove, deceased, and James Cosgrove, Galsha, aged 93 years, CARROLL-May S, at Neugh, Thomsa Joseph, only son of the late Philip Carroll, Borrisoleigh, in the \$3d year of his age.

CONLAX-May 13, at the Hospice, Haroldcross, Dublin, Thomas Coulan, of Balrothery, in the 30th year of his age. CAULTINED-May 15, at Selekar street, Wex-

tord, Patrick Caulfield, aged 68 years. Doyle-At his residence, Ballard, co. Wicklow, John Doyle, aged 84. DARCY-April 24, at his residence, 29 Mount

Darcy, of Highlake, county Roscommon, and nephew of the late John Darcy, of Frenchpark, in the 33d year of his age. DONOHOR-May 10, at Furlongatown, Taghmon,

street. St. Helens, John, third son of Patrick

county Westord, after years of suffering, Margaret, second daughter of Michael Donohoe, in the 33d year of her age. DINNER-May 16, at Quay street, New Ross, Elizabeth Dinneen, aged 31 years.

FARRELL-At Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Bublin, Francis, second son of the late Joseph Farrell, of 12 Luke street, in the 22d year of his age. FORDE-May 12, at 10 Spencer street, Dublin.

of Michael Forde. HAND-May 13, at the Convent of Mercy, Sister Mary Stanislaus. youngest daughter of the late Wm. Hand, Eeq, of Dublin.

after a tedious illness, Ellen, the beloved wife

HICKSON-May 14, at Wine street, Sligo, Jane, wife of Richard Hickson, Crown and Peace Office, Slige, aged 31 years.

HARKNESS-May 11, at Ballinaware House, Nenagh, J. D. Harkness, aged 63 years. Junus-May 12, at the residence of his grand mother, 22 New street, Enniscorthy, Joshua J Judge.

KEARSON-May 13, at Delaforde House, Templeogue, county Dublin, Isabella, wife of Edward Kearson, jr., and daughter of Robert C. Fra-LEYNE-May 13, at the Presentation Convent,

Clondalkin, Sister Mary Aloysius Leyne. Locke-May 16, at Ardnague, Kilbeggan, Mary Anne, widow of the late John Locke.

Moore-May 15 at his residence, Urossavenue Kingstown, John Moore, aged 78 years. MAGRE-May 14, at his residence, 2 Royal Cannal terrace, Dublin, James Mages, a native of Edmonstown, county Louth.

MURPHY-May 14, at Ballykerogue, Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lawrence Murphy. Nugent -- May 8, at Lagerdorf, Holstein, Julia Nugent, relict of the late Richard Nugent, Waterford, aged 87 years.

O'SULLIVAN-May 8, Sarah Mary, second youngest daughter of the late James O'Sullivan, Ballymoyle, co. Wicklow,

PENNY-May 12, at her residence, I Summer hill parade, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Penny, late of 181 Great Britain street. Pable-May 12, at John's Gate street. Wexford.

Murtagh, elders son of Thomas Parle, aged 24 years. ROCHE-May 17, at his residence, Ballyanne, New Ross, after a short illness, James Roche, brother of Rev. J. Roche M.S.S. Enniscorthy,

aged 46 years. REDDY-May 12, at his residence, 1 St. Anne street, Liverpool, Martin Reddy, late of Reddy Brothers, Dublin,

RYAN-May 6, at his residence, Cloghest, to Tipperary, Daniel Ryan, aged 96 years. SMITH-May 11, at 16 North Summer street

Dublin, Will:am Smyth, compositor, eldest surviving son of Samuel Smyth, of Cavan. SINNOTT-May 13, at the residence of her friend Mrs. Carr, 80 Capel street, Dublin, Eliza Sinnott, after a long a long and tedious ill-

STAFFORD-At Our Lady's Hospice, Dublin Patrick, son of J. Stafford, of Gorey, aged 21 TODD-May 13, at the residence of his brother

in-law, Castle street, Omegh, John Todd, M.D., Medical Inspector, Local Government Board, in the 45th year of his age.

Nature—May 11, at Baggot street Hospital, Dublin, of typhoid fever, Alexander, son of Frederick Wright, 71 Rathmines road, Dublin.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1698.

DAME MELVIA ST. CHARLES, wife common as to property of JEAN BAPTISTE SIGARD, Commercial Traveller, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to citer en justice, Plaintiff, va. the said JEAN BAPTI TE SIGARD, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT, No. 877. DAWR SYLVIA PEPIN, of the town of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife of RPHREM CHAR-BONNEAU, senior, of the same place, trader, and daily authorized to ester en justice for the presents, Plaintiff, vs. the said EPHREM CHARBUNNEAU, senior, Defendant. An action for separation from property was this day instituted in this cause.

WANTED,

By the Catholic School Commissioners of Buckingham, P.Q., two Catholic male Teachers with Model School Diploma, to teach French and English. Good salary. For further particulars apply to A. GUY, Secy. Treasurer School Commissioners, Buckingham, P.Q. 416

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Applications from Male or Female Teachers will be received up to moon on the 10th of sume next for the Boys' School of Huntingdon (Diss.) for the Scholastic year, commencing July 1st.

For particulars apply to the undersugged.

Rec. Tross.

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