Tradition a Great Transmitter of Art -The Writers of the Four Gospels.

Part Second.

The Christian artist in representing the Evangelists in their proper persons the Example traditions, traditions is bound by certain traditions. is bound by their rise in Apostolic times, that now their tase has added to, or devebut which have come down to us loped as the course of ages. Added to through the course of ages. by a more careful study of the charactersties and mission of each one of the incs and meson of cach one of the Evangelists; developed by bringing them Evangeasis, individually under the laws of the symindividually individual of the traditions bolism of color and torm. The traditions governing the pictorial representation of defined types of form, color, and compositheir works. The Catholic artist, howerer, has never been the slave to these ever has in the followed them in a though the eyes of faith. Very differsan of all others. In one case the result

ASPIRATION OF THE SOUL and ends in producing a race of more me works of the fleshly school of to-day, scord proposition is plain to be seen second poor a carsory examination of the Lord in his twenty-fifth year and lived agency stical art of the East subsequent; seventy years after the Passion. othe persecution of Christian artists by Seof Peter, or upon the study of the Blessed Virgin. manities of the Anglican mediavalism of themodern ritualist. We repeat, history lows us, on the other hand, Catholie art, in every age, has given to the world somenew form of beauty, drawn from its tradition, which appeals to the soul in such a way as to lead it to the contemlation of hearty in infinity, and forces noneditate upon the eternal truths of eligion: the Catholic artist never losing sight of the three great truths: that beauty as seen in God is inexhaustable; that it is a sitting gift from the creature the Creator of the beautiful; and that is highest aim should be to teach truth. that "if perchance a faithful mind ould behaved a representation of our Lord's passion expressed in Drawing, it spenetrated with computation, or if it sendd how many sufferings the saints are bedily supported, and how many wards of eternal life they have received. better life, or if it regards how much redoing is in heaven, and how much!

one that is viven a at this time he was a foregoing epitome will, I hope be a help publican and tax gatherer by occupation. to all interested in Christian art, all these He was converted in the second year of having little time to give the subject, yet our Lord's public ministry and wrote his wishing to know something about the history (Gospele of the Blessed Redeemed, traditions that govern religious art at the entreaty of the Jewish converts, Caryl Coleman in N. Y. Catholic Review. six years after the Ascension ; he preached the Cospel in Judea, Egypt, Ethiopia and Parthia; in the last country be suffered marry dome, in the Domitian perseaction A. D., 50. Before the dispersion of the Apostic they composed the Creed thew's was the minth: Sanctum Eccle- dose. Try them. tion Callidican; sanctorum communionem (the Holy Catholic Church; the Communion of Saints). In Christian art St. Matthew is always represented as an aged man, with white hair and beard, cothed in white or with a white tunic covered by a mantle of red, or in any of the symbolic colors except yellow and purple. His emblems are the winged creature with a human face; the money bog, given to him in allusion to his wordly vocation : Luke v. 27); and the sword, the instrument of his martyrdom. The fest is found on almost all the calendars under the date of the 21st day of September. St. Mark, the Evangelist was a dew, the nephew of St. Barnabas, and was one of THE SUVENTY-TWO DISCIPLES,

but he was one of those that "murmure" when our Lord discoursed upon the Eucharist, "went back and walked no more with Him." (St. John vi. 67). After the Assension he was converted by St. Peter; adopted as his spiritual son (1 St. Peter, v. 13), and became the assistant interpreter of the Prince of the Apostles. He wrote his Gospel at Rome, under the personal supervision of St. Peter, sometime before A. D. 49. He helped to evangelize Aquilia, and was sent later on to Egypt by St. Peter, establishing there the See of Alexandria, appointing St. Anianus his successor; in the meanwhile he preached the faith a I through Egypt and part of Lybia. At last he suffered his passion at Alexadrin, which commenced on the 24th and finished on

\*Theophili, Libri III. de Diversis Artibus, it is for divers reasons.

the 25th of April, A. D. 68, about three years after the death of SS. Peter and Paul. His festival is kept on the 25th of April throughout the world. The relics were removed to Venice in the year 815. He is represented as a middle-aged man, with short gray hair and beard, accompanied by the winged lion, and always clothed in white, except when he is vested as a bishop, in Greek pontitical, and without a mitre. His emblems are the Lion; the fig-tree with leaves, but no fruit (Mar. xi. 13); and a rope, as he was strangled to death. He is the patron of Glaziers, and of the cities of Alexandria and Venice. St. Luke, the Evangelist, was a native of Antioch, in Syria, a man ot learning, a physician and well skilled in painting, which list art he is said to have followed after his conversion, painting no less than seven pictures of the Blessed Virgin. He became a Christian after the Ascension,

### PROBABLY A CONVERT

governing the pictorian representation of the pictorian free four great witnesses to the life of of St. Paul, whose companion he became the four great can be studied to better in this Al, whose companion he became these four great witnesses to the order of St. Paul, whose companion he became in his Apostolate to the Gentiles, reour divine Loru can be seemed by the following heads: In this Apostolate to the Gentiles, remaining faithful to him at the time of advantage and note that following heads: his last imprisonment, when the rest had reducing them to the following heads: his last imprisonment, when the rest had reducing them constructed the particular reducing bisoment and participages. I by tradition, preached in Italy, Cisalpine, Gaul, Dalunderstood what is included in as been matia and Greece, meeting his death by Tradition in art is to artists by crucifixion at Elea, in Peloponnesus near handed down from which relates to the Achaia. He wrote his Gospel, when he mond of mouth, and the control of their art, together with well first visited Achaia with St. Paul, about define lypes of form, color, and composite the year 53, having gathered his facts from transmitted from age to age through from eye-witnesses, and the Acts of the Apostles at Rome in 63.

In Western art he is represented as a maintons, our mas guided by trath, hence brown hair and beard, while in Greek spirit of meets some of honory in its way and early Venetian art he is young, Cahoice art has forms of beauty, in its beardless and comely. He is often gent to realize and make manifest shown painting the picture of the Virgin effort to realize and make manners snown painting the picture of the Virgin hearly seen in tool and His works, seen Mother, attended by an ox winged or unwinged. The ox is one of his emblems,t though the extreme hard the different heretical art, which either reent from heretical art, which either rethe others are the instruments and maentiren nerven and the looky of tradition or terials of a painter. He is the patron of jets the whole looky of tradition or terials of a painter. He is the patron of jets the whole to one set to the exclu-bindly afteres to one set to the excluage which he shares with St. Lazarus. sonot an others with St. Lazarus. and His feast is held on the 18th of October. gaism: in the other a slav sh imitation. The relies were translated in 357 to Congalism: gaism: in characteristic which paralyzes every stantinople, where they were divided among a number of churches both in the West and East.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and and ends in producing a race of the shown in prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, opyists. The proof of this is shown in was a Galilean, the son of Zebedec and me works a wanders into the dominion Salome, a younger brother of St. James grenever a water and the truth of the the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles. He was called by our Divine

For a long time he remained in Jeru the following the separation of the Oriental the faith in Parthia, but returned again and the separation and the centre of Unity; the in the year 62. After the death of the

HE VISITED LESSER ASIA, residing at Ephesus, at which place he was apprehended, in the year 95, sent to times in which she wrote, the class of Rome and thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, but was miraculously preserved from death, banished to the Isle of Patmos, recalled by the edict of Nerva, in perfection for them, were admirably died in his ninety-fourth year, just sixty- and the aims she always endeavored to his Gospel, in Greek, sixty-three years after the Ascension, and the Apocalypse in Western art as a young man, beardless, with light curling hair of a golden hue: in Greek art, on the other hand, he is portrayed as an old man. His dress is made up of a tunic of green or blue, covered with a mantle of red. It is said the saint wore a gold plate upon his forehead as an ensign of his priesthood. He is generally accompanied by his symquickly induces the observance of a indic emblem, the cagie; or he is repre- cally portrayed. sented carving a scroll with the words: Passus Ach Pontis Pilato, Cencificus, mormatering in the flames of hell, it is animatelly hope for its good actions, and of the Creed); and sometimes he has a stock with fear by the consideration chalice in his hand with a serpent stories without experiencing a warmer the with fear by the consideration chalice in his hand with a serpent its sins." The Christian artists of all coming out of the cup, or he holds a single ir portrayal of the Evangelists (sword with a serpent turned round the Church; the careless one can not peruse readers of Brownson's own writings do round the consideration of the Evangelists (sword with a serpent turned round the chiral property of the consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of the great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer blade. The serpent is the allusion to the made. The serpent is the amision to the poisoned cup given to St. John to drink, shame for his tepidity; and who can tell and controlled by certain traditions, but over which he first made the sign of the how many wayward souls, that might never in cerially to the detriment of cross and the poison came forth under otherwise have become castaways, have their work using them always in a broad the form of a serpent. St. John is the and Cathedie spirit. These traditions patron of bookbinders and papermakers, may be tabulated as follows: St. Mathew, the Apostle and Evangelist, was a Hebrew by birth, the son of Alphaeus and mumber of others having their origin Mar. It. ). ; and was known as Levi. in more or less authentic legendary inciwhich signified our associated, but after dents in the lives of the Evangelists, too his conversion he was called Matthew, long, however, to be related here. The

> ; St. Luke, 1-3. § S. Eusebius' Eccl. Hist. B. V., c. 21, p. 196, Bolin's Ed.

If you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little that hears their name, each one of the Liver Pills and take some comfort. A and recontributing an article, St. Mat- man can't stand everything. One pill a

The Grand Chartreuse. The monks of the Grand Chartreuse have just sustained what will be to them a very severe loss in the death of Brother still a child, shared her husbands love for stance, "The Blakes and Flanagans" was have just sustained what will be to them Anselm, the porter of their monastery, poetry and the legendary lore of their written to warn Catholic parents of the The deceased brother, whose name was M. de Brecourt, once played a very brilliant part in the highest Parisian society. In his earlier years he led the dissipating life of the men of ton in the gay French capital-dined and danced and gambled, never giving a thought to the morrow. Returning home one day from a shooting expedition he discharged his gon into a thicket and accidentally shot his daughter dead. From that moment society became hateful to him. Flowers lost their fragrance for him, wines their flavor, and mirth and music awakened no echo in his heart. Weary of the world and all its joys he turned his steps towards that refuge of the sorrowing and

"That tired feeling is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsparilla, which gives a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the whole system.

It is the steam engine that whistles at its work.

The absence of soft water is no excuse for drinking hard.

When a man goes after a sunken ship

MRS. JAMES SADLIER.

A BENEFACTRESS OF HER RACE."

A Well Descried Tribute to a Famous Irishwoman-Good Work and Elevated Writings,

Without desiring to lessen in the slightest manner the indubitable influence which written or chanted verse exerts upon those who delight in reading or listening to its measures, and with no wish to narrow in the smallest degree its admitted potency as a formative agency, it may, perhaps, be questioned whether Fletcher of Saltoun would not have given expression to a better maxim if, instead of his often-quoted rentiment, he had declared that he would little care who made the laws of a land provided it was permitted to him to write its popular stories. True it undoubtedly is that there have been instances in which some grand poem or stirring song moved multitudes to noble action, and awakened impulses that no prosaic tale, however dettly told, could arouse. But such instances are comparatively very rare ones; and the statement can not well be gainsaid that the story-tellers of the world have won more triumphs, as moulders of popular thought and action, than the singers thereof have achieved, be the explanation of that result what it may.

And in looking over the list of American novelists whose books have enjoyed popular circulation, it is doubtful if a single one can be found whose works exerted in their day-and still continue to exert in a certain measure, not at all small—a wider, deeper or more beneficial influence than those of Mrs. James Sadlier. Other authors may have written more artistic tales than hers (though there is not one of her books in which the reader can'n thiscein superabundant evidence that, had her stories been penned under other circumstances than those that attended the production of most of them, it would have been an easy task for their author to give them the literary grace and finish whose absence rigid criticism may deplore; but few fictionists have written more effective stories. The very simplicity of her style, the naturalness, so to speak, of her characters, the unaffected tone of their conversation, and the plain, unvarnished way in which she

INCULCATES RELIGIOUS TRUTHS

and homely virtues, are, it may be, the very things which rendered Mrs. Sadlier's books so popular and gave to her pen an influence which very few Catholic writers ther day wielded. In fact, it may be s oid that, taking into consideration the readers whom she principally sought to reach, and the purposes she had in view, Mrs. Sadlier's stories, without claiming 36, and returned to Ephesus, where he adapted to the audiences she addressed six years after the crucifixion. He wrote accomplish. And among the potent agencies to exert a salutary influence on her Catholic countrymen and women in the following year. He is represented those earlier days, when their religion was subject to constant assault and misrepresentation, and when temptations of various sorts beset them on all sides. must be reckond those of her writings in which the Catholic Church and faith are defended with such woman,y warmth, the rewards of fidelity to Catholic teachings so pleasantly described, and the consequences of disloyalty thereto so graphi-

Nor is the reign of her influence ended yet, by any means. Her books are still to-day can not read the simplest of her feeling been stayed in and recalled from their wanderings by reading the remorseful tale of that repentant renegace whose confessions closed with these terrible re-flections: "I am old, friendless, childless and alone; burdened with harrowing recollections, and ready to sink into the grave, unhonored and unknown. I was poor and unlearned in those days which I now look back on with regret, but I had many hearts to love me. 'Now,' said I bitterly to myself, 'I dare not breathe my name to any hereabouts, for the memory of my crime is traditional amongst the people. And, did they recognize me, all the wealth I have would not bribe them to look with kindness on him who was once-an apostate!'

MRS. SADLIER,

County Caven, Ireland; and was born on the closing day of the year 1820. Her father be an autidote to the permicious literwas Francis Madden, a man of relinement ature which was then current, and which and literatry tastes, and a highly respected merchant. Her mother who sons desirous of accomplishing their renative lend. Business embarassments perils to which the faith of their chil-and financial troubles hastened Mr. dren was exposed in the public schools, Madden's death; and in 1814 his bereaved daughter came to this country, bringing with her, among her other treasures and relies, a goodly number of old and valuable books, including some rare editions of the English poets which had true, were constantly and insidiously astormerly belonged to her father. In November, 1846, Miss Madden became purpose of ridiculing that silly and the wife of Mr. James Sadlier, one of the | vulgar original partners of the well known publishing house of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., and went to Montreal to reside, her husband being then the representative of his firm in that city. For the ensuing four-teen years Mr. and Mrs. Sadlier remained towards that refuge of the sorrowing and the broken-hearted, the Grand Chartreuse and he became a monk, and a most holy one, and died in one of the humblest offices of the great monastery.

terms tired teeling is entirely over-1860 his business interests compelled Mr. Sadlier to return to New York, to fathers. which city he accordingly removed his family; and he continued to reside there until the date of his untimely death, eminent ecclesiastics or distinguished

facilities for ascertaining the tastes of the New York Catholic Protectory, in which, as the prime mover of the from what they down follow and he was, consequently, enabled to offer his good wife many timely suggestions in regard to the character and scope of her novels. He would never permit her to become a contributor to any paper-and many were the publications which then sought her stories-of which his conscience in any way disapproved. And in matters of this kind he was not only a stern censor of his contemporaries but also a model Catholic publisher himself, carrying his principles to that extent that, when he was the business manager of the Tablet, then the property of his firm, he time and again

### PEREMPTORILY REFUSED

advertisements, no matter how ad vantageous the terms on which they were offered, to which the slightest objection could be made by the most captions critic; preferring to sacrifice the popularity and prosperity of the paper rather than endanger its Catholic reputation.

In return for all the aid which Mr

Sadlier rendered his devoted wife in her

literary labor, he received much usoful assistance from her ever-ready pen and versatile talents. Not alone did she gladly help him to keep the Tablet true to the lines on which he thought a Cathclic journal should be conducted, but she furnished its columns with much of the original matter they weekly offered its readers; was now its editor, then its subeditor; and, securing for it contributions from many of the prominent Catholic writers of the day, won it the distinction of being one of the leading and most intelligent exponents of Catholic thought and sentiment. It may be mentioned here that among the highly distinguished men who edited the Tablet while that publication remained the property of the Sadliers, were Dr. Brownson, Dr. Ives Dr. Anderson, and the lamented John McCarthy. It would be no easy task, even now, to select four more illustrious names from the whole catalogue of American Catholic Journalists.

Mrs. Sadlier's first literary ventures were sent, while she was still in her teens and a girl at Cootehill, to La Belle Assemblee, a London magazine of that time, of which Mrs. Cornwal! Baron Wilson was the editor; and Mrs. Norton, the oetess, one of the chief contributors. After her marriage, and during the period of her residence in Montreal, Mrs. Sidlier wrote for many Canadian and American publications; frequent articles from her pen appearing in the Literary Garland and the TRUE WITNESS, both Montreal papers; and in the Boston Pilot, the New York Freeman's Journal, then controlled by James A. McMaster, whose death is still deeply deplored; and the American Celt, the editor of which was the brilliant Darcy McGee, who during his life was one of our novelist's warmest triends and admirers. The simple fact that such editors as these not only accepted but gladly welcomed and persistently sought her writings for their supers, is of itself sufficient proof that they possessed

THIGH LITERARY MERIT.

addition to the articles she sent these journals, Mrs. Sadlier was at this time a regular contributor to the columns of the Tablet. The first book to appear with Mrs.

Sadlier's name as its author, was a collec-tion of short stories entitled "Tales of the Olden Time," which issued from the press of John Lovell & Co., Montreal, and net with a very flattering (eception from the critics After this first venture, which proved a financial success, came: "The Red Hand of Ulster," "Willy "The Red Hand of Uster," "Willy Burke; a Tale for Boys," and "Alice Riordan." a companion story for girls. The late Dr. Brownson was always a not need to be told that it was no easy accomplishment for a woman to win his praises as a story teller. "Alice Riordan" first appeared as a serial in the columns of the Boston Pilot. Among Mrs. Sadlier's other best known works are: "The Confederate Chieftains," "The Blakes and Flanagans," "Confessions of an Apostate," "Daughter of Tyrconnell," "MacCarthy More," "Maureen Dhu," "The Hermit of the Rock," "Bessy Conway," Elinor Preston," "New Lights; or, Life in Galway," "Con O'Re-gan," "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," "The "Heiress of Khorgan," "The Old House by the Boyne," "O'd and New," "Father Sheehy and Other Tales." There were many others, her noves and translations numbering upward of sixty vol-

Allusion has already been made to the fact that in all, or nearly all, of her works, Mrs. Sadlier had an especial aim whose maiden name was Mary Anne and a distinct object in view, in addition Mudden, is a native of Cootchill, in the to the general desire of turnishing the Catholic masses with reading that should wherein sectarinism was then so rife and beiligerent. "Bessy Conway" was prin-cipally penned for those Irish American girls who were employed in service where their religion, and sometimes, their virtue, were constantly and insidiously as-

IMITATION OF YANKER WAYS and speech which certain Irish emigrants affected, and to deride such individuals for being ashamed of their kith and kin, that "Old and New" was published. Others of her books aimed at making home, and the good old Catholic customs and practices of their fore-

Not a few of her books were written at During her husband's life Mrs. Sadlier frequently received most valuable assistance and inspiring encouragement from his wise counsel, keen business intsincts, and truly Catholic spirit. In his capacity layers at the instance of Dr.

In his capacity layers, who, recognizing what a potent agency for good her writings were, naturally desired to see new additions made to the number of her books. "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," for example, was undertaken at the instance of Dr.

In his capacity layers, who, recognizing what a potent agency for good her writings were, naturally desired to see new additions made to the number of her books. "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," for example, was undertaken at the instance of Dr.

In his capacity of the countrymen and country-women in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But the country women in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But was undertaken at the instance of Dr.

as publisher, Mr. Sadlier enjoyed especial Ives, with reference to the then vital is took an intense interest. "Bessy Con-way" was prompted by some conversations the author had with the late Father. Hecker; and it was at the request of Archbishop Hughes that our author trans lated the Able Orsini's "Life of the Blessed Virgin," as a companion volume to which she subsequently rendered into English De Ligny's "Life of Christ." Among her other devotional works, the greater parts of which were translations. may be named: "The Year of Mary," "Collot's Doctrinal Catechism," and "The Catechism of Examples." Mrs. Sadlier also compiled a "Catechism o Sacred History," which is still used in

Catholic schools. A few years ago Mrs. Sadlier, who had continued to reside in New York after her husband's death, returned to Mortreal, in order that she might be near some of her children who are married and domiciled in that city. Her family at one time consisted of three girls and the same number of boys. Of the latter the oldest, a youth of promise, died suddenly on attaining his majority, his death proving a severe blow to his mother. The second son, who was named after the great apostle of the Indies, in the hope that he might one day be enrolled among the disciples of St. Ignatius, became a Jesuit, spending twelve years in the Order, and dying three months after his ordination

TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

The oldest daughter is married to a son of Sheriff Leblanc of Montreal, and resides in that city; another girl wedded a nephew of the late Right. Rev. James Chadwick, Bishop of the English diocese of Hexham and Newcastle; the third, unmarried, devoted herself to literature, and has given the Catholic reading world abundant evidence that she inherits in a remarkable manner the literary talents and tastes of her gifted mother.

Perhaps the most prominent trait of Mrs. Sadlier's character is and always has been, a natural love of retirement that prompted her on all occasions to shrink from and to shun publicity as much as possible; and that rendered her indifferent to the distinction which her many literary successes often brought her. So long as she was assured that her books were being productive of good among the people for whom they were principally written, and as long as she knew that the purposes she had in view in writing them were being attained through their influence, she cared very little for the accidents of literary fame or reputation. Let it not be concluded however, that she was in any sense cold or reserved. On the contrary : of kindly and sympathetic nature, she received people of all ranks and conditions, befriended all alike; and the humbler or poorer the caller upon her was, whether it was her charity or her patronage that was solicited, the warmer was certain to be her welcome, and the more generous the assistance she profered. The genteel poor were her especial proteges, and she was always gracious in her demeanor

When she resided in New York she took an active interest in all the Catholit charities of that great metropolis, aiding them to the best of her ability with both purse and pen. The Foundling Hospital, St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, the Association for Befriending Young Girls, and the Mission of Imma culate Virgin, were institutions of special regard with her; and many other estab lishments were often made the recipients of her bounty. Prelates and priests frequently besought her services in behalf of religion and humanity; and whenever she could possibly do so, and many times at the sacrifice of her own interests, she cheerfully complied with

to young literary aspirants.

ALL SUCH REQUESTS.

In the many family bereavements which have fallen to Mrs. Sadlier's lot, that faith which illuminates and beautifies so many pages of her books has sustained and comforted her; and the editying piety with which she has invested so many of her most charming characters is but a reflex of her own religious de outness.

During the days of her residence in New York, and before her tirst departure from Montreal, she numbered among the hosts of her friends and acquaintances the leading literary men and women of h r time; and she was associated in her journalistic work with such eminent writers as Brownson, Ives, McGee, Anderson; while she had as contemporaries such personages as Dr. Pise, the Rev. Father Boyce, Rev. Donald MacLeod. and many others of the laity, whose names are found in every list of Catholic litteraleurs.

Her correspondence during the period of her literary activity was as extensive as it was unique and curious. Letters came to her from all parts of the world from every quarter and corner of this country and Canada; from various countries of South America; from all over Irelaud, and from all parts of Great Britain; from Continental Europe and far-away Australasia; and, in fine, from every locality where "the sea-divided Gael" had found a habitation-and where is the region which that ubiquitous race has not penetrated?—some glowing with warm praises for her books; others criticising this or that passage, character, or ising this or that passage, character, or bit of local description in them; these full of the tenderest pathos, and telling of dear but sad recollections awakened by reading her pages; those racy with humorous recital, and thanking the novelist for having so faithfully portrayed some cruel, rack-renting landlord or heartless agent; and each and all bearing indubit-able testimony to the incalculable amount of good her gifted pen was accomplishing among the scattered children of her native land, by confirming them and their descendants in the faith and virtuous ways of their fathers.

And it is when her writings are viewed in this light that Mrs. Sadlier stands proeminently forth, and is justly regarded as one of the greatest benefactresses of her people in this and other English-speaking lands. Especially was she

SUCH A BENEFACTRESS -

Carlo and San Marian

changes for the better that, have singe taken place. At the time when Mississadier was writing her novels, Catholic books, and more especially Catholic stories, were comparatively scarce, while anti-Catholic tracts and tales were many and multiform. The Catholic press, it is true, was even then doing valiant duty in defence of religion and truth; but there was an immensely large element, and no small section of it Catholic, which the Catholic newspaper failed to reach, It is the same to-day. For that Catholic element Mrs. Sadlier's books were chiefly written; to that audience she addressed. herself; and addressed herself so well' that it listened and laughed and learned; as she told it of its duties, amused it with her wit and humor, and warned it of the dangers that surrounded it. Herwork was all the more valuable because there were few persons than capable of. performing it in the acceptable manner she did. And that she was regarded as a real benefactress of her race was abundantly proven by the many flattering recognitions of her labors on the part of prelates and priests, of persons eminent for their learning and piety; and it was demonstrated, perhaps in the most eloquent manner, by the many letters which came to-her from humbler classes of her readers, who wrote to thank her for a moral victory won or a better spirit awakened by the perusal of her books.— Ave Maria.

WM. H. HODSON,

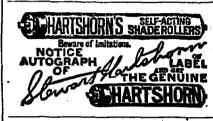
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MONTREAL.

Work, strongly recommended by Most Rev. Archbishops and Rt. Rev. Bishops. Good chance for the right parties. Apply with references. BENZIGER BROS.,

36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.



MONTREAL CITY AND DIS-TRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank will be held at its office, st. James street, on l'uesday, 5th May next, at ONE o'clock n.m., for reception of the annual report and statements and the election of directors. ments and the Board. By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU, Mana

Montreal, 3rd April, 1891.

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180 ST. JAMES STREET,

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