

THE WEEK IN IRELAND.

THE IRISH PARTY.—It has been a pleasant duty of late to refer to the splendid work being done by the Irish Party at Westminster, says the Belfast "Irish Weekly." The sneers of the Unionists about discussion and disunion amongst the party are no longer heard, and the power of a solid party acting as one man is making itself felt. The lists of attendances which we have published from time to time had been very satisfactory. All things considered. The disciplinary precaution of putting on record the attendance of members has worked well. They have been as good as could be expected. Of course there have been unavoidable absences, but these have for the most part been satisfactorily accounted for. The system of recording attendances in this way is certain to prove an effective check against any disposition on the part of any members to shirk their duty without reasonable cause. At the same time the satisfactory attendances that have had to be recorded should give a fillip to the fund. If the Irish Party is to be maintained in its present state of efficiency at Westminster subscriptions to the fund must be kept up. The letter with which the Lord Bishop of Cloyne accompanies a subscription to the Queenstown Committee of the Parliamentary Fund puts the case in a nutshell. Briefly His Lordship says if he were asked why he subscribed to this fund he would answer that he believed in the necessity of an efficient and united Irish Parliamentary Party and that he had such a party at present, united, earnest, watchful and determined in their advocacy of Irish interests. His Lordship points out that the Irish members unlike others have no reward to expect from any Government, and look for none—neither titles nor honors, nor social station nor professional advancement. The present party cannot continue long in existence without the material support of the people for whom they work. The present party has been recruited principally from the ranks of the people, and for the most part are not overburdened with the world's goods. They have placed their services at the disposal of the people, and surely such services as they have rendered since the opening of the session are worth paying for. The present Irish Party is the nearest approach we have had during many long weary years to what we have sighed for, and the Bishop of Cloyne asks pertinently if those who have clamored for union among our Parliamentary representatives, and are now satisfied that after years of painful waiting it has really come to pass, will deem a party, that has given good grounds for hope and promise to early death by neglect, or nurture it into vigorous growth by kindly sympathy and practical support? That the party has earned the gratitude of the Irish people during the present session is not gained, but that the gratitude should take tangible shape is an essential, and judging by the past we have every hope that the Nationalists of the country will do their duty by their representatives in the British Parliament.

CATHOLIC READING ROOMS.—On this very important subject, Cardinal Logue in reply to an address from the members of the Catholic Reading Room, Armagh, said:— "This age of ours is an age when great importance is attached to culture—when people endeavor not only to acquire the elements of knowledge at school, but continue to perfect their studies in institutions such as yours; and hence from the day I came to Armagh and first became acquainted with what is being done in your Catholic reading room it has been an institution in which I have taken the greatest interest. The reading serves many purposes. Its first and principal object is to enable the young people of the city and often those more advanced in life to acquire knowledge, that general knowledge which is so useful to everyone in whatever station of life Providence may place them. They acquire this knowledge by general reading and by judicious reading; and there is no way in which this general and judicious reading could be better secured than from an institution such as yours. You supply all your members with the current literature of the day, and you supply them with such attentions as will enable them to pass usefully the leisure time which they may have, and hence it is that in this way the members of the Reading Room, who have devoted to it such zeal and such industry, are doing a great work both for the rising generation and for those more advanced in life. I don't know of any way which a person can spend a free time better than by going to the reading room and availing themselves of the facilities there for acquiring knowledge, and though they may not propose to themselves explicitly and directly a mere acquisition of knowledge when they go there to pass the time pleasantly, still whether they intend to do or not, if they take up a good book it will help them to leave the reading room with some new knowledge acquired. There is, therefore, every reason on the part of those interested in the welfare of the people to encourage the reading room, and there is a special reason why we should encourage Catholic reading rooms at the present day. Sometimes we make our acquaintance with the literature of the day, of the time, and we make ourselves familiar with the leading ideas of the time at the expense of something that is more precious than knowledge—at the expense of faith and at the expense of virtue. There is no danger I know of threatening the young generation more than the danger of bad literature. There is no poison more

insidious, and no poison more deadly than that which is communicated through bad and impure literature. Sometimes it is the cause of weakening the faith, but more frequently it leads to the undermining and the destruction of that beautiful innocence and that beautiful purity, which are the proudest germs in the crown of a good Catholic. Now, in your reading room you are guarded against this danger. Your newspapers and your periodicals and your books are carefully selected for you—selected by those who have more experience of our modern literature than most of you could possibly have, and hence if a reading room is a great blessing—a reading room in the abstract—a Catholic reading room, you may acquire knowledge, but you may do so, as I have said, at the expense of faith, and more frequently at the expense of innocence these occasions more than reasons why I think that there could be nothing more useful done for the people in a town or city than to establish a reading room such as you have under the guidance of the clergy, who are specially charged with the care of the faith and morals of the young. It has been my privilege to come to your reading room on special occasions when you had some little amusement there, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that none of your members engaged in the evenings, but it guards them against the very great dangers to which they would be exposed if they had not their minds and attentions occupied as they are occupied in the reading room. There would be dangers if not only I was because I think it not only enables its members to pass in the most delicate manner the evenings, but it guards them against the very great dangers to which they would be exposed if they had not their minds and attentions occupied as they are occupied in the reading room. There would be dangers if not only I was because I think it not only enables its members to pass in the most delicate manner the evenings, but it guards them against the very great dangers to which they would be exposed if they had not their minds and attentions occupied as they are occupied in the reading room. There would be dangers if not only I was because I think it not only enables its members to pass in the most delicate manner the evenings, but it guards them against the very great dangers to which they would be exposed if they had not their minds and attentions occupied as they are occupied in the reading room.

THE CORONATION OATH.—The following letter from Archbishop Walsh was read at the quarterly meeting of the Dublin City Council. It touches on many subjects, and there can be no two opinions regarding its meaning. His Grace writes:— "I have received the copy which you kindly forwarded to me of the resolution of our Municipal Council, protesting against the disgraceful declaration with which the new reign has been inaugurated at Westminster. No one can feel surprised that Catholics should strenuously protest against the indignity sought to be put upon our faith and upon the practices of our religion, in having them thus rudely assailed from the Throne. I am glad to see that our resentment is shared by many of our Protestant fellow-countrymen. But, in all this, there is one thing not to be lost sight of, especially by us in Ireland. We cannot be too careful to leave no room for misunderstanding on our view of the bearing of this particular matter upon the position of our public affairs as a whole. Speaking for myself, I feel called upon to express my view upon this point very plainly. I should regard it as a grievous calamity were to be left for the nation, either the modification or the abolition of the offensive Royal Declaration could be regarded as a set-off against the delay of ever a single session of Parliament in the removal of the various pressing grievances—financial, educational and national, as well as religious—upon the removal of which as a matter of elementary justice, we must, without ceasing, continue to insist. See, even in outline, how we stand. Year after year, through the operation of an iniquitous system of taxation, our country is plundered of millions of pounds. In the matter of education, the claim of our Catholic people to be placed upon a footing of equality with our Protestant fellow-countrymen is still unsatisfied, and is now, indeed, beginning to be regarded by some even amongst ourselves, as lying so far outside the lines of practical politics that they despairingly tell us it is a waste of time, or worse, to seek to press it at all. The religious Orders of the Catholic Church within the realm are still under the ban of the law. Our one great national industry, the agriculture of our country, is all but starved out of existence by causes plainly removable by legislation—amongst them the present unnatural system of land tenure, with which no one even professes to be satisfied, and which would almost seem to be upheld in our midst for the purpose sufficiently strained, between those two great sections of our population, the landlords and the tillers of the soil. Underlying all this there is the radical evil that in all matters of legislation, and in every sphere of Government action, great or small, we are simply dependent upon the will of the people of another, and not over-sympathetic or over-friendly, country. Even the limited powers recently granted to our people for the regulation of a number of purely local matters—powers subject, even in theory, to many irritating restrictions—are found, in the exercise of them, to be dominated and in a great measure neutralized

by the interference of a controlling body in no way responsible to the public opinion of the country. Whilst all this continues to be so anxious as I am for the abolition of the offensive clauses of the Royal Declaration—I can take no confession but a secondary interest in the matter. For I cannot but think that, whether as regards the interests of religion or those of our country, there are several ways in which the time of Parliament could be more profitably spent than in legislating for the purpose merely of exempting a Sovereign who believes our faith and our religious worship as practised by us to be "superstitious" and "idolatrous," from the disagreeable necessity of having to avow before the world that he entertains this shocking belief about us.

THE TENEMENT EVIL IN THE UNITED STATES.

As an evidence of deep and practical interest taken by the Catholic episcopacy, all the world over, in the conditions—physical and moral—of the poor, especially the poor in large and congested cities, we might cite the following extracts from a letter, dated 20th March last, from His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, to the Senate Cities' Commission. The eminent prelate says:— "If, as the report avers, two-thirds of the population of this city are housed in attics or in tenements, certainly a wise and enlightened public policy should provide that they be not subjected to impairment of their physical or moral life. The present system of building tenements necessarily withdraws the light and air physical health demands. The same system, unfortunately, is a growing menace to good morals. Formerly the clergy whose duties call them constantly to attend the sick poor in the tenement districts, used to speak with admiration of the children growing up in innocence and purity in the midst of crowded surroundings, and amidst the encircling brine of the fabled fount of Acherus preserved its native sweetness. "Of late many regrets have been expressed that moral leprosy and many deeds that shun the light of day seek the congenial darkness of the tenement and most of all that the young and the innocent are forced to become familiar with what most concerns their tender years that they should ignore. "The law that will bring fresh air and God's sunlight to the homes of the poor will, at least it will shield the home from many dangers and so help to give our country sound souls and sound bodies. "I trust most sincerely that your admirable report will be favorably received for the sake of public health as well as public morality."

Here, in Montreal, matters have not reached the dangerous level that exists in New York, but the day is not distant when some means will have to be taken to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes. The honest truth is that extreme poverty is a fruitful source of sin and crime. It constitutes an excuse for the guilty to ameliorate, in any form. Honest poverty is ennobling; but crime engendering poverty is a menace to society.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

USELESS FOREBODINGS.—On this subject an exchange says:— "When we are anxious and our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or that of our dear ones! Present joys, present blessings slip by and we miss half their sweet flavor for want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest insect in the sunbeam. Oh, when will we learn the sweetest truth in God that our children teach us—we, who are, so unjust, and He who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving? Why cannot we slip our hand into His each day, walk trustfully over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?"

VALUE OF APPLES.—Among all fruits the apple stands first with the large number of persons being obtainable in good condition more days in a year than any other fruit. Apples placed ready for the children when they are awake in the morning, to eat as appetite demands, will be found a turning point where little ones are troubled with many petty ailments, remarked a doctor whose name is known all over the country. There are few children who would not eat an apple before breakfast if allowed the privilege. It is a mistake, says Answers, not to let them have it. The nervous system, always calling for phosphorus, is quieted by a full fruit diet. Apples relieve the nausea of seasickness, and are a help to those who are trying to break themselves of the tobacco habit. A good ripe, raw apple is completely digested in 35 minutes. This easy digestion favors longevity, the phosphorus renews the nervous matter in brain.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.—Here is a suggestion on this very important question:— "Some people will not eat meat unless it has been killed several days. In winter beef and mutton can be kept weeks if hung in a dry, cool place, and are all the better for it. It is not every one who can afford to porter-house steak at twenty and twenty-five cents a pound, but one can buy round at half that price and to tender it pour a few spoonfuls of vinegar over it and let it stand from twelve to twenty-four

hours; you will have almost as good a steak as porter-house. A tough chicken can be made tender by rubbing with cooking soda and letting it stand awhile, then soak in warm water. The secret of rood tender chickens is having them killed some time before using; some people kill frying-size chickens in the morning and eat them at a noon-day dinner; no chicken is good to eat the same day it is killed, or matter how small it is, and the larger the fowl the longer it should be kept.

TOWELS. says an exchange, should never be put away without being thoroughly dried, because if they are consigned to the linen-closet without the precaution of a good airing a mould called odium forms on them. This mould is alleged to be injurious to the skin and liable to produce skin disease.

CANDIES.—A vocal teacher says that it is her observation and experience that chocolate confections, partaken of too freely, roughen the voice. It is known that nuts have this tendency, and the clubwomen who must speak at a breakfast or luncheon invariably declines the salted almonds in order to preserve a clear voice.

ABOUT EGGS.—Somebody has discovered that if, when an egg is about to be eaten from the shell, it is not boiled quite long enough, it may be again put into boiling water, and cooked still longer, if the top be sprinkled thickly with salt. When it is done the second time, take off the coating of salt, and the egg will be the same as if protected by the complete shell.

SALT. it is said by a well-known physician, would be one of the most-used remedies were it only more costly, but, being so very inexpensive and likewise always within reach, it is usually overlooked. As a preventive of sore throat, a gargle of salt and water night and morning is highly recommended; this should be especially used by all members of a family in which there is a case of tonsillitis or diphtheria. The addition of a few drops of alcohol makes this gargle one which should be used by any person who desires to strengthen a naturally weak throat.

Our Boys and Girls. The cat that saved a train. The following interesting incident is recorded in our "Dumb Animals":— A father and little son were traveling from St. Louis to a town in the western part of the State, and among the things they carried was a small yellow kitten in a basket. They had a sixty-mile ride before the conductor, a gentleman, pulled out a newspaper and began reading. The little boy amused himself by looking out of the window. At last, tired of that, he thought of his pet kitten, and taking him out of the basket played with him until he got over it, incidentally, bringing let alone climbed into the next seat and went to sleep. The train arrived at the station where the man and little boy were to change cars. And the man, finding up his newspaper, took the kitten, but he had not time to do so, as the boy had slipped out of the basket and rushed into the train. The boy had been awakened so quickly that he had not thought of his kitten. The first train passed on. At night when it drew up to its final station the conductor went through the train and found the little yellow kitten asleep on one of the seats. He carried it to the fireman, who was fond of cats. The fireman fed the kitten and put him in the baggage car for the night. When the train went out the next day the kitten, which the fireman called Dick, went with it. Dick rode in the baggage car for a week or so, when his master took him on the engine with him one day. Dick was quite frightened at first, but soon got over it, and always rode on the engine after that. One thing very much frightened Dick—that was when he heard another train coming. He would crouch on the floor of the cab at his master's feet, and would remain so until the other train passed. His master had tried in vain to break him of this.

A year passed and Dick was on the same engine with his master, who had been promoted to be an engineer. Dick still appeared frightened at hearing another train. One day in winter Dick's master was running in the western part of Missouri, when a severe snow storm came up. They reached one station at 4.30 in the afternoon, and a freight was due about the same time. They waited fifteen minutes for the freight, and then the conductor decided to go on to the next station ten miles beyond. So he telegraphed the next station to keep the freight until he reached there, and receiving no message back that the freight had left that station, he thought it all right and Dick's train started. They had gone about five miles when Dick suddenly raised his head, listened for a moment, and then jumped to the floor and crouched at his master's feet. The engineer knew that Dick had heard a train. Then it flashed into his mind that perhaps it was the freight. He reached his head out of the cab window and listened, but he could hear nothing but the wind. He had so great confidence, nevertheless, in Dick that he signalled for the conductor. The conductor came and inquired the matter, and when the en-

gineer told him how Dick had acted he advised the engineer to back the train to the last station. The engineer lost no time in taking the conductor's advice, and backed the train at full speed. They had been in the station about five minutes when in came the tardy freight. They were all agreed that it had been a narrow escape from a serious accident. When Dick's train arrived at the next station they asked why they had not telegraphed back that the freight had already started. The station agent said that he had received no message from the conductor at all. The next day the wires were found broken, so that the station agent had not received the dispatch.

Dick received due praise. His master is very proud of him, and he is a general favorite on that railroad.

GIRLS IN BUSINESS LIFE.

"Why is it that so many girls work in stores for so low wages?" was asked of the manager of one of Detroit's large stores, by a reporter of the "News." "Because they do not earn more," was the laconic answer. "This may sound at first thought like a flippant reply to a serious question. But it was not intended as such, and further conversation revealed the depth of the argument. The reason for the reason is what is wanted. And this is what the gentleman said:— "The girls do not earn more because they do not make themselves efficient. Take the millinery department, for example. Girls enter it, save at \$4 per week. If they are apt and attentive, they will soon rise and can earn from \$7 to \$10 per week. But so many of them never try. All they think about is to put in the time some way— from 8 in the morning until 6 at night, and then when the week comes around, to draw their pay. I've seen girls place goods before a lady customer, and while she was making her selection, if another customer chanced to come to the same counter, the clerk would act as though she never saw her, until the first one had either made her choice, or left without buying. By that time, 10 to 1, when all the customer had gone away, when all they thought about was to keep her was a trifling bit of attention. "A word, a smile, an 'I'll attend you in just a moment, madame,' would have held her till the girl was at liberty. Not all girls are live and let live. Some girls will hustle to keep half the lady that she comes at once. These are the ones who are successful. They are persistent, attentive and tactful and give their whole mind to their work during working hours. "There are the girls who, at the end of about two months' apprenticeship, know it all. Some other store will offer them a dollar more a week, and away they'll fly, not at all qualified, not sticking to the same place until sufficient time has elapsed in which to learn the work. Where the chance would be good for a raise in wages much beyond what they will ever get at the other place. But eager and short-sighted, they fly after that dollar. The fact that the fair prospect of several dollars' raise after a while is left behind their eyes would be worry them, because they cannot be made to comprehend the situation. "To be sure," he went on, "the girl clerk has her troubles, too. She has many tastes to please, and many dispositions to contend with. If a clerk under my management is at fault I will reprove her, but if the customer is in the wrong I'll take the girl's part every time. I had a fine example of that the other day. A lady came in here and wanted to see some hats. The only girl available at the moment was just that minute, but politely told her that minute, but would wait upon her presently. The woman waited a couple of minutes and then came to me and began to abuse the girl, saying that the only reason that the other woman was attended to better was because she wore better clothes. She was wrong, with her, but with no success. I told her that the clerk was doing the best she could, and added, 'It is just such women as you are, madame, who make the life of a working girl miserable. You may talk as much as you like about women's unions, or women's church or charity organizations; I think that if you would have a little more charity for the girl who has to stand all day and earn her own living, you would do more good in the world.' "And who did she say to that?" was inquired.

"Well, she was not looking for any such attack, and she fled highly indignant. But I only told the truth. It does seem sometimes as though women are not as kind to each other as they should be."

PATENTS GRANTED. CANADA. 70,765.—John G. Rattray, Pipestone, Minn., heater. 70,795.—Dr. M. J. B. Schmitt, Anticosti Island, P.Q., remedy against insect bites. 70,820.—George Elmes, Farnham, P.Q., extension bicycle cranks. 70,821.—Joseph Lalonde, Ste. Cuneonde, P.Q., vehicle tire. 70,891.—L. P. Morin, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., hen's nest. 70,880.—R. J. Stroud, Milford Bay, Ont., wrench.

UNITED STATES. 671,686.—H. Bergerson, Longue Pointe, P. Q., means for utilizing space in crowded municipalities. 671,700.—William Jennings, Montreal, P. Q., tire fastener.

BE SURE TO ORDER ROWAN'S Belfast Glass A/c. Soda Water, Apple Syrup, Ke a Cream Soda, etc. Note our "Trade Mark" on every bottle. "The Shamrock" Agents and Bottlers of the "Severe Trade" "REDMONTA WATER ROWAN BROS. & CO." 100, Main St. 221 Vallee Street.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITTY.

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of every month. Committee meets last Wednesday of every month. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, T. F. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. C. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, P. J. Curran; B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. F. Tansey.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION. organized April, 1874, incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, M. A. Phelan; Secretary-Treasurer, M. A. Power. All communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Association of our Lady of Pity, Division No. 1. The above Division meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p.m., and on the third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every month. President, Miss S. Mack; Vice-President, Miss B. Harvey; Financial Secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 638 Anderson street, Toronto, 1006 Main street, St. Catharines; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Wellington street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and LaPrairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh; Recording Secretary, Medical Adviser, Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2299. Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, 1006 Main street; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: — J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3. Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Aid. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; Hugh Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, Treasurer; Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the 1st Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414 St. Antoine street.

M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 15th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B.C.L.; President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, Jr., Treasurer.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Secretary, Jas. Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League Messrs. J. Killpatrick, T. Rogers and Andrew Gullen.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. **SUPERIOR COURT.** No. 2990.

Dame Florence Gagnon has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Leon Girard, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal.

Montreal, 16th March, 1901.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN.

Nancy and Shemus wife, and they live there for forty years good-for-nothing gamin thought what a could if Shemus would could marry Nancy house, the farm and So he up and a "What a pity it is looking woman as sed with that out-for-nothing crows as full of pains an egg's full of meat. of him the morra handsomest young ish would be proud a wife."

At first Nancy us this, but at last why it, began to year mind, and she said "You day: 'I don't of what you say. I me if Shemus were ra?" "Why," says Ror the pick of the par myself. "Is that true?" "I pledge you my ry, 'I would.' "Oh, well, even if self," says Nancy, "I buried the morra for ten years to get hands," says Ror. "How's that?" "Why you can kill Ror."

"I wouldn't have Nancy's blood on me. "Neither you need to tell Nancy how away with Shemus have his blood on h Nancy. Now, there was close by Nancy and fathers before him, c was wasted, used to eastle. "So next day over this price, and ev Prince Connal, isn't see the likes of you 'likes of that house! 'I know it is,' s cannot do any bette "Rotheration!" sa easily can. "I wish you would said Prince Connal. "Why," says Nanc Shemus has little or an' why don't you you a castle?" "Oh, says the pr "sure Shemus could castle." Says Nancy: "Yo Shemus, for there's the wide world he co likes to do, but he's the way don't break ever body to make him do it."

"Is that so?" says nal. "That's so," says you order Shemus to castle and you'll t weeks, that you'll t doesn't, you'll soon castle to live in." "Well, if that's so Connal, 'I'll not be castle." "So in the very next the steps to Shemus, out, and takes him y place he had marked site of his castle, an Shemus, and tells him to have a grand castling on that spot in time.

"But," says Shemu never built a castle know nothing abo couldn't have you a thirty-three years, l "Oh," says the pri "I'm toul' there's no can build a castle bet than you if you only you haven't that cast ground in three week for yours." And he and left Shemus stand down-hearted man, fo Prince Connal was a word, and he would n a man's life any t word from the mout of a beetle. So down gins to cry, and while crying there, up to hi red man, and said to "are you crying about mus, says he, 'don't for there's no use in could do nothing in "You don't know th "ee man, says he: 'it tell me anyhow.'"

So Shemus, to relie us and tells the we Prince Connal had th to him if he had n finished on that spot. "Says the little man, to the Fairies' Glen a night, and under the at the head of the gle white rod. Take that and mark out the pla on this ground with back and leave the ro got it, and by the ti back again your castl shed."

As you may be well as the rockin' stone at th glen of the fairies, an he got a little wher went to the hill wher castle was to be built. point of the rod he m plan of the castle, an back and left the rod at.

The next morning

Montreal, 16th March, 1901.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN.