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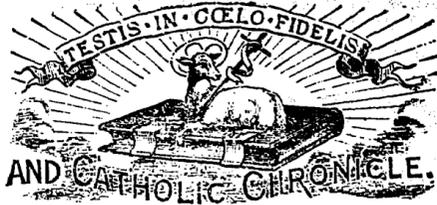
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HOMERULE IN IRELAND

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS ACO.

The Government and Constitution Prior to 1612—The Federation of Kilkenny—The National Assembly.

The administrative talents of Irishmen have been displayed in every part of the British Empire. To name a conspicuous example, Edmund Burke's speeches and political tracts are the storehouse of progressive statesmanship to which every public man in England turns for knowledge and inspiration; and there is not a British colony or dependency that has not been governed by an Irishman during the last twenty years. When it is said, then, that Irishmen are not fit for self-government we are entitled to demand proofs. When it is said that the Irish Parliament was so corrupt, incompetent, and intractable that a union with England was demanded by a majority of all creeds and conditions of life and as the only means of preserving the integrity of the empire, the answer is that one part of the statement is without authority and no part of the statement can prove the unfitness of the Irish people for self-rule. The Irish Parliament, from the Revolution to the Union, was the Parliament of the Episcopalians, who tyrannized over all Protestant dissenters for the greater part of the eighteenth century, and who persecuted the Catholics with a ferocity that surpassed, in the judgment of Johnson, who lived in England, and the testimony of the Catholic writers, Dr. Curry and Charles O'Connor, and the Protestant statesmen, Grattan and Curran, who lived in Ireland during a part of the period of persecution, rather than the proclamation of Mr. Lecky, who was not born until eighty years after the violence of persecution had passed away. What element of stability could there be in a nation in which a tenth of the population were

of the remainder? I do not intend to embarrass myself by considering what the result might have been if the Parliament of Ireland truly represented the entire people and possessed the powers of a sovereign legislature. It is enough that until 1782 it could only register the enactments of the English Privy Council, and that from 1782 to its extinction more than a third of the lower house was returned by the owners of pocket boroughs, and that a considerable majority of the whole house were placemen or pensioners, whose income depended on their votes. Yet with these disadvantages the progress of the country from 1782 to 1800 was marvellous. There were two occasions when the majority of the Irish people had an opportunity of proving that they were not without some degree of talent for government. Both opportunities came as the consequences of the revolt of the Catholic people against the tyranny of the English interest. On both occasions it was a majority of the Catholic leaders had no previous experience in public affairs. The first occasion was when the Catholics of old Irish and old English descent established a provisional government in 1642; the second occasion was when the majority of the Catholics of Ireland espoused the cause of James II. at the revolution of 1688. I propose to give a short account of the government and constitution which the Irish Catholics set up in 1642 to defend themselves against a war of extermination upon which the Lords-Justices of Charles I. had resolved, backed by all the resources which the English Puritans could

PLACE AT THEIR DISPOSAL. Although the King's influence and his army in Ireland were exerted against them, the Catholics proclaimed their loyalty to the sovereign as a basis of their action, and that their government would only continue until the king should be relieved from "his present troubles and be in a condition to redress their grievances." They elected the national assembly known as the Confederation of Kilkenny to carry out their objects. They did this in the face of the army of Scotch mercenaries sent over to Elster by the English Parliament; the army in Leinster, under the immediate direction of the lords-justices; the army in Munster, under the command of Inchiquin, one of the ablest captains of the time; and the considerable forces in Connaught under the Lord President Coote and Hamilton, governor of Leitrim. The two parties that formed the national assembly, the old Irish and the old English, were influenced by widely different motives and considerations in their policy. They had only one strong sentiment in common—their religion. There is no doubt that if the old English could have secured their safety, their estates and some degree of toleration for their faith, they would have joined the lords justices against the old Irish Catholics. They offered their services for the purpose, and their services were contemptuously refused. Moreover, their loyalty to the king was superior to every other consideration. Their allegiance, based upon the feudal bond, was a tie from which no human power could release them, and it compelled the king's tenant to serve him at all times and in all places with

UNQUESTIONING OBIEDIENCE. Freedom of worship became a secondary consideration, and national freedom was of no consideration in the face of such an obligation. It was quite a different matter with the old Irish. Their lands came to them from ancestors who lived in the ages of fable, and not from a fortunate freebooter calling himself king. They acknowledged no superior

but their God. To them a Stuart, a Tudor, or a Plantagenet was a man no better than themselves. Superior force in the beginning and political considerations afterwards, compelled them to accord to him the respect and support due to the first magistrate. Beyond that he had no claim on their allegiance. This will account for the views of policy which later on divided the assembly into two parties, and made one of them the instrument of the king and his viceroy, Ormond, to ruin themselves, the royal cause, and their country. But the position I contend for is in no way affected by this result. It is impossible to conceive anything more admirable than the constitution drawn up for the government of the country during the war. Nothing could be wiser or more moderate than the state papers, which explained their motives. Nothing could be more calculated to win success than the policy they adopted within the realm and in their intercourse with the powers of Europe. There is hardly any historical event more picturesque than the meeting of the representatives of the Irish of both races when the first determined

ON AN ALLIANCE. Several of the lords and some of the principal gentlemen of English descent, representing their brethren, rode, attended by their servants, to the Croft, in the County Meath, in order to meet the representatives of the chieftains of the old Irish. When the latter approached they were asked: "Wherefore ride ye armed within the Pale?" "We come," replied Roger O'Moore, the descendant of one of the ancient Irish princes, "to seek an alliance with our fellow-Catholics of the Pale for the protection of ourselves and our people, the preservation of the king's rights, and the restoration of the rights of our religion and country." The leading men of both parties then embraced, and the alliance was ratified by the oaths of their respective leaders, O'Moore and Lord Gormanstown, amid the acclamations of their followers and discharges of musketry. In pursuance of this treaty of union an assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons of Ireland met at Kilkenny. It was called the General Assembly, and consisted of eleven spiritual and fourteen temporal peers and two hundred and twenty-six commons, representing the Catholics of Ireland. In addition the representatives of the inferior clergy sat in an adjoining mansion called for the occasion, and in accordance with precedent, the House of Convocation. This last body had no function except to decide upon the subsidies to be levied on the clergy. This was in accordance with the practice in England and Ireland. As the inferior clergy had no representation in either House of Parliament, and as it was a maxim of the constitution that there could be no taxation without consent, they were empowered to give their consent by their representatives in convocation. The lords and commons met in one hall, and

DEBATED AND VOTED as one body, under the presidency of a speaker selected from the commons. Their first important duty under the constitution they had formed was to elect a supreme council as the executive of the nation, six members from each province, to carry on the government, with unlimited authority over all civil and military officials, in the intervals between one sitting of the assembly and another.

Under this constitution it was resolved that each county should have an elective council possessing the powers of magistrates in petty and quarter sessions and for the general purposes of county government. From the county councils an appeal lay to provincial councils, consisting of two deputies from each county; and which besides were to exercise the jurisdiction of judges of assizes in all matters except the title to lands. From the provincial councils an appeal lay to the supreme council.

The county councils were to be composed of one or two delegates from each barony. It is a very striking thing that the only approach to local representation in the present Irish grand juries is the enactment requiring the high sheriff to summon one grand juror from each barony, who, however, need not attend if he does not like. This provisional government in a period of great national danger provided for complete county representation and the consequent responsibility of the delegates to their constituents. It is only within the last couple of sessions that the necessity of granting local government to the English counties; and Mr. Balfour is only now on the way of discovering whether

SUCH A PRIVILEGE can with safety be granted to the counties of Ireland. The supreme council got a great seal struck, and one of the earliest orders issued under it was to enroll orders issued under the province of raise money and men in the province of Leinster for the war. Another order under it was one establishing a mint in Kilkenny, and another to set up printing presses, not merely for the publication of the orders of council, but for printing school books to be used throughout the country. O'Moore, whose name has been already mentioned, wrote to his countrymen of the Franciscan in Order in Louvain to bring home with them their fonts of type and their books, in order to establish a high-class school in their native land. Everything that the settled government of a country could do appears to have engaged the attention of this revolutionary government. There does not appear in one single respect an absence of constructive talent of the highest order. This is the highest talent of statesmanship. In the conduct and management of the affairs

of ordinary government a certain training, with the assistance of permanent officials, will enable statesmen of moderate talents to cut a good figure. For seven years the assembly waged a great war against superior resources, ruled the parts of the country in their hands from time to time with a justice and wisdom that gave peace and safety to the inhabitants, made treaties with foreign powers, and only

FAILED TO SECURE the results it hoped for because the supreme council was allowed to exercise control over the generals in command. At the beginning of its administration the council had to provide against the dangers of a famine, threatened, in consequence of the destruction of crops in the preceding year, by the combined arms of the king, lords-justices and the Scotch. This it did by taking off the duty upon foreign grain of every kind. In order to import lead, iron, arms, and ammunition it was necessary to do the same for these materials. Ship-builders and mariners from the continent of Europe were invited to settle in Ireland by guarantees of the privileges of citizenship. The council issued letters of marque and chartered vessels to cruise along the shores. The assembly closed its first session by publishing a declaration of independence, in which it avowed its loyalty to the king and exposed the terrible oppression of the lords-justices and the parliament of Scotchmen and English clerks which sat in Dublin and called itself the Parliament of Ireland. It was a mistake to put the control of the army so absolutely in the hands of

THE SUPREME COUNCIL. The radical difference between the principles of the old Irish and the old English which pervaded the general assembly were still more fatally reflected in the supreme council, because the majority of this body belonged to the latter element. The evil of this was not felt in the earlier stages of the proceedings. The enthusiasm and devotion displayed at the Hill or Croft still hung around them, and the result was a marvellous change in the social aspect of the country. The lords-justices were ousted in Dublin, and the Dublin Parliament expelled and attained high treason; those of its members who belonged to the general assembly. Court chaplains in the two cathedrals told the soldiers to go forth and slay; the soldiers thought it more prudent to listen to the doom pronounced against the Edomites than to put the exhortation into execution. In Connaught the horsemen of Coote and Hamilton were no longer free to carry fire and sword over the province. The large army of Inchiquin remained inactive in Munster, and the twenty thousand Scotchmen under Monroe were confined to the remotest corner of the north.

The church came out from her hiding-places in the caves and mountains and inaccessible bays; justice was administered throughout the countries without fear or favour or affection; the husbandman prepared with confidence for the labors of the coming year; industry sprang into life in the cities and towns, and the dawn of a new era seemed to be brightening in the skies.—G. McDERMOTT, in *Catholic World*.

THE ANNUNCIATION

Not a Feast in This Province This Year—The Reason Explained.

The Semaine Religieuse of Saturday last contains the following statement as to why the Feast of the Annunciation (March 25) is not a day of obligation this year:

1. By virtue of a permission accorded by the Holy See to His Excellency, Bishop of Quebec, when the diocese extended from the North-west to Halifax, this festival, while remaining compulsory when the office is celebrated in the diocese, the office is transferred to another day (Mandement of Mgr. Hubert, 25th October, 1827; Recueil d'Ordonnances, second edition, Quebec, 1850, page 22). Thus, last year, when the office of the Annunciation was celebrated on March 25, the Tuesday after Passion Sunday, the festival was obligatory; it will not be this year, because March 25th coinciding with Holy Wednesday, the office will be postponed to the Monday after the Sunday after Easter.

2. There are dioceses where obligation is complete, with or without translation of the solemnity to Sunday, according to the demand of the fathers of the second provincial council of Quebec, annulled in 1855, and which have become metropolitan (Council, Province of Quebec, 1855, page 22). This demand to obtain complete abrogation for the United States, where until then annunciation was obligatory according to the common law.

3. Here is the common law on this point:—1. When March 25 falls on a week day before Easter, the feast is obligatory and Mass and offices are celebrated. 2. If March 25 coincides with any Sunday or with Easter Monday or Tuesday, the office is transferred, but not the obligation, which is concurrent with that of the same day. 3. When March 25 occurs on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday of Holy Week, or Easter Wednesday, the office and Mass of the festival are postponed to the Monday after the Sunday after Easter, but the obligation remains attached to the same day of the month and the faithful are bound to hear Mass and to abstain from all servile work. It will be the same if (as happened in 1885) Holy Thursday falls on March 25; and in such case the bishop will permit the saying of Mass for the faithful to obey this command.

4. In short, annunciation coincides with either Good Friday, when no Mass can be celebrated, or with Holy Saturday, when only one can be celebrated, the festival, that is to say, the office, with the obligation for the faithful, is transferred to the Monday after the Sunday after Easter.

Thus the festival of the Annunciation will be celebrated this year on April 6th, instead of on Wednesday next.

Amos Ellis was hunting at Wolfe Island. On coming to a piece of ground which he wished to cross, he first undertook to test its solidity with the butt end of his gun, but the jar caused the weapon to explode, the charge of shot striking him in the back of the head, tearing away part of the scalp, some shots lodging in his head.

EASTER.

THE QUEEN OF CHRISTIAN FEASTS.

Some Facts About It—The Chronological Features—Easter Eggs and Other Customs.

The reader has probably heard it remarked a good many times within the past few days that Easter comes early this year, falling as it does upon the 29th of March. The fixing of the proper time for celebrating this holiday was a famous matter of dispute as far back as the second century, when the Eastern Church contended that it ought to be observed on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, holding it to be the same as the Hebrew feast of the Passover. The Western Church maintained that it fell, not upon the 14th of that month, but upon the Sunday following that day, and this opinion was declared the correct one by the Council of Nice, which was held in the year 325. This Council, however, while it decreed that Easter should always be observed on Sunday did not lay down any rules by which the precise Sunday for its celebration could be determined. Without entering into any description of the complicated process by which this matter was finally settled, it is sufficient to say that Easter is now observed always on the first Sunday after the paschal full moon; that is to say, the full moon that happens on or next after the 21st of March. The earliest possible date on which the feast can come, consequently, is the 22nd of March, and the latest one is April 25. The Jewish Passover, from which it was the object of the Church to separate Easter, so that the two festivals should not fall on the same day, usually occurs in Holy Week, never coming earlier than the 25th of March, or later than April 25. The two days have, however, sometimes coincided, the last time they did so being in 1825, when both fell on April 3, and their next simultaneous occurrence will be in 1903, which will see both come on April 12.

Since the beginning of the present century Easter has only fallen on its earliest possible date, March 22, to wit, in 1818, and, if you were not alive to see it then, you can make up your mind that you never will behold it, as the same thing will not happen again, either in this century or in the following one. In 1856, the feast came as late as it possibly could, April 25, and that year witnessed something then which had not taken place before since 1666, and which will not be seen again until 1943. In 1845 and in 1856, the feast fell on the 23rd of March; in 1861, 1872, it came on the 24th; and in 1882, on the 25th of the same month. The latest Easters of recent years, from that of 1886, already mentioned, were 1897, and 1878, April 21; 1862, April 20; and 1859, April 24; only a day advance in the latest possible date. This year Easter comes early, falling on March 29, and in 1894 it will again come very early, its date then being March 25. Easter, being the most ancient of all the Christian feasts, is also the most important, and its date determines the date of all the other movable feasts, so that an early Easter means an early Whit Sunday and vice versa.

The most ancient of all customs connected with Easter is probably that of the Beltane fires, though the origin of these is unquestionably pagan, and the fires were tokens of worship to the Sun god, whose return to the northern skies was celebrated at the vernal equinox, as was his departure therefrom observed later in the year. When Christianity supplanted heathenism in the northern nations, the early Beltane fires were used to commemorate the coming of Easter, and the later ceremonies were variously held in honor of either St. John's eve, in June, or Halloween. Coimac, the Archbishop of Cashel, makes mention of the Beltane feast in the tenth century, the time of his reign, and the following account of its observance among the Scotch Highlanders has been preserved, though, as will be seen, it is made more of a May than

AN EASTER FEAST:

"The young folk of a hamlet meet in the moors on the first of May. They cut a table in the green sod of a round figure by cutting a trench in the ground of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They then kindle a fire and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up they divide the cake into as many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They doubt one of these portions with charcoal until it is perfectly black. They put all the bits of the cake into a bonnet, and every one, blindfolded, draws out a portion. The bonnet holder is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit is the devoted person to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favor they meant to implore in rendering the year productive. The devoted person is then compelled to leap three times through the flames." The custom of giving and eating eggs at Easter is another very ancient one, and, as just seen, eggs had their part to play in the Beltane ceremonies. Just how far back goes the custom which connects eggs with Easter it would be difficult to state. There are those who trace it away back to the earliest beginning of the world, when the egg was regarded as a suitable present and food for a time when nature began her annual era of re-creation. The symbolism of the Easter egg among Christian countries is self-apparent, and it appears to have been the custom of the primitive Chris-

tians to interchange gifts of eggs with each other on the day that commemorated the Resurrection of the Redeemer of the world from the tomb. The early Christians of Mesopotamia got the credit of being the first to dye and decorate Easter eggs, and their decorations were all symbolical of Christian thoughts. Their principal practice was to stain the Easter egg red in memory of the blood Christ shed upon Mount Calvary. The Persians are said to employ eggs, frequently colored ones, in their celebration of the first day of the solar year in March. The Egyptians, ancient Gauls and Romans, also, had the habit of interchanging and eating eggs on certain festivals, and the Jews were accustomed to use them in their observance of the Passover. In Scotland, on the approach of Easter, the peasants search the moors in quest of the eggs of wild fowls, and it is considered a lucky sign when one finds any. The use of colored and decorated eggs at Easter is now common in a great many countries, and particularly in our own, where all sorts and varieties of Easter offerings are annually in vogue. One of the prettiest scenes to be witnessed in Washington, is that where the children enter the White House grounds and enjoy an hour or so in rolling their Easter eggs down the grassy slopes, an exhibition which never fails to bring the inmates of the presidential mansion to the windows that they may view the happy youngsters at their play. Another common practice of late years, judging from the number of them displayed in the store windows, is the interchanging of Easter cards, and some of these are exquisitely gotten up and suggest very appropriate thoughts for the festival. As might be expected from the fact that it is the first and most important feast in the ecclesiastical calendar, the Church celebrates Easter with all the pomp and solemnity at her command. On Easter Sunday the Pope gives his famous blessing *urbis et orbis* from the loggia of St. Peter's, a ceremony which has often been painted in words, but to which no language can do adequate justice.

On a Political Errand.

LONDON, March 23.—Queen Victoria left Windsor Castle this morning en route to Grasse in the Department of the Alpes Maritimes, France, 25 miles west of Nice. The Queen goes to the south of France via Cherbourg and not via Calais and Paris, as was announced shortly after the arrival in this country of the Empress Frederick. At Grasse, the Grand Hotel has been rented and placed in order for the accommodation of Her Majesty.

PARIS, March 23.—News from Grasse tells of the gorgeous preparations that are making for the reception of Queen Victoria, who is expected there very soon. The Grand Hotel, which has been rented for Her Majesty's occupancy, is the most pretentious in the place. Two battalions of the Seventh Army Corps have been ordered to Grasse and the British Channel and Mediterranean fleets will meet the French fleets and rendezvous together. The municipal council of Grasse has made preparations to make the stay of Her Majesty as pleasant as possible. A force of police has been detailed to guard the Queen's residence and the streets and roads in and about Grasse have been swept and repaired.

Good Suggestion.

QUEBEC, March 21.—A petition has been signed by Cardinal Taschereau and the Roman Catholic clergy of this diocese and addressed to the Governor-General, Senate and House of Commons, praying that the electoral act be so amended as to imprison without the option of a fine any person distributing liquor gratuitously to the electors between nomination and polling days.

Clerical Appointments.

La Semaine Religieuse announces that the Archbishop of Montreal has made the following appointments: J. A. Lippe, vicar of Berthier; A. Xoual, vicar of Ste. Cecile; K. Laberge, of Ste. Brigid; A. J. Lalbert, of St. Eustache; N. Romillard, at The Cedars; E. Choquet, of Longueuil; C. Gauthier, of St. Henri. A. Broseau has been called to the Archbishop's Palace.

Distinguished Visitor.

Dr. Alfred Fox, M.P. for King's county, Ireland, who has represented that county for several years, arrived in the city on Saturday and registered at the Hall. He is a supporter of Mr. McCarthy, and, it is understood, is looking America over to ascertain the trend of public opinion. He had an interview with prominent Irishmen, and from what can be learned, it is understood that these gentlemen expressed the opinion that the Parnell-McCarthy difficulties should be settled in Ireland and that the people in Canada were not doing so. Dr. Fox expresses the opinion that public opinion in Ireland is against Parnell and that the McCarthy party will win the sligo election.

Funeral.

The late Mr. George Fullum, city meat inspector, took place on Saturday morning from his late residence, 22 Montcalm street, to St. Brigid's church. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. Hamel, meat inspector; J. N. Duhamel, clerk of St. Ann's market; J. Loranger, J. Richard and Gareau. Among those present were Dr. Laberge and nearly the whole of the sanitary staff. Rev. Father Lonergan celebrated the funeral mass.

Huntingdon Election.

HUNTINGDON, March 21.—The election in this county to-day for the House of Commons resulted in the election of Julius Scriber, Liberal, over Duncan J. McCormick, Conservative, by a majority of 255. Both parties worked very hard for their respective candidates, and the result is looked on by the Conservatives with satisfaction as showing that the county is not the Liberal stronghold it was claimed to be.

THE MASS.

A Short Sermon for Busy People.

"How lovely are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts. Thine altars, my Lord and my God."—Psalm.

The Eternal Son of the everlasting God left sources of graces innumerable with His Church. But the greatest of all is the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. And the grandest, the most sublime, the most grace bestowing phase of the Holy Sacrament of the altar, is that whereby Christ is offered, and mystically immolated to His heavenly Father, in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Just as the sun is the most magnificent orb in our system, so is the Holy Eucharist the greatest of all God's blessings to men. And just as in the summer time, the sun proves most beneficial to the earth by fructifying its surface and bringing forth the food which sustains with its abundance the life, and delights with its sweetness the heart of man, so is this ever adorable Sacrament most advantageous to us in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

We love to meditate upon the Passion of our Lord. We often think of the thrilling sympathy and affection which with we would have stood at the foot of the cross on Mount Calvary; and of the reverence wherewith we would have caught the Precious Blood as it trickled from His wounds. We love to think of the day when the veil which hides the Eternal from the temporal will be removed; when our soul winging its flight to its Maker will see God face to face; will be bathed in the abyss of divine glory, and will join the celestial choir, the Angels, Mary, Joseph, the Apostles and all the holy Saints of God in singing the praises of our Creator and our Redeemer, forever.

And yet, though we know it not, or rather we realize it not, every time we assist at Mass we are present at the very renewal of the sacrifice of Calvary, and our altars are as holy as Heaven itself, for there is the same God who rules above, and there are the angels prostrate in ecstatic adoration.

"Whenever," says the Imitation of Christ, "a priest says Mass, he clothes Christ, he rejoices the angels; he strengthens the Church, he helps the living, he gives rest to the dead, and makes himself a participator in all that is good."

The fact is that, as the Victim of Calvary is of infinite value, so is the Victim of our altars infinite in the glory He gives to God, in the joy He gives to Heaven, in the comfort He imparts to the suffering souls, and in the grace He obtains for those of us who yet live in exile here below.

If the value of the Holy Sacrifice be so great, what should be our dispositions regarding it?

First, we should desire to learn all we can about it, in order that we may more thoroughly appreciate and more fully realize its immense dignity and value. This knowledge can be obtained from the reading of books like "Oakeley, on the Mass;" "O'Brien's History of the Mass;" the chapter on the "Holy Eucharist" in Chaloner's "Catholic Christian Instructed," and Dalrymple's "Holy Communion."

Secondly, we should desire to be present at Mass as often as possible, not only on Sundays and holy days, but on week days as well, whenever we can attend without neglect of duty. Indeed, if our eyes were not blinded and our hearts more or less hardened in this respect; if we had anything like an adequate realization of the nature of this great sacrifice, it would require a hundred commandments to keep us from going every day to Mass, rather than any precept obliging us to go once a week.

Thirdly, it follows as a corollary that we should invent no more foolish excuses for being absent on days of obligation. People are often too tired to go to Mass on Sunday, at nine, ten, or eleven o'clock, who would gladly rise at five or six if a few paltry dollars were to be gained. We find those who are too ill to be present at Mass, and who, nevertheless, are well enough to receive company, to pay visits and to go through an endless round of foolish enjoyment during the remainder of the day.

Fourthly, we should be careful not to come late for Mass. More than a few are found whose consciences are very lax upon this subject. God asks but one half hour in the week, though the whole week is His, and yet we dare to shirk from that half hour all that we possibly can. Lateness, when it occurs frequently, is simply the result of either sloth or carelessness.

Fifthly, we should take all possible pains that our children, our servants and every one who is in any way dependent upon us be educated with the deepest respect and most ardent love for this Holy Sacrifice, and filled with a sincere desire to be present at it, as often as they can.

Sixthly, we should strive when we hear Mass to be filled with the most profound attention and devotion. To attain this end we can vary our method of hearing Mass, using sometimes the beads, sometimes the Ordinary of the Mass, again the Prayers for Mass, we find in our prayer book, at other times meditating upon the details of the life, passion and death of our Divine Lord, or on some of the other great mysteries of religion. It is very useful to change prayer books from time to time, and not to use the same formula of prayers at Mass from one's early youth down to extreme old age. May the God of Calvary, the God of our Altars teach us how lovely are His tabernacles! May He instill into our hearts the deepest love for this Holy Sacrifice; so that whenever we assist at Mass we may be made participators in every grace wherewith it is filled.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

IL GRIGIO; OR THE GRAY DOG.

The following true story giving an incident in the life of Dom Bosco is translated from the French:

God, Who made all things, both great and small, does not disdain at times to make use of the humblest of His creatures to further His noblest designs.

One of the most pleasing incidents in the life of the great and holy Dom Bosco, the St. Vincent de Paul of Italy, is the one concerning the mysterious and faithful dog which, on more than one occasion, became the means of saving the life of that illustrious saint.

But first, a few words about Dom Bosco himself. He was born on the 15th of August, 1815, in the little hamlet of Mivaldo, in the Province of Turin, Italy. I could tell you many interesting stories of his boyhood, but for the present shall pass to his life as a priest, in order the more quickly to introduce to your notice his wonderful dog Il Grigio.

The work to which Dom Bosco devoted all his time and energies was that of rescuing the children of his native country, and, later, of many other countries, from poverty, ignorance and vice, for the purpose of reforming and educating them, giving them instructions in a useful trade, or preparing them for the priesthood.

You might think that everyone would have loved and admired a man so good and charitable, and been eager to help him on with his noble work. But, unfortunately, such was not the case. The enemies of our holy religion, seeing the great success which attended the labors of Dom Bosco, did all in their power to undermine his growing influence, and even on several occasions sought to take away

THE GOOD PRIEST'S LIFE.

It is in connection with these wicked and cowardly attempts at assassination that the famous Gray Dog appears on the scene. Whence he came or who his master was no one knew, not even Dom Bosco. But in times of danger he would appear as suddenly as if he had sprung from the earth, and, generally, when he had accomplished his mission, he as quickly again disappeared.

M. Buzetti, who was first a pupil of Dom Bosco, and later inspector of his workshops, gives the following trustworthy account of the Gray Dog. I give a literal translation from the French of the interesting story: "Dom Bosco," he says, "often returned to Turin at a late hour in the evening, either because he had been detained by a sick call or because he had found a family that had been misled by heretics and had wanted to undeceive them. Then, without a thought for his personal safety, he would start on his way back to the Valdocco alone, even on the darkest nights. The route which he had to traverse, at the present day lined with buildings and lit with gas, was then an irregular thoroughfare, broken with marshes and bordered here and there with thick hedges, where men of sinister purpose might easily be concealed."

"One night, as he wended his solitary way homeward, not without a certain vague sense of alarm, he saw a large dog approaching him. At first he experienced a slight sensation of fear or distrust, but, seeing that

wagged its tail and only sought to caress him, he suffered it to approach him and returned its caress. The faithful animal accompanied him to the door of the oratory, but showed no desire to enter. From that time forward, whenever Dom Bosco had any delay and did not return before nightfall, he was sure to see, looming in sight from one direction or another, the faithful Il Grigio, or the Gray Dog, for that was the color of the enormous brute.

"Often 'Mamma Marguerite'—as Dom Bosco's dear old mother, who kept house for him, was called by the children—feeling uneasy at her son's delay, would send some of the young men from the oratory to meet him. I myself have been of the number of these, and remember seeing him approach us many a time with his four-footed protector by his side. Three times, to my knowledge, the Gray Dog saved the life of Dom Bosco.

"One dark and foggy winter's evening, Dom Bosco, to shorten his way, took the straight road down from the Consolata to the Institute of Cottolengo. At a certain point of the road he perceived that two men preceded him at a little distance, and regulated their steps according to his. Surmising that they harbored some evil design, he bent his steps towards the nearest inhabited house, intending to seek a shelter. But the villains were too quick for him. One of them abruptly threw a cloak over his face. Dom Bosco would have cried aloud for help, but they gagged him with a handkerchief. The poor man gave himself up for lost, when, suddenly,

A TERRIBLE BARKING was heard, less like the barking of a dog than the growling of an infuriated bear—it was Il Grigio, the Gray Dog. He sprang upon one of the ruffians, compelling him to defend himself; then, throwing himself on the other, whom he caught in his teeth, he cast him to the earth; then he stood still, growling ominously.

"The two wretches, now terrified in turn, begged for mercy and cried out:—'Call back your dog, call him back, quickly!'

"I shall call him back," answered Dom Bosco, who had freed himself from the gag, "but only on condition that you go your way and let me go mine."

"Yes, we go; but keep back the dog!" Whereupon Dom Bosco called Il Grigio, who remained by his side while the two would-be murderers escaped with the utmost speed.

"Another evening, as he returned home by the St. Macclusius way, an assassin came behind him and fired two pistol shots at random. The shots not having taken effect, the hireling would have thrown himself upon Dom Bosco to finish him by other means, but just then Il Grigio came in sight, attacked the murderer from behind, and speedily put him to flight.

"On a last occasion, Il Grigio defended his master against a still more formidable attack, that of a veritable band of hired assassins.

"It was a dark night; Dom Bosco was

crossing the Milan Square, to-day Immanuel Philibert Square, when suddenly he perceived that he was being followed by a man armed with

AN ENORMOUS CLUB.

He redoubled his steps in the hope of gaining his oratory before being overtaken. He had reached the head of the descent when he was dismayed to perceive further on, at its base, a group of other brigands. Seeing this, he waited for the one who followed him, and dealt him such a skillful and dexterous blow in the chest with his elbow that the wretch fell as if dead, crying out aloud in his anguish. His comrades now surrounded Dom Bosco, threatening him with their cudgels. But in that very instant, behold! the faithful Grigio appears and takes up his station beside his adopted charge, barking and baying with such furious agitation that the murderous villains, fearing to be torn to pieces, begged of Dom Bosco to appease him, and one after another quickly disappeared in the darkness. Dom Bosco was then escorted by his protector to the door of the oratory."

But here is an incident of quite a different nature, which would seem to indicate with still more force the possession by this extraordinary animal of a sort of marvellous intuition. Contrary to his usual custom, Dom Bosco, having forgotten a matter of importance while in Turin during the day, prepared to set out in the evening to repair his mission. "Mamma Marguerite" sought to dissuade him from his purpose, but he tried to reassure her,

TOOK HIS HAT,

opened the door, and was going out, when he saw Il Grigio stretched full length across the threshold.

"Oh! so much the better," he exclaimed. "We shall now be two instead of one, and prepared to defend ourselves," and he bade his mother look at the dog of the streets.

But Il Grigio apparently thought differently. He budged not an inch, but emitted a sort of low subdued growl. Twice Dom Bosco tried to pass over him, and twice the dog prevented him from crossing the threshold of the door. Whereupon the good Marguerite cried out:

"You see, my son, the dog is more reasonable than you; if you will not listen to me, listen to him."

As the dog refused to move and continued his growling, Dom Bosco finally went back to his room. A quarter of an hour later one of his neighbors came to warn him that four or five men, having the appearance of regular banditti, and apparently bent on some evil purpose, had been observed prowling about the neighborhood.

One evening Dom Bosco was at supper with his mother and some priests, when Il Grigio made his way into the yard of the oratory. "Some of the young men who were taking their recreation there would have chased him away with stones, but," I say M. Buzetti, "who knew him, cried out: 'Don't hurt him; he is Dom Bosco's dog.'"

At these words they all approached him, surrounded him, lavished

A THOUSAND CARESSES

on him, and finally led him to the refectory. There, after a first glance at the table, Il Grigio made the round of it, joyously approaching Dom Bosco, who offered a little meat and bread. He refused to eat, showing, as it were, that his devotion was completely disinterested."

"Well, then, what do you want?" asked Dom Bosco. The dog answered by flapping his ears and wagging his tail. At the same time he rested his chin on the table near Dom Bosco, whom he watched with an expression of satisfaction and respectful attachment; then he went out by the way he had come in, disappearing for ever from the oratory, and no one ever knew whence he came or whether he had gone. His mission was accomplished.

Thirty years later, however, he was seen once again—or at least it was believed he had been seen. It was on the evening of the 12th of February, 1883; Dom Bosco, accompanied by Dom Durando, one of the priests, was on his way from the railroad station of the Borgolengo to the Salesian House in the same city. As his coming had not been announced, no one had been sent to meet him. So the two travellers undertook to find their own way, though it was a long one, and neither of them knew the ground, which was, moreover, much broken up by recent rains. When they had gone about half way they were surprised by nightfall. They soon lost themselves. Dom Bosco floundered into a sort of marsh, where the water came up to his knees.

"Oh, if I had my Grigio!" he exclaimed in his distress.

The wish or the regret was scarcely uttered when an enormous dog

MADE HIS APPEARANCE.

Dom Durando was terrified. "Take care, Father, take care!" he cried. But Dom Bosco caressed the animal, which wagged its tail and bounded joyously around him.

"One would think it was Il Grigio," he said; "but yes, indeed, the same height, the same color—it is he, or some other which resembles him, perhaps his son. Come, if you are really he, you will get us out of here, my old Grigio, my faithful protector!"

The dog, as if he had understood started forward in a certain direction, then ran back to see if he were being followed. Dom Bosco did not hesitate to go after him. His companion, with

CAN YOU DRAW



ONE, LONG, PAINLESS BREATH? IF YOU CAN'T YOU ARE NOT GETTING YOUR SHARE OF THAT KINDLY ELEMENT OF NATURE—OXYGEN. THERE'S A GREAT DEAL OF ESSENTIAL NOURISHMENT IN OXYGEN, AND IF YOU DON'T APPROPRIATE IT IN THE ORDINARY WAY, HERE'S A SUGGESTION: COMPOUND OXYGEN IS OZONE VITALIZED BY CHARGES OF ELECTRICITY. IT IS RELEASED FROM THE SIMPLE APPARATUS THAT CONTAINS IT BY HEAT. IT REACHES THE LUNGS WARM, YOU BEGIN TO TINGLE AND GLOW ALL OVER, CIRCULATION IS QUICKENED, DISUSED AIR CELLS COME AGAIN GRADUALLY TO USE. THE CHEST EXPANDS AND—BEST OF ALL—STRENGTH RETURNS AND STRENGTH REMAINS. THERE'S THE POINT OF THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT. IT MAKES VIGOR THAT DOES NOT LEAVE YOU WHEN THE USE OF COMPOUND OXYGEN IS DISCONTINUED. IT PENETRATES, RELAXES, RELIEVES. DOES THIS NATURALLY. COMPOUND OXYGEN NEVER HARMED A SINGLE INVALID OF THE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE INHALED IT. IT CAN'T. HOW ABOUT THE GOOD—YOU ASK—THE BENEFIT, THE CURE? A BOOK OF 200 PAGES OF SIGNED INDORSEMENTS FROM LIVING MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN RECOVERED BY COMPOUND OXYGEN ANSWERS THESE QUESTIONS. SEND FOR THE BOOK. IT IS FREE TO YOU. NO PRICE. NO POSTAGE. IF YOU WANT IT ADDRESS DR. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. 120 BUTTER ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 86 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, CANADA.

less assurance, brought up the rear. Before long they arrived at the door of the house they were seeking. They rang the bell; the door was opened; they turned round to thank their guide, but the faithful dog had disappeared.

Such is the simple story told by one who had often seen Dom Bosco and his mysterious protector. Who shall say that the noble animal—the dog of the streets—was not the humble instrument of a watchful Providence, who thus guarded the life of the holy priest of Italy against the snares and attacks of his cruel and cowardly enemies.

Let our little readers learn from this beautiful story always to put their trust in God in the hour of danger, and let them also remember that no one is too small or too humble to do His work on earth, since even a dog was chosen to render such important service to one who, like Christ, his Master, loved little children much, and believed that "of such is the Kingdom of God."

THE CHOSEN LEAF.

The Green GIRT From Old Ireland.

"Fine green shamrocks! Buy the fine green shamrocks!"

We who live and move in cities hear this motion and invitation ringing shrilly through our streets on Patrick's Day. Poor women and girls who sell holly and ivy at Christmas, and wild flowers or sprigs of lavender in the Summer, go out to the fields at this time, and gathering a goodly store of the chosen leaf, bear it back to the busy town, and sell it from street to street for a trifle. As much can be had for a penny as will, on the morrow, proclaim to the sun and all the world that the wearer is a daughter or son of Ireland.

Well, this fugitive branch of industry—one of the few, the very few, left by creation's lord to his companion—thrives apace in the city lamp-light. Many a man who is speeding past with long stride and knitted brow, thinking, perhaps, of gains and hopes, or worn by his long day's work, hurrying eagerly to scenes of pleasure or seeking the repose of home, hears the plaintive musical chant of the shamrock-seller. He pauses, and buys a bunch, then goes upon his way, with a countenance something brighter than before. He, too, will wear the chosen leaf on the festival day of Ireland. There is a quality in the thought that blunts the edge of mental pain and sweetens the homed hope of pleasure. For all we know it may not be the true shamrock—the veritable leaf of St. Patrick, and of hard soil chief—that he will wear to-morrow. Unless he happens to be a judge, a scientist, a connoisseur of the triple leaf, he may have been the owner of some insignificant member of the flourishing clover family who pretends to be a shamrock, and does it with such a grace as to satisfy any and all the most experienced eyes. Well, even so, it is green, and three-leaved, and Irish. In husband, or in button-hole, on St. Patrick's Day, it will signify as much as the chosen leaf would, after all. And the women and girls who cry, "fine green shamrocks" will tell you that they "must live."

The genuine shamrock cannot always be found in abundance, especially by a searcher from some dreary city lane, who hardly knows a cowslip from an oak—so its absence is made up for by one or other of its poor relations. This is why the wise man who talk political economy call the law of supply and demand, in obedience to which the one accommodates and fits itself to the other; but what about the opposite end of the question, presented when a gentleman buys a penny bunch of shamrock, and gives a silver coin in payment. His heart is stirred by old memories, by fond thoughts, at sight of the cherished leaf, and for sake of dear friends, lost lives, dear distant scenes, he is liberal of some little trifle. The incident is common enough, and as often as it happens it knocks the excellent hard-headed firm of Supply and Demand right into the yawning gulf of a cocked hat.

Town talk is all this, certainly, about thoroughfares, buying and selling, and the laws of supply and demand. Four millions and odd of men and women, boys and girls and little ones, who live out of the hives of street and lane—live in homes among the fields of Ireland—pluck the shamrock, as they breathe the air, for nothing. Everyone knows, in the country, where beds of millions of shamrocks lie. One is given by a fairy path, perchance, where elves dance off in the moonlight. One docks a sallow woolly glauc with a space of tender green. A sheltered bank or a grassy hedge may be the shamrock's home, but wherever it is, at rise of sun on each St. Patrick's morn, thither cheerily troops Young Ireland, with laugh and jest, and song, to gather the emblematic leaf. In truth a merry journey! Nor a long one need it be, for the shamrock, like the sky, is all over Ireland. It would be where city streets are, if flags and paving stones, asphalt and syrup of mud, were not settled as an army of occupation; but these having

stamped it out, the toilers of the city, who sit at desks, attend at counters, bend over frames and benches, and seldom know the freedom of the fields, must even come by their shamrock how they can. The heart can be as Irish in a garret shut in by walls from all but a strip of sky as in a home that look on Tara. All—city, field, and mountain, lane and dell—is the one, the

SELESAE IRELAND.

"Fine Green shamrock." Green they are, to be sure, but "fine" must be a figure of speech.

There is nothing fine or showy, nothing that broadly strikes the eye, in the plant we Irish wear on St. Patrick's Day. Our shamrock is a modest little beauty. It hides out in the human sight. The grass we walk on is often its canopy, as foliage of the forest may be ours. If we would find it, we have need to stoop. The English rose draws the eye from far away by the glow of its luxuriant beauty. The Scotchman's thistle—appropriate type of his rough and rugged land, and of his rare capacity to thrive on any soil—shows a resolute, stiff, and thorny self-assertion. In the best worn by the Welshmen on St. David's Day though we certainly see no beauty, we discern a considerable size, and indeed a fair share of utility, for if the wearer fall in with an enemy he can, maybe, make him eat the leaf himself. Laurel leaves of the conqueror lay leaves of the poet, oak leaves of the civic hero, are more to the eye of sense, they are more to vision merely, than our darling little trine emblem; nay, set nations and the arts aside and is not the heather-sprig of the Plantagenets more showy than our tiny one? Does our shamrock lift its head in rivalry with the sunflower of rooster woods, the meek and modest violet of the Neapolitans?

All the rest of our Irish emblems embody in themselves, and in excess to any eye, something present port of magnificence, culture, power, or beauty. The round tower, more stately than a cedar of Lebanon, decks many an Irish plain. Compare it with what you will, Pagan temple, Christian church, pagoda, pyramid, steeple, tower, and still it must be deemed unique in its bold simplicity, as a realized heavenward thought of man. It lifts the eyes; it draws our reverence upwards; it gravely leads the thoughtful mind back through progress and through strife to the dim and solemn dawn of Western story. Our Irish wolf-dog supple as a greyhound, and faithful as a spaniel, and through as any mastiff, of them all, is a noble type of a people of many moods; but, above all else, true and fond in love, dark and terrible in

RIGHTFUL HATE.

Our harp with its inheritance of a legend that puts to shame the gorgeous fables of Greece and Rome, blends in our minds with its own bold thrilling music, thoughts of patriarchal days when God made known Himself to the guide of his wandering people, and of times in this land of ours when its tones rang forth in bright halls of regal mirth, and mingled with the clash of deadly battle. The Celtic cross, girt with its embracing circle, reminds us of faith that Patrick brought, and the mission of our people to spread that faith in every clime and land around the globe. And our sunburst—birth of Heaven—manifestation of God Himself, sign of power, eternal guardianship and hope—can there be for the reverent mind a fuller, fresher fount of pure, noble, and strengthening inspiration?

One emblem of our land is left. The shamrock. And what is it? Ah! nothing in itself, but heroism and poetry have endowed the little shamrock with a glory that can never fade. Full fifty generations have lived and passed away since Patrick, lying in sleep for away in a foreign land, bled the children of Erin crying to him in his dream to come to them and save them. He came to them, the Christian hero, he returned to the island where he had been a swineherd and a slave, and plucking the shamrock from the soil, he found way to pagan minds for the light of a tremendous mystery.

As yet, after a sweet poet came, and drew around the little shamrock a charm of enduring power. His genius made it the token of the tenderest feeling, the blindest virtue, and the faculty most brilliant of a race whose nobility by the of Heaven man's vilest fraud and cruelty would not mar. Love that lasts and wit that sparkles and valour that dares the worst—these three are the precious leaves united on the stem of the Irish heart.

So, prelate and poet have made of our chosen leaf a type of the mysterious magnificence of Heaven and of what is most like divine on earth. Grand apostle and gifted minstrel—one guiding from earth to Heaven, one giving by Heaven to earth—have stopped to bless the shamrock, and have left to its humble keeping a heritage of all that is heroic in holiness and all that is

FASCINATING IN GENIUS.

It is late in the world's long day, and we have struggled for many an age, yet still, through the bursting of bonds has

resounded throughout the earth though rights of men, ay! and sacredness and freedom, are watch-words of our noisy time, we find ourselves a poor, a fettered nation. Well, let us be patient, let us hope. Wrong cannot always last. Even now, there is some comfort for us. Our shamrock is a talisman that transports us by its magic to a time of peace and joy in Erin. Long after Patrick preached, this happy land of ours lay calm and free in the smile of a gracious Heaven. There was rapturous voice of song in the halls of kings and chiefs; there was the sway of religion, and the reign of worthy law; there was culture for the mind, and plenty for the needs of life, and love combining high and low. Then the surplus of Erin's mental riches raised Europe up from the squalor of her abject poverty. Now "none so poor to do her reverence." The nations that have triumphed care little to look back. America is concerned far more with her present importance and her hope to sway a continent than with the shipload of tea thrown into Boston Bay, or with Washington's furnishing army. Germany, drunk with power and pride, thinks more of how to "hold her own" than of the string of frauds and larcenies whereby a brood of petty dual cheats pushed up to imperial purple. France has been stricken sorely, but she has independence, vast resource, and eager legions, and her thoughts, so far from straying to Pepin or Charlemagne, are picturing a hosting by the Rhine. And England, "successful" England, with shrunken heart and liver, somewhat blanched, but bloated punch and ponderous money-bags—England wastes no moment's thought on past heroism and dead romance. It is so much better and wiser to lift coal, melt iron, sell shoddy to all the world, rob "inferior races," blow blacks of the face of the earth, brag, apologize, resort to arbitration, and, anyhow, pile up the sovereigns. These "leading" nations do not look back; they are too well satisfied with their present; and their future, so far as they think that they are able to see, affords a prospect far too pleasing. But even as unhappy men fall back upon joys of memory, so struggling nations will sometimes seek comfort in pondering over vanished glory. Our day will come to be merry, and look out before us bravely but the time for it is not yet, and while we wait for it to arrive, let us bless the kindly shamrock that cheers our dreary vigil with visions of a proud and happy past.

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THE OLDEST OF BIBLES.

Phototype Copies Being Taken at the Vatican.

LONDON, March 10.—Apropos of the sale of New York in the famous Gutenberg Bible, the following communication from the *Tabbla* Roman correspondent is of great interest:—"The celebrated Greek Vatican Codex of the Bible, the most ancient existing, and bearing the number 1209 in the Catalogue of the Pontifical Library, has been phototyped under the auspices of his Holiness, and by the labor of the distinguished Father Cozza-Luigi, Vice-Librarian. This precious manuscript is written upon extremely fine parchment of antelope skin (that of the Egyptian fawn) in beautiful uncial letters of such regularity as to quite eclipse the productions of printing. Every page is in three columns; so that when opened the manuscripts presents to view six columns, and only some of the poetical books are in two columns. Of the Old Testament it produces the text of the LXX. With regard to it, Father Cozza says: 'Its antiquity is very remote. Some think it one of the fifty large volumes which Eusebius tells us Constantine caused to be nobly transcribed at his expense and given to the principal churches, but perhaps this volume is still more ancient, like the Herculean *papyri*, without notes or accounts, and with the monograms of Christ not in the X, but in the earlier form. From the time of Sixtus V. this Codex served as the basis of his well-known Greek-Sistine edition, which has been accepted as the common text by Protestants also. For the progress of Biblical studies it always held the first place, and was the principal authority for the different readings collected by the English, especially Holmes and Parsons; and so continues to be amongst all students.' The complete reproduction was contemplated from last century. Cardinal Madritter it under Leo XII and Gregory XVI, but he was not satisfied with the method pursued and would not publish it. Under Pius IX, the great and laborious festive edition was executed successfully by the Fathers Verellone and Cozza and their assistants, with a Brief of Eugenium. Fully completed under Leo XIII, it obtained from him a second and magnificent Brief. After all this, and still further to facilitate the study of the precious Codex, Father Cozza undertook the difficult enterprise of phototyping a few copies of the manuscripts, which are as useful as the original itself to scholars. This multiplication of the famous codex has been welcomed warmly not only by Catholic theologians, but those who differ from us, and is a clear confirmation of the precision of the facsimile volumes, and of the sincerity of the Catholic editors of this important document. A special letter from Leo XIII, himself to the vice-librarian highly praised the volume. To give an idea of the magnitude of the work it is sufficient to say that the fifty copies which have been taken are each priced 300 francs. Demands for copies have been made from Germany, England and America."

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The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

He returned to the window. What wonderful heaven! what was this? The room empty, and Lane had never come forth—could not have stirred without being seen by him?

CHAPTER VI.

Daylight expanded slowly in the east, and slowly over the wide waters. The long shadows of the watchful cliffs stretched far to sea.

rock pressed into his back between the shoulder-blades. His legs were gathered up under him and slanted towards the right. Ah! So he was in neither Clonmore nor Killard, but in a strange dark tangled forest, full of crooked trees and fearful shadows, such as he had never seen before.

knew that, had he attempted to jump into the boat, he should have dashed his feet through her frail bottom. As soon as he rose to the surface, swimming rapidly towards where the rope hung, he caught the rope, climbed up the side of the rock, keeping his feet against it.

Manamquchavadi and Tirupati; but the cunning has gone from the hand, and the work is less powerful than the ancient one. The most lasting monuments of the copper art are the old grants written on copper plates and coins which are constantly being discovered and stored up in the Madras Central and other museums.



A Food! A Drink! A Medicine! JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF HAS THREEFOLD USEFULNESS As Beef Tea, As a Stimulating Tonic, As a Perfect Substitute for Meat.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE. Established 1855. W. S. WALKER. 1711: Notre Dame Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs.

Mantels: Grates. Tiles of all kinds. For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY AND ALTARS. EDWARD EARL & CO., 69 Barry Street, Montreal.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

CITY OF MEXICO THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891. THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000.00. By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket.

DR. FULTON Cures, by letter or interview, Piles, Pimples, Catarrhs, Skin Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without operations.

COBBAN Manufacturing Company. FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames Engravings, Pastel Painting, Chromes, etc. 148 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

Montreal: : : : : ROOFING: : : : : Company. GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS Roofing In METAL, SLATE, CEMENT, GRAVEL. Roofs Repaired.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

USE TERRY'S SEEDS THE BEST. J. GRACE, 51 University Street, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. And Paper-hanger.

ENAMEL PAINTS. As also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. GOLD and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, Window Glass, Oils, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalsomine and Verditer, which he sells at the lowest market prices.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Slick Cleaners, E. E. ROY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 754 St. James Street (opposite The True Witness), Telephone 61170.

FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS TO THE TRADE.

WE WANT ALL MERCHANTS TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS AS TO HOW TO INCREASE CASH SALES. WE KNOW WE CAN INTEREST YOU. FULL INFORMATION FREE OF CHARGE. WM DOBIE & CO., 32 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO. LADIES' AND GENTS' WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED, and Repairs done on shortest notice. H. RICH, 24 St. Antoine Street.



WM. H. HODSON, Architect and Valuator. 45, St Antoine Street, MONTREAL.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

THE St. James Hat Store. SILK AND FELT HATS Spring Stock Now Complete. Prices Low. INSPECTION INVITED. ROBERTSON & CO. 220 St. James Street.

The Emulsion of God Liver Oil. AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it. CURES Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases. Chronic Cough. Loss of Appetite. Mental and Nervous Prostration. General Debility, &c.

ROYAL DYE WORKS, 706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, DRESSES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS cleaned or dyed. LACE CURTAINS cleaned or colored in all the newest shades and finished perfect. TELEPHONES—BELL 782; FEDERAL 602. N.B.—We have no branches or agencies in the

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All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

NOTICE.

This Office is closed for business on all Catholic Holy Days of Obligation.

'LITERARY malefactor' is an appropriate name for those who translate or write the demoralizing publications which are now so widely circulated and lead to so much evil, crime and misery.

The wild schemes of annexation, and meddlesomeness in connection with the affairs of other small countries on the part of the present United States Government are alike proofs of inherent weakness.

The editorial writers on the United States papers have been so puzzled, and their ideas so mixed and muddled by the rhodomontades of Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Wiman and their missionary band, as to make some of their productions on the subject of trade relations with Canada, rather comical reading.

It is estimated that during the last nine months of the past year Great Britain imported from the United States products amounting in aggregate value to over fifty millions sterling, or two hundred and fifty million dollars.

on account of being able to produce cheaper. Already the cost of producing breadstuffs, pork, beef, etc., in the United States is having a serious effect on their foreign trade, owing to the greater cheapness with which other countries can lay down the same articles.

A CLAUSE was inserted in the terms of sale at auction of timber limits in Ontario, which requires that all timber cut on said limits shall be manufactured in Ontario. This will export a more effectual bar to the export of logs to the United States than the export duty was.

No part of the federal compact was more seriously studied than that which related to the exercise of the veto. The impressive example of the United States was then fresh in the minds of the framers of our constitution and they sought to avoid the rock on which the republic split.

It is now quite plain to all judicial minds that the limits of the exercise of this power need to be defined. It has really become an embarrassment which federal ministers would be glad to avoid.

In 'Ivanhoe,' Sir Arthur Sullivan has really succeeded in producing an English Grand Opera that will take rank with similar works by the great masters. The fact will mark an epoch in musical annals.

A VAIN MINISTER.

There is a pride which goeth before a fall, according to the proverb, and it looks very much as though Mr. Mercier is becoming more and more inflated with a pride which presages his not far distant downfall.

gance, windy vanity, and bombastic tyranny, commend us to some of the provincial premier's latest sayings. We have before us a handsomely bound volume inclosing the documents connected with the settlement of the Jesuits Estates difficulty.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Premier Mercier has gone to Europe with his treasurer to negotiate the new ten million dollar loan. It is generally surmised that he will succeed in getting the money, but at a very high rate of interest.

A WARNING.

L'Etendard is on the warpath. After enumerating the grievances of his friends against the Mercier Government, it closes a fierce article in the following words:—

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

Those who followed the discussion, and examined the pros and cons connected with the boundary dispute, will remember that the famous treaty of Utrecht played no important part in the controversy. That document was, as most people know, negotiated between Queen Anne and Louis the Fourteenth under date 31st March and 11th day of April, old and new styles, 1713.

The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent coast, and the bay of St. Lawrence, and the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said islands are in possession of the French, shall be sold and given up within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

The King, having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the Definitive Treaty, will seek every means which shall not only insure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith, and good will, but will bestir himself, on his part, to the possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent the least foundation of dispute for the future.

It may be seen that this is not encouraging to the Newfoundlanders. It is allowed that the mere declaration of the Sovereign, for the time being, cannot overrule law, either local or international, and that those who have accomplished the settlement of a great island, cannot be dealt with on the same footing as transitory fishermen.

necessarily be either correct or just. Then measures must promptly be taken to arrange a very material change of conditions with France. Meantime the Newfoundlanders had better be calm.

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE.

In contradistinction to the bigotry, fanaticism and intolerance of certain secular daily newspapers, it is pleasant to find an occasional honest, candid and generous tribute from a Protestant pen to the zeal and piety of Catholics and their clergy.

Allen although he be to faith and dook, the writer then goes on to give his reflections on the solemn scene. 'What,' he asks, 'keeps these people for hours in weariness—yep painful genuflection; penitential yet serene of face, and many of them wearing the look of those who have received the pain and crown?'

The description of the sermon which follows is, apart from the subject treated, an admirable piece of literary composition. 'The father begins,' we are told, 'quiet and low his first utterances, for the cumulative, culminating effect, unconscious or premeditated, is the distinguishing feature of these sermons, designed to awaken the spiritual, religious sense of the people; to recall the recumbent to grace; to further purify and exalt the piety of the devout.'

to 'whisper the o'er-fraught heart and bid it break,' the blessed appeal, 'Father, forgive them!' comes like a ray of healing light out of that lurid hill of death, relieves the tension of grief, and opens wide the flood-gates of the soul.

It would be hard to convey in language a more impressive sense of the soul-touching power of a perfect preacher, than is here given. In conclusion the writer, as if unable to repress his enthusiasm, gives vent to this apostrophe:—

'Oh, soldier of Pampeluna, greatest of earthly conquerors art thou and thy conquests the most enduring! Still do thy black-robed legions fight with unequalled zeal and fire and eloquence, and the victory is ever their own!'

THE CENSUS.

The arrangements for the taking of the census of Canada are now about complete. The Commissioners for the Electoral districts have been named, and in a few days the enumerators will be at work.

A GRAND RECEPTION.

To be Telemetered next Monday Evening in St. Ann's Hall to the Two Most Popular Irishmen of Montreal.

The St. Ann's Hall has been the scene of many popular gatherings and rejoicings during the quarter of a century of its existence. On Easter Monday evening there will be enacted within its walls a scene which, it is predicted, will put all its past experiences into the shade.

A Hint for Farmers.

Mr. D. Plewes of Brantford writes as follows to the Empire:—Since writing about opening up a market for goose wheats I have had some conversation with two wheat exporters in Toronto, viz., Mr. Carruthers, of Norris & Carruthers, and Mr. Baird, of Crane & Baird, and they, too, have been seeking an outlet for this grade of wheat, as they saw the farmers could so easily turn their attention to growing it instead of so much barley (and all luna where good barley can be grown will produce this variety of wheat in abundance).

A Hero's Death.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—General Joseph E. Johnston, the famous Confederate leader, died shortly after 11 o'clock on Saturday night at his residence on Connally avenue. The General had been suffering for three weeks with an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold he caught soon after General Sherman's funeral in New York. His physician had been trying to keep his strength up for some days, but his advanced age gave little hope of his recovery from the beginning of his illness. General Johnston was the last, save General Beauregard, of the six full Generals of the Confederacy.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The disease known as "black rot" is carrying off pigs in Frontenac. The recount in the Brockville election increased Mr. Wood's majority from 126 to 178. La grippe is so prevalent in Chicago as to seriously interfere with public and private business. Work on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway re-opens next week. The first train went north on the twenty-fourth. A Kinrossville bailiff named Alexander Campbell was shot by George Oustrum, a farmer, while seizing the latter's goods. The first snow was in the Regina district and it will be general all over the district of Alberta next week. The weather is very mild and clear. The Bonapartist leaders concur in the determination to disregard Prince Napoleon's will and to recognize Prince Victor as the legitimate heir to the throne of France. It is now definitely stated that Mr. J. D. Thompson, who was defeated last June for the Ontario Legislature, has been appointed County Registrar in Frontenac. It is said that Attorney-General Hart, of San Francisco, has evidence implicating several legislators in a case of alleged bribery connected with the United States senatorial contest. A deputation from Sorel has waited upon Sir Hector Langevin at Ottawa and asked him to sit for Richelieu instead of Three Rivers. Sir Hector will consider the matter. The London Chronicle declares that during the dock strike of 1889, Davitt and Healy urged the National League to subscribe £1000 to aid the strikers and Parnell vetoed the project. Archbishop Walsh has arrived in Rome. His visit is made at the request of the Pope, who desires to confer with him regarding the attitude of the Irish Catholic bishops in connection with political affairs in Ireland. In the New Brunswick Legislature Provincial Secretary Mitchell delivered the budget speech. He admitted a large deficit, but claimed that it was due to the large number of bridges requiring repairs and others requiring renewing. In the British House of Commons last Thursday Mr. Rowland (Gladstonian) moved (John Morley supporting the motion) the second reading of the Welsh Local Option Bill, which was carried by a vote of 186 to 173 amid Opposition cheers. Information received by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is to the effect that the cattle on the ranches in the Macleod district were suffering from the severe cold. There was no appearance, however, of disease among the animals. A cousin of Capt. O'Shea, of Parnell-O'Shea fame, has just died at Biarritz. He was Don Guillermo O'Shea, Duke of San Lucas, a Spanish grandee of the first class, and for many years grand chamberlain of the Palace at Madrid, under Queen Isabella II. The attention of Italy is diverted for the present from the New Orleans massacre by the apprehension of riots in Rome. The workmen of the city have been preparing for a great demonstration to attract the attention of Parliament to their grievances. Simon Cimon, the late Conservative candidate in Charlevoix county, threatens to take an action to unseat and disqualify Simard, the successful candidate, for bribery and corruption. He will also proceed against Mr. Morin, M.L.A. for the county, with a view to disqualify him as well. A delegate from the Chilean revolutionary party, sent to Europe to explain the situation to the powers, has arrived at Paris. He states that two-thirds of the Chileans favor the insurgent party and the latter have already a permanent hold on the northern provinces and their valuable resources of nitrate and guano. Hunting casualties have been pretty frequent this season in Dublin, but no fatal accident took place until a few days ago, when Andrew Dolphin, a gentleman well known as a bold and dashing rider with the Galway foxhounds, was killed by his horse becoming uncontrollable, and dashing him against a tree, causing instant death. A man jumped over Niagara Falls at Prospect Point last Wednesday. He came from the West in the morning, and had a ticket for New York, via the West Shore Railway. He was about 24 years of age, good-looking, and well dressed, and weighed 160 pounds. He had the appearance of a Frenchman, and spoke broken English. Speaking at Lambeth, Mr. McCarthy credited Mr. Parnell with the full blame of the failure of the Boulogne negotiations. He said one good result of the controversy was that Ireland had declared forever against dictatorship. If the Irish were to be governed by a dictator he would as leave have Mr. Balfour as anybody else. The Bureau of the American Republics at Washington has information that overtures recently made by the Government of Canada to the Government of British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty were rejected by the latter on the ground that an arrangement of this character with the United States is preferred and the Government of British Guiana would not enter into any arrangement which would prevent reciprocity with the United States. During the height of the festivities at a ball given at the German Embassy, in Vienna, in February, the Princess of Reuss, wife of the German ambassador, called about M. Vaccarone, an attaché of the Romanian legation, and son of the Romanian minister, to leave the place, as he had not been invited. As a result of this insult it is learned that the lady Vaccarone has resigned, so as to enable him to challenge the Princess of Reuss for the affront which the Princess offered to his son. The Milan Secolo declares that Italy will demand heavy compensation for the families of the Italians lynched in New Orleans. The Pamfilla says the Government must adopt more active measures to suppress secret societies. The Popolo Romano says the American press, fearing

HAZELTON FISCHER DOMINION PIANOS! -AND THE- Aeolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural woods. Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim, as most every one else does, that I have the best Pianos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent artists. I only keep and sell instruments which I know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can do me to keep my customers, nor peddlers to worry you, nor do I force instruments into your houses. Please apply directly at the store, where you may be assured of polite attention and consideration. If you cannot come personally send for illustrated catalogue.



The United States will be compelled to indemnify the families of the men murdered in New Orleans, is opening a campaign against the Italians. Ninety-six cents a bushel is now paid for wheat in Manitoba. Oats are worth 40 cents on the track. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided that a registration in the Canadian Horse Register is not in itself sufficient to entitle Canadian horses, etc., to free entry under the provision of the Tariff Act for "Pure bred animals of a recognized breed." A petition has been signed by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau and clergy of this diocese and addressed to the Governor-General, Senate and House of Commons, praying that the electoral act be amended so as to imprison without the option of a fine any person distributing liquor gratuitously to the electors between the nomination and polling days. An election for member of Parliament was held in Aston Manor, Staffordshire, on Friday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Kynoch (Conservative). Captain Grace Hutchinson (Unionist) received 5310 votes to 2737 polled for W. Phipps Beale (Gladstonian). In the previous election Kynoch received 3486 votes to 2737 for Beale (Home Ruler). Application will be made at next session of Parliament for an act incorporating a company to build a line of railway from the village of Brighton, county of Northumberland, Ontario, to a point on the Ontario and Quebec railway, near the village of Norwood, Peterborough, thence in a northerly direction through the districts of Haliburton and Nipissing, to connect with the Canadian Pacific. An action brought by the Portuguese South Africa Company against the British South Africa Company, including the claim of Colonel Andrade and other Portuguese officers for assault and false imprisonment, is pending in the English courts. Damages are laid at £200,000. The suit grows out of the action of the British South Africa Company's police in driving the Portuguese out of Mutema's Kraal and arresting Andrade and two other Portuguese leaders after the Portuguese had captured the place and hoisted down the British flag.

Coroner Jones held an inquest enquiring into the death of J. Emyerson Meyers, who died from the effect of a stab, inflicted some days previously in a row which occurred in Reynolds' pool room, at 361A St. James street. A mixed jury of fifteen were in attendance. Dr. Kirpatrick, medical superintendent of the General Hospital, was the first, and in his report of the autopsy performed on the body of the deceased he said there was a wound two inches long, obliquely over the ninth rib on the left side. The bowels were highly inflamed and wounded beneath the cut. Death resulted from inflammation of the bowels, resulting from the perforating wound of the abdomen. A verdict of wilful murder against Reynolds was returned.

The recount ordered by the county judge at Lindsay, Ont., in the South Victoria election has come to an untimely end. At the opening of the proceedings Thursday the objection was raised that the necessary deposit required by the statute had not been made, a cheque merely having been deposited. After a lengthy and exhaustive argument on both sides, His Honor Judge Dean sustained the objection, and the recount terminated as above. A motion was made in the High Court in Toronto asking for a mandamus to compel Judge Dean to proceed with the recount. The motion was dismissed on the ground that the statute does not provide for the interference of the higher courts in the matter of a recount, the latter being left entirely to the county judge.

A break occurred in the colliery protecting the work of excavating for the new Sault Ste. Marie ship canal on Wednesday evening. The water rushed through, gradually wearing the bank through, gradually wearing the bank through until a torrent of water twenty feet wide was pouring into the pit below, where Collins & Farwell's entire excavating plant is located, completely submerging it. The Government pump merging it. The Government pump merging it. The Government pump merging it.

There is quite a furore in French Canadian circles over the discovery of relationship between a well known family here and the head of the famous German principality of Schaumburg. Last fall, when Prince Adolphe Lippe of Schaumburg married the sister of the present Emperor William of Germany, a member of the Lippe family in this province addressed a letter of congratulation to his royal highness, giving him at the same time a good deal of information respecting the Canadian branch of this illustrious family. Numerous letters have since been exchanged between Berlin and Montreal, and as the connection has been firmly established the details of this newly discovered relationship, being of the greatest possible interest to many of our citizens, are consequently the talk of the town. Alexander Lippe, a clever young notary of Montreal, and his cousin, Rev. Abb. Lippe, of the archbishop's palace, are the two gentlemen whose names are upon everybody's lips to-night. It appears that Prince Lippe of Schaumburg, finding time passing heavily upon his hands, left his German home and accepted an important command in the English army, which was at that time doing service in Portugal. His son was left in charge of a lady in London, but it appears that the young prince, then but 16 years of age, did not live at all pleasantly with the person in question, and in the absence of strong parental authority deserted his London home, enlisted in an English regiment as a drummer boy, and finally came to Canada with General Wolfe. The young prince was on the Plains of Abraham when the great conqueror fell, and soon after the capitulation he left the army. The young man then travelled over the country selling jewellery and repairing clocks, and later on married a French Canadian girl, a Miss Ruseau dit Roch, who bore him four sons, one of whom was the great grandfather of the two gentlemen mentioned above. At 46 years of age Lippe decided to return to Germany, but just as all the preparations were perfected for his departure, this adventurous prince sickened and died far from home and fatherland. He enjoyed, however, upon his children to see that the connecting link was established. But this was neglected in the long century which followed, and not until a day or two ago did the Canadian Lippe make the lost connection complete. Emperor William's brother-in-law has written to his Canadian relatives telling them of a tradition which had remained in the family to the effect that a young prince had gone to a foreign land, and that for more than a century all trace of his royal highness had been lost, and also made minute enquiries as to the movements of the little soldier prince. This information is being now secured by Mr. Alexander Lippe, and will be forwarded to the home of the proud Schaumburgs ere long.

DEBILIS, March 22.—A federation meeting was held in Queenstown to-day and was addressed by Messrs. Timothy and Maurice Healy, William Lane and other members of Parliament. The speakers met with a very hearty reception. Mr. Timothy Healy in his speech asked where Mr. Parnell's impudent challenge was now. For two days they had been engaged in hallooing, but had failed to make the fox break cover. He had understood that the delay had arisen from Mr. Parnell's going to Brighton to consult a lady. Mr. Parnell had not got permission from this Brighton banshee. Parnell's followers complained that the challenge was impolite. But his opponents did not address Mr. Parnell as a person who ought to be sued and wooed. Mr. Parnell had broken a solemn pledge in a shameless manner. The priests of Drogheda denounced from the altar this morning the Parnell election here, which is directed by the boycott of the meeting, only the imported contingents being present. The mayor and sheriff refused to attend. Mr. Parnell repeated his usual statements. He did not refer to Mr. Healy's challenge to him to resign. Messrs. Clancy and Nolan also spoke. Meetings were held this afternoon in several places in North Sligo. At all of these places Mr. Parnell was denounced from the pulpit in the morning. There was some rioting at Tírég, which was suppressed by the police.

While David Sheehy, M.P. for Galway, was addressing a meeting in the market square of Sligo yesterday, Timothy Harrington and other Parnellite members attempted to storm the platform used by the speakers. The mob immediately attacked Harrington. He was thrown upon the ground and severely handled in the free fight which ensued. Finally the police separated the combatants and were obliged to escort the Parnellites from the place. Mr. Parnell held a long conference here yesterday with the leaders of the Cork election committee in regard to Maurice Healy's acceptance of Parnell's challenge that they should both resign their seats in Parliament and then seek a re-election as the test of the popularity of their respective causes. The Parnell leadership committee has

be no more work on the "Soo" canal for another year. A pile driver is now at work placing sheet piling on the inside to hold solid the material that is being packed in the cofferdam. Maurice Healy, one of the members of Parliament for Cork City, announces that he accepts the challenge of Parnell that they should both resign their seats in Parliament and present themselves for re-election as a test of the popular sentiment in favor of the merits of the McCarthyite and the Parnellite causes. In accepting Mr. Parnell's challenge Mr. Healy requested Mr. Parnell to name the date under which they were both to resign their seats in Parliament, and says he hopes that Mr. Parnell will not resort to "committee No. 15, or Boulogne tactics," to escape the judgment of the electors.

A FAMILY ROMANCE. A French Canadian Branch of a Great German House.

There is quite a furore in French Canadian circles over the discovery of relationship between a well known family here and the head of the famous German principality of Schaumburg. Last fall, when Prince Adolphe Lippe of Schaumburg married the sister of the present Emperor William of Germany, a member of the Lippe family in this province addressed a letter of congratulation to his royal highness, giving him at the same time a good deal of information respecting the Canadian branch of this illustrious family. Numerous letters have since been exchanged between Berlin and Montreal, and as the connection has been firmly established the details of this newly discovered relationship, being of the greatest possible interest to many of our citizens, are consequently the talk of the town. Alexander Lippe, a clever young notary of Montreal, and his cousin, Rev. Abb. Lippe, of the archbishop's palace, are the two gentlemen whose names are upon everybody's lips to-night. It appears that Prince Lippe of Schaumburg, finding time passing heavily upon his hands, left his German home and accepted an important command in the English army, which was at that time doing service in Portugal. His son was left in charge of a lady in London, but it appears that the young prince, then but 16 years of age, did not live at all pleasantly with the person in question, and in the absence of strong parental authority deserted his London home, enlisted in an English regiment as a drummer boy, and finally came to Canada with General Wolfe. The young prince was on the Plains of Abraham when the great conqueror fell, and soon after the capitulation he left the army. The young man then travelled over the country selling jewellery and repairing clocks, and later on married a French Canadian girl, a Miss Ruseau dit Roch, who bore him four sons, one of whom was the great grandfather of the two gentlemen mentioned above. At 46 years of age Lippe decided to return to Germany, but just as all the preparations were perfected for his departure, this adventurous prince sickened and died far from home and fatherland. He enjoyed, however, upon his children to see that the connecting link was established. But this was neglected in the long century which followed, and not until a day or two ago did the Canadian Lippe make the lost connection complete. Emperor William's brother-in-law has written to his Canadian relatives telling them of a tradition which had remained in the family to the effect that a young prince had gone to a foreign land, and that for more than a century all trace of his royal highness had been lost, and also made minute enquiries as to the movements of the little soldier prince. This information is being now secured by Mr. Alexander Lippe, and will be forwarded to the home of the proud Schaumburgs ere long.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY. LONDON, March 21.—Sir John P. Hennessy interviewed Mr. Gladstone yesterday before questioning the Government on the Newfoundland matter.

Mr. Gladstone on Monday invited Mr. Smith to give a reply to the request of the Newfoundland Legislature. Sir J. P. Hennessy suggested that the session of Canada to France would induce France to abandon her Newfoundland claims.

In consequence of the Easter recess the Knutsford bill is not likely to pass the second reading for three weeks. There will be ample time for the arrival of the Newfoundland delegates. The Daily News this morning again refers to the gravity of the situation. It counsels the colony to retreat from the untenable position it has taken up and the Government to treat the colony with all possible delicacy.

PARIS, March 22.—Admiral Peyron has been appointed president of the commission of the French Senate which is to examine into the questions involved in the Newfoundland convention.

Table with 3 columns: Member, Reform, Conservative, Total. Lists names like Parnell, Merritt, etc.

Bourget College, Rigaud.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will go to Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., on special train, Easter Monday, March 30th, where a grand reception will be granted him. The College faculty and students, headed by the College band, will meet His Grace at the station. There will be a torchlight procession, illumination, and a dramatic and musical entertainment in the evening. The following morning (Tuesday) ordinations and confirmation will be held in the College chapel. His Grace will return to Montreal on Tuesday evening. Tickets will be issued at the Montreal station and all intermediate stations at half fare for all trains on Monday and good for two days.

An Interesting Performance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR,—As I consider your valuable paper the only medium through which we can convey our Catholic news, and which should be held in every Catholic household, I am glad to have space therein to give you an account of a very interesting event which occurred here yesterday. Never in the history of St. Joseph's Church have the parishioners been treated to a richer display of talent than was presented to them yesterday by the pupils of the college here, which is directed by the Marist Brothers from France. It being the feast of the patron Saint of their institution, High Mass was sung at 9 a.m. in the parish church in the English choir, which was beautifully rendered, under the efficient leadership of Brother James. The solos, at the Preface and Sanctus, were performed by the boys, and special mention, the ceremony ending by the blessing of a statue of St. Joseph.

The entertainment of the evening took place at 8 p.m. in the college hall, which was filled with a highly appreciative audience. The stage was decorated with varied scenery, and delicately tinted paper in artistic designs, and baited with hot nose plants, which, together with the elaborate costumes of the actors, gave it a very pretty effect. Precisely at the hour the curtain rose, and the opening chorus, "O Canada," was given with the real spirit of college students, after which the first act of the Christian drama, "Fidèle des Martyrs," (from the French) was played upon the boards. The drama is a heavy one, but the principal parts were well sustained by Joseph Cain as Joseph, and Patrick Bergson as Zebulon, as the Pagan characters; and J. Lemonde, R. Page, and L. Fredotte as Christians. The actors, although amateur in the stage, carried the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Between the acts the young children sang very pretty choruses. The military drill of the boys, which was performed with dash and vigor, showing that their whole souls were in it, and they gave proof that they were carefully trained. In the third act, where the young martyr dies for his faith, the scene was very impressive and pathetic. The entertainment concluded with a comical farce, entitled, "The Death of a King," which was a very successful one. The scene was again given proof of their ability en comique as well as dramatics. The grand finale, "Don't say, me am, bon soir," brought the entertainment to a close. It being a perfect success. Knowing what a comparatively short time the college has been in existence, the progress it is really making is really a most gratifying one. We were unanimous in our opinion that a very enjoyable evening had been spent, through the indefatigable efforts of the good Brothers. R. D. M.

passed a set of resolutions thanking the people of New York for the generosity with which they have responded to the appeals for aid made by the Parnellite envoys.

Koch's Lymph in Montreal.

Koch's lymph has certainly proved a failure in Montreal and has brought disappointment to many, not only here, but elsewhere. The lymph treatment was commenced at the General Hospital during the last week of December. It was carefully continued for nearly three months, and the patients were attended and watched with all possible skill and vigilance. The remedy was given every chance, but it failed to cure, and has been discontinued.

"Did the patients improve?" was asked of one of the medical staff. "Yes, but not more than they would from general treatment." "Was there not a marked change for the better in the lupus case?" "There was a slight improvement, but not very marked, and it was far from being a cure. The injections were discontinued because, after a long trial, no benefit was derived from them. We have decided to await developments in other quarters."

"The use of the lymph has been given up almost everywhere, has it not?" "Yes, except in Germany, where the treatment is being continued, and a full report will be made later on. In fact it was a mistake in allowing the lymph to go out to the world before it had passed the experimental state. The Germans will continue the use of the lymph and determine its true position in the treatment of tuberculosis."

Most of the patients under treatment at the General Hospital have returned to their homes.

The Newfoundland Difficulty.

LONDON, March 21.—Sir John P. Hennessy interviewed Mr. Gladstone yesterday before questioning the Government on the Newfoundland matter. Mr. Gladstone on Monday invited Mr. Smith to give a reply to the request of the Newfoundland Legislature. Sir J. P. Hennessy suggested that the session of Canada to France would induce France to abandon her Newfoundland claims.

In consequence of the Easter recess the Knutsford bill is not likely to pass the second reading for three weeks. There will be ample time for the arrival of the Newfoundland delegates. The Daily News this morning again refers to the gravity of the situation. It counsels the colony to retreat from the untenable position it has taken up and the Government to treat the colony with all possible delicacy.

PARIS, March 22.—Admiral Peyron has been appointed president of the commission of the French Senate which is to examine into the questions involved in the Newfoundland convention.

Occupation of M.P.'s.

Table with 3 columns: Member, Reform, Conservative, Total. Lists names like Parnell, Merritt, etc.

Bourget College, Rigaud.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal will go to Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., on special train, Easter Monday, March 30th, where a grand reception will be granted him. The College faculty and students, headed by the College band, will meet His Grace at the station. There will be a torchlight procession, illumination, and a dramatic and musical entertainment in the evening. The following morning (Tuesday) ordinations and confirmation will be held in the College chapel. His Grace will return to Montreal on Tuesday evening. Tickets will be issued at the Montreal station and all intermediate stations at half fare for all trains on Monday and good for two days.

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Retreat at the Gesu.

The retreat which was begun on Sunday night in the Church of the Gesu is being largely attended. It is being preached in French by Rev. Father Rottot, S.J., and is specially intended for the members of L'Union Catholique. The services consist of a sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and these will be given nightly up to Saturday, when the evening will be taken up with confessions.

Timothy Healy Assaulted.

CORK, March 23.—Timothy D. Healy M.P., had a rough experience here to-day. He had attended the assizes, being interested in a case in which his brother Maurice Healy, to whom Parnell recently sent his resignation challenge, had obtained damages for libel against a member of the Parnellite party. Upon leaving the court Timothy Healy was surrounded by a howling mob, who followed him along the street and made a number of attempts to assault him. The crowd finally became so violent that he took refuge in the dressing room of the Victoria hotel. But soon a man suddenly rushed into the room, turned off the light and then struck Mr. Healy a powerful blow in the face, snatching his eyeglasses. When assistance arrived and the room was again lighted Mr. Healy was found to have been badly injured, as he had received numerous cuts from the broken eyeglasses, and the blood was pouring down his face in streams. He was removed to a room, and as he appeared to be suffering intense pain a number of physicians were summoned. Three doctors are now in attendance on the injured man. They have examined the wounds in his eyes and express the fear that he may lose his sight. Healy's assailant is O'Brien Dalton, who was connected with the Tipperary conspiracy. He first upbraided Healy for an insulting speech made while Dalton was in prison. The glass injured the coats of Healy's left eye and made an incised wound an inch below the eyelid. It is feared inflammation will ensue. Healy's sight is not injured. Mr. Morley, who arrived at the hotel after the assault, was highly indignant. Parnellite roughs watched the exits till Healy departed from a back entrance, when they hooted him.

Bellville Murder.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., March 24.—A horrible murder was perpetrated here this afternoon about five o'clock, the victim being Mrs. Kane, wife of a laborer named James Kane, who lived on South John street. The murderer was the woman's husband, who killed her with a blow from a butcher knife that penetrated to her heart, causing instant death. It was the woman's dying shriek which led to the discovery of the crime before the murderer had time to escape. The couple, who were between fifty and sixty years of age, did not live happily, as the man was addicted to drinking. Kane preserves a stolid, indifferent demeanor.

Fatal Ending of a Feud.

STRATHROY, Ont., March 22.—A feud had existed for some time between Robert Murray, of lot 1, concession 13, Metenif, and William D. Howe, of lot 2, on the same concession, over a government drain that runs through their joint property. On Saturday afternoon last, as Mr. Rowe was talking to Mr. Herrington at the corner of the Town line and 13th concession of Metenif, Robert Murray and his wife drove up on their way home from Strathroy. With an oath Murray said to Rowe that if he did not get out of the way he would ride him down. This he did, running over Rowe and throwing him into the ditch. Blood flowed, in which it is said both used clubs, Rowe apparently getting so much the worst of it that he had to be helped to his home, some half a mile distant. Word was subsequently brought to Strathroy and a charge of aggravated assault was sworn out against Murray, who was afterwards held out before Magistrate Noble, himself in \$400 and two other sureties of \$100 each. At 1 o'clock this morning Rowe died from his injuries, and Coroner Lindsay being at once acquainted with the facts, a second warrant was sworn out against Murray, charging him with murder. The news of the murder caused many to flock to the residence of Mr. Howe. The affair has cast a gloom over Strathroy and the entire neighborhood, as both deceased and accused were highly respected by their friends and neighbors.

Johnson: "A pig can be fried in its own grease." Bronson: "But a fish cannot be weighed on its own scales."

"I hear your husband is quite a gallant. Do you ever find any letters in his pocket?" "Only ones I give him to post."

There probably never was a woman so poor-sighted that she could not detect powder on another woman's face.

Teacher (indicating a place on the map with his finger): "Now, what is this?" Pupil (presently): "A dirty nail."

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS, Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos sold on easy terms. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4188. Federal 1230. Mention this Journal.

Purify Your Blood

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. There is more proven positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar



INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES CURED BY Cuticura

EVERY HUNOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP is of infantile and childhood origin. Itching, blotchy, with loss of hair, and every injury of the skin, whether simple, scrofulous or hereditary, is speedily cured by and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDY, consisting of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an excellent Skin Purifier and the most effective and most economical. It is the best medicine for the treatment of all skin diseases, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. It cures all kinds of itching, scrofulous, and every other skin disease, and restores the hair to its natural growth. It is a most valuable remedy for the cure of all skin diseases, and is the only one that is safe for the most delicate and sensitive skin. It is the only one that is safe for the most delicate and sensitive skin. It is the only one that is safe for the most delicate and sensitive skin.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Father Beaudouin, S.J., died on Sunday from a combination of erysipelas and dropsy at the age of 67. He was born in Paris, coming to this continent in 1850. He was professor of sciences and prefect of discipline at St. Mary's college in this city, and at Fordham college, N. Y., and was also at one time superior of the Jesuit house at Jersey City. He was recognized as one of the greatest theologians in the Order here, and was a learned and able writer. For joining the Order he was sent to the United States, and also to England, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language, which he spoke fluently. In October, 1889, he left the Jesuit's church to take charge of the parish of the Immaculate Conception. The funeral took place yesterday morning, the remains being taken to the vault at St. Louis de Recollet, for interment in the Cemetery of the Order.

The Treaty of Utrecht.

St. John's, Nfld., March 19.—A despatch from Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, announces that a new modus vivendi has been agreed upon in connection with the arbitration, and that a coroner act to enforce it will be submitted to Parliament. There is great indignation here. In the House of Lords to-day Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, introduced a bill to revise certain provisions controlling the Newfoundland fisheries and waters, and to secure the enforcement of the Order in Council. He hoped that in spite of the difficulties a compromise would be arranged whereby the colony's trade would be lessened. The revised Newfoundland protocol was founded on misapprehension. England thought arbitration was the best course, but the opposition of the colonists was so strong that the Government Lord Knutsford, Lord Salisbury supported Lord Knutsford. He said Newfoundland would receive the penalty of error made in past treaties. The bill passed the first reading. The bill reverses the Crown's authority to instruct naval officers to enforce the treaties of Utrecht, Versailles and Paris, securing fishing rights to France. A clause provides that if the colonial legislature support necessary powers, the bill will be suspended. The Daily News thinks the bill is an open confession of failure in Newfoundland.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

And old physician, retired from practice had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The birthday of the man who invented the waste basket will never be celebrated by amateur poets.

Clara: "Oh, I have so much to say to you." Maud: "And I to you. Let's go to the opera to-night."

There probably never was a woman so poor-sighted that she could not detect powder on another woman's face.

Teacher (indicating a place on the map with his finger): "Now, what is this?" Pupil (presently): "A dirty nail."

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Remington

"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "SUPERIOR to the Remington" (7) have discarded both and find the Remington superior. C. W. LINDSAY & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St. James street.

THE TYPE-WRITER

No Catholic family should be without THE TRUE WITNESS. It is especially designed for the Home Circle, and its columns contain some of the finest writings by eminent authors in prose and poetry. The Young's Department and the Miscellaneous matter is very carefully arranged. The subscription is: City, \$2.50; Country, \$4.00.

AN UNHAPPY CITY.

THE TRAGIC HISTORY OF YOUGHAL.

...city in which the Evils of War have been felt for Centuries. Hanging the Mayor.

Youghal suffered much in wars during the middle ages; was between the Irish and the Normans; was between the Norman Irish and the English. On the occasion of the invasion by James Fitzmaurice, the English broke faith with Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond, who had agreed to remain neutral on condition that his lands should not be spoiled nor his people attacked.

The hanging of a mayor at his own door seems to have been rather a familiar tragedy at Youghal. It is told that Cromwell, arriving at the Ferry at Prospect Point with part of his army, and not finding a boat coming for them as speedily as he could have wished, had the mayor hanged at his own door immediately on his arrival in the town.

My tenants refuse to pay my wife her rent," he writes to Cecil, in 1643. "I hold divers leases upon forfeiture in that manner of

MY OWN TENANTS.

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

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

In 1615 Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, was created Baron Boyle of Youghal, and to him came the Desmond Estates from the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh, who in 1617 sailed from Cork harbor on his last voyage to the West Indies.

In a letter to his son, Mr. Carew Raleigh, dated Dublin, Jan. 16, 1631, the Earl of Cork says that Sir Walter's last coming to Ireland cost him above 1000 marks. His ready money was but £350, but he was provided with oxen, biscuits, beer, iron, and other necessaries. On the day he took shipping from Cork on his last fatal voyage, the Earl had dined with him at Sir Randal Clayton's house, when Sir Walter had let fall some words to the effect that he was not fully furnished for the voyage. After dinner the Earl withdrew with him to a window, and in private conversation offered him £100, saying he feared he was not sufficiently furnished. Raleigh refused the offer, stating that he had jewels he could sell in any harbor, and that he would take no money from the earl, who had already supplied his needs beyond all his expectations.

Sir Walter then called Lord Barry, Lord Roche, his son, Mr. Walter Raleigh, Captain Whitney, and others who had dined with them, and taking his son by the hand he said to him and the others, that the Earl had kept open house for him and his company for three weeks, supplied him with ships and provisions and £350 ready money, besides money to most of the

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

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

During the year 1641 we find the Earl of Cork in trouble in his turn, shut up in the town of Youghal, besieged by the Earl of Castle Haven for ten weeks, and he died in the College House at Youghal before the raising of the siege. After these wars came Cromwell, in 1649, who found excellent winter quarters in Youghal, from which he marched in spring, with 1,000 horse to the siege of Clonmel. He must have returned to Youghal after a short absence, for we are told that on the 29th of May, 1650, Cromwell quitted the Irish shores forever in a frigate from Youghal harbor. It was probably for Cromwell's 1000 horses that stalling was found in the St. Mary's church, for in the old monastery of the Knights of St. John, where the Prince Oliver lodged during his sojourn in the town, there was scarcely accommodation for so many steeds. From the old monastery a subterranean passage goes down to the harbor, through which, it is said, Cromwell introduced his soldiers into the town. The people of Youghal will tell you that the town is quite undermined by

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

ROSA MULHOLLAND.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.—No large transactions are reported in grain, but there is a good movement in car lots, of oats principally. The market continues to rule very firm and prices show a general upward tendency. We quote—No. 1 hard Manitoba, \$2.00; No. 2 do, \$1.10; No. 12; No. 8 do, \$2.00; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02; No. 1; No. 3 do, \$2.00; peas, 55c per 60 pounds in store; Manitoba oats, 55c; Upper Canada do, 55c per 34 pounds; corn, 85c duty paid; feed barley, 52c; 54c; good malting do, 60c; rye, 70c; 67c.

Flour.—The flour market is rather unsettled, but the feeling remains firm as regards prices. The movement is still largely made up of jobbing sales. Patent spring, \$5.90; Patent winter, \$5.50; straight roller, \$4.00; \$5.00; extra, \$4.00; superfine, \$4.00; fine, \$3.75; city strong bakers, \$5.50; strong bakers, \$5.25; superfine bags, \$1.00; extra, bag, \$2.10; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2.75; oatmeal, granulated, \$2.00; oatmeal, rolled, \$2.50.

Butter.—The butter market indicates little change in tone. Finest is not to be had except in small quantities and it sells readily at 20c. Other grades move quietly along, business being mostly jobbing. Finest creamery, 23c; 24c; fine stock, 21c; 22c; finest dairy, 20c; 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c; 20c; Western dairy, 18c; 19c; old butter, 16c.

Cheese.—The cheese market presents no new. Finest late makes, 11c; fine stock, 10c; 10c; medium grades, 9c; 10c; market, 8c; 9c.

Provisions.—The local provision market is quiet, no business being reported outside of a small jobbing trade. Jobbers' prices are unchanged at the following—Canadian short cut, per brl, \$15.00; mess pork, western, per brl, \$15.00; hams, city cured, per lb, 10c; 11c; hams, canned, per lb, 10c; 11c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8c; bacon, per lb, 8c; 10c; lard, common refined, per lb, 7c; 8c.

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

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

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

A Poor Start—A provincial newspaper in its obituary notice of a wealthy farmer, states that "he was born without a penny in his pocket."

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

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

Mail: "Mr. Small couldn't call to-night, and he sends his regrets and this little present." Miss Little: "Thanks for both."

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

REDUCED FARES

EASTER

RETURN TICKETS, first class, will be issued from all stations, Port Arthur, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and East, including International and New Brunswick Railway points; also to Detroit, Mich., at

One and One-Third Fare. Good Going March 25th, 27th and 28th. Good Returning Until March 31st, 1891.

PUPILS AND TEACHERS of Schools and Colleges will be ticketed at specially low rates on presentation of certificate signed by Principal.

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Irish Drolls in English.

Nothing betrays the Irishman more surely, says the London Spectator, than his inability to give a monosyllabic answer, and this peculiarity, which so often excites the attention and amusement of the Saxon, is simply a survival of the Irish usage, there being no particles in that tongue to correspond to our "yes" and "no." In Irish you must necessarily answer a question by a sentence, a logical proposition. Dr. Joyce illustrates this aptly from "Donlevy's Irish Catechism," in which the answers throughout are of this character, e.g.; "Is the Father God?" "He is certainly."

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

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

The Irish consuetudinal tense is represented by the quaint *coinnige*. "I do be," "O, Misher Scott!" said an expansive young woman to a clergyman, "I do be so hungry in church! I take a little piece of bread, and I put it in my pawkit, and I eat it in the Lit'ny." Other reproductions of Gaelic idioms are the phrases, "It is dead I should be," "himself" and "herself" for the master and mistress of a household—a survival of the signature of an Irish chief, "Myself O'Neill"—and the redundant use of pronouns.

Too Many Dogs Spoil the Coat.

The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a drowning person has been somewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend who possessed a magnificent Newfoundland, and incontinently questioned the truth of the animal's snout. The dog's master, vexed at the slur cast upon his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into the shallow river. Turk immediately sprang in, and, seizing one of the tails of the humiliated man's coat, commenced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundland, trotting along on the other side of the river, saw the affair, and also came to the rescue. Dog number two immediately seized the other tail of the coat, and wished to swim back to his master. Turk held fast and struggled for his side, and the owner of the coat cried in vain for help. At last the coat gave way, and each dog swam proudly home with a piece of cloth in his mouth, so that Turk's master was forced to plunge in himself to save his friend.

CATARH AND COLD IN HEAD NOW CURED. NASAL BALM NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, feeling sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is a mild but all powerful, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing FULFORD & CO., BROOKVILLE, O. T.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. Surgeon-Dentist, 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsalia Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515. (G-17-90)

L. H. GOULETT, Artist. Mr. L. H. GOULETT has long been noted for his skill in preserving and waxing Flowers in their NATURAL FORM, by an improved process, through which the original Flowers are embalmed in Color and Bloom, that it is difficult to believe the Flowers are not freshly plucked.

DROPSY Treated free. Painfully CRIBED with Vegetable Remedies cured many thousands of cases of Dropsy, and cured many who were considered hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days a great number of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

ELECTRICITY IS THE Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will cure the most painful and obstinate diseases which all other agents fail. G. STANTON HOWARD, Electric-Therapeutist, 209 St. Andrew St. MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

STORAGE. J. WESTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods. Warehouse and office William and Queen streets, Bond No. 73, Telephone 81.

Fire At the UNIVERSAL. The stock of Fancy Goods and Novelties damaged by fire, smoke and water is now being sold off at 231 St. James Street. G. W. CLARKE.

CONSTITUTIONS and By-Laws of Societies, also General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS office.

SPEECH IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAYS.

Simplicity in the Method of Representing Plays the Cause of it. The short space of time, two hours and a half, in which an Elizabethan play was acted in Shakespeare's time, has excited much discussion among commentators. It can hardly be doubted that the dialogue, which often exceeds two thousand lines, was all spoken on the stage, for none of the dramatists wrote with a view to publication, and few of the plays were printed from the author's manuscript. This fact points to the possession of a skilled and rapid delivery on the part of the actor. Artists of the French school, whose voices are highly trained and capable of a varied and subtle modulation, will run through a speech of fifty lines with the utmost ease and rapidity; and there is good reason to suppose that the blank verse of the Elizabethan dramatists was spoken "trippingly on the tongue."

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

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

"A wooden dagger is a dagger of wood, Now golden ivory but can make it good. Or to make boards to speak? There is a task! Painting and carpentry are the soul of masque. Pack with your peddling poetry to the Stage. This is the money-got mechanic age!"

But poetry was then leaving the stage, never to return to it. Managers had found that it was easier and more lucrative to cater for the eye of the public than for its ear; to labor over the color and surface of a play than over the matter and foundation.—National Review.

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

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

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

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

A Messenger Boy's Diary.—Monday, hired; Tuesday, tired; Wednesday, fired.

Derricks: Winches

1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—4 Ton. HAND AND STEAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TONS, 123 King Street, Montreal, Que.

Gaster Fluid. Registered. A delicate fully refreshing preparation for the hair. It keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY L. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Curtain Stretchers.

LACE CURTAIN Stretchers: 12 ft. \$2.00; 14 ft. \$2.00. Cloth Stretcher, Paste Boards, Rolling Pins, etc., at L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 6 St. Lawrence Street (late of Notre Dame Street).

J. H. WALKER WOOD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. (Citizens' Insurance Building) Engraving for all Illustrative and Advertising Purposes, superior to any other Process, and at low prices. Orders respectfully solicited. Established 1850. Federal Telephone 597.

WORMS DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAM.

Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box. 14 B

THE MEDICAL HALL. St. James Street and Windsor Hotel.

There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

The Canadian Cough Emulsion.

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

A Reputation of 30 Years standing.

CARROLL BROS., PRACTICAL SANITARIANS, PLUMBERS. Gas and Steam Fitters, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS. Heating by Hot Water a Specialty. 785 CRAIG STREET. Bell Telephone 1884. Federal 1005. Orders given prompt attention.

MEMORIAL WREATHS and Crosses of Natural Flowers, embalmed. MRS. J. CONSTANT. STUDIO: 230 St. Catherine street, Montreal. LESSONS GIVEN.

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

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes, SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Tenth Monthly Drawing, April 8, 1891. Prizes, value, \$52,740.00 Capital Prize, one Real Estate Worth \$15,000.

MODE OF DRAWING.

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

WHEEL OF PRIZES.—In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in brass tubes.

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

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 300 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first Capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in all) will each be entitled to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second Capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 281 to 381 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 51,208 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,858 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$10.00.

NOTE.—The 1,999 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawing respectively the two Capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15,000 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets where the numbers ends with 20 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 33, then all other tickets where the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5.00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

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

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only. The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearer on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be necessary to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bearer may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be avoided.

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number. The lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any on credit.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 Real Estate \$15,000.00 1 do 5,000.00 1 do 2,500.00 1 do 1,250.00 2 Real Estate 1,000.00 5 Sets of Furniture 250.00 25 Watches 50.00 100 do 25.00 200 do 15.00 500 do 10.00

Approximation Prizes. 100 Watches \$25.00 100 do 15.00 100 do 10.00 999 Toilet Sets 5.00 999 do 5.00 3124 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

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

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

Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 10 1/2 o'clock A.M., at Head Office, 81, St. James Street, Montreal Canada.

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

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

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager. Head Office: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada Telephone 2876.

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

SLEEP. The popular belief that men of great mental activity are, as a rule, light sleepers, is not justified by the facts.

THE KITCHEN. GENOISE SAUCE.

Take half of a clove of garlic, one dessertspoonful of curry powder, six boned anchovies, a teaspoonful of raw mustard and three dessertspoonfuls of capers.

SAUCE FOR BOILED FISH.

Take two tablespoonfuls of the water which has been used in boiling the fish and put it in a stew-pan, adding an onion, an anchovy and a tablespoonful of walnut-ketchup.

FISH CAKES.

Take cold, boiled codfish, either salt or fresh, haddock, or any kind of boiled fish, carefully remove the bones and skin and mince the meat; then mix it with an equal bulk of cold, mashed potatoes and a small quantity of onion sliced and minced fine, work in a little butter and season with pepper and salt to your taste.

FRIED OYSTERS.

Select the largest and finest oysters, drain them in a colander, break two or three eggs into a dish, add a little milk or oyster juice to them, and beat them well together with a fork.

Another style of fried oysters, and one that suits our palate to a nicety, is as follows: "Thoroughly drain the juice from the oysters, lay them on a fine napkin and dust them with flour.

If you decide, from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute instead.

A Dreadful Confession.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 19.—Mrs. Quigley, sister of Arthur Day, who was hanged at Wexford, Ont., December 18, 1890, for wife murder, was with him at Niagara Falls Sunday, July 27, 1890, when he pushed his wife over the precipice near the whirlpool, and was a witness against him on his trial, died here at two o'clock to-day.

Williams: "What makes you fear your son out in Colorado is dead?" Jones (with a sigh): "He hasn't written for money for near a month."

That tired feeling and dull, oppressive headache that so frequently accompany catarrh can be instantly removed by the use of Nasal Balm. Sold by all dealers.

Does it hurt the Clothes? We hear that some woman said of Pearline—it's the greatest thing I ever saw for easy washing and cleaning.

That's just what PEARLINE will stand—test it for easy work—quality of work—for saving time and labor—wear and tear—economy—test it any way you will—but test it. You'll find PEARLINE irresistible.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline."

IRISH NAMES. A FEW WORDS OF GOOD ADVICE

To Mothers and Those Who Have to Name Children.

Now, Irish matrons, we appeal to you to put aside this weak tribute to foreign ascendancy. Leave the Victorias, the Beatrices and the Maudes to the stranger, and stick to the lovely and lovable litany of genuine old Milesian names with poetry and the rose mist of the historic about them.

The Bath in the Middle Ages. An assertion made several years ago by Dr. Lyon Playfair, trusting to "worthless authorities," that "for a thousand years there was not a man or woman in Europe that ever took a bath," which was laughed at at the time, has been seriously refuted by the Rev. T. E. Bridget, in his historical essay on Bathers and Forgeries.

ANCIENT IRISH NAMES

with a stronger fidelity, for theirs is a vanity more robust than that which seeks to forget its origin, or merge it in some sugar-candy theatrical tomfoolery. Patrick—the name of Sarsfield in the past, and McMahon in the present, not to speak of the apostle who drove the snakes on a wandering tour, is not to be despised.

The Irish custom is to call a boy after his grandfather on the paternal side, and a good honest custom it is, and we hope it will be adhered to, but some would-be fashionable apes will insist on giving their offspring novel crackjaw designations on the principle of the tailor in Regent's Park, who called every son of his Garibaldi, distinguishing them as Garibaldi the first, the second, and so to the end of the chapter.

A literary gentleman, deceased, whom we shall take the liberty of dubbing Jones, gave his male children prenoms from the annals of their country. The eldest was Percy Bolingbroke Jones, the next Vane Ireton Jones, and the third Horace Cromwell Jones. A nice gay lot of "chappies" they were. They got into a little difficulty once at Bow Street, and when they declared their respective grandiose nomenclatures the magistrate gazed at them grimly and remanded them until they would learn respect for the court. It was only after considerable trouble that the illustrious trio were let off with a small fine.

Home Rule—But Not in Ireland. LONDON, March 19.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council to-day, on the appeal of the colony of Victoria, Australia, confirmed the right of the colonial Government to prevent the landing of Chinese emigrants in Victoria.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

IT LEADS THEM ALL! For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. GOVERNOR'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & N°150N. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialities and Perfumes.

CLINTON H. MENELLY BELL COMPANY. CHURCH BELLS. This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

NOTMAN. The best PORTRAITS in all sizes and styles at reasonable prices. VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME. 17 Bleury street, Montreal.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells. JOHN TAYLOR & CO. are founders of the most noted Rings of Bells which have been cast, including those for St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. For Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS. MRS. DALTON'S, 73 Jurors street. Employment furnished for first-class help. ROOMS TO RENT.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES HEARN AND HARRISON. 140 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 536 to 542 Craig Street. MANUFACTURERS OF Key's Low Water Alarm, Van Duzen's Steam Jet Pump, "Loose Pulley Oilers, Hot Water Furnaces, Hot Water Radiators, Penberthy Injectors, Hydrants of all kinds, St. George's Street Gully, Kearney's Pneumatic Street Stop Cocks, Curtiss' Water Pressure Regulator, Asbestos Packed Cocks, Watson's Steam Pressure Regulators, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Goods for Plumbers, Gasfitters, etc.

IRON FOUNDRY. CORNER OF Mai oneuve and Lagachetiere streets. SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR! The Cone Rotary VENTILATOR and SMOKE CONDUCTOR for smoky chimneys, etc.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly on the BOWEL.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

The New York Freeman says: "It is with a feeling of satisfaction that we turn from the most interesting literature for March and peruse these words of warning and advice to Catholics fathers and mothers who are responsible for the children whom God has given to them. Without one exception there is not among all these great publications, whose magnificent enterprise has been so often the subject of our commendation, one fit as a whole to enter a Catholic household. That is a pretty sweeping declaration, but the facts bear out and justify it most fully.

God help us, we fear that there is but too much truth in what this latest immoralist has given utterance to. Not to speak of the novels, whose circulations run into enormous proportions, and whose indecencies are most glaring, when we find ourselves compelled to say that there is not one of the periodicals for March in which there is not obscenity, or in which Catholics are not treated to exhibitions of very bad taste, it is plainly evident that we have entered upon a most critical era. In the face of it all, we find ourselves turning over in our minds the question: "Is there not some truth in the feeling of old that the printing press was the devil's invention for the social demoralization of the human race?"

In any case we would impress upon the mind of the reader, that the lesson which is pointed out by this inundation of immorality in printed form, that we cannot exercise too much care in scrutinizing the literature admitted into our homes. A little caution in this respect may save many a heartache, and prevent many a future sorrow. Whatever may be the opinions of others, let us by encouraging only that which is pure and good, even if it be not so bewitchingly romantic—although, for that matter, there is no reason why the pure should not be as enrapturing and dramatic as the immodest—do our best to keep our Catholic manhood and womanhood simple and chaste. In this is their salvation, and may be the salvation of the race.

A Little Patriot. Sergius Stepanik is a splendid conversationalist, and he tells stories of cruelties to political convicts, to friends, or chance acquaintances with evident pleasure, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. One story especially illustrates the means a government will employ to keep itself at the top, even by the punishment of children too young to know of an offense against the nation.

"At Odessa in 1878," began Mr. Stepanik, "a great riot was precipitated by the arrest of a girl named Gukovskaya, yet under the name of the police were unable to do anything with the mob, and it held full control for hours. A little girl named Gukovskaya, yet under the name of the police were unable to do anything with the mob, and it held full control for hours. A little girl named Gukovskaya, yet under the name of the police were unable to do anything with the mob, and it held full control for hours.

Scottish-Union and National Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED 1804. CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000. The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000.

GREY'S EXHAUSTION. RHEUMATISM. Neuralgia. Lumbago. Headache. Toothache. Frost Bites. Bruises. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY. GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense. The State Lottery Commission. The Lottery Commission of the State of Louisiana.

Give full address and make plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails for advertising purposes in answering correspondence and notices of price, etc., until the courts shall determine otherwise.

Scottish-Union and National Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED 1804. CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000. The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000.

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