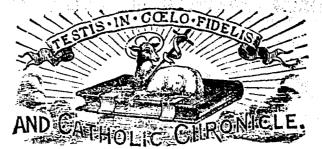
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CIICSS

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 25, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Government and Constitution Prior 10 1642-The Federation of Kilkenny -The National Assembly.

The administrative talents of Irishmen The administrated in every part of the have been displayed in every part of the British Empire, To name a conspicuous British Empire, example, Edmond Burke's speeches and political tracts are the storehouse of propomical traces are statemanship to which every ressive states and 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 selfgovernment we are entitled to demand proofs. When it is said that the Irish 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 property of preserving the integrity only means of preserving the integrity of the empire, the answer is that one part of the statement is without authoritr and no part of the statement can prove the unitness 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 for the greater part of the eighteenth century, and who persecuted the Catho-lies with a ferocity that surpassed, in the judgement of Johnson, who lived in England, and the testimony of the Catholic and anothe testimony of the Catholic writers, Dr. Curry and Charles O'Counor, and the Protestant statemen, Grattan and Curran, who lived in Ireland during a part of the period of persecution, rather than the pronouncement of Mr. Lecky. who was not born until eighty years after the virulence of persecution has passed away. What element of stability could there be in a nation in which a tenth of the population were

THE JAHLERS OR THE TYRANTS

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 Counmore 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 place pended 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 Catho- lords and commons met in one hall, he people against the tyranny of the and English interest. On both occasions the majority of the Catholic leaders had no xperience in public affairs. The first occasion was when the Catholies of a d 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 1 had resolved, backed by all the re sources which the English Puritans

PLACE AT THRIR 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 earry out their objects. They did this in the face of the army of Scotch mercenaries sent over to Ulster by the English Parliament; the army in Leinster, under under the command of Inchiquin, one of the ablest captains of the time; and the considerable forces in Conmught under the Lord President Coote and Hamilton, governor of Leitfim. The two prities 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 senti ment in common-their religion. There 18 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 leudal 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 OBEDIENCE.

Freedom of worship became a seconddary 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 single respect an absence of constructive

Tudor, or a Plantagenet was a man no ing, with the assistance of permanent better than themselves. Superior force officials, will enable statesmen of in the beginning and political considerate moderate talents to cut a good figure. tions afterwards, compelled them to For seven years the accord to him the respect and support waged a great war against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years the assenting two distributions and support was a great war against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years the assenting two distributions are the first magistrate. Beven years the assenting two distributions are the first magistrate. Beven years the assenting two distributions are the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years the assenting two distributions are the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate against superior due to the first magistrate. Beven years against superior due to the first magistrate against ag for the views of policy which later on peace and safety to the inhabitants, divided the assembly into two parties, made treaties with foreign powers, and and made one of them the instrument of only the king and his viceroy, Ormond, to ruin themselves, the royal cause, and their the results it hoped for because the sucountry. But the position I contend for preme council was allowed to exercise is in no way affected by this result. It control over the generals in command, is impossible to conceive anything more At the beginning of its administration admirable than the constitution drawn the council had to provide against the up for the government of the country during the war. Nothing could be wiser or more moderate than the state papers, which explained than the state papers, which explained armi s of the king, lords-justices and the than the state papers, which explained arm s of the king, lords-justices and the their motives. Nothing could be more Scotch. This it did by taking off the calculated to win success than the policy duty upon foreign grain of every kind. they adopted within the realm and in In order to import lead, iron, arms, and their intercourse with the powers of ammunition it was necessary to do the Europe. There is hardly any historical event more picturesque than the meeting and mariners from the continent of

ON AN ALLIANCE. Several of the lords and some of the prin-

cipal gentlemen of English descent, representing their brethren, rode, attended by their servants, to the Crofty, 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 twenty-six tion. This last bodg had no function exmen or pensioners, whose income de- 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.

DEBATED AND VOTED

as one body, under the presidency of a mons. 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

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 jutor from each barony, who, however, need not attend if he does not like. This provisional governthe immediate direction of the ment in a period of great nation-louis-justices; the army in Munster, and danger provided for complete under the company of Justice in the company of the company county representation and the consequent responsibility of the delegates to their constituents. It is only within the last couple of sessions that the English Parliament has seen the necessity of granting local government to the English counties; and Mr. Balfour is only now on the way of dis-

covering whether SUCH A PRIVILEGE can with safety be granted to the counties of Ireland. The supreme council got a great scal struck, and one of the earliest orders issued under it was to 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 Order in Louvain to bring home with them their fonts of type and their hooks, 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

but their God. To them a Stuart, a of ordinary government a certain train-

FAILED TO SECURE

At the beginning of its administration same for these materials. Ship-builders of the representatives of the Irish of Europe were invited to settle in Ireland both races when the first determined by guarantees of the privileges of entirenby guarantees of the privileges of Entizenship. 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 absolute'y in the hands of

THE SUPREME COUNCIL. Pale for the protection of ourselves and The radical difference between the prin our people, the preservation of the king's ciples of the old Irish and the old Engrights, and the restoration of the rights of our religion and country." The lead-were still more fatally reflected in the ing men of both parties then embraced, supreme council, because the majority of and the alliance was ratified by the oaths; this body belonged to the latter element of their respective leaders, O'Moore and The evil of this was not felt in the Lord Gormanstown, amid the acclamations of their followers and discharges of enthusiasm and devotion displayed at the musketry. In pursuance of this treaty of union an assembly of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons of Ireland change in the social aspect of the and temporal and commons of trenand met at Kilkenny. It was called the General Assembly, and consisted of up in Dublin, and the Dublin Parliament poral peers and two hundred and those of its members who belonged to the ty-six common, rs, represent-general assembly. Court chaplains in the Catholics of Ireland. In the two cathedrals told the soldiers to ge addition the representatives of the in- forth and slay; the soldiers thought if cil and that from 1782 to its extinction ferior clergy sat in an adjoining mansion more prudent to listen to the doom proealled for the occasion, and in accordance nounced against the Edomites than to with precedent, the House of Convoca-put the exhertation into execution. In Connaught the horsemen of Coote and cept to decide upon the subsidies to be | 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 thous and Scotchmen under Monroe were confined to the remotest corner of the

The church came out from her hiding places in the caves and mountains and inaccessible bogs; justice was administered throughout the countries without fear or favor 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. McDermot, in Catholic World.

THE ANNUNCIATION

Not a Feast In this Province this Year -The Reason Explained.

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

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 Mgr. Hubert, Bishop of Quebec, when that diocese extended from the Northwest to Halliax, this festival, while remaining compulsory when the office is e-lebrated on March 25, is not so when, according to litericial rules, the office is transferred to another day (Mandement of Mgr. Hubert, 23th October, 12EE, Recuell d'Ordontances, second edition, Quebec, 1865, page 82). 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 28th 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 extent of the apostolic indult. Thus, on the demand of the fathers of the second provincial council of Quebec, annunciation ceased to be obligatory in 1855 in the dioceses of Kingston, Toronto and Bytown, which comprised all the territory of the three provinces of which these cities have become metropolis (Council, Province of Quebec, app.) Thus the fathers of the third plenary council of Ballimore obtained in 1885 this complete abrogation for the United States, where until then annunciation has been obligatory according to the common law.

3.—Here is the common law.

4. Here is the common law on this point:—

1. When March 25 fails on a week day before Palm Sunday the feast is obligatory and Mass and Vespers are celebrated.

2. If March 25 coincides with any Sunday whatever, or even with Easter Monday or Tuesday, the office is transferred, but not the obligation, which is coincides with that of the same day.

3. When March 35 occurs on Monday. Tuesday or Wednesday of Holy Week, or Easter

Tuesday, the office is status of the same day.

3. When March 35 occurs on Monday Tuesday or Wednesday of Holy Week, or Easter Wednesday, the office and Mass of the fostival are postponed to the Monday after the Sunday after Easter; but the obligation remains attached to the same day of the mouth and the faithful are bound to hear Mass and to abstain from all servile work. It will be the same if (as happened in 1883) Holy Thursday falls on March 25; and in such case the bishop will permit the saying of as many Masses as are necessary for the faithful to obey this command.

4. If, in short, annunciation coincides with either Good Friday, when no Mass can be celebrated, or with Holy Salurday, when only one can be eelebrated, 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

Thus the festival of the Annunciation will be celebrated this year on April 6th, iustend 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 lived in the ages of fable, and not from | talent of the highest order. This is the him in the back of the head, tearing a fortunate freebooter calling himself highest talent of statesmanship. In the king. They acknowledged no superior conduct and management of the affairs 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 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 pro-cess by which this matter was finally settled, it is sufficient to say that Easter is now observed always on the first Sun-day 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 hast 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

Since the beginning of the present century Easter has only fallen on its carliest 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 1985, 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 and 1872, it came on the 31st; in 1869, 1675, and 1880, on the 28th, and in 1882 on the 25th of the same month. The latest Easters of recent years, from that of 1886, already men-tionee, were 1867, 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

and vice versa. The most ancient of ail 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. Cormac, 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

early Easter means an early Whit Sunday

AN EASTER FEAST:

"The young folks 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 catting 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 ontmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the cust-ard 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 daub 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 the world, when the egg was regarded as a suitable present and food for a time resulted in the election of Julius Scriver, Libwhen nature began her annual era of

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 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, sucient Gauls and Romans, also, had the habit of interchanging and enting eggs on certain festi-vals, 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 particulary in our own, where will 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 lestival. 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 urbi et orbi 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 British Channel and Mediteranean fleets realize its immense dignity and value. will meet the French fleets and rendezant, and its date determines the date of the streets and roads in and about Grasse all the other movable feasts, so that an have been swept and repaired.

Good Suggestion.

Quenec, 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.

Another pastoral from Cardinal Taschereau against whiskey smuggling was read in all the French churches here yesterday.

Clerical Appointments.

La Semaine Religieuse announces that the Archbishop of Montreal has made the following appointments; J. A. Lippe, vicar of Berthier; A. A. Xoual, vicar of Ste. Cecile; H. Laberge, of Ste. Brigide; A. J. Laliberte, of St. Eustache; N. Remiliard, at The Crdars: E. Choquet, of Longueuil; C. Guibauit, of St. Henri. J. A. Brosseau 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 carned, it is understood that those gentlemen expressed the opinion that the Parnell-McCarthy difficulties should be settled in Irelland and that the people in Canada were not called upon to take any action until this was done. Dr. Fox expresses the opinion that public opinion in Ireland is against Parnell and that the McCarthy party will win the Sligo election. learned, it is understood that those gentlemen

Funeral.

The late Mr. George Follum, city meat inspector, took place on Saturday morning from his late residence, 82 Montonim street, to St. Bridget's church. The pall bearers Messrs. J. Hamel, meat inspector; J. N. Duhamel, clork 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. Hev. Father Lonergan celebrat-ed the funeral mass.

Huntingdon Election,

HUNTINGDON, March 23 .- The election in eral, over Duncan McCormick, Conservative, reviveration. The symbolism of the by a majority of 255. Both parties worked very Easter egg among Christian countries is self-apparent, and it appears to have been the custom of the primitive Christian countries is hard for their respective candidates, and the result is looked on by the Conservatives with satisfaction as showing that the countries 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 alters, 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 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 mediate upon the Passion

of our Lord. We often think of the thrilling sympathy and affection where 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 glorifies God, 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

The fact is that, as the Victim of Calvary was 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 This knowledge can be obtained from

vous together. The municipal council the reading of books like "Oakeley, on of Grasse has made preparations to make the Mass;" "O'Brien's History of the very early, its date then being March 25.

the stay of Her Majesty as pleasant as basile. A force of police has been dechristian feasts, is also the most important date of the stay of Her Majesty as pleasant as basile. A force of police has been dechristian feasts, is also the most important date of the stay of Her Majesty as pleasant as basiles. The chapter on the "Holy Each arise" in Challener's "Catholic Christian Instructed," and Dalraign'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; is 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 pre-

cept obliging us to go once a week.

Thirdly, it follows as a corollary that weshould 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 shave 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 despendent respect and most ardent love for this Holy Sacrifice, and filled with a sincere desire to be present at it, as often as they

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 the God of Calvary, the God of our Altars teach us how lovely are His tabernacles! May He instill nice our hearts the despest love for this Holt Sacrifice, so that whenever we assist thereat we may be made participators every grace wherewith it is full! of the other great mysteries of religion.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

IL GRIGIO; OR THE GRAY DOG. The following true story giving an incident in the life of Dom Bosco is trans-

lated 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 crea-

tures 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 Mivialdo, 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.

all his time and energies was that of res-cuing 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 trust-worthy account of the Gray Dog. I give a literal translation from the French of

the interesting story:
"Dom Bosco," he says, "often returned from Turin at a late hour in the heretics and had waited 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 lie concealed." "One night, as he wended his solitary way homewatd, 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

THE POOR BRUTE

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

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 imes, 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 preceeded him at a little distance. and regulated their steps according to his. Surmising that shey 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 Boseo would have cried aloud for help, but they gagged him with a handker-chief. The poor man gave himself up for lost, when, suddenly,

A TERRIBLE BAYING was heard, less like the barking of a dog than the growling of an infuriated bear —it was H 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 east him to the earth; then he stood still, growling omniously.

The two wretches, now terrified in turn, begged for mercy and cried out :--Call buck 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. Masceinus way, an as-

sassin 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 for-midable 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 over-taken. 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 The work to which Dom Bosco devoted then escorted by his protector to the door of the oratory."

But here is an incident of quite a dif-

ferent 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 re-

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 dif-ferently. 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

"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 growing, Dom Boseo 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 evening, either because he had been de the appearance of regular banditti, and tained by a sick call or because he had apparently bent on some evil purpose, found a family that had been misled by 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 yard of the oratory. "Some of the young men who were taking their recreation there would have chased him to the fields at this time, and gathering away with stones, but," I say M. Buzetti, " who knew him, cried out: Don't hurt him; he is Dom Bosco's

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 devetion was completely disinterested. "Well, then, what do you want?" ask-

ed 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 ing in sight from one direction or another, the faithful Il Grigio, or the Gray Dog, for that was the color of the mous brute.

"Often 'Mamma Marguerite' - as "Often 'Mamma Marguerite' - as "Often 'Mamma Marguerite' as the color of the mental pain and sweetens the housed to the dim and solemn dawn of the dim and solemn dawn of the first that blunts the edge of mental pain and sweetens the housed to the dim and solemn dawn of the first that blunts the edge of the mental pain and sweetens the housed the first that blunts the edge of the mental pain and sweetens the housed the mental pain and sweetens the housed them are strifted to the dim and solemn dawn of the first that blunts the edge of the first that blunts the edge of the mental pain and sweetens the housed the mambang passed and through the dim and solemn dawn of the dim and solemn dawn of the first that blunts the edge of the first that blunts the edge of the mental pain and sweetens the housed the dim and solemn dawn of the first that blunts the edge of the first that the dim and solemn dawn of the dim and solemn dawn of the first that the dim and solemn dawn of the first that the dim and solemn dawn of the first that the dim and solemn dawn of the first that the dim and solemn from the oratory, and no one ever knew whence he came or whither 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 Bordighera to the Salesian House in the same city. As his coming had not been annonneed, no one had been sent to meet hum. 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 suiprised 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 H Grigio," height, the same color—it is he, or some and as often as it happens it knocks the other which resembles him, perhaps his excellent hard-headed firm of Sundy-andson. Come, if you are really he you Demand right into the yawing guif of a will get us out of here, my old Grigie, cocked-hat. 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 Besco did not hesitate to go after him. His companion, with



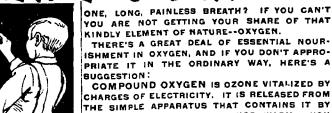
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but the faithful dog had disappeared.

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 agbinst 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 Glft From Old Ireland.

"Fine green shamrocks! Buy the fine green shamrocks 🗀

We who live and move in cities hear this motion and invitation ringing shrifty through our streets on Patrick's Eve. Poor wemen and girls who sell holly and ive at Christmas, and wild flowers or sprigs of lavender in the Summer, go out 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 space in the city lamplight. 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 seems of pleas sure or seeking the repose of home, hears the plaintive musical chant of the shamance something brighter than before. He, mental pain and sweetens the honied hope of pleasure. For all we know it may not be the true shamrock—the veritable and ford in first 1 for 1 fo trefoil, of St. Patrick, and of bard snd and fond in love, dark and terrible in chief-that he will wear to-morrow. Unless he happens to be a judge, a sarant, a connoissear of the triple leaf, he may that puts to shame the gorgeous fables of that puts to shame the gorgeous fables of ing member of the florishing clover family who pretends to be a shamrock, and does it with such a grace as to satisfy any but the most experienced eyes. Well, even so, it is green, and three leaved, and Irish. In hathand, 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 erv. "time 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 what the wise men who talk political economy eall 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 gentlemen buys a penny bunch of shamrock, and gives a silver cain 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 fives, dear dist-"One would think it was Il Gripio," and scenes, he is liberal of some little he said; "but yes, indeed, the same trifle. The incident is common enough, excellent hard-headed firm of Supply-and-

Town talk is all this, certainly, about thorough fares, buying and selling, and the laws of supply and domaid. Four millions and old of men and women, boys and girls and little ones, who live out of the luves of street and lane -out in homes among the fields of Irelandpluck the shanrock, as they breathe the air, for nothing. Everyone knows, in the perchance, where elves dance off in the moonlight. One decks a sombre woody | glade with a space of tender green. A journey! Nor a long one need it be, for like in holiness and all that is the shamrock, like the sky, is all over Ireland. It would be where city streets are, if tlags and paving stones, asphalte and syrup of mud, were not settled as an we have struggled for many an age, yet as of fitrous Oxide Gas. A sorted at reasonable rates, army of occupation; but these having still, through the bursting of bonds has

less assurance, brought up the rear. stamped it out, the toilers of the city Before long they arrived at the door of who sit at desks, attend at counters, bend the house they were seeking. They over frames and benches, and seldom rang the hell; the door was opened; know the freedom of the fields, must they turned round to thank their guide. can. The heart can be as Irish, in a garret shut in by walls from all but a strip bell—is the one, the

SELESAME TRELAND.

"Fine Green shamrock," Green they are, to be sure, but "fine" must be a figure of speech. There is nothing line 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 of 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 luxurious beauty. The Scotchman's thistle—appropriate type of his rough and rugged land, and of his rare capacity to thrive on any soilshows a resolute, stiff, and thorny soft-assertion. In the leek were by the Welshmen on St. David's Day though we certainly see no beautty, we discern at considerable size, and indeed a fair share of utility, for if the wearer tall in with an enemy be can maybe, make him cat the leek himself. Laurel leaves of the conqueror, buy 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 darking little triume emblem; nay, set nations and the arts aside and is not the heather-sprig of the Plantagenets more showy than our tiny genu: Does our shamro khit its head in rivalry with the nun-flower of cloister woods, the meek and modest violet of the Napo-

All the rest of our Trish emblems embody in themselves, and express to any eye, some striking present ment of magnificence, culture, Lower, 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 min I back through progress and through

Greece and Rome, blends in our minds with its own hold thrilling music, thoughts of patriarchal days when God made known Himself to the guide of his wandering people, and of times in this with the clash of deadly battle. Celtic cross, girt with its embracing circle. reminds us of faith that Patrick brought. and the mission of our people to spread 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 shannrock! And what is it? Ah! nothing in itself, but heroism and poesy have dowered the little shamrock with a the light of a tremendous mystery.

of enduring power. His genius made it uscripts, which are as useful as the orithe token of the tenderest feeling, the gunal itself to scholars. This multiplicabrilliant, of a race whose nobility by the comed warmly not only by Catholic the of Heaven man's vilest fraud and cruelty; ologians, but those who differ from us would not mar. Love that lasts and wit and is a clear confirmation of the preci-that sparkies and valour that dares the sion of the facimile volumes, and of the

So, prelate and poet have made of our rian highly praised the volume. To give chosen heaf a type of the mysterious an idea of the magnitude of the work it magnificence of Heaven and of what is is sufficient to say that the fifty copies sheltered bank or a grassy hedge may be most like divine on earth. Orang aposoc the shamrock's home, but wherever it is, and gifted minstrel—one guiding from 300 frames. Demands for copies have at rise of sun on each St. Patrick's morn. earth to Heaven, one giving by Heaven been made from Germany, England and most like divine on earth. Grand apostle which have been taken are each priced 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 terf. In truth a merry the emblematic terf. In truth a merry therefore, and have left to its humble therefore, and have left to its humble therefore, Young a horizont page 15 horizon.

> FASCINATING IN GENIUS. It is late in the world's long day, and

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 Wrong cannot always last. hope. 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 alm 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 famishing 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 ducal 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 some what blanched, but bloated paunch and ponderous money-bags-England wastes no of sky as in a home that look on Tara. moment's thought on past heroism and All—city, field, and mountain, lane and hell—is the one, the wiser to lift coal, melt iron, sell shoddy to all the world, rob, "inferior races, blow blacks of the face of the earth, brag. lie, apologise, 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 be-times seek comfort in pondering over vanished glory. Our day will come to be merry, and look out before as bravely but the time for it is not yet, and while we wait for it to arrive, let us bless the kin by shamrock that cheers our dreary vigil with visions of a proud and happy

esounded throughout the earth though

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THE OLDEST OF BIBLES.

Phototype Copies Being Taken at the Vatlean.

London, March 10.-Apropos of the sale of New York in the famous Gutenberg Bible, the following communication from the *Tablet's* Roman correspondent is of great interest:—"The celebrated Greek Vatican Codex of the Bible, the most ancient existing, and bearing the number 4,209 in the Catalogue of the Pontificial Library, has been phototyped under the auspices of his Hoimess, and by the labor of the distinguished. Father Cozza-Luigi, Vice-Librarian. This precious manuscript is written upon extremview 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 volumns which Eusebing tells us Constantine caused to be nobly transcribed at his expense and given to the principal wandering people, and of times in this churches, but perhaps this volumn is land of ours when its tones rang forth in still more ancient, like the Herculean bright hails of regal mirth, and mingled pupper, 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 that faith in every clime and land edition, which has been accepted as the around the globe. And our sunburst—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 Maidtried it under Leo XII and Gregory XVI., but glory that can never fade. Fuil fifty he was not satisfied with the method generations have lived and passed away pursued and would not publish it. since Patrick, lying in sleep for away in Under Pins IX, the great and laborious Tuning done in an artistic manner a foreign land, heard the children of Erin | facsimile odulon was executed successerving to him in his dream to came to fully by the Fathers Vercellone and them and save them. He came to them, Cozza and their assistants, with a Brief the Christian hero, he returned to the isle of Encomium. Fully completed under where he had been a swineherd and a Leo XIII., it obtained from him a seslave, and plucking the shamrock from cond and magnificent Brief. After the sod, he found way to pagan minds for all this, and still further to facilitate the study of the precious Codex. Father Ages after, a sweet poet came, and drew around the little shannock a charm of phototyping a few copies of the manboldest virtue, and the faculty most tion of the famous codex has been welworst-these three are the precious sincerity of the Catholic editors of this country, where beds of millions of shun-leaves united on the stem of the Irish important document. A special letter rocks lie. One is close by a fairy rath, heart.

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PART II.-THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER V.-Continued.

He returned to the window.

What, merciful heaven! what was this? The room empty, and Lane had never come forth—could not have stirred without being seen by him!

without nering seen by mint.
Concealment was impossible in that Conceanners was nothing to hide beroom. There was only twelve feet square, hind, and it was only twelve feet square.

hind, and it was only tweive feet square.
Whither had he gone? With whom?
Cahill stood up feeling giddy and sick;
he remembered little of his actions until he remembered name of this actions until beast croud she had reached the foot of the path, except that he searcely cared whether he call he knew.

It is force based to be decreased in the control of the call he knew.

to fly from this and dwelt—where Darkness held firmly in the sockets; and, secured man dwelt—where barkness held firmly in the sockets; and, secursed man of prodigious and unwrought storms in produgeous and un-earthly violence, and from which the owner could go invisible at will by in-

the tide had fallen, it was low water, and the top of the most now rocked ten and the top of the mast now rocked ten feet beneath bin, as utterly out of his reach as though it lay on the beach of Killand.

Above him was that empty house, Above man was that empty house, more hideous in its emptiness than if filled with the most loathsome things his facey could realize. Around him pressed the sweet pure air of dawn; before him me sacce pland magnanimous ocean; spread the bather magnathmous ocean; at his back the path by which what might not come? From the edge of the terace he saw the hand-lines. It was close to six o'clock-not later than eight Lane would come for the fish—if he had returned by that, and, merciful heaven! for hours that must would remain out of reach.

CHAPTER VI.

ON THE LEDGE.

Daylight expanded slowly in the east, payagin expanded slowly in the east, and stole softly over the wide waters. The long she lows of the watchful chills spread far to sea. Gulls floated high spread an eventuing to one another at long intervals. As the light broadened, and the sun gradually warmed the earth, the faint breeze find away and was succeeded by a breathless calm. The downs, drenched with the rain of the earlier hours, sent up to the unclouded sky a mours, seed up, which rolled the land in a soft white mist. Earth and heaven were reconciled once more, and appeared by their journal smiles to be resolved on

making amen is for the past.

Few of the boats of Killard had been out that night, as the fishermen foresaw the storm. Those which had put to sea steered shoreward early, as the men knew by the illekering light on the edges of the clouds, that a thunder storm would break before day.

For an hear Cahill scarcely moved. He had a lowed the currach to drift out of the elect. so as to prevent her grating against the rocks. Instinct, rather than against the rocks. Instinct, rather than any conscious exercise of reason, helped him to that precaution; for he had almost been stunned by the discovery that he could not leave the Island. He sat down with his back to the path. What was to be the next act in this drama of surprises and disasters?

himself, to regard himself as an irresponsible and powerless spectator of events into the sea. outside himself, as one whose actions had

all been fore-ordained. mere puppet in the hands of fate. Parts of the night now appeared so utterly beyond belief, that he felt in doubt as to whether he was then dreaming or while the distribution of the sould push as under the rocks. to be a tree agent, and had become a finitely laborious landing, that giddy ascent, were too much for eredit in sober daylight.

But the storm, the unparalleled thunder lightning and rain, coming also into that same past night, made it look more like an unquiet dream than reality. When he reached the supreme wonder of David Lane's disappearance from that cell without visible agency or means of egress, the acme was reached, and all became unstable, fleeting, scarce worthy of serious dismissal, only matter for the imagination to play with.

But notwithstanding these apparent doubts, these temporary theories respect-ing the events of the night, Christopher Cahill kept his eyes immovably fixed on the hoat, and his hearing attentive exclusively to the path at his back.

He with his hand push, push, push his foot against the solid wall.

He with his hand push, push his foot against the solid wall.

He with his hand push, push his foot against the solid wall.

Another hour went on without change. The currach rose and fell on the swells beneath, the shadows grew sharper and shorter, a faint breeze sprang up over the sea, and passed freshly through the sun-

light which warmed the land. Pedaps Lane had slept longer than usual, because of the disturbance in the night; perhaps he had not returned!

Half an hour more passed away.

Cahill's mind was gradually becoming duller and duller. A species of lethargy succeeded the fierce excitement of the succeeded the lierce excitement of the last nine hours. Objects grew indistinct and confused; he no longer retained a clear knowledge of where he lay; now it seemed Clear knowledge of where he lay; now it seemed Clear knowledge of where he lay; now it seemed Clear knowledge of where he lay; now it seemed Clear knowledge of where he lay; now it seemed Clear knowledge of the seemed Clear knowledge of the seemed of the seemed of the seemed of the path. weary lids fell; but, by a stranger excercise of the will, the sense of hearing remained alert and open. As men appoint a certain hour for waking, and wake punctually—as nurses, when watching these they love, will arouse out of the professions the area of a count which the profoundest sleep at a sound which under ordinary circumstances would not produce the least offset area.

He alone stood on it! A hundred produce the least effect upon their slumhers—so the will of Christopher Cahill reached through the dulling influence of sleep upon the senses. He had lost all active use of the senses, but in the case of hearing. of hearing, as applied to a particular possibility of sound, he retained it in perfect power. While he slept his hearing was

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

No light fell from the sky blinded out

thing unspeakably hideous behind him, and had no power to turn his head and look. He could not even guess whether gun!" Cabill thought, "the gun!" and worked furiously at the oars. it was an unfathomable abyss, or a wild beast crouched to spring upon him. Something terrible was there—that was

missed or held his morning.

With fierce haste he drew up the boat with fierce haste he drew up the boat they were pinioned to his side. He strove to thrust out his legs; they were held firmly in the scale of the strove to the strove to thrust out his legs; they were held firmly in the scale of the scale of the strove to thrust out his legs; they were held firmly in the scale of He endeavored to move his arms, but looking down, he perceived that his feet were embedded in the ground.

He would have given all he possessed to be able to get one glance at the thing when the current games into the cieft that lay beside him; but the muscles of his flung up his arms to heaven, and his neck were rigid, as though they were stone. when the currach glided into the cleft that lay beside him; but the muscles of

cold perspiration rolled down his face; he felt it, but could not raise a hand to brush it away. All at once he became conscious it was no chasm that threatened him from the

rear. There crouched a huge yellow, white-fauged tiger, ready to spring upon him and tear him asunder. With a prodigious effort he at last succeeded in releasing one arm.

The spell passed, and uttering a low moan he awoke and stood up. All flashed vividly back upon him.

He turned his eyes swiftly up the cliffpath, and at the top, against the deep blue sky of morning, the figure of a man stood out in bold relief.

David Lane was looking down at him!

For a moment the two men remained

immovable.

Then Cahill saw Lane face the side of he cliff and begin the descent.

No haste appeared in the deaf mute's movements. He selected his way as deliberately as though there was nothing to be done of more importance than drawing up the hand-lines and removing the tish. He seemed almost more slow than usual; he spread out the time as a cat

delaying to spring.

He had been looking some time from the top of the Island; had seen the currach and the double mast, and guessed the situation in which Cabill found himself. How long had this man below been on the Island, and what did be know? Had be seen anything? Had

he seen all?
Well, anyway he was still on the Island, and could not regain the level land without passing him on this track-and that he never should do.

He had climbed to the ledge by means of the two masts, in the night, near mid-night, when the tide was full; the tide had fallen. The masts were now too short, and would continue so until the sun had reached almost its greatest height; there was plenty of timeplenty of time to get down and settle matters with this intruder, whoever he might be; the distance was so great he could not recognize the man.

The matter was quite easy; utterly simple. He should not trouble himself to glance down once; he should not uprises and disasters?

He seemed to lose personal interest in again look upon this man until he pounced upon him, and pushed him over joined to regard himself as an irrespon-

Lane's progress became slower. He had two ideas; one to reserve his Looking back through the dim eyes of strength, and the other to lengthen out fatigue and sleeplessness and exhausting the revengeful minutes. He feit no passion, but a simple, quiet, full determent he her Corner's house he had coursed minutes to the mother to lengthen out prove their superiority. ment he left Casey's house, he had ceased mination to thrust that man into the sea. Henever for a moment questioned

waking. That midnight voyage, that in to which he clung, or press the ledge itself from its place on the Island.

When he had done his work he should draw up the currach by the rope, and sink her in the cleft. Then all would be as if no one of the outer world had ever touched the Island save the Fool.

He'd seize that man below by the throat with his right hand, and push him over with his left. He could then sit been the cradle of this art, and seems down on the ledge and watch the end; likely soon to become its grave, for draw up the currach, sink it, and cast barely half a dozen artisans still exist

pause a minute to be sure of arriving to be manufactured in Tanjore, Arkonum, fresh and firm. fresh and firm.

Yes, he'd seize him with his hand, and with his hand push, push, push-placing

Hew fortunate the ledge was so narrow! Why if that man below there were aship he could push, push, push her into the sea! It might take a little time, but there

was no hurry. Now he felt quite refreshed, and would go on.

Look? No, he'd no look. "Time enough to look when he had him by the

throat! Once the man had been thrust over the cliff, all would be as though no one from the outer world, except the Fool, had ever touched the Bishop's.

clear knowledge of where he lay; now it seemed Clonmore, now Killard. The his feet, and that would not do. It would not do sight went out of use, and the forthough it might and need not be done for though it might and need not be done quickly, it must be done very surely. Just one glance.

With a long unearthly scream he threw up his hands, dropped them as

yards from the rock he saw the man in the currach pulling wildly in the direction of Killard. From the terrace hung a few fathoms of line, and at his feet lay the grapling-iron to which it was attach-

of hearing, as applied to a particular possibility of sound, he retained it in perfect power. While he slept his hearing was awake, and stood sentinel over him.

The man's position on the ledge was not an easy one; he had taken no care to make a good selection. He had sat down just where he had stood, with his back to the path, and a sharp projection in the plunged headlong into the osean. He

into the boat, he should have dashed his the cunning has gone from the hand, and feet through her frail botton. As soon the work is less powerful than the anas he rose to the surface, swimming cient one.

The most lasting monuments of the rapidly towards where the rope hung, he caught the rope, climbed up the side of the rock, keeping his feet against it.

When clear of the water he drew the other end of the rope towards him with his feet. The growth of the side of the rope towards him with his feet. The growth residence of the side of the rope towards him with his feet. The growth residence on the rope towards him with the Madras Central and other muse.

CHAPTER VII.

MORNING AND EVENING.

All Killard was in a state of the high est excitement when Cahill landed. The currach had been missed and Cahill himself also; the general impression was that he had been drowned, for all the other boats had returned long ago. The currach belonged to Edward Martin, the second mast to Maurice Helfernan. When it was discovered that the stranger and the boat had disappeared, Heffernan had come to Martin, before six o'clock, and said:

"Do you know, Edward Martin, that Christopher Cahill, from the town of Chomnore, slept at Casey's last night, or, anyway, attempted to sleep there, took the back room and went out by night, and that one of your currachs is missing and the mast of mine? He must have stolen them."

The currach gone and the mast? That is bad; but if the currach and the must and man are gone all together, that is worse, for no man that could help it would have kept the sea last night."

"And if he's drowned, he's drowned with the size of the sea last night."

with the sin of stealing your currach and ny mast on his soul.'

He may have stolen your mast; far be it from me to say how it is. But I deeply. don't know that he stole my currach. Did any one see him?"
"No. But who else would go out to

sea last night in your boat and never say. By your leave, to the owner?

"You ask me what I can't answer to you, Maurice Heffernan."

"Now, don't you see, he must have stolen your boat and my mast?" per-

sisted Henerman angrily.
"No! I did not see him."
"But it's as plain a lif you did."
"Not to me; and, Maurice Hefferman,

"Edward Martin, your notions and your talk are foolish." Maybe so, maybe so. Better foolish than worse."

"But," continued Hefferman, a little abashed and somewhat overawed. "I have lost only a spar, and your boat is gone and you don't seem to feel angry "Why should I be angry because my heat is gone? I can't be angry with my boat for going; she didn't go by hersell; and I don't know who took it. I'm not even able to guess, and if I was able to guess, I'd rather not do it, as I might be wrong and waste my breath. When I know who took my boat and why 'twas taken, I shall be able to make up my Good-morning, Maurice Heffermind.

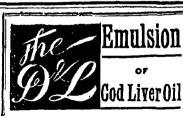
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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No more than twenty feet now lay be craft. Till quite lately copper chombras tween him and the ledge. He should with brass or silver ornamentations used



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knew that, had he attempted to jump | Manamquchavadid and Tirnpati; but

No light fell from the sky blinded out by rank foliage; but the trunks of the t.ees were dimly luminous with a dull red glow, such as that hanging over a large city by night.

Strangest of all, he sat on the trunk of a failen tree and left there was something unspeakably hideous behind him, and had no power to turn his head and gun : and worked furiously at the oars.

But no shot followed him, and before ten o'clock Christopher Cahill, limp and haggard, pulled ashore on the beach of Killard. al Magna Charta is preserved in a shape-less form like a handful of torn paper. What hands could put it together, al-though it is only six centuries old? Look at the most insignificant record of a grant of rice to some poor Brahmin in any temple during the days of the Chola or Chalukya, ten or fifteen centuries ago; each letter, each stroke or dot stands out in clear distinct form, as legible as it was years ago when its wording meant so much to the poor recipient. But want

> take the trouble to engrave lasting ones on copper.
> Ironwork, too, runs the same chance of being extinguished. India was the first country which turned this metal into weapons. Persia borrowed the art from India. The Rigveda, which is the oldest record in the world, gives evidence of this; so do also the Astras and Sastras of the Dhanurneda, and during the early part of the Christian erathe Indian blade was most used throughout the Eastern and Western world. This art reached its greatest perfection in Northern India, the Punjab, Nepaul, Rajputana, Gujarat, and other provinces, where they still make beautiful arms; also in Hyderabad, where English art has not penetrated so

of art and energy is allowing this to die.

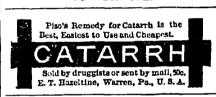
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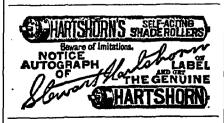
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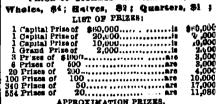
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

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. We have but to travel a little to see that the worst kind of French novel is freely circulated on the cars, and is often purchased by those innocent of the purpose of the book. A notorious novel, so bad that it is suppressed in France, may be framers of our constitution and they bought on the trains in the United States, and here in this city we are, in some quarters, not far behind this terrible state of affairs. It is no wonder that the priests of the Church are commencing to raise their voices against the evil. But something more than warning is

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. Mr. Blaine is clearly endeavoring to dazzle his country in the Napoleonic style with external matters, seemingly forgetting that he has amply enough at nome to keep his hands fully occupied. His recent connivance with those who have tried to harass Canada is a case in point, but by this time he no doubt knows that he and his friends have committed an error. Latest plotting seems to be in the direction of Cuba. Mr. Blaine is playing with fire. The deadliest enemy of the States could not wish them worse than to see Cuba annexed, and would hope to see Hayti speedily follow. With two such drugons eggs swallowed the result would soon be seen. But it seems that neither Spain nor Cuba are prepared to tolerate any such pro-

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. They however seem to arrive at this conclusion; that reciprocity without annexation cannot be obtained and secondly that it is not worth having anyway. At the same time a Minneapolis paper while, maintaining this view states "that the announcement of the conclusion of a reciprocity agreement between the United States and Brazil is the highest achievement and signal triumph of the policy of Mr. Blaine." We are told that the imports from Brazil to the United States in 1890 amounted to \$59,318.756, and the exports to \$11,902. Canadian imports from the United States, however, were, in 1889, \$56,368. and her exports thereto, \$43,522.404. Reciprocity with her, is no good, but a "triumph" with Brazil. The Minneapolis paper is illogical.

Ir 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. The total imports of Great Britain from all countries during the same period was three hundred million pounds sterling. The United States, it so appears, supplied Great Britain with one-sixth of its total imports, nearly all of which was food stuffs. Should the restriction, imposed on American cattle for sanitary reasons. be removed, the volume of trade would largely increase. The figures given knows, made him, and the rocket, though shows the extent to which the United States depend on English customers, and how much they would suffer were those English customers to adopt the American idea of government trade interference. England may not revert to taxing food imports, but there are other ways by breach of faith towards the Irish race which she can regulate her supplies, and the persistent manner in which he India, Africa, Australia, and this Dominion are entering into keen competition with the United States as food fur- vincial administration, a representation nishers in the British market, and it is to which they are so clearly entitled. Ministers and their blind partisans we

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 iame articles. In the long run all countries will have to adopt the British idea of making the cost of living cheap at home in order to control trade

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 prove a more effectual bar to the export of logs to the United States than the export duty was. It is said that the Quebec government, and probably the government of New Brunswick, will adopt the same policy, in order to prevent the wholesale slashing of the forests which would surely follow the free admission of American lumber. Some one has raised the constitutional question as to the power of provincial governments to impose this restriction, inasmuch as it interferes indirectly with the right of the Dominion government to regulate matters of trade and commerce. But, as the control of Crown lands and their forests are vested in the provinces, the regulation seems within provincial rights.

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 sought to avoid the rock on which the republic split. But, with all their care and wisdom, they did not find the true solution of the difficulty. In arming the federal government with the veto power they did not, of course, anticipate the difficulties that have arisen from the extension of the Dominion and the growth of conditions consequent thereon. But t is now quite plain to all judicial minds that the limits of the exercise of this lower need to be defined. It has really become an embarrassment which federal ministers would be glad to avoid. One of the most disturbing questions likely to arise at the coming session of parliament will be with reference to this question. The Manitoba School Act and the Dual Language question in the same province. are certain to be brought up. These are matters, however, which neither party can afford to play with. If the doctrine of Provincial Rights, as laid down by the Liberals, is to be maintained that party cannot go back on its record and demand the exercise of the veto. On the general question, it may be observed that the to a competent judicial authority, such as the Supreme Court of Canada, than, as now, left subject to the Governor-General's veto.

English composer has given the world a lish operas, and , like he Sir Arthur Sullivan, was an Irishman. Though the English are rich in the possession of an unexcelled drama and manificent in their patronage of music, they have still an opinion upon. They indicate, however, that the music has caught the popular taste. It certainly had the advantage of being interpreted by having opera singers, all the accessaries of a first class orchestra and the most splendid of London Theatres. In "The Yeoman of the Guard," Sir Arthur Sullivan showed there was a possibility of his soaring into grand opera. Indeed, his productions indicate successive advances in the directy achieved in "Ivanhoe," England has no national music. What she claims as such are merely adaptations. We are glad to learn that steps have been taken in the direction of producing this new opera in the United States and Canada.

A VAIN MINISTER.

There is a pride which goeth before a tall, according to the proverb, and it looks very much as though Mr. Mereier is becoming more and more inflated with downfall. An accident, as everybody it goes up in a streak of bribi mce, comes down always in the drugy form of a blackened stick. Mr. Mercier's best friends agree that nothing could be in worse taste than some of his later utterances. We pass, for a moment, his great refuses to grant justice to our people and give them representation in the pro-

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. This commonplace bit of political fustian, which might have been settled long ago without offence to any one, on the lines proposed in Mr. Chapleau's memorandum, is now described by the provincial premier as the 'grandest work of the entire world"; (la plus grande œuvre du monde entier!) Next we have the premier gravely announcing in the columns of a city paper, which, by the way, he once denounced embodiment of all literary and journalistic vice, that he is anxious not to hurt the feelings of the Holy Father by refercent general elections. "He," forsooth! Can any Catholic imagine the Sovereign Pontiff, bowed down with care and persecution, imprisoned in the Vatican and his rights swept away, being troubled about the coquinerie of a clique of provincial political heelers. Again: "If the Holy Father consults me," says Mr. Mercier! Political impertinence goes a great way, but seldom further than this. Mr. Mercier has, it appears, fallen out with some of his friends. He scorns the base degrees by which he did ascend. The "Nationalists" who roughed the slippery ladder on which he climbed to legislative power are now to be cast aside. Their usefulness is gone so far as Mr. Mercier is concerned, and the Nationalist organ, La Justice, is to be smashed. Mr. Pelletier is to be kicked out. The Nationalists will certainly find few friends. Their old political friends whom they betraved will have none of them, and their punishment is well deserved, though it does not speak much for Mr. Mercier's notions of gratitude that they should now be cast aside. But we warn the premier not to allow his self-satisfied egotism to get the better of his discretion, . His creators can unmake him, as they doubtess will, and the province happily return to the position it always occupied until an unfortunate occurrence enabled a few political adventurers to disturb its equilibrium.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Premier Mereier 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. On the other hand, everybody knows he will have no difficulty in getting rid of it when it comes into the Provincial coffers. The truth is, the greater reference of matters of law and jurisdic- part of it is mortgaged already. So long tion could be more satisfactorily referred as the money lasts all will be well and go merrily, but the ay is not far distant when the people of the province will be called upon to pay the interest, and then-well, to use a very common expression, look out for squalls. Before leaving the Premier appears to have Ir. in "Ivanhoe," Sir Arthur Sullivan made up his mind that the time had has really succeeded in producing an arrived when the Castors should be made English Grand Opera that will take rank to feel that he is the ruler of the Queen's with similar works by the great masters, house. He, therefore, issued an edict the fact will mark an epoch in musical that La Justice should be suppressed. annals. Down to the present time no Mr. Mercier got into power on the shoulders of the Castors; the Liberals never grand opera. Balfe's are the only Eng- had the confidence of any but a weak minority of the people of the province of Quebec; he now spurns the friends that assisted him into office, and the rupture is just about as complete as possible. La Justice declines to be suppressed, and to acquire a really national opera. The by means of an injunction has succeeded reports of the first presentation of in forcing Mr. Mercier's printer to con-'Ivanhoe" are too uncritical to form tinue the publication of the paper. In the meantime the Montreal Castors are loud in their expressions of sympathy with the brethren of the ancient city, and L'Etendard sounds a warning note to the Premier that there are other papers that cannot be suppressed, and unless a complete change of front is made that the best friends of the administration will be forced very soon in the ranks of its bitterest foes. Things, it will be seen, are reaching a culminating tion of the point which he has apparent- point. Mr. Beaugrand, of La Patrie, is the fellow-passenger of Mr. Mercier in his European tour, and thus the cup of without gloves, and, as he is posted upon

A WARNING.

L'Etendard is on the warpath. After against the Mercier Government, it closes a fierce article in the following words :-

might yet pardon them if they come back at once to the paths of duty and We hope that this supreme honor. appeal will be heard, but if it is not the retribution will be as terrible as it will be able to get the better of the Americans, Philippi on that score. But for arro- Quebec. Salus populi suprema lex."

CULTY.

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 unimportant part in the controversy. That document was, as most people know, negociated between Queen Anne and Louis the Fourteenth under date 31st March and 11th day of April, old and new styles, 1713. It was written him to be more of the diplomatist than of a recent date. claims in connection with lobsters which the islanders hold, are not fish, and lobisland when the Utrecht treaty was perfect spiritual communion." drafted. Times have so changed, and circumstances also, that it is only reasonable the Newfoundlanders should object to the rigid maintenance of an old and obscure document. The special clause

relating to Newfound and in this unincky treaty runs as follows: The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent Island, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain, and to that end the town and fortiess of Placentla, and whatever other places in the said islands are in possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up within seven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty or somer, it possible, by the Most Christian King to those who have a commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, atany time hereafter, lay cham to any right to the said island or islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be hawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said islands of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and hats necessary and useful for the drying of fish, for to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to eatch fish, and dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bona Vista to the northern part of the smid island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Point Reche. The Island called Newfoundland, with the

The "Declaration," however, states that:

The King, having entirely agreed with his Most Ciristian Majesty upon the articles of the feeling of the femiliary from y, with his accustomed good in the and punctually with his accustomed good in the and punctually be with give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for that the indicarement of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty woulding his subjects from Interrupting Innum manner by their competition the fishery extress of the French, during the temporary exercise of the british formed there to be removed. The Bland of Newfoundand, and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. The Bland of Newfoundand, and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. The Bland of Newfoundand, and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. The Bland of Newfoundand, and he will for the stable of the Treaty of the red to be removed. The Bland of Newfoundand, and he will for the serious of the treaty of the red to be removed. The Bland of Newfoundand, and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which the bland of Newfoundand, and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which the bland of Newfoundand, and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which the bland of Newfoundand and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed-settlements which the bland of Newfoundand and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which the bland of Newfoundand and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which the bland of Newfoundand and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which the bland of Newfoundand and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which the bland of Newfoundand and he will for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which t The "Declaration," however, states

gance, windy vanity, and bombastic THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFI- necessarily be either correct or just. to "whisper the o'er-fraught heart and Then measures must promptly be taken bid it break," the blessed appeal to arrange a very material change of conditions with France. Meantime the Newfoundlanders had better be calm. A death, relieves the tension of grief, season or two more can make little and opens wide the flood-gates of the difference, and the noisy demonstrations for local factional purposes will in no way advance their interests.

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE.

In contradistinction to the bigotry, in Latin and English and the differences fanaticism and intolerance of certain in consequence very easily caused a great secular daily newspapers, it is pleasant deal of animated correspondence between to find an occasional honest, candid and the plenip tentiaries. Bolimbroke charge generous tribute from a Protestant pen on the floor of the Assembly, as the very | ed De Torcy with splitting hairs in con- to the zeal and piety of Catholics and nection with the relative meaning of the their clergy. Such a tribute we find in Latin and the English, and called upon the New York Press and Knickerbocker

ence to matters connected with the re- the grammarian. If, then, there was Describing editorially, a Jesuit mission misunderstanding between the very men at the Cathe-Iral of the Immaculate Conwho drafted the noted treaty, who can ception in New York, held during the wender that there is positive doubt now early part of the present month, the as to the justice, or the reverse, of the writer tells how "thousands of the faith-French claims in Newfoundland. The full from all the city parishes and near-by situation of these old colonists is unique communities filled and emptied the vast as painful. The French claim they are cathedral at intervals from five o'clock in

acting within their rights in demanding the morning until ten or eleven at night." exclusiveness along almost the entire. The scene was described as an extracoast line, though they have "conceded" ordinary one and deeply impressive even certain limits to the islanders which the to non-Catholics. Comparing it with the latter claim are of no value whatever, spectacle to be seen at Moody and Sankey But as if to increase the obscarity of revivals, the writer says:—"These asthe treaty of Utreent the matter has cetic black-robed Jesuits are not given to been further involved by the subsequent the sort of fervid ranting that often draws treaties of Paris (1763), of Versailles the multitude, actuated, perhaps, by (1783), and definitive treaty of 1845. In 1 motives of curiosity rather than devotion. spite of all this diplomacy the matter is Entering the church, you find an imin a mix. Even the French minister of mense assembly kneeling in rapt and the day has declined to take special action silent prayer; here and there you notice until the matter has had some light cast a confessional with the inscription over declaration of George III, which seems about this you observe the worshippers to give the Frenchmen ground for their seem, perhaps, a shade more intent in Jaims. But the mere declaration of the their devotions, for here is being enacted King, under circumstances long changed, the most exacted and difficult triumph of can scarcely be held to be binding to faith; at the grand main aitar, a Jesuit day. Again, the French make to-day father is saying the Mass, his selemn voice, low toned yet clear, distinctly an hardly be maintained, and irritate audible in that reverent stillness; everythe islanders with good reason. Lobsters, where is manifest the intensely religious character of the service and nothing ster catching was not known on the meets the eye or ear to disturb that

Alien although he be to faith and dock, the writer then goes on to give his reflections on the solemn scene, "What," he asks, "keeps these people for hours in lings during the quarter of a century of wearisome—even painful genuflection; penitential yet serene of face, and evening there will be enacted within its many of them wearing the look of these put all its past experiences into the who have received the paim and crown? What induces that delicate imellectual in recognition of the valuable services priest to remain for hours at a time in the breathless confessional, inviting physical prostration, disease, perhaps, death? He is there now at mid-day, will be there His Worship Mayor Meshane and to till late to night, and before the dawn J. J. Curran, Esq., Q.C., M.P. Although till late to-night, and before the dawn to-morrow you shall find him at his place of Cauadian politics, both gentlemen again, reconciling souls to God in the stand on a common platform of Usios way of his faith. Skepticism vanishes when the interests of their fellowbefore such a sacrifice. You may doubt countrymen are in question, and this fact will, no doubt, tend to make next as you will, out of doors, but here the Monday evening's event an enthusiastic pervading spirit and sanctity extinguish success. Our Irish-Canadian fellow-citihat all feelings save that of hushed awe and zens in the Irish Ward, par excellence, of something almost akin to reverence. This changes to a concentration of keen and critical interest when one of the and critical interest when one of the after the reception the S fathers ascends into the pulpit, and the congregation addresses itself with evident

sense of the people; to recall the recreant grade of wheat has been fairly introduced It may be seen that this is not on- to grace, to further purify and exalt the there. And they (the exporters) desired contraging to the Newfoundlanders piety of the devout. Perhaps the theme the to-say through your writely circulated claims, but at the same time, it must be is that most solemn and sublime of all paper to the farmers of Ontario that in bitterness of our Castor friends is made allowed that the mere declaration of the themes—the redemption of man. You within 15 to 20 cents per bashel of the to overflow. Time will tell whether the Sovereign, for the time being, cannot have heard of the learning and eloquence Castors or the Rouges will get the upper override law, either local or international, of the Jesuits and you formulate all your hand in the squabble, and which ever and that those who have accomptished little critical and rhetorical ordinances party wins the triends of the Nationalist, the settlement of a great island, cannot and prepare to attack and appraise rather, when our bariey market has been did Government will find their ranks con be dealt with on the same feeting as than to listen, as this multitude will turbed by the American McKinley bill, siderably thinned. Mr. Pelletier, who is transitory tishermen. The French, listen to the very word of life. But the this opening up of a market for a grade a good fighter, has made known his in- imcreover, have violated their part of the nather has scarcely passed the threshold of spring wheat easily produced in any tention of handling his late transfer agreement, with regard, at least, to the or his discourse, ere you are considered. tention of handling his late Premier agreement, with regard, at least, to the o his discourse, ere you are conscious of would advise the farmers to crop with "adjacent island," and so the other side an absorbing, eager interest in which this wheat half the land hitherto put in the minor ring proceedings lively times may reasonably claim freedom. The thetoric and criticism are forgotten, a pride which presages his not far distant may be anticipated in the early future, whole situation is unfortunate, and From Bethlehem and the Star, you are though a good deal of uncalled for "tall ded to Nazareth and look with new and talk" has been indulged in by certain purer vision upon that divine life, from o to, Brampton, Bolton and Oshawa. people on the island, egged on apparent. The contemplation of which we ordinarly by individuals not friendly either to thy shrink, conscious of our unworthicommerating the grievances of its friends Great Brittin or to France, there need be ness. So through the whole pathetic, no reason to doubt that the question will sacred history the preacher leads you un be satisfactorily settled. To arbitration til, with heart hushed, yet swollen with the question is to go, and to arbitration an emotion that is almost agony, you are " In spite of their faults public opinion it must be left. But whatever way the prostrated in the presence of that infinite decision is given, it will only be the first Passion. Your tears mingle with those step to a change. The present state of sacred, awful tears of the weeping God things cannot be allowed to continue. If in Gethsemane. You witness the it is held that France's pretensions are anguish, divine yet human, of that Sufcorrect, and in view of the absurd award ferer of Calvary, and when the exquisite quite likely that these countries will be We shall, however, meet Mr. Mercier at place the interests of the Province of in connection with St. Juan, there is sorrow and indignation evoked by the

"Father, forgive them!" comes like a my soul."

It would be hard to convey in language a more impressive sense of the soultouching 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 This is a most important matter, otherwise the Government, authorized by Parliament, would not undertake it at such vast expense as it must entail. By the census in a great measure will be ascertained the progress made by the country during the past ten years. It is essential that our people should make a good showing in the returns. Very few are ignorant of the nature of the census, but some may not properly estimate the necessity of giving full returns to the enumerators. It must be remembered that for all practical purposes the figures of the census will be used for ten years to come. We believe the Irish Catholics in Canada have gained ground in numbers and all that gives influence during the last decade. Those numbers should appear in the census returns. No doubt the Bishops will as usual point out how important it is to make true returns, in order that our value in the community may not be under-estimated, but we have thought it well to give this word of

A GRAND RECEPTION

To be Tendered next Monday Evening 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 rejoicits existence, but on Easter Monday shade. The citizens of St. Ann's Ward. rendered, and in celebration of the great victory which both gentlemen have re cently achieved, have resolved to tender grand reception on that evening to arrayed on different sides in the battle Men's Society will repeat, by special request, the entertainment given by them

future the farmer may depend on from value of our best win r wheat; at present the value of this wheat is 82 cents per bushel and over, according to location for freight. I think just at this juncture, with barley, taking particular care to have seed free from any other grain or seeds. Any amount of this wheat for seed can be obtained at Hamilton, Tor-

A Hero's Death.

Washin Ton, March 23.—General Joseph E. Johnston, the famous Confederate leader, died short, y after 11 o'clock on Satur lay night at his residence on Connecticut avenue. The General had been suffering for three weeks with an affection of the heart, aggravated by a cold he caught soon after General Sheman's funeral in New York, Hisphysician ad been trying to keep his strength up for some days, but his advanced age gave nittle hope of his recovery from the beginning of his illness. General Johnston was the last, save General Beauregard, of no reason to believe that arbitration need preacher's burning words, seem almost 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

La grippe is so prevalent in Chicago as to seriously interfere with public and

private business. Work on the Calgary and Edmonton work on the sagar, and Edmonton Railway re-opens next week. The first train went north on the twenty-fourth.

A Kincardine bailiff named Alexander Campbell was shot by George Oustrum, campuer was said the latter's goods. The first seed was sown 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 the nonaparties to disregard Prince Napodetermination 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 implicator san Francisco, and Critical Implicating several legislators in a case of alleged mg several legislated 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 instend 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 Pamell 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) is wed (John Morley supporting the motion) the second reading of the Welsh Lord Option Bill, which was carried by a vote of 486 to 179, amid Opposition cheers.

Information received by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is to the effect that the cuttle on the ranches in the Maclead district were suffering from the severe cold. There was no appear ance, however, of disease among the

A cousin of Capt. O'Shea, of Parnell-O'Shea fame, has just died at Biarritz. He was Don Guillernio O'Shea, Duke of san Lucar, a Spanish grandee of the firstclass, and for many years grand chamber-lain 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 workingmen 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

A delegate from the Chilian revolutiary party, sent to Europe at Paris. He states that two-thirds of valuable resources of nitrate and guano.

Hunting easaulties 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 uncontrolable, 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 weighted 160 pounds. He had the appearance of a Frenchman, and spoke

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Planos to rent.
Artistic tuning and regulating. Repairing.
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in exchange.
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your houses.
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may be assured of polite attention and consideration.
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the United States will be compelled to indemnify the families of the men mur-dered 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 Spanlding has deded that a registration in the Canadian Horse Register is not in itself sufficient to entitle Canadian horses, etc., to free 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 distribut-ing liquor gratuitously to the electors between the nomination and polling

An election for member of Parliament was held in Aston Manoc, Staffordshire, on Friday, to fill the vacancy cau ed by the death of George Kynoch (Conserva-Captain Grice Hutchinson (Unionist) received 5310 votes to 2737 polled for W. Phippson Beale (Gladstonian). In the previous election Kynoch received 3495 votes to 2733 for Read (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 Nip-ising, to connect with the Canadian Pacific.

An action brought by the Portugese the claim of Colonel Andrada and the situation to the powers, has arrived Portuguese officers for assault and false imprisonment, is pending in the English the Chicians favor the insurgent party courts. Damages are laid at £200,000, and the latter have already a permanent like suit grows out of the action of the hold on the northern provinces and their British South Africa Company's police in driving the Portuguese out of Mutaca's Kraul and arresting Andrada and two other Portuguese leaders after the Portuguese had captured the place and hauled down the British flag.

> Coroner Jones held an inquest enquiring into the death of J. Emyrson 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

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 Mc-Carthyite 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 relation-ship between a well known family here and the head of the famous German principality of Schaumberg. Last fall, when Prince Adolphe Lippe of Schaumberg 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 ex-changed 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 unon everybodys lips to-night. It appears that Prince Lipp, of Schaumberg, unding 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 entry under the provision of the Tariff pleasantly with the person in question. and in the absence of strong parental authority deserted his London home, enisted in an English regiment as a drummer hoy, and finally came to Canada with General Wolfe. The young prince was on the Plains of Abranam 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, unssion of the French Senate which is 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 ttermany, but, just as all the preparations were perfected for his dedarture, this adventurous prince sickened and died far from home and fatherland. He enjoined, 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 Lippes 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 Tanner. 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 informa-tion is being now secured by Mr. Alexander Lippe, and will be forwarded to the home of the proud Schaumbergs ere long.

will go to Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., on special train, Easter Monday, March 30th, where a grand reception will be South Africa Company against the British South Africa Company, including the Lippe, and will be forwarded to the beautiful the proof Schumbergs ere

PARNELL'S POSITION.

A Meeting at Queenstown—Some Bitter Demonstrations.

DUBLIN, 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 the forest least le make the fox break cover. He had un-derstood 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 per-

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 Lymnh in Montreal,

Koch's lymph has eertainly 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

ment of tuberculosis. Most of the patients under treatment at the General Hospital have returned to

will continue the use of the lymph and

determine its true position in the treat-

The Newfoundland Difficulty.

London, March 21.-Sir John P. Hennessey interviewed Mr. Gladstone yesterday before questioning the Government on the Newfoundland matter

Mr. Gudstone will on Monday invite Mr. Smith to give a reply to the request of the Newfoundland Leglislature. Sir J. P. Hennessey suggested that the session of Cambia to France would induce France to abandon her Newtonialland 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 eferes to the gravity of the situation. It counse's the colony to retreat from the untenable position it has taken up and the Government to treat the colony with all possible delicacy.

Pauls, March 22.—Admirable Peyron has been appointed president of the comto examine into the questions involved in the Newtoninhand convention.

Occupation of M.P.P.'s.

A member of the House has compiled the following interesting table showing the business callings of the legislators :-Reform, Conservative, Total

Farmers..... Merchants
Lawyers
Hectors
Printers
Lumbermen Stone quarrymen Contractors Cheesemen Brover..... Carriage builder. 35

Bourget College, Rigaud.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal 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.

Conway, of Little Rideau, a student of the College.

An Interesting Performance. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—As I consider your valuable paper the only inedium through which we can

and weighed 100 pounds. He had the appearance of a Frenchance, and spoke the appearance of the Indian else the American Heaville from inflammation of the State of the Indian of the Indian and the ent. Death resulted from inflammation of the Indian of I

Retreat at the Gesu.

The retrest 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 out the light and then struck Mr. Healy a powerful blow in the face, smashing 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 ds sight. Healy's assailant is O'Brien Dalton, who was connected with the Vipperary conspiracy. He first up-braided Healy for an insulting speech nade while Dalton was in prison. The glass injured the coats of Healy's left eye und made an incised wound an inch be ow the cyclid. It is feared inflamma-tion will ensue. Healy's sight is not injured. Mr. Morley, who arrived at the notel after the assault, was highly indigant. Parnellite roughs watched the xits till Healy departed from a back ntrance, when they hooted him.

Dreadful Murder.

Belleville, Out., March 24.-A horible 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 treet. 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 shrick which led to the discovery of the crime before the murderer had time to escape. ouple, 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 exsted for some time between Robert Murray, of ot 1, concession 13. Metcalf, and William O. llowe, of lot 2, on the same concession, over a lovernment drain that runs through their covernment 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 18th concession of Metcalfe, Robeit 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 kowe and throwing him into the ditch. Blows fcl.owed, in which it is said both used clubs, Rowe apparently getting so much the worst of it that he had to he 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 balled out before Magistrate Noble, thinself 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 newsof the murder caused many to nock to the residence of Mr. Rowe. The murder. The news of the murder caused many to flock to the residence of Mr. Rowe. 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

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure Most. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or

very forl humor is heredited and transmitted is: passentions, causing untold suffering, and my also recumulate poison and germs of dismore cours broathe, the food the water There is WE GOL OF nothing more con-

Linsively positive than the poteer of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or halt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarra, neutralizes

the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and envishes the blood thus

riches 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 infor-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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CVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIT AND SCALE I of infance and childhood, whither sortening, disfiguri a, irohing, burning, easily, on the pinnyl of boliothy, with hose of hair, and every in-jurity of the bold, whether shupte, conditions or herealtary, is specifly, one in a by and permanently oned by the Curiousa Residence, conditions of Curiousa, the great Skip Circuits. Skin C.re, and Curicuma Soar, an executive Skin C.re, and Curicuma Soar, an executive Skin C.re, and Curicuma Soar, an executive Skin Purifier, and Curicuma Besorvers, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greater of Etunor Remodles, when the best physicians and all other, modies fail. P ronts, save your hidren years of mental and physical suffering. Besin now. Delays are a nigrous where under to childhood are parent near

m nent so deverywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c; Roat, 35c; Resoutert. \$1.50. Prepared by the Potter Drug are Chimical Componation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases," Baby's Skin ad Scalp purified and beauti-fied by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNRY PAINS, Backache and musculer rheumatism raileved in one minute by the celebrate's CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Father Beaudevin, S.J., died on Sunday rom a combination of erystpelas 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. college in this city, and at Fordham college, N. Y., and was also at one time superior of the Jusuit house at Jersey City. He was recognized as one of the greatest theologians in the Order here, and was also a talented pulpit oractor. After joining the Order he was sent to the United States, and also to England, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the English imaginge, which he spoke fluontly. In October, 1889, he left the Jesuits' church to take charge of the parish of the Immaculate Conception. The funeral took place yesterday morning; the remains being taken to the Novitiate at Sault an Recellet, for interment in the Cemetary of the Order.

The Treaty of Utrocht.

Sr. John's, Nild., March 19 .- A despatch from Lord Knulsford, Colonial Secretary, ancounces that a new modus vivendi has been agreed upon in connection with the arbitration, and that a coercion act to enforce it will be sub-mitted to Parliament. There is great indigna-tion here.

and that a corrion set to renote it will be subtited 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 rights of foreign powers. He hoped that in spite of the difficulties a componing would be arranged whereby the colony's burde would be lessened. He believed Newfoundland's protest was founded on misapprehension. England thought arbitration was the best course, but the opposition of the colonists considerably ombuvensed the lovernment. Lord Kimberly concurred in the remarks of Lord Kimberly concurred in the remarks of Lord Kimberly concurred in Newfoundland was now paying the penalty of errors made in past treaties. The bill passed the first rending. The bill revives the Grown's authority to instruct naval officers to enforce the treaties of Utrecht, Versailles and Paris, eccuring fishing rights to France. A clause provides that if the colonial legislature supplies necessary powers to secure the performance of the treaties upon the international arrangement before the bill is no open contession of failure in Newfoundland.

CONSUMPTION CURED. And old physician, retired from prac-

ice, 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, pronchitis, 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." Maude: "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 owder 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

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous

HEINTZMAN PIAPOS, Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANG ROOMS,

2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received aspart payment. Planos and Organs sold on easymouthly nayments and lowest prices for cashorders for tuning and repairing receive promptationtion. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed.

Telephones, Bell 4188. Federal 1200.

Mention this Journal.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each "superior to the Remington," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either.

BPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 245 St.

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

AN UNHAPPY CITY.

FHE TRACIC HISTORY OF YOUGHAL

lity in which the Evils of War have been Felt for Centuries. Hanging the Mayor.

Youghal suffered much in wars during the middle ages; wars between the Irish and the Normans; wars 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. Finding his possessions laid waste Gerald arose, and coming down from his castle of Strancally, on the Blackwater, he took and sacked the town, which he held for five bags, \$2 10232 20; oatmeal, standard, per bag, \$2 752\$2 85; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 902\$3; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 902\$3; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 902\$3; oatmeal, granulated, \$2 902\$3; days, after which it was re-taken by Captain White, but again seized the same year by the Seneschal of Smokilly, who killed White and most of his men. At this time Youghal was left quite desolate, not a man remaining in it but one poor friar. Later the people were invited to return, and a garrison of three hundred men were placed in it for protection, while the mayor, who had refused a garrison, and had yielded the town to Desmond, was hanged at his own door.

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 the mayor hanged at his own door immediately on his arrival in the town. One of Raleigh's first exploits after landing in Cone Harbor with his "foote-band of one hundrethe men," was a fierce slaughter at Smerwick Castle. The estates of the ruined Desmond did not bring good fortune to Raleigh, who, in his turn, felt the touch of adversity and unpopular alike at Dublin Castle and ou his Munster property, ended by finding himself impoverished and in debt.

"My tenants refuse to pay my wife her rent," he writes to Cecil, in 1603. "I hold divers leases upon forfeiture in that mannor of

MYNE OWN TENANTS.

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

Sir John Pope Hennessy says: "Ra-leigh'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 1616 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

In a letter to his son, Mr. Carew Ra-leigh, 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 fur-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, "Wat, you see how nobly my Lord of Boyle hath entertained me and my friends, and therefore, I charge you on my biessing, 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 re-

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 1,600 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 1600 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 har-bor, through which, it is said, Cromwell The people of Goughal will tell you that the town is quite undermined by 117 College Street. Telephone 2582.

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 n grain, but there is a good movement in car lots, of oats principally. The market con-tinues to rule very firm and prices show a general upward tendency. We quote -No.1 hard Manitoba, \$0.00; No. 2 do, \$1.10@\$1.12; No. 8 do, 98c@\$1; No. 2 Northern, \$1.02@\$1.06; feed do, 63c@65c; peas, 85c per 66 pounds in store; Manitoba onts, 58c; Upper Canada do, 58c per 34 pounds; corn, 80c duty paid; feed barley, 52c@ 54c; good maiting do, 60c@66c; rye, 70c@75c. Flour.—The flour market has declined some

what, but the feeling remains firm as regards prices. The movemement is still largely made up of jobbing sales. Patent spring, \$580; Patent winter, \$5 85@\$5 50; straight roller, \$4 90@\$5 extra, \$4 400\$4 60; superfine, \$40\$4 25; fine, \$3 75; city strong bakers', \$5 50; strong bakers', \$5 25@\$5 50; superfine bags, \$1 90@\$2 10; extra, meal, rolled, \$2 85@\$2 95.

Butter.-The Butter market indicates little change in tone. Finest is not to be had except in small quantities and it sells readily at 20c2 21c. Other grades move quietly along, business being mostly jobbing. Finest creamery, 23ca 24c; fine stock, 21c@22c; finest dairy, 20c@21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c@21c; Western dairy, 14c@15c; old butter, 6c@8c.

Cheese.-The Cheese market presents no thing new. Finest late makes, lic; fine stock, 10/c@10/c; medlum grades, 9/c@10c; cable, 05s

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, \$1523\$1550; mess pork, western, per brl, \$14522\$1550; short cut, western, per brl, not finding a boat coming for them as \$15.502\$10; hams, city cured, per lb, loje@11jc; speedily as he could have wished, had hams, canvassed, per th, 10 | callie; lard, Canadlan, in palls, 8/c#8/c; bacon, per ib, 9c#10/c lard, common refined, per lb, 7;c27;c.

Eggs.-Receipts of eggs continue light, owing to had roads in the west, which makes collecting difficult, and as the demand continues very good the market remains decidedly firm, sales standing at 20c#21c.

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

A Poor Start-A provincial newspapers in its obituary notice of a wealthy farmer, states that "he was born without a penny

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

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

Maid: "Mr. Small couldn't call tonight, and he sends he regrets and this little present." Miss Little: "Thanks

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



REDUCED FARES

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

One and One-Third Fare. Good Going March 26th, 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.

For further information apply to any Ticket Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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MONTREAL TICKET OFFICES: 266 St. James Street and at Stations

CONSIGNMENTS

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THOMAS LIGGET'S

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET

(Glenora Building, Montreal.)

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian. PLUMBIR, CAS and STEAMPITTER.

Irish Drone in English.

Notining 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 par-ticles 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 "Don-levy'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 is 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 cuphemism. The Irish for "God knows" is ta fios ag Dia, pro-nounced colloquially thauss ag Dhee. 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 Dhee, God, and in its new form, thauss ag fee, it means the deer knows—a kind of objurgatory 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 dear 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 o' the world," comes under the same category, i.e., "You great thief" to be "kilt dead;" "all to," i.e., "except;" and venomous for energetic, vehement; and we may surmise, although Dr. Joyce does not allude to them, that such characteristic Hibernicisms as "to throw a ep," 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 baving my dinner," or "He was after going home," is a mere translation of the Irish periphrasis.

The Irish consuctudinal tense is represented by the quaint coinage. "I do be." "O, Misther Scott!" said an expansive young woman to a clergyman, I do be so hongry in chorch! I take a little piece of bread, and I put it in my pawkut, and I eat it in the Lit'ny." Other reproductions of Gaelic idioms are the phines, "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

Too Many Dogs Spoll the Coat. The instinct of Newfoundland dogs to save a irowning person has been samewhat painfully tested by an unlucky Frenchman. He was walking in the country with a friend who poswaiking in the country with a traind who pos-sessed a magnificent. Newfoundiand, and incattiously questioned the truth of the an-imal's sagacity. The dog's master, vexed at the siur cast upon his favorite, gave his friend a push and knocked him into the shallow river. Turk immediatly sprang in, and, seizing one of the tails of the immersed man's coat, com-menced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundiand, trotting along on the menced to swim for land. Unfortunately another Newfoundhand, trotting along on the other side of the river, saw the affair, and also came to the rescue. Dog aumber 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 eried 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.



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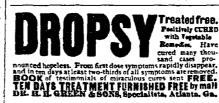
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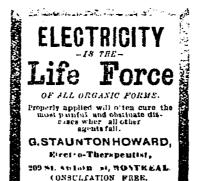
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A STATE OF THE STA

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SPEECH IN SHAKESPEARE'S DAYS. implicity in the Method of Representing Plays the Cause of it.

Bay of the King Street Street

The short space of time, two hours and a half, in which an Elizabeth play was acted in Shakspeare's time, has excited much discussion among commentators. It can hardly be doubted that the diaogue, 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 case 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 Sceane as a Windebankes 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 closo 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 Johnson, 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. Nor gold nor ivery haft can make it good * • Or to make boards to speak! There is a task! Painting and carpentry are the soul of roasque. Pack with your peddling poetry to the Stage. This is the money-got mechanic age!"

But poetry was then leaving the stage, iever 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

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."

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\$2.00. Clothes Horses, Paste Boards, Rolla Pins, &c., at L. J. A. SURVEYER'S, 6 St. Law rence Street (late of Notre Dame Street.) J. H. WALKER



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

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TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clook 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 102 e'clock A.M., at

Head Office, 81 S., 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 informations, address to

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS — Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small trans 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

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 whiel of p izes. 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 15 000 00
5 000 00
5 000 00
5 000 00
2 500 00
1 capital Priza, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,296 inclusive (100 in al.) will canb be emitted to a watch worth \$25.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Priza, those tickets numbered from 21 to 31 inclusive will each be emitted to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Priza, those tickets numbered from 21 to 31 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 1,250 00
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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 number ends with 30 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 monabal 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 1,500 00 1 000 00 4.995 00

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 bearrs on presentation of the ticket, and not observine. Is will therefore be useens to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the number of shet 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

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. It it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number. 43 Lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes.

Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to sek any on credit. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Telephone 2876.

THE KITCHEN.

GENOESE SAUCE.

Take half of a clove of garlic, one dessertspoonful of curry powder, six boned anchovies, a tenspoonful of raw mustard and three dessertspoonfuls of capers. Pound these in a mortar, and when thoroughly mixed add four tablespoonfuls of sherry, a small tumblerful of cold water and three tablespoonfuls of good vinegar. Put all in a sauce-pan and boil for fifteen minutes, adding a half-pint of melted butter.

SAUCE FOR BOILED FISH.

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. Let it stand and simmer for a quarter of an hour. Add a pint of good yeal gravy, and strain and thicken with butter and flour.

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. Then, with the assistance of a little flour, to prevent the paste from sticking to the hands, form it into round flat cakes and lay them upon a dish or tray; when all are done, dredge them with flour, after which fry them to a nice brown color on both sides in very hot lard, or they may be baked in the

FRIED OYSTERS.

Select the largest and fineest 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. Rub through a colander the crumbs of a day-old loaf of Vienna bread or cracker-dust; season these crumbs with pepper and salt. Now dip each oyster into the egg mixture and lay it upon the crumbs; cover it with the crumbs and give it a gentle pressure with the hollow of your hand, but do not pat it, as that soddens the oyster and injures it; remove it from the crumbs, lay it on a dish in single layer, and so proceed until all are crumbed. Then put three or four tablespoonfuls of lard, or half lard and many spoonfuls of lard, or half lard and many is at the boiling point lay in as many is at the boiling point lay in as many of the cover the bottom of the Garibaldi, distinguishing them as Garibaldi the first, the second, and so to the cond of the chapter. This is very brown coler, first on one side, then upon the other. As they are done remove them with a perforated egg-slice, and lay them on a colander to drain. Arrange upon a hot dish, place a few sprays of fresh green parsley on top, and serve as hot as possible.

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 flower. Put two or three tablespoonfuls of the best butter in a frying pan, and when it is at the boiling point but on your ovsters and fry em to a nice brown color, moving or shaking them about occasionally so as to prevent sticking. Pile them upon a hot dish and serve piping hot, with a sauce made of plain melted butter and a dash or two of cayenne pepper. A few drops of lemon juice added to the sauce is by some considered an improvement.

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 Drendful Confession.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., March 19 .- Mrs. Quigley, sister of Arthur Day, who was hanged at Welland, Ont., December 18, 1890, for wife murder, who 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. On her deathbed she confessed to her mother that she had incited Arthur to murder and had helped him to commit it by aiding him in pushing his wife over. She held Mrs. Days' dress skirt over her face and pushed on one shoulder while Day pushed on theother. The mother told the story to a special officer here, but this evening positively denied having done it to an Associated Press reporter.

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.



the Clothes?

Pearline "it's the greatest thing I ever saw for easy washing and cleaning, in fact it does so much I'm afraid of it." She recalls the old saying, "too good to be true." How absurd to suppose

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OFF OF

that the universal popularity of Pearline is due to anything but wonderful merit. How absurd to suppose

that millions of women would use PEARLINE year after year if it hurt the hands or clothing.

How absurd to suppose that any sane man would risk a fortune in advertising an article which would not stand the

most severe (and women are critical) tests. 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 and PEARLINE irresistible.

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

IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

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 ascendency. Leave the Victorias, the Beatrices and the Maudes to the stranger, Take two tablespoonfuls of the water of genuine old Milesian names with poetry and the rose mist of the historic about them. Consult the "Lives of the Saints," if there are not decent names in your own tribes, and you will find no lack of sweet designations. Besides, there is some virtue in having a patroness in heaven to whom petition can be made in hours of tribulation. Suppose we look over the ecclesiastical calendar in the "Catholic Directory." What can be prettier or more wholesome than Agnes, Agatha, Frances, Matilda, Monica, Elizabeth, Anne, Clare, Teresa, Cecilia, Lucy, Bridget, and Mary, the best of all? Catherine and Margaret are delightful names. And if we desire to rejoice in distinctively Irish ones, where can Sheelah, or Eily, or Winifred, or Grace, or Finola, the "fair-shouldered," be bettered? Not by the Alexandras, or Wilhelminas, or Gwendolines, or Theodoras,

or Virginias, anyhow.

The men cling to the magnificent

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. Nor Daniel, Maurice, Jerome, nor yet Rory, Murtagh, Kyran, Fintar, Owen, Brendan, and so on through innumerable soft or ringing and meaning

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 designa-tions on the principle of the tailor in Regent's Park, who called every son of cruel to a babe, and often provokes an irresistible laugh behind the unhappy bearer's back. As well ticket them Ditto, or Praise-God-Barebones, or Chaw-Bacon, or Bell-the-Cat, at once. Washington is a common appellation among American niggers; the natives of the African West Coast are called after British statesmen. and John Bright or Pope Hennessy may prop himself under your litter. We knew a London colored pugilist once who was haughty over the title of

PLANTAGENET GREEN.

A literary gentleman, deceased, whom we shall take the liberty of dubbing Jones, gave his male children prenomens from the annals of their country. The e.dest 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. Their father was guilty of a gross injustice in saddling his progeny with such a superlative nuncupatory burden. Tom or Bill or Ned would have been easier to carry through

Perry Davis'
PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally its acts quickly, affording almost instant

relief from the severest pain

their careers. It is hard to live up to a stupendous name sometimes as to live up to blue china.

Be clement to the lads, Irish matrons and be satisfied with the beloved simple designations antique but picturesque as the ivy, and do not, for the sake of com-mon sense, handicap them with a jargon as of botanical Latin. Hector might turn out to be amiable and Holophernes to keep his head in a scrape. Hold by the old land, the old usages, the old virtues, and the old names. For the love of propriety, do not transmogrify honest Malachy, even though he wears no collar of gold, into Marmaduke, and let Bridget go through the world as the respected and admired vestal who watches over the green island, and not become a leering and lying pseudo-aristocratic Edith who besmears the escutcheon of pure ancestors with venal scandal.—Universe.

The Bath in the Middle Ages.

An assertion made several years ago by Dr. Lyon Playfair, trusting to "worth-less 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 Biunders and Forgeries. According to him, no one who has read much of the medieval literature of any part of Christian Europe can doubt that the bath was constantly called into requisition. Among the accounts of Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II., is an entry of a payment "for repairs of the Queen's bath and gather-ing of herbs for it." In a narrative of the arrival of Louis of Bruges, created Earl of Winchester in 1472, we find among other comforts provided for him that in the third chamber there "was ordered a Bayne, or ij, which were covered with tentes of white clothe." Mr. Dickson, the editor, says in the preface to the first volume of the Accounts of the Owen, Brendan, and so on through imnumerable soft or ringing and meaning names.

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 stitions, mentions certain days on which silly people fancied it was wrong to bathe, a notion which would never have arisen had not bathing been a common practice.

Two In a Family.

Single instances of a cure are plentiful, but when they come in pairs they begin to show the universal good. Mr. Julius Sharnak, 27 Burling St., Chicago, Ill., U. S.A., January, 1890, says: "My wife and father-in-law suffered for years with neuralgia, but they were entirely cured by St. Jacobs Oil." Families should not be without it.

A Challenge.

CORK, March 19 .- The delay of Parnell in responding to Healy's deflance, in which the latter announced he was ready to take up the former's challenge that they should both resign their seats in Parliament and come forward as candidates for re-election as a test of the popular sympathy with Parnellite and McCarthylte lar sympathy with Parnellite and McCarthylic causes respectively, has caused the Parnellites of this city to telegraph to Parnell urging him to state his intention immediately.

The Conservatives are preparing to contest the seats of Parnell and Healy should they resign. Parnell's dilemma amuses Dublin. Parnell stipulates that before resigning each side must provide two candidates.

London, March 19.—It was stated in the lobby of the House of Commons to-day that Mr. Parnell had decided to resign his seat in Parlament in accordance with his challenge to Mr. Healy.

Home Rule-But Not in Ireland.

DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER. In Canadian Cholera and Bowel Complaints its effect is magical. It cures in a very short time. THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR

BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE.

BOLD EVERYWHERE AT 280. A BOTTLE,

IT LEADS THEM

COVERNTON'S Coughs, Asthma.

Colds,

Bronohitis.

WILD CHERRY

Asthma. Bronchitis.

For

MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & N°LSON

Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and in-vite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET,



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PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE was are sold by ally guiders of medians throughout and are sold by ally guiders of medians throughout and are sold by ally guiders of medians throughout an appearances, and all detective work in armining an and olvil bosiness promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service: Offices Namplo Building, Montreal: Office Telephones; 260; and 261; and 361; and 3

"It is with a feeling of , earth that we turn from the magazine ill ture for March and pen these word warning and advice to Catholic fat and mothers who are responsible for children whom God has given to the Without one exception there is not among all those 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. All of them, either intentionally pandering to the sickly sensationalism that seems to be the order of the day, or by an unfortunate laxity of discrimination in the editorial management, have that in them which is not only revolting and insulting to the Catholic mind, but is also bold and brazen in its pruriency as well again most subtle in its moralundermining intent. A reputable pub-lication like Scribner's, for instance, starts out with a story of "The Half White," in which a Catholic priest—a leper in Hawaii—is made the principal character of a most illicit love—the implication being no less than the justification of the devil-inspired slanders against the blessed Father Damien. The same magasine has a concluding sketch—the veriest rubbish—but most suggestive and poisonous in its vagary. The Century con-

Ross in defence of immoral litera-ture. "The reading public," says this worthy, "is broadening in its ideas. It is but a little while ago that woman of refinement were afraid to admit that they had read certain books which they now discuss with the utmost freedom. The nude in art has had its fight for life; the nude in literature is on its trial." 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 ex-

tinues its libellous romance of convent life, while the Arena actually makes the

feature for the month an article by Albert

hibitions 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 special 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 i, that we cannot exercise too much care in scrutinizing the literature admitted into our

nomes. A little caution in this respect may save many a heartache, and prevent many a luture 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 salva-

tion, and may be the salvation of the

A Little Patriot. Sergius Stepniak is a splendid conversationlist, and he tells stories of cruelties to political convicts, to friends, or chance acquaintances with evident pleasure, says the Pittsburg Despatch,

One story especially illustrates the means a government will employ to keep itself at the

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. Stepniak, "a great riot was precipitated by the arrest of Sergius Koralsey for a political offense in which the people were especially interested. The police were unable to do anything with the mob, and it held full control for hours. A little girl named Gukorsky, yet under thirteen years of age, seemed to be inspired by the sights and ran hither and thither urging the men to greater deeds of violence. While on the outskirts of the crowd she was selzed by one of the gendarmes, but immediately mounted a huge stone and made a speech to the crowd, calling them cowards if they did not rescue her from the police. Men soon surrounded the officers and beat them back, carrying away in triumph their little heroine.

"But the police knew her too well, and not long after she was arrested and sent to prison. She had no trial, for in Russia no one gets a trial for a political offence. She was taken before an officer, but was not given a chance to tell her story. She was simply put in gool and could not even communicate with any friends to tell them where she was located. She was taken from one prison to another for two years, and at last in 1881 she was imprisoned in the miserable gool at Krasnolarsk. Feeling that nothing could be done for her, she grew despondent, and in March of that year committed suicide, after only having as she certainly could not wilfully break the laws and such ceses as these only spur on nihillism."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Househola Medicine ra.ks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet acothingly, on the STO-MACH, LIVER, KIDNEY and SOWEL, giving one, energy, and vigor to these great WAIN-SPRING OF LIFE. They are conductly recommended as a never filing remedy it all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully, effications as to all aliments incidental to females of all age and as a GENERAL FARILLY SEDUCINE, are nearpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Nores and Ulcers.
This is an infallible remedy. If seffectially ribbed on the neck and chest, as sait into meat, it comes SORE (HROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds; and even A 'H MA. For Glanduar Swellings, Abocases. Piles, Fristalss

Gout, Rheumatism; and overy kind of SKIN DISEASE, It has never known to fall.
The Pile and Olniment are manufactured only it

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UNPREGEDENTED ATTRACTION OF THE OVER A MILLION NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE OWNER OWNE

Louisiana State Lottery Company incorporated by the Legislature : haritable purposes, its franchis

th CRAND STRAORDINIET DI take pine, Semi-Annually Jone and combert, and its CRAS a single AND DA WINGS take prace in statisfied at ten meaths of the year, and and with a public, of the Acadymy of Mark Sei-and, La.

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Attend as follows: "We do acreby certify that we supervise favoring hents for all the Monthly and Somi-Amenia Dissipation of the Louisians State Lottery Dompany, and in som manage and control the D admys thanholds at that the same are conducted with honoring playing in jood fatth toward all parties, and was above to Company to use this portificate, with fee Simulia of cionatures attached or its advertisements."



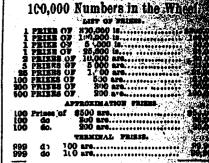
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WILL TAKE PLACE At the Leademy of Music, New Prical TUESDAY, April 14, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000



Price of Tickets Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars Halves 810; Quarters 85; Tenths 82;

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Club rates, 55 fractions tickets at \$1, for \$50-3 SPECIAL BATES TO AGENT 8. IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express at our Expense in Sums not less than Five Dollars, on which w will p.y all charges, and we probably press there on TUKET Par at lists OF PRINTY warded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONTAIN.

Give full address and make signability plain.

Compress hiving lately passed laws prohibiting in the of the mails to ALL LOTERIES, we use It is a compress in answering correspondents and small lists of Priss, until the Course shall estate it is of Priss, until the Course shall estate it is now at a Stars Instruction. The Positional lists, nowever will continue to deliver all Orbits letter, and cress & to I at Course will will see the start of the control of the course of th REGISTERED letters to him

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Scottish Union and National In-

SCOTUSH UNION and National Insurance Gompany and Surance Gompany a are sending a service that the service rine de l'accessivations and les

BENEATH THE WAVES.

A STEAMSHIP'S DREADFUL FATE

At Gibraltar-Hundreds of Immigrants Drowned Like Rats-A Captain Under Arrest.

GIBRALTAR, March 17.—The British steamship Utopin, from Italian ports bound to New York, with 700 Italian emigrants abourd, collided to-day with the British ironclad Rodney anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. A southwest gale was blowing at the time of the collision. Many women and children were drowned. A large number, c inging to the rigging. have been rescued by boats from the channel squadron. Intense excitement prevailed on shore. On entering the bay the Utopia, before colliding with the Rodney, ran into the British iron clad Anson. The Utopia sank within a few minutes. Beats were immediately lowered from the British iron clads and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya. These boats resented 180 persons, who are now on board the various vessels. Many others who were rescued are lodged in Government buildings on shore. The erew of the Utopia were saved, but over 200 passengers perished. The Utopn, belonged to the Anchor Line's Mediterranean fleet. She took cargo at Trieste and Fiume, ports of Austro-Hungary. and steerage passengers at Catavia, Sicily and Naples. She was commanded by Captain Mitchell. She sailed hence for Mediterranean ports on January 16. She was an iron, bark-rigged vessel, measuring 2,731 lons gross, was 350 feet long, 35 the men had tied to themselves each his feet beam, and of 29 feet depth of hold, wife or child, hoping to be able to float She was launched at Glasgow in 1874. She was fitted with compound engines of so tied together were washed ashore ever he broken except by death; every-toyage from Gibraltar to New York in ever behaved more like beasts than like formularity of the training in a word, which has a smen to a fourteen days. The majority of the immigrants who have landed from her gale a British middy put off alone have been of the most destitute of She was valued at about Sicilians. \$300,000.

An eye witness says that when abreast of the iron clad Anson

THE UTOPIA STAGGERED

as though unable to make headway ngainst the terrible current. Suddenly the strong gale, combined with the current, swept the ill-fated vessel across the bows of the Anson, and in a moment her hull was pierced and cut by the run of clear of the ironclad drifted about before wind and sea. The rapid inrush of water through the dent in her side caused her to settle down in five minutes from the time of the first impact. The shricks () the Utopia's passengers and crewcould be plainly heard above the roaring of the gale. The sea was so heavy that the boats of the rescuers could not with safety approach, the wreek, so they were compelled to lie to Jeeward, where they picked up the people as they were swept from the decks. As the Utopia's bow-settled, a terrib'e scene was witnessed from the boats. These still on board the sinking steamer made a sudden rush en masse to the forerigging struggling for their lives and vainly seeking places of refuge. Twenty minutes later the foreeastle was submerged, and a large number of persons gathered there, who had not dated to leap overboard with the hope of being rescued by the boats, and who had failed in their efforts to ascend the rigging, were carried away by the waves. The rescuers, blinded by the wind and rain, saw nothing but a confused struggling mass of human beings entangled with wreekage. A steam pin-nace rescued all those who had taken shronds and passed the helpless people to struggle for life.

the rescuers in the boats.

Both the British and the Swedish sailors did plucky and vigorous work. While a steam pinnace belonging to the British ironclad Immortalite was engaged in the rescue, her screw fouled, and she became helpless and drifted on the rocks. In trying to save themselves two of the sailors abourd the pinnace

WERE DROWNED.

The remainder were rescued. One of the sailors stating that while on board the Utopia after the collision he was surrounded by a terrified mass of human beings fighting their way desperately and swagely, regardless of sex or age, to-wards the boats. Men, women and chil-dren tumbled and climbed over each other in that horrible fight for a chanceof escape from drowning. One poor woman who was rescued by the Anson's bluejackets went raving mad when she human freight clinging about her, Many who had sprung into the sea as they saw the steamship could not float much longer, were drawn down in the whirlpool caused by the Utopia's disappearance. Some came to the surface again for a few moments before sinking finally into their watery tomb, others were able to cling to pieces of wreckage, floating spars, cars, guardings, hatch-ways, boats, life belts, etc., and thus keep themselves above water until rescued by the war ship's boats. But the water suc-cumbed more readily. Shricking, praytheir terrified offspring clasped to their breasts. Children clung to their parents have escaped had better judgment been used. Husbands and wives sank while grasping each other in frantic efforts to grasping each other im frantic efforts to keep each other atloat, and many a good swimmer went down with some horrified, fear maddened person clinging to him with the tenacity of the desperation of death fighting madly to reach the forecastle. A few of the married men dragged their wives with them, but the bulk of the single men were bacelless of the niteous anneals.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND Baking Powder

thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS ELL IT.

Luckliy the masts held and remained some yards above the water as the vesse! touched bottom. From 40 to 50 persons

Those in the lower rigging, who were exswept away before the first of the Anson's boats was able to reach them. Some of wife or child, hoping to be able to float Christ has raised to the dignity of a Sacuntil they were saved. Several bodies reasoning men. At the height of the in a dingy to render assistance to half nal chastisements—crimes which, the drowned persons clinging to wreekage. Apostle tells us mentioned amount on the ironelad Rodney boldly plunged into the sea, and after a Catholic Times. desperate struggle with the waves saved a woman floating in the water. A rocket apparatus for throwing a life line to the doomed vessel was quickly got in readiness on the shore, but it was found the vessel was at too great a distance for the line to reach it. Searcely any of the wemen of the Utopia were saved. An eyewitness of the cisaster from the forts says. the ironclad. The Utopia after pulling the scene was appalling, being heightened by the weird search light effects. The terrorized emigrants huddled in a swaying mass, so thickly that they hid the bows from sight. The shricks bome ashore fitted the spectators with intense and black velvet. An after has been convented into a mortiary chape, hing with back coth and black velvet. An after has been horror and despair at their powerlessness LATER:

Granvillant, March 19, «Captain Me» Keague, of the Utopia, has been arrested theights, near Turns. for wrongful accounts, improper conduct negligence and mismanagement. He

was after on released on buil. The revised official count of the lost and saved passengers and crew shows that there were 880 souls on board the steamer. Of this number the saved inelude 200 steerage passengers, two saloon passengers, three Italian interpreters and 23 of the crew, all the latter being. Englishmen or men who had shipped at English ports.

The accounts given by the divers at work on the wrecked steamer. Utopia, or the terrible sight which they have witnessed increase the appalling character. refuge in the main rigging, but the last who had became wedged into an almost The blue jackets clambered into the of the bodies show there was a terrible

SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

The Invaluable Teaching of the Church on this Important Subject.

Before our Saviour's coming the dein Greece and Rome, the most civilized made known, nations of the Pagan world. But no sconer had our Lord instituted His Church (to use the words of the in:mortal Balmez) "than she undertook with the warmest energy to accomplish a work the most necessary, the most indispensable, for the good organization of the family and society—the reform-ation of matriage. The Christian doc-trine on this point is very simple; one with one, exclusively, and for ever. But | the doctrine would have been powerless if the Church had not undertaken to was convinced her children were drowned. There were similarly distressing in this task with invincible firmness; for cidents by the score, the most awful of the passions * * * rebelled against all occurring when the Utopia, with a such a doctrine, and they would untinal desperate furth, sank with her doubtedly have tredden it under foot if they had not met with an insurmountable barrier which did not leave them. the most distant hope of triumph. Can Protestantism, which applauded with such senseless joy the scandal of Henry VIII.. * * * boast of baving contributed to strengthen that barrier?
What a suprising difference! During many centuries, amid circumstances the most varied, and sometimes the most terrible, the Catholic Church struggles with intrepidity against the passions of potentates to maintain unsuffied the cumbed more readily. Shricking, pray-ing women sank to rise no more with nor threats could move Rome; no means to obtain from her anything contrary to the instructions of her Divine Master,! so desperately as in several cases to cause It is worthy of remark that in the early the death of both, where both might years of the present century the great years of the present century the great Pope Pius VII, protected the sanctity of marriage in the person of a Protestant; lady, the wife of a member of the Bona-

with them, but the bulk of the single by the infallible Church of Christ, know men were heedless of the piteous appeals of the women and children. The fore-the name of law; that even as of old our castle and rigging were soon crowded, and the vessel began to settle down. The life worshiped and loved the Ho y and the vessel began to settle down. Mass, although declared by law to be idolatry, so now we believe and know that what "God hath joined, no man," many, and throwing others into the sea, in power of man, "can separate;" and,

therefore, we believe that a man and woman divorced by act of Parliament re-main until death man and wife in the sight of High Heaven and of all thinking

Akin to these wicked efforts to break the marriage tie is the legislation now unfortunately common on the Continent of Europe, by which it is sought to separate marriage altogether from the in-fluence of the Church, although, to her alone, by Divine right, belongs the re-Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white the announcement of the marriage, in Rome itself, under the very eyes of the Pope, of a scion of the illustrious house of the Princes Ludovisi—which has given some Popes to the Church—with a noble lady from the north of Italy. Before celebrating their marriage in the church they had to go before a magistrate or functionary of the State and contract a civil marriage, and if this formality had not been complied with the marriage would not be recognized by the law of Italy, under her new masters, perhaps even if blessed by our Holy Father himself!!

Are the Catbolic people of Ireland The only instances of manliness occurred among the people in the rigging. Many men and nearly every woman clasped children to their breasts till they were gradually overcome by sheer exhaustion at wore compelled to drop the compelled to drop riage tends in this direction; everything which tends to make men forget the smetity of the marriage contract which HOLD A MEETING IN NEW YORK. rament; everything which accustoms The Cooper Union Filled with his supmen to think that the marriage tie can familiarity with crimes which the A: mighty has punished with the most sig-Apostle tells us, ought not even to be mentioned among Christians .- Lirerpool

Death of Prince Napoleon.

ROME, March 48,-Prince Napoleon is dead. Yesterday afternoon, after consufation with the other physiciaus, Dr. Baceti informed King Hundrett that the end was near. The last agony so arreslowed. Prince Victor shortly before the and entered the room but was so overeame that we wit the apartment sobbing by

formal bid to the Can dian. Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway conjunies for their support on time proposition that the Intercolonial Railway should be divided between them. To y promised that the Grand Trunk Railway should receive that part of the Intercolonial Railway should receive that part of the Intercolonial Railway should receive the remainder. The Heraidae ds: When this party since the leginning the large Railway should receive the remainder. The Heraidae ds: When this party should in the bribe on, we obtain the Canadian Pacific the Grit press, to conceal this infamous transaction, charged openly that the Government had othered the Intercolonial Railway Company. We had occasion a few days ago to make allusion to this infamous form of bribery to which the Grit leaders resorted. We would have preferred to have left it to Parliament to make investigation into the matter, but as the Toronto Gb be and other Grit creams as still seek to cover their own party's vibliany behind the lake charges which they have preferred against the Government.

We have deemed it to be in the public interests that the real facts should be made known.

Pacific the Grit press, to conceal this infamous form of bribery to which the Grit leaders resorted. We would have preferred to have left it to Parliament to make investigation into the matter, but as the Toronto Gb be and other Grit creams at the Toronto Gb be send of the Railway to the Connection to this infamous form of bribery to which they have preferred against the Government.

We have deemed it to be in the public interests that the real facts should be made known.

Pacific the Grit press, to conceal this incompliance the form of the developed, and I do not lear that the grade should not known by the public now will be developed, and I do not lear that the grade should not known by the public now will be developed, and I do not lear that the grade should not known by the public now will be developed, and I do not lear that the grade should not known by the public now will be developed, and I do not lear that the gra Grand Trunk Railway companies for of the catastrope. These men say they found the hatches and the chart room of the Utopia closely packed with the proved of no avail with the Utopia closely packed with the Packet the Grit press, to conceal this inones were not taken off until 11 o'clock solid mass in their trantic rush to reach the Government had othered the Interat night. They were so exhausted that the deeks after the steamer crashed into colonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific they could do nothing for themselves. The positions the ram of the ironelad. The positions Railway Company. We had occasion a gradation of woman was complete, even interests that the real facts should be



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after cating, Pain in the Sitle, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Cauten's Lattle Liver Pulls are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and receipte the borrels.

Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Solt everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDILINE CO. NOW YOR.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Now York. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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

BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.

EASTERTIDE.

To me sweet Easter cometh fair and bright, Bringing exceeding joyance and delight, For the new time egmes, clothed as a bride, And the sad gray days vanish utterly; Comes the young Spring, knee-deep in shining

flowers,
And the old earth rejoiceth through the hours;
She hath forgotten her fairest ones that died,
When the flerce winter blighted flower
and tree.

somewhere while small glad waters eroon a song,
And a soft wind is captive all day long,
I know the violet's feet are lately set,
And the pale primrose star of hope hath
risen.

risen. About the land the grave large hills are blue. And the great trees grow emerald green of hue, For now each curled babe leaf begins to

Walking and stirring in its cradle prison. Now from our slow delicious, northern spring, paschal days my thoughts are wandering Unto that Orient land, bloom bright and

Where the dear Jesus walked in days of old;
I think all things, in these dim mystic days,
Grew fair with tull delight before His face,
Bloomed the gray desert, azure grew the
Storm,
And the skies shown in newer rose and

The air was sweet with music of harp-strings. And the white sudden flash of angels' wings. As the high sentinels passed that guarded

Him. The birds sang faint for rapture in the amongst us? Do they wish their daugh- | The small, meek flowers about fits pathway Finshed with desire that in some gracious day
He in His heading hands might gather
them,
Or that beneath His feet their hearts
might lie.

KATHARINE TYSAS.

PARNELL'S FRIENDS

porters-HIs Section Given Substantial Ald.

NEW YOUR, March 19.-The Pacnell envoys got a gratifying reception at the Cooper Union to-night. The hall was jammed and the platform crowded by scores of prominent Irishmen and women wearing green ribbons, who joined in a series of rousing cheers for the guests of the evening. A streamer over the platform read, "Trefand Stands by Parnell and an Absolutely Independent National Party," Michael Breslin was elected chaliman and introduced J. J. O'Kelly. The crow i cheered, swinging hats and handkerchiefs for five manutes. Mr. O'Kelly's speech was frequently interrupted by choors and favorable comments. He said; - "I am here to ask use the cause of freacid the sympathy that has regime that are jest the apartment solding violently. The coneral wish be come directed with religious experiments. The death chamber has been converted into a morthary charge, hung with foack costs and black velvet. An altar has been contested against the way on one side of the room. The body wild be interred in the crypt of the Royal mansonium in the crypt of the Royal mansonium in the crypt of the Royal mansonium in the heights, hear Turra.

A Grave Charge.

Hatti vx, N.S., March 24. The Heraid this interring editorially documes that if has definite mortmation that previous to the clother than don the Liberti lenders made a formal bid to the Can dan Pagine and more accounted to the Canston and how been taken over to the Ghastonians of the Continual bid to the Can dan Pagine and more accounted to the further posed in them who had betrayed the frust reposed in them who had betrayed the frust pages and for which had been placed in the men who had betrayed the frust pages and the continual bid to the Can dan Pagine and the wisternation of the Canada and home and the continual bid to the Can dan Pagine and the control of the function of the Canada and the control of the function of the Canada and the control of the function of the control of the control of the control of the desire of the function of the control of the co shith a fordenied it " Two hundred thous

WHO HAD SUPPORTED Parnell were running about the House or Com-mons coquetting with the Gladstonians. In that moment the Irish representative was de-

LOVE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

who gave their liberties freely for the
LOVE OF THELKO SUNTEY.

From this very platform I spoke when here
before, and then I declared myself an independent Irish Nationalist and a follower of Charles
S. Parnell. (Cheers for Parnell.)
At this juncture Mrs. Parnell entered the
hall and the audience rose en masse and cheered her for tally five minutes. Mr Redmond
continued:—I am still an independent Irish
representative, sustained by no English
opinion, but influenced by what the people of
tny country wish me to do. The Irish party
knew everything concerned in the divorce
case when they elected Parnell the leader before the newspapers said anything about It
Mention of Healy's and McCarthy's names
drew a chorus of hissostand eries of "Judas."
The speaker read from speeches by McCarthy
and Healy were worthy ofconidence. Neither
Healy not his precious new beader dare appeal
be fore the people of Dublin, whom they have
so grossly outruged. "Are Parnell's sixteen
years of matchless services to be forgation?"
("Never, never.") The very hypocritical men
who are fighting Parnell will soon have the
light of public criticism thrown in on them,
and those men, you will find, are not fit to clean
Parnell's boots. We are willing to leave to the
people the question as to who has been the most
faithful to the cause of Ireland. Resolutions
endorsing Parnell and his followers were
altopted with a ringing "aye."
Mr. Harrison, M.P., was findisposed but spoke
briefly. An appeal was made for funds, and
Branch No, 8 of the Irish National Longue
handed over the \$500 in its treasury. Other
subscriptions were announced. Seven baskets
were passed around and were well filled with

BILLS AND COIN,

Were passed around and were well filled with

BILLS AND COIN.

John O'Connor, of Tipperary, was the fourth speaker and was warmly welcomed. He said he saw around inlin old friends from the hill-sides of frehand and men with whom he had served terms in prison. He gave the lie to those who said Parnell was degrading Home Rule. The Irish people will never submit to the dictation of an English chief, Gladstone, It Funcif retires it will be in favor of an Irish chief. The speaker defended Parnell's course in revealing his conversation with Gladstone. Parnell cannot be got rid of in Irish polities, despite McCarthy's assertion to that effect in an American newspaper. Mr. O'Connor scored Gladstone severely for his refusal to treat with the Irish Parliamentary Party as long as Parnell was its leader. Parnell's opponents, he said, are supported by English money. Mr. O'Connor closed with a stirring appeal to the patriotism of all Irish Americans to support their old champion.

There were calls for Mrs. Parnell, who made a vigorous speech, reminding her hearers of the faithful services of har son to Ireland, and declaring that he was to be credited with the safety of Ireland to-day. She felt for Ireland as if it were her own home, and she closed by reciting a bit of familiar poetry, "Our Country Ever, Rightor Wrong."

The collections for the evening amounted to \$1,28, of which \$1,55 was taken up at the door, At a former meeting in New York before the split in the party \$30,000 was collected, which is in the hands of Eugene Kelly awaiting the termination of the factional fight. The anti-

ence to-night numbered about 3,000.

A Useless Alliance.

ROME, March 22.—Desputches received Carsley's by the Foreign Office from St. Petersburg convey very unwelcome informa-tion pointing to the conclusion of a formal treaty of alliance between France and Russia. Until recently the Czar has resisted all attempts of going beyond an entente with France. The draft of a treaty prepared in Paris in 1887 and approved by M. De Giers, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Vaclimir and the other chiefs of the Imperial council on the part of Russia, and which was then rejected by the Czar, but was again presented when after the last elections in France had confirmed the permanency of the from Paris, Berlin and London. republican form of government in that country, and was again rejected, has event of such immense international importance as this cannot be kept secret, it is expected M. De Glers, minister of foreign affairs, will cause some informal notification to small the control of the ome informal notification to reach the Governments of the Dreibund. As corollary of the alliance the Czar, it is stated, has signed a decree bestowing on Press President Carnot the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Andrew, the highest Russian decoration, and one limited to members of the Imperial family. This decoration has hitherto been conferred as an exceptional honor on sovereigns nearly connected with the Russian throne. If the Foreign Office here has any precise knowledge regarding the terms of the reported Russo-French convention highly placed officials have not been allowed to share it. The honor conforred on President Carnot is the open talk of the diplomatic circle. The an-nouncement that it had been conferred has been telegraphed here under the sanction of the St. Petersburg authorities. No open despatch can be obtained re-

apply to Parliament next session for the following amendments to their charter: I. To reduce the height of their bridge: to E0 feet above the water level; 2, to Tweed Effect Dress Goods ever shown, increase the amount of bonds which the is on view in our stores this week. company has now power to issue.

garding the conclusion of the treaty.



Giran drumasas Sered.

Home of the confidence of the Pastor Kosales Notice of the model Lost success for sleeples of the last confidence A Can. Minister's Experience.

Lam heapy the very late to the Feb. 10, 1800.

Lam heapy the very late to the shall as to the excellency of the real heavy? Nervo Tonic. "Surfector late the series Nervo Tonic." Surfector late the property of the to decrease the first part of the tonic was operated on not not very a the decrees but even dyspeptic an appear to map for some received and this immediate is considered entirely effications and property of the mark of many of many of many of the considerations and property of the many of many of the considerations and property of the considerations and the same.

d. E. L. velletter, Pastor.

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