

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



THE CARE OF THE SICK.

A Short Sermon for Busy People.

"Jesus said to him, I will come and heal him."—St. Matth. viii. 7.

PHYSICAL PAINS.

And these pains are sometimes so prolonged that we wonder at how much a human being can endure and survive.

Not is this all the sorrow of the sick. Too often are the pains of the body aggravated by dire poverty and its host of attendant ills.

Then the past comes back to our minds with a vividness of vision of which we had thought ourselves incapable.

HAS IT BEEN SPENT?

Time is a priceless treasure which by good use we can turn to eternal profit, and in proportion to its value shall be the strictness of the account which we shall render of it.

INEVITABLY SHALL.

When it is in our power to mitigate the bodily sufferings of the sick we must

not fail to do so. The cry of distress never struck our Lord's ears in vain. He was able to appeal to the wonders He wrought on them that were sick as a proof of His Divine mission.

VEN. MOTHER D'YOUVILLE.

Rev. Father Callaghan Preaches Upon the Chief Traits of her Sacred Life.

St. Joseph's chapel, Cathedral street, was beautifully decorated on Sunday, on the occasion of the closing of a pious triduum of prayers to obtain the title and privileges of blessedness for Venerable Mother d'Youville, the foundress and first superioress of the Grey Nuns of Montreal.

Voices from the Grave.

KINGSTON, April 20.—In the course of the demolition of the old St. Joseph's School-house, the first Roman Catholic Cathedral of Upper Canada, many relics of the past have been found.

The Quebec Loan.

"The Empire states upon very good authority that the announcement made in the Government organs to the effect that the basis of the new provincial loan had been agreed upon is about correct, but that the same papers had omitted to state that the terms would be ruinous to the province of Quebec.

A Curious Fact.

It is well known that a two, or even four, hours' incarceration of the human body does not totally consume the bones, and there is always a mass of these left, which are thrown away as refuse.

death or decay. It is a small bone, part of the backbone, and is called "Luz." It is said that a learned rabbi demonstrated to the Emperor Adrian that water would not burn it, a nail could not grind it, nor could any hammer break it.

A Serious Outlook.

CORR, April 20.—Considerable alarm prevails among the small farmers and poor people of the Skibbereen district on account of the discovery that the seed potatoes recently distributed as one of the relief measures of the Government have practically proved a failure.

A New York Tragedy.

HOBOKEN, N.J., April 10.—Early this morning Angelo Gaboth, of New York, murdered his mother-in-law, dangerously stabbed his father-in-law, and was slain by Conquito Chinchella, aged 18, a son of the murdered woman.

Our Eastern Trade.

OTTAWA, April 20.—The Dominion Government has just received a copy of the trade returns of the Japanese Empire for the last calendar year. The statement of values is given in silver yens, which have a nominal fluctuating value equivalent in our currency to between 76 and 83 cents.

Like Father Like Son.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—A special from Washington says society there has just discovered that Gen. Sir John Ross, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, whom it has been winning and dining for a week, is a son of Gen. Ross who burned the Capitol and the White House after the battle of Bladensburg in 1814.

Voices from the Grave.

KINGSTON, April 20.—In the course of the demolition of the old St. Joseph's School-house, the first Roman Catholic Cathedral of Upper Canada, many relics of the past have been found.

The Quebec Loan.

"The Empire states upon very good authority that the announcement made in the Government organs to the effect that the basis of the new provincial loan had been agreed upon is about correct, but that the same papers had omitted to state that the terms would be ruinous to the province of Quebec.

A Curious Fact.

There is no more effectual shield against pert and obtrusive freed men than an easy, unvarying politeness. It is like some smooth granite rock, on which the spray of vulgar familiarity dashes and leaves no trace behind.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The nominations for Algoma took place on Saturday at Sault Ste Marie.

The contest for authority between the whites and blacks of Charlotte, N.C., is growing serious.

Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit vessel-owners have declared their intention to reduce wages the coming season.

The Vienna Presse says Germany and Austria have decided to act together in respect to commercial relations with other states.

Mr. Brush, warden of Sing Sing, is preparing to execute the murderers McElvane and Tressa, sometime next week, by electricity.

Chester Wilmon Yourex, who was pursued to Belgium and brought back to Canada charged with forgery, on being arraigned, at Belleville, pleaded guilty.

The Welch tin platers will close their works for one month from July 1, being forced to restrict their output in consequence of the new American tariff law.

A band of about 2,000 Indians have been committing high-handed acts against settlers in Kolet county, North Dakota, and a sense of insecurity prevails.

The sales by the United States whiskey trust last year aggregated 4,748,171 gallons, an increase of 4,000,000 gallons over the previous year, and nearly 9,000,000 over 1889.

The Premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes, announced to-day that the Government would introduce a bill providing for the enfranchisement of women.

Signor Chimiri, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, proposes to divert the stream of emigrants flowing to America out of Italy to the Romann campagna and Sarlinia.

The remains of Sister Blenbin, founder of the Grey Nuns' Convent at St. Francois du Lac, were buried at Ottawa yesterday, Archbishop Duhamel conducting the ceremony.

During the Mala Vita trial at Bari, Italy, Saturday, one of the witnesses, a member of a humanitarian society, swore he had known persons who suffered the death sentence imposed by the Mala Vita.

The export of Russian grain at Odessa is almost at a standstill. The brisk spring trade almost cleared all the corn granaries. The old stock operators in the face of unpromising conditions of the crops are holding out for higher prices.

Commenting on the Newfoundland delegates' protest, the Times says: "We regret that they entirely ignore the real difficulty—the French interpretation of the treaty. They seem to be willing to set the house afire to roast Newfoundland eggs."

A despatch from Tickle Cove, Newfoundland, says terrible destitution prevails in Tickle Cove. Ten or twelve families are actually starving. Unless speedy relief is afforded by the Government, deaths from starvation will be the consequence.

The German Ministry of Commerce has ordered police agents to institute private enquiries in regard to a corn ring which, it is alleged, has sent enormous quantities of corn to Rotterdam in order to maintain prices in Germany by artificial scarcity.

Martin H. Black, aged 76, died this morning after several weeks' illness. He was probably the richest man in Halifax, a bachelor and a large contributor to Methodist institutions. The family connection in the Maritime provinces is very large. In politics he was a Conservative.

A green book in regard to Abyssinia, just published, attributes the rupture which occurred between Italy and the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia during the negotiations for an Italian protectorate to intrigues of French agents. These agents, it is said, offered the Abyssinians 40,000 rifles and munitions.

A telegram from Pretoria, South Africa, announces that a Boer expedition, with the consent of Portugal, will establish a republic in either Moshamaland or Manicaland. This project, if carried out, will affect Manica territory claimed by England and will result in further trouble between England and Portugal.

Mrs. Sydney Hendricks, of Chicago, and her two brothers, named Carroll, are said to have secured a fortune of \$5,000,000, which was left by Isaac Phillips, who died in 1834. The value of keeping a careful family record was made apparent in the fact that the heirship was proved by an old family Bible. Search for the records began in 1871.

The Provincial Association of Land Surveyors held their annual meeting at Quebec last week, and elected the following directors: C. E. Gauvin, D. C. Moroney, Antoine Paineau, A. W. Ashe, J. N. Castonguay, J. E. Sirois, P. C. Tubbet, R. Riniere, H. Dumais, J. E. Mailhot, John Bignell, J. A. U. Baudry, Thomas Breen, J. B. Casgrain and J. Gallagher.

In the districts of Montreal electoral petitions have been entered, or it is definitely understood, will be entered against Dr. Mousseau, in Soulanges; Mr. Harwood, in Vaudreuil; Mr. Brodeur, in Rouville; in Maskinonge; Dr. Christie, in Argenteuil; Mr. Brown, in Chateauguay; Mr. Scriver, in Huntingdon, and against Mr. Proulx, in Prescott, Ont.

Henry Matthews, British secretary of state for the Home department, in the House of Commons last week said criminal warrants had been issued against two members of Parliament, both of whom had left the country. One of them, Capt. Edmund H. Verney, representing North Buckinghamshire, had

telegraphed from Italy that he had started for London to meet the charge against him. The other member referred to is Edward DeCobain, representing East Belfast, who is charged with a heinous offence. Capt. Verney returned to England and surrendered. He claims to be innocent.

Medical circles in this city and in many other parts of France are generally interested in a new system for the cure of tuberculous diseases. The new method was discovered by Prof. German See. By See's plan patients suffering from tuberculous pass four or five hours daily in a close chamber wherein the air is above normal pressure and is saturated with creosote eucalyptol.

The pressure is gradually increased until it reaches a maximum of an atmosphere and a half. Several excellent and permanent results, it is announced, have been obtained.

Might Prove Inconvenient.

TORONTO, April 20.—Mr. Whitney moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Ontario election act in the local house to-day. The bill adds the punishment of imprisonment to the fine in cases of bribery and also provides that the county attorney shall attend at election trials and institute prosecutions where necessary.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said the reason why they objected to the bill was because they feared the effect would be injurious rather than beneficial. The difficulty lay not in the punishment, but in the proving of these corrupt practices. The severity of a punishment, it was known, very often prevented a conviction, and what they feared was that to increase the punishment they would simply lessen the chances of conviction.

Mr. Meredith said the Attorney-General had signally failed in answering the arguments adduced by the mover of the bill. The difficulty was that the man who ought to be reached was not the one usually struck. The rich man, who could pay a fine off hand and pay the lines of the tools he employed for his corrupt practices, made light of the law, while the poor man, no less corrupt, perhaps, driven to do the acts by his poverty, unable to pay the fine was sent to jail.

If there was a penalty of imprisonment for the rich and the poor, the high and the low, should be placed upon the same plane, and, without hope of escape, they would hesitate before the commission of corrupt acts. Take the case of a close constituency. What punishment was it to impose a fine or ten fines if the result was the winning of the constituency? If the law was to be made effective the penalty of imprisonment must be imposed. In one constituency he knew of and, no doubt, others, the petition was entered and a prominent resident, to use a common term, made himself scarce. As soon as the trial was over, a trial that failed because in his absence the proofs could not be got at, he came boldly back and laughed at any efforts that could be put forth to punish him. If the penalty had been imprisonment this kind of a man would be very careful not to commit the corrupt act or, if he did do so, he would remain away for good. The crime of bribery was growing, the evil was becoming more prevalent and unless something was done the result would be greater.

The bill was defeated on a vote of 25 to 32.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to.

There is always a look of cruelty in high destinies. Fortune drags its favorites through drawn swords.—Father F. W. Faber.

When a man aims at more than his hands can hold, he is very apt to forget himself in the effort and lose what he already possesses.

To love God truly one must have three hearts in one; a heart all on fire for God, a heart full of charity for his neighbor, and a heart of flint for himself.

It is obligatory on us to lead to Jesus Christ our Lord, by the most direct and surest path, those who live under the same roof with us.—St. Ignatius.

So long as we are full of self, we are shocked at the faults of others. Let us think of our own sins and we shall be lenient to the sins of others.

Every good action has merit, that is, a certain conformity to the will of God; and every evil action has a merit, that is, a deformity, which will be followed by punishment.

The severest life without a conscious choice is less than the least acts of self-improvement with a clear and single aim of foregoing something that we may find in His Kingdom.

Fervor consists in three things—regularity, punctuality, and exactness. That is, doing our duty to God by truly; doing it punctually at the right time and exactly, that is, as perfectly as we can.

Existence seems only really valuable while it is necessary to some one dear to us. The moment we become aware that our death would leave no aching void in a human heart the charm of life is gone.

Hard, toilsome work, while necessary and honorable, should always be regarded as work in its first stages. It is our own fault if it continues so.

English girls are said to be growing taller and the men shorter. The circumstance is attributed to the smoking habits of young men, which stunt their growth.

Don't talk much about yourself when you want to be interesting.

C. M. B. A. Dramatic Performances.

On Thursday evening last a dramatic performance was given in the Quebec hall under the auspices of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., when the well known Irish drama, entitled "The Exile's Return" was produced to a very large and enthusiastic audience. The parts were ably filled, but special mention must be made of the manner in which the part of "Duke" Hilten, in the hands of Mr. P. J. McCaffrey, was rendered; his exposition of the part would do credit to a great many professionals in that particular line of the business.

Navigation.

River and gulf navigation opened fairly on Monday morning. The steamship Polino, which wintered at Sorel, came up in the morning, moored alongside Windmill Point and immediately began taking in her first cargo for St. John's, Newfoundland. The Terrence, Berthier, Longueuil, Laprarie and Chambly, of the Richelieu, & Ontario Navigation Company's fleet, also came into port, and the Longueuil and Laprarie immediately inaugurated the ferry services supplied by them. The schooners J. Savard, Meteor and Stella Marie, and the barge St. Jean are also in port. The Sincennes McNaughton line tug Dandy, which has been placing buoys in the ship channel, was also in port for a few hours. No ocean steamship will arrive before the beginning of next week. There is still a jam in the ice at Grand Ile. All the steamship lines have issued dates of sailing from this port. The first boats leaving here go at about the following dates:—Sardinian and Lake Huron, for Liverpool, May 6; Toronto, for Liverpool, May 7; Alcides, for Glasgow, May 6; Fremosa, for London, May 6; Grecian, for London, May 7; Ontario, for Bristol, May 10; Pickhuben, for Hamburg and Antwerp, May 12; Coban, for Charlotte-town, P.E.I., St. John's, Nfld., and Sydney, C.B., May 7, and Miramichi, for the lower ports, April 27; Sarmation for Glasgow, May 9.

Maisonneuve.

The Mayor of Montreal was on Saturday presented with a requisition signed by Sir D. A. Smith, Judges Jette, Baby, Tait, Gill, Mathieu, Wurtale, Loranger and Pagnuelo, Senators Ogilvie, Drummond, Murphy, Taillon and Lacoste, Dr. Hingson, Messrs. Andrew Allan, R. White, Hy. Bulmer, A. Desjardins, L. O. D'avid, J. A. U. Beaudry and others, requesting him to call a public meeting of citizens to consider the best means of celebrating the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the city. In compliance with the foregoing request the Mayor has called a public meeting of citizens to be held in Mechanics' Hall to-day.

An Impostor.

A person named Berg has been traveling through the West and imposing upon the credulity of "loyal" organizations of Protestants. His claim was that he was an "escaped" Franciscan monk. But it turned out on inquiry that Mr. Berg had never been a Franciscan at all. In fact, he had never been a Catholic. He was a professional "escapee" who had made a comfortable living out of his religious exhortations among the bigots and cranks of the "wild and woolly West." He had been baptized in almost every denomination or sect of Protestantism. He was a fraud and a cheat.

La Salle.

An interesting event is now in progress at the Archbishop's palace, an apostolic trial being held on the miracle attributed to the intercession of Jean Baptiste de La Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers. The delegate judges are His Grace Archbishop Fabre and Very Rev. Vicar-General, the coadjutor judges are Rev. L. Colin, Superior of the Seminary, Z. Racicot, procurator of the archdiocese; J. B. Proulx, vice-rector of Laval; J. A. Vaillant. Mr. F. X. Trepanier is fiscal promoter, and Messrs. Alfred Bertrand and A. Le Vallois, curators. Brothé Alphonse is the postulator of the case.

Bodies Found.

The bodies of two men missing from Montreal for some time have been found. Carl Swenson, a Craig street watchmaker, disappeared some time ago and his remains were found on Sunday and in a quest held. A verdict of "Found dead" was returned. The body of a man named Edouard Thibeault who also mysteriously disappeared was found in a hole in the Mile End quarries. Verdict accordingly Swenson had evidently fallen asleep in the snow at St. Laurent.

Matrimonial.

Mr. W. G. La Messurier was married on the 14th inst. to Emily, daughter of Hon. Senator Murphy, at the residence of the latter. The Rev. Canon Tullier officiated.

Irish Family Fund.

The Hon. Edward Murphy, secretary of the fund, acknowledges the receipt of one dollar, from Mr. John Stronach, Mary's Mission, Matsqui, B.C.

MARRIED.

LAMESURIER-MURPHY.—The Rev. Canon Tullier officiated at the marriage of Mr. William Gerard Lamesurier to Emily, daughter of Hon. Edward Murphy.

AN IRISH ROSARY.

A Rosary of bogwood, Of Irish bogwood dear, Enlink'd with chains of purest gold,— A chaplet without peer!

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

THE CARE OF BOOKS. Children should early be taught care of a book. A very little child can understand that a book must not be thrown on the floor, or torn, or bent backward, or matted in the fifty small ways in which children are permitted to abuse books.

GIANTIC MEN. The Emperor Maximian was eight feet in height, so also was a giant exhibited at Rome in 1735. Dr. Goriopius, of the French Academy of Science, once made a professional examination of a girl of but 13 years of age who was 10 feet 4 in. high.

Secondilla and Pusio, the giant keepers of the gardens of Sallust, were exactly of the same height, each measuring nine feet six inches. Furman, the Scotch giant of the time of Eugene II., measured but two lines less than eleven feet six inches.

Chevalier Scovoy, in his account of the voyage to the peaks of Teneriff says that in opening one of the sepulchral tombs they found a human skull which measured four feet in circumference and which was provided with eighty (80) teeth. He always accompanied the army on foot, there being no horse tall and strong enough to carry him.

ICELANDIC WONDERS. There is no country in the known world where volcanic eruptions have been so numerous as in Iceland, or have been spread over so large a surface. No part of the island is wholly free from the marks of volcanic agency, and it may be truly called the abode of subterranean heat.

months, until a terrible eruption commenced 200 miles away in the interior, when they disappeared. A few years ago rocks and islets emerged from the sea in this place. Another volcanic feature is the Solfatare valleys, plains studded with a number of low, cone-shaped hills, from whose tops jets of steam ascend. In other places boiling mud issued from the ground six or eight feet into the air, as in New Zealand.

As to the hot springs, those in Reykjadal, though not the most magnificent, are, perhaps, the most curious among the numerous phenomena of this sort in Iceland. On entering the valley you see columns of vapor ascending from different parts of it. There is a number of apertures in a sort of platform of rock. The water is 212 Fahrenheit, and it rises two or three feet into the air. A river flows through the valley, in the midst of which a jet of boiling water issues with violence from a rock raised but a few feet above the ice-cold water of the river.

Not far from this is the grotto or cave of Surt, which is so large that no one has penetrated to its inner end. In forming these scenes nature seems to have deserted all her ordinary operations and to have worked only in combining the most terrific extremes which her powers can command. Nor is she yet silent. After the lapse of ages the fire of the volcano still bursts out among the regions of eternal snow, and the impetuous thundering of the geysers continues to disturb the stillness of the surrounding solitude.

There are two convents in Youghal; one is of the Loretto Order, where the nuns of the large and well-known educational house at Fermoy have established a school for the children of the richer class of the Youghal townspeople, and also lodgings for such of their pupils and sisters who need a change to the sea-side from the mild air of the island, where the mother-house is situated. Under the roof of the charming old building which they have converted from an obnoxious dwelling for gentry into a house or religion the Sisters of Loretto also receive, on moderate terms, a few ladies to board, and nowhere could be found a kinder or more comfortable home.

The other convent is of the Presentation Order, and is world-famous for its mastery of the delicate art of lace-making. It stands on low ground, near the town, on a part of the site of the ancient God's Acre of the Franciscans' South Abbey, founded by the Maurice, who was the first Munster Gerandine. When the present convent a comparatively new building, was in course of erection, excavations were made, and those curious discoveries which I mentioned to you before, of a buried multitude, centuries old, in a strange state of preservation, startled the builders and excavators. It is an extremely handsome building, noble in its plan, and beautifully finished in detail. The chapel is a gem, everything of the richest design and material, from the sculptures in white marble to the wrought brass screen which separates the choir of the nuns from the sanctuary. The schools are large and lofty, and in their wholesome atmosphere over 400 children are educated by the nuns on the kindergarten system. The gardens in front of the long range of buildings literally glow with flowers, which evidently take kindly to the soil enriched by the dust of innumerable warriors and saints. One feels inclined to wish that this happy, industrial centre, where so much beauty is combined with usefulness, could have been placed on the heights instead of in the hollow, but space for many earnest works was more necessary than picturesque effect in the landscape. Within these walls the industrial art of lace-work, for which Youghal has become famous, is cheerfully carried on by the Sisters, who superintend the work, and the girls of the town who execute it.

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

forehead, the handkerchief and the gloves are elevated, and vision is permitted beneath the lower margin. The hood is of peculiar construction, and is calculated to deceive the very elect. It is made of four thicknesses of black cloth, of which the second and third have apertures opposite the eyes. The outermost, layer is almost of some thin material. The innermost, which may be of heavy cheviot, has about the crown a circular seam, which comes in front of the eyes when the hood is on the head. At one place the seam is so constructed that by proper manipulation, known only to the mind-reader, it will open to the extent of half an inch. Through this aperture vision is easy, for nothing remains between the eye and the light but the thin outermost layer. When the hood is removed from the head the temporary aperture is closed, and it cannot be detected even by the closest scrutiny and the dexter manipulation. The mind-reader's feat of opening a combination lock is accomplished in a similar manner. The committee, while being "tested" in in the committee room, reveals the combination to the mind-reader by the usual pantomime.

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

LACE MAKING AT A YOUGHAL CONVENT.

An Old Art Revived Under the Fostering Care of the Nuns.—A Source of Revenue.

There are two convents in Youghal; one is of the Loretto Order, where the nuns of the large and well-known educational house at Fermoy have established a school for the children of the richer class of the Youghal townspeople, and also lodgings for such of their pupils and sisters who need a change to the sea-side from the mild air of the island, where the mother-house is situated.

The other convent is of the Presentation Order, and is world-famous for its mastery of the delicate art of lace-making. It stands on low ground, near the town, on a part of the site of the ancient God's Acre of the Franciscans' South Abbey, founded by the Maurice, who was the first Munster Gerandine.

The story of this successful enterprise is easily told. In the year 1852 the nuns were anxiously looking about for a remunerative industry for their children, when a bright spirit among them, a lady named Mary Anne Smith, of Dungle, in Kerry, behought her of picking up pieces some fragments of antique foreign lace, with the intention of discovering the secret of the skilled and longed-for art.

The present designs are the original work of Miss Lynch, in religion Sister M. Regina, daughter of a gentleman farmer in the county of Cork, who was educated in England, and has a delicate fancy in her art. Her compositions are made from natural flowers conventionalized to suit her purpose, and are considered by the workers as much less rigid and more beautiful than the Kensington patterns. My chief informant in detail was Mary Fleming, the only girl left of the first workers, who began the undertaking in the year 1852. Seated in a bright window of the lace-room, a long pleasant room with brown waxed floor, that charming conventual atmosphere of quiet and

THE TURKISH BATH

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths. They cure Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Throat troubles, Catarrh, Liver and Kidney derangements, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and other diseases. On St. Monique st., near the Windsor. Gentlemen's hours:— 5 to 8 A.M.; receive up to 8, 2 to 9 P.M. Ladies' hours:— 10 to 12 noon; receive up to noon. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address: F. Z. MCKEES, 29-12 Manager Turkish Baths, Montreal.

sweet order, Mary Fleming, at the head of the younger lace-makers, told me a few of her ideas concerning the work which has been the delight and support of her life. "You must think and dwell on it as you go along," she said, "and so you gradually improve on it." Every new figure that is brought into the lace goes through several transformations before it is pronounced perfect. Mary confided to me that their own designs are much handsomer than the old, or than any at Kensington. Mr. Cole had objected that they kept too close to nature, but her opinion was that the Kensington designs he thought so good were so stiff that they were only fit for iron work. That many agree with Mary as to the excellence of Youghal art is evidenced by the fact that first prizes are often won at Kensington by the Youghal designer.

When the princesses were getting married," said Mary, "we be expecting orders." The last bounce wrought at Youghal made part of the treasure of the Duchess of Fife. The story of this piece of good fortune for the convent is as follows: A very wealthy lady with a passion for lace was in possession of a bounce of the fourteenth century, and got it copied by the nuns. The matter was negotiated by Mr. Lindsay of Grafton Street, Dublin. A piece was left, over and above, and Mr. Lindsay ordered it to be continued so as to form another bounce. Some yards of narrower lace to match, and a handkerchief were also made, and the whole set sent by Mr. Lindsay to the Princess of Wales, who bought it for her daughter. The new lace wrought at Youghal was pronounced better than the old. Some wonderful old lace belonging to Sir William Drake was also copied at Youghal, with the same successful result. Mr. Lindsay, who buys all the lace produce at the convent, and takes the risk of the sales, is looked on as a benefactor by nuns at lace-workers. Without his generous aid they could not make their art a source of unalloyed income to the poor girls employed by it. The workers are paid by the piece, and are some of certain modest earnings every week. Sometimes the work is taken to their homes, but a considerable amount of it is done at the convent-room, where I saw the needle-fingered maidens busy with the fine needle and almost invisible thread which are their only tool and material. They looked neat, cheerful, patient, thoughtful, like persons who followed an art rather than an industry. When a new design was laid before them it was pleasant to see their intelligent faces bending over it, and to hear their apt remarks on its workable possibilities. Round the room were framed on the walls fragments of exquisite lace of different periods, as well as some modern specimens, including fans and other beautiful pieces of their own working. Among these examples were to be found specimens of Point d'Argentan, period of Louis XV.; Point d'Argentan, Louis XV.; Point d'Argentan, Louis XVI.; Point d'Argentan, Louis XV.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, larcenies, black-mailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and an detective work in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian Secret Service Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone 2125. Private Telephone: 665 and 666. JOHN GROSSE, Supt. Commercial Work; SILAS H. CARPENTER, Supt. Criminal Work.

Canada Glass Silvering and Beveling Company. Importers of British and Foreign Glass. Manufacturers of Mirrors and Beveled Glass. Also cut and beveled glass. 222 St. James Street, Montreal. Telephone 1500.

IT LEADS THEM ALL! For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. WILD CHERRY.

J. H. WALKER WORD ENGRAVER. 181 St. James St. Montreal. Established 1850. Federal Telephone 687. BOOK and JOB PRINTING of every description, at "THE TRUE WITNESS" Office, 761 Craig street.

Gastor Fluid. Registered. A delightfully refreshing preparation for the use of the hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth of a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cts. per bottle. HENRY H. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Mantels, Grates

TILES OF ALL KINDS For Bathrooms, Hearths and Vestibules. MONUMENTS, STATUARY, ALTARS. EDWARD EARL & CO., 60 Beury street, Montreal.

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

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, etc. Manufactured by Pure Copper and Tin. Fully Warranted. Catalogues sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, CHURCH BELLS. This Company's row making a Chime of 15 Bells to weigh 30,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. 6-5, Sep 90.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, etc. Manufactured by Pure Copper and Tin. Fully Warranted. Catalogues sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BELLS! BELLS! PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. School Bells. Church Tower Bells. Hand Bells. JOSEPH TAYLOR & CO., Longborough, Leicestershire, England.

PIANOS and ORGANS. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

P. N. Y. Co. This Company still leads in the American PIANOS and ORGANS.

Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS. Fine specimens, of which can be seen in the stores. No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET.

Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards. Our prices are guaranteed to be the lowest. Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwards.

NOTMAN. The best Portraits in all sizes and styles at reasonable prices. Amateur outfits. Photo Chemicals, Kodak and Libby Cameras, etc. Visitors always welcome. 17 Beury Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 281. Dame Montreal, wife of Frederick Richmond Cole, of the same place, trader, duly authorized to sue in Justice, Plaintiff vs. The said Frederick Richmond Cole, Defendant. Action for separation and to property has this day been instituted in this case.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. AS THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article. Home-made, pure, and healthy, and so that they get it all others are imitations. Job Printing of every description done at this Office.

WILLIAMS PIANOS

Endorsed by the best authorities in the world. 5000 in Use in Montreal. WILLIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS. 1824 Notre Dame st., near McGill. KNABE, WILLIAMS AND BELL PIANOS, AND BELL AND UXBIDGE ORGANS. Tuning done in an artistic manner at reasonable rates. Also tuning by the year.

COINS. BRETON'S Illustrated Catalogue of all the Coins of the World, containing 313 Illustrations of the Coins of all Countries, with their Value. Every coin is described and its value given. Price 50 cts. P. A. BRETON, 104 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. Rare Canadian Coins and Medals bought and sold.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. (Incorporated by the Legislature for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of the State, and for the purpose of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an act of the Legislature, approved July 20, 1879.)

Grand Monthly Drawing. WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 12, 1891. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

Price of Tickets: Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

Give full address and make signature plain. Give full address and make signature plain.

IMPORTANT. Send Money by Express at our Expense. In sums not less than Five Dollars.

WANTED. A good Salesman in every County in Canada, to take orders for our Publications and Office Specialties. Easy selling goods, and large commissions.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS! IMPURE AIR! The Cone Rotary Ventilator and Smoke Condenser for smoky chimneys, etc. Architects have been convinced and now specify its use. Patent rights reserved for the Province of Quebec on easy terms. For owner having other business to attend to. Terms address Patented JAMES T. LIPSETT, 766 Craig St., Montreal.

THE FOUR EVANGELISTS

IN CHRISTIAN ART

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

Part Second.

The Christian artist in representing the Evangelists in their proper persons is bound by certain traditions, traditions that took their rise in Apostolic times, and which have come down to us...

ASPIRATION OF THE SOUL. and ends in producing a race of more objects. The proof of this is shown in the works of the fleshly school of to-day...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. residing at Ephesus, at which place he was apprehended, in the year 75, sent to Rome and thrown into a cask of boiling oil...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

THE VISITED LESSER ASIA. (continued) and how many rewards of eternal life they have received, and how much rejoicing in heaven...

the 25th of April, A. D. 68, about three years after the death of St. Peter and Paul. His festival is kept on the 25th of April throughout the world. The relics were removed to Venice in the year 815.

PROBABLY A CONVERT of St. Paul, whose companion he became in his Apostolate to the Gentiles, remaining faithful to him at the time of his last imprisonment, when the rest had left him.

In Western art he is represented as a man over forty years of age with dark brown hair and beard, while in Greek and early Venetian art he is young, beardless and comely.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

St. John, the Apostle, Evangelist and Prophet, the beloved disciple of Christ, was a Galilean, the son of Zebedee and Salome, a younger brother of St. James the Great, and the youngest of all the Apostles.

MRS. JAMES SADLER.

"A BENEFACTRESS OF HER RACE."

A Well Deserved Tribute to a Famous Irishwoman—Good Work and Elevated Writings.

Without desiring to lessen in the slightest manner the indubitable influence which written or chanted verse exerts upon those who delight in reading or listening to its measure, and with no wish to narrow in the smallest degree its admitted potency as a formative agency, it may, perhaps, be questioned whether Fletcher of Saltoun would not have given expression to a better maxim if, instead of his often-quoted sentiment, he had declared that he would little care who made the laws of a land provided it was permitted to him to write its popular stories.

And in looking over the list of American novelists whose books have enjoyed popular circulation, it is doubtful if a single one can be found whose works exerted in their day—and still continue to exert in a certain measure, not at all small—a wider, deeper or more beneficial influence than those of Mrs. James Sadler.

and homely virtues, are, it may be, the very things which rendered Mrs. Sadler's books so popular and gave to her pen an influence which very few Catholic writers of her day wielded. In fact, it may be said that, taking into consideration the times in which she wrote, the class of readers whom she principally sought to reach, and the purposes she had in view, Mrs. Sadler's stories, without claiming perfection for them, were admirably adapted to the audiences she addressed and the aims she always endeavored to accomplish.

And in addition to the articles she sent these journals, Mrs. Sadler was at this time a regular contributor to the columns of the Tablet.

The first book to appear with Mrs. Sadler's name as its author, was a collection of short stories entitled "Tales of the Olden Time," which issued from the press of John Lovell & Co., Montreal, and met with a very flattering reception from the critics.

Not is the reign of her influence ended yet, by any means. Her books are still in demand, and the devout Catholic of today can not read the simplest of her stories without experiencing a warmer religious fervor and a larger love for his Church; the careless one can not peruse her pages without feeling a sense of shame for his tepidity, and who can tell how many wayward souls, that might otherwise have become castaways, have been stayed in and recalled from their wanderings by reading the remorseful tale of that repentant renegade whose confessions closed with these terrible reflections: "I am old, friendless, childless and alone; burdened with harrowing recollections, and ready to sink into the grave, unburied and unknown. I was poor and unlearned in those days which I now look back on with regret, but I had many hearts to love me. Now, I said bitterly to myself, 'I dare not breathe my name to any hereabouts, for the memory of my crime is traditional amongst the people. And, did they recognize me, all the wealth I have would not bribe them to look with kindness on him who was once—an apostate!'"

MRS. SADLER, whose maiden name was Mary Anne Madden, is a native of Cootshill, in the County Caven, Ireland; and was born on the closing day of the year 1820. Her father was Francis Madden, a man of refinement and literary tastes, and a highly respected merchant. Her mother, who died when her talented daughter was still a child, shared her husband's love for poetry and the legendary lore of their native land.

and speech which certain Irish emigrants affected, and to deride such individuals for being ashamed of their kith and kin, that "Old and New" was published. Others of her books aimed at making Irish Catholics, no matter what other country they owed allegiance and fealty, proud of their native land and their mother Church; and at keeping alive and active their affection for the old folks at home, and the good old Catholic customs and practices of their forefathers.

Not a few of her books were written at the request, or upon the suggestion, of eminent ecclesiastics or distinguished laymen, who, recognizing what a potent agency for good her writings were, naturally desired to see new additions made to the number of her books. "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," for example, was undertaken at the instance of Dr.

as publisher, Mr. Sadler enjoyed special facilities for ascertaining the tastes of the Catholic reading public of his day; and he was, consequently, enabled to offer his good wife many timely suggestions in regard to the character and scope of her novels. He would never permit her to become a contributor to any paper—and many were the publications which then sought her stories—of which his conscience in any way disapproved. And in matters of this kind he was not only a stern censor of his contemporaries but also a model-Catholic publisher himself, carrying his principles to that extent that, when he was the business manager of the Tablet, then the property of his firm, he time and again

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

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

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

HIGH LITERARY MERIT. And in addition to the articles she sent these journals, Mrs. Sadler was at this time a regular contributor to the columns of the Tablet.

The first book to appear with Mrs. Sadler's name as its author, was a collection of short stories entitled "Tales of the Olden Time," which issued from the press of John Lovell & Co., Montreal, and met with a very flattering reception from the critics.

Not is the reign of her influence ended yet, by any means. Her books are still in demand, and the devout Catholic of today can not read the simplest of her stories without experiencing a warmer religious fervor and a larger love for his Church; the careless one can not peruse her pages without feeling a sense of shame for his tepidity, and who can tell how many wayward souls, that might otherwise have become castaways, have been stayed in and recalled from their wanderings by reading the remorseful tale of that repentant renegade whose confessions closed with these terrible reflections: "I am old, friendless, childless and alone; burdened with harrowing recollections, and ready to sink into the grave, unburied and unknown. I was poor and unlearned in those days which I now look back on with regret, but I had many hearts to love me. Now, I said bitterly to myself, 'I dare not breathe my name to any hereabouts, for the memory of my crime is traditional amongst the people. And, did they recognize me, all the wealth I have would not bribe them to look with kindness on him who was once—an apostate!'"

MRS. SADLER, whose maiden name was Mary Anne Madden, is a native of Cootshill, in the County Caven, Ireland; and was born on the closing day of the year 1820. Her father was Francis Madden, a man of refinement and literary tastes, and a highly respected merchant. Her mother, who died when her talented daughter was still a child, shared her husband's love for poetry and the legendary lore of their native land.

and speech which certain Irish emigrants affected, and to deride such individuals for being ashamed of their kith and kin, that "Old and New" was published. Others of her books aimed at making Irish Catholics, no matter what other country they owed allegiance and fealty, proud of their native land and their mother Church; and at keeping alive and active their affection for the old folks at home, and the good old Catholic customs and practices of their forefathers.

Not a few of her books were written at the request, or upon the suggestion, of eminent ecclesiastics or distinguished laymen, who, recognizing what a potent agency for good her writings were, naturally desired to see new additions made to the number of her books. "Aunt Honor's Keepsake," for example, was undertaken at the instance of Dr.

Ives, with reference to the then-vital issue of the New York Catholic Protector, in which, as the prime mover of the institution, that distinguished convert took an intense interest. "Bessy Conway" was prompted by some conversations the author had with the late Father Hecker; and it was at the request of Archbishop Hughes that our author translated the Abbe Orsini's "Life of the Blessed Virgin," as a companion volume to which she subsequently rendered into English De Ligny's "Life of Christ." Among her other devotional works, the greater parts of which were translations, may be named: "The Year of Mary," "Collo's Doctrinal Catechism," and "The Catechism of Examples." Mrs. Sadler also compiled a "Catechism of Sacred History," which is still used in Catholic schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUCH A BENEFACTRESS to her countrymen and countrywomen in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-five or thirty years ago Catholics

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

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

Reliable Agents only, wanted for exclusive territory on a great Catholic work, strongly recommended by Most Rev. Archbishops and Rt. Rev. Bishops. BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.

CHARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF STEWART HARTSHORN THE GENUINE CHARTSHORN.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James street, on Tuesday, 5th May next, at ONE o'clock p.m., for reception of the annual report and statements and the election of directors. RY. BARBEAU, Manager.

DOHERTY & DOHERTY, Advocates and Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, City and District Bank Building.

BRUSHES. Rooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Stick Cleaners, etc. Telephone 6119-90.

"PRINT AND PROSPER."—To do a successful trade, there must be liberal advertising. THE TRUE WITNESS enjoys the distinction of being ranked in the first class of weekly newspapers as an advertising medium.

French Patent Medicines. MESSRS LAVIOLETTE & NELSON. Have just received their autumn importation of French Specialties and Perfumes, and invite the public to visit their establishment. 1605 NOTRE DAME STREET, (CORNER OF ST. CHARLES).

CHERRY PAIN MONARY SYRUP. Best specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs. Constantly on hand. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Open on Sundays. R. MONTGOMERY, Chemist and Druggist, 107 St. Catherine Street (between Amherst and Wolfe streets).

DR. J. M. FERRIS, DENTIST, 51 BERRY STREET. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Painless extraction of teeth by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable rates. CONSULTATION FREE. G-17-90

WORMS. DAWSON'S Chocolate Creams. Recommended by physicians. Being in the form of a chocolate cream they are pleasant to the taste. Children never refuse a chocolate cream. REQUIRES NO AFTER MEDICINE. Ask for Dawson's and take no other. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a Box. 14 22

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and TRANSMITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER. 117 College Street. Telephone 2582.

STORAGE. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of Merchandise. Also Household Goods, Warehouses and office William and Queen streets. Telephone No. 75.

\*Thompson, Libri III. de Diversis Artibus, etc., fol. 27.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 Country, \$2.50 City. If not paid in advance: \$2.50 (Country) and \$3 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line, first insertion, and 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

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

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891.

We were not aware until very recently that the Ottawa Citizen claimed to voice the sentiments of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion.

In the report of the City Council statistics it is pleasing to note that there is not an house of evil repute in St. Ann's Ward. This speaks volumes for the Irish Catholic people of Montreal.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY has been making some disquieting remarks lately and certain persons apprehend trouble on that account. No doubt Mr. McCarthy is capable of doing a great deal of harm, but fortunately there are many members of Mr. McCarthy's own party who are perfectly capable of taking care of him should he become obstreperous.

HERE is a choice morsel of newspaper literature, combining all the beauties of addresses, advertising and the nonsense which appears in English and American papers concerning things Irish, special and general. We are gravely informed in a semi-editorial paragraph in the Star, a Montreal evening paper, that—

One of the most marvellous phenomena belonging to Mrs. Lantry, it is a silver framing that in years gone by, when Ireland clanked kings, held the wooden bowl in which the steaming hot potatoes were brought on the table to delight royalty.

The writer is evidently neither acquainted with the history of Ireland or the very familiar fact that potatoes were only introduced into Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century.

THE Peterboro Times describes what it terms an "amusing incident" as occurring in "the George street church" on Sunday. What particular class of Protestant church the latter is we are not told, but the "amusing incident" was as follows:

Rev. W. J. Maxwell, of Toronto, was about beginning to read the lesson when Mr. Seward, the organist, accidentally opened one of the desks and the organ gave forth a dismal groan.

It is a wonder that the readers of the Peterboro Times were not further informed that there was "loud applause," or, that the "congregation was convulsed with laughter." But the moral would seem to be that the ways of Protestant ministers are, to say the least, peculiar, and that the ideas of reality and solemnity do not enter into their "devotional exercises," as the local reporters in newspapers call their services. The "lesson" must have lost some of its force after this "amusing incident."

THE Globe, in discussing the question of discriminating against Great Britain and Ireland in the making of any reciprocity treaty, says that England has not unfrequently discriminated against her colonies in making her treaties, and adds: "If she can discriminate against us in order to secure an extension of her commercial relations without risk to the political connection, there seems to be no good reason why discrimination on our part against her should be regarded as 'treason.'"

We agree with the Globe that the rebels of 1837 have an imperishable monument in the history of our country. We owe them our liberties.

easily made money, affluence and advancement to those who leave their own country. THE TRUE WITNESS has before this shown by letters and other writings that there is a terrible amount of misery existing in the ranks of those misled persons who have listened to the exaggerated stories told by the domestic and foreign enemies of Canada, concerning the alleged advantages to be gained by the Canadians who may pass over the border line.

MR. PARSELL is to some extent unfortunate in his friends, or, at least, their utterances. The sayings of many of his most intimate supporters are not in any degree calculated to either advance his cause or elevate it in the opinion of thinking and conscientious Irishmen.

THERE is quite a movement on foot to-day in Canada for the erection of monuments. Referring to the subject the Globe says:

Certain Liberals of Lower Canada are advocating the erection of a monument to some of the men of 1837, a step which has revived old controversies. The best monument to these former rebels lies in the history of the country since their day.

The bad work to which our contemporary refers was the burning of the Parliament House in Montreal during that year. Strange to say, however, some of the most notorious Tories of that day are now the leading lights of the Liberal party.

BROTHER ARNOLD.

A movement is on foot to make a presentation to Brother Arnold by the old pupils who benefitted by his devoted labors in days gone by. Nothing could be more appropriate and certainly none is more deserving than the indefatigable principal of St. Ann's School.

would run up in the thousands. Wherever Brother Arnold has been there the fruits of his labors have been abundant. He is a zealous religious, one of the most distinguished members of the Christian Brotherhood, at the same time he is an Irish patriot and a true friend of Canada, an apostle of total abstinence and the guide of youth.

THE MCGREEVY CASE.

We have no desire to comment upon a suit sub judice, but we cannot refrain from remarking that it looks very much as if the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., were about to have his findings at a very early date. The honorable gentleman has been a central figure for many years and naturally had acquired considerable influence.

The following extract from the court proceedings will be sufficient vindication of Mr. McGreevy for the present:

Judge Bossé—I desire to ask whether it is the intention of the Crown to move that a second panel be summoned.

Mr. Anquet—No; such is not our intention and we oppose the motion made this morning.

Judge Bossé—I desire to draw your attention to the fact that it is apparent to me, as it must be to every person who has attended court, that from a number of cases which yet remain to be tried it will be quite impossible for all set down for trial to be heard before the 23rd inst., at which date the present panel of jurors will be discharged by lapse of time.

He took occasion to warn the Crown prosecutors that the full responsibility for this condition of things must rest with those who alone have authority to summon a jury. There was considerable excitement in court when Hon. Mr. Irvine arose and said: "I do not rise now to complain of the judgment which has been rendered by the court. On the contrary, I believe it is the only judgment which the court could render consistent with law, but I wish to draw the attention of the court and the public to the fact that the private prosecutor has done all that he could up to the present time to bring in this trial with a view of vindicating his character. Every effort,

however, has been made on the other side to postpone the trial. We were first met at this term by a frivolous and unfounded motion to postpone the trial until next term, which motion was very properly rejected by the court, and we now find that the department of the provincial government, which is specially charged with the superintendence of the administration of justice, is interfering to prevent this case from being tried and so giving the private prosecutor no opportunity of obtaining justice."

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

The Whitby Chronicle, referring to the subject of two-rowed barley, tells the farmers of the country some very plain truths, which they can lay to heart with much profit. The journal in question states that it had from the first great doubts as to the ultimate results of the experiments with this particular class of grain, backed up as they were by the Dominion Government. Practical tests have, however, proved the doubts of the Chronicle to have been without justification, and we have recently published in our own columns official reports which proved the value, in an economic sense, of the cultivation of this particular kind of grain by our farmers.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISCUSSION.

A correspondent somewhat discourteously questions the statement, made a week or two ago in these columns, that the French had broken faith in connection with the fishery question, and that, consequently, their extreme pretensions in Newfoundland might well be challenged on that account. Our correspondent asks "when and where?"

"from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations." This is clearly a solemn agreement made and accepted. Yet, while Gr-at Britain has perhaps too rigorously enforced the observance of the treaty of Utrecht we are told in the blue books that France has in no way carried out her share of the bargain and "St. Pierre is to-day the centre of unchecked smuggling; all appeals to France to permit a British Consul to be stationed on the island, to guide British interests—an international courtesy nowhere else denied on the civilized globe—have been met by a flat refusal; and as though that were not enough, bounties have been placed by the French Government upon French-caught fish exported to foreign countries amounting to about sixty per cent. of the prime cost of the article."

A PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE.

Some of the journals of the United States are candid enough to acknowledge that the States rights theory, which has already caused a great civil war and any amount of internal dissension of a lesser kind, is one which in the long run must prove untenable. The ridiculous position in which the Federal authorities have been placed by the recent Italian embargo has brought the subject into temporary prominence. Thus the Albany Argus, a leading organ of the administration, points to the humiliating fact that the Federal government through Mr. Blaine has been compelled to confess that it is impotent when the State of Louisiana tells it to mind its own business.

Y. I. L. AND B. A.

A Successful Dramatic Performance.—Speech by Mr. Redmond, M.P., for Arran.

The Dramatic Section of the Y. I. L. and B. A. on Monday night presented the great Irish drama "Eileen Oge; or Dark of the Heav before the Dawn," before a large and appreciative audience in the Queen's Hall. The following was the cast: Patrick O'Donnell, (A Young Farmer), M. P. Rowan, Harry Loftus, (His Landlord's Nephew), M. Moran, (A College), J. J. Griffiths, Brian O'Farrell, (A Jobbing Bookmaker), Father Mahony, (The Parish Priest), W. Sullivan, Mr. Moriarty, (Eileen's Father), E. Sheridan, Chester Winechester, (A Violet H. Loftus), W. Sullivan, Tim the Penman, (Clerk to Mr. Loftus), MacShane, (A Ruffian in Mr. Loftus's Service), J. A. Flood, Andy, (A Peasant), G. Cunningham, Phadrig, (A Peasant), J. McLean, Capt. Jones, (Of the Guard), H. O'Connor, Dick, (A Peasant), C. J. Grace, Eileen, Moriarty, (Retreated to O'Donnell), Sarah O'Donnell, (Patrick's Sister), Mrs. O'Donnell, (His Mother), Miss Aggie Mills, Nellie O'Brien, (A Village Beauty), Miss Anne O'Leary, (Sister to Mr. Moriarty), Bridget Maguire, (Sister to Mr. Moriarty), Miss Rose Hilton, Miss Mary O'Connell, (Haymakers, etc., etc.)

The play was very fairly rendered. Afterwards Mr. J. O'Brien, President of the Y. I. L. and B. A., made a few remarks thanking the audience for assembling in such large numbers. That night's performance was given in honor of the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the association. He was proud to have the entertainment patronized by that distinguished Irish gentleman, Mr. Redmond, the Parnell delegate. (Loud cheers.) The audience from the announcement of that gentleman's presence continued to call upon and cheer him,

until he finally ascended the stage, accompanied by Mr. J. O'Brien, who briefly stated how proud he was to introduce Mr. Redmond to the audience. Mr. Redmond (who was the recipient of most enthusiastic cheers and applause) said he felt very loath indeed to break upon such a creditable entertainment. However they would admit he could not resist the very cordial invitation of Mr. O'Brien and the other members of the L. & B. association. He appreciated the manner of his introduction, which was a wish on their part to pay respect to the "Old Country," which they all loved down in their hearts. A time would soon come when an opportunity would be given him to state the views of the men whom he represented—the Irish delegates. He would say that the scenes they had witnessed in the play vividly reminded him of scenes which he and his colleagues in Ireland too often, alas, witnessed in reality—the eviction of Irish tenants from their dearly loved, though poor homesteads. But, thank God, that time was now becoming a thing of the past. Mr. Redmond concluded by hoping that the dream of Irishmen by whom the world would be soon realized—that every Irishman who loved his country would see her achieve her right of self-government. Then they would all enjoy peace, prosperity, and see Ireland taking her place as a nation amongst the nations of the earth.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER. April, 1891. Howard, Lockwood & Co., Duane st., New York.

The current number of this handsome publication is fully up to its customary high standard. The illustrations, specimens and letter press are about as near perfection as it is possible to get, and the publication of the utmost value, not alone to the printing trade, but to general readers.

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKMAKING. Howard, Lockwood & Co.

This is the first number of a dictionary, as we are told, "comprising references to all that is known of the art from the earliest to the present time, technical, historical and biographical, the most comprehensive book ever published." The first number shows very fully that this will be, when completed, a work of great value. It embraces a great deal more than its title indicates, and includes biographical sketches and much general matter of interest to those other than printers and bookmakers. In its serial form it is presented free to the subscribers of the "Bookmaker," noticed above, \$2 per year, and cannot otherwise be obtained, save when the entire work is complete. The style of the publication is of the first order and its production perfect.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Boston: Federal street.

The April number of this magazine has for its main attraction an article on Canadian art and artists, by W. Blackburn Harte, in which is given a very fair idea of the leading painters and sculptors in Canada and reproductions of some of their chief works. Mr. W. L. Montague contributes a good article on the University of France, in which a very good description of that old and famous school is given. "Winter birch in New England," by Mr. G. B. Putnam, gives an insight of the ways and classes of the feathered tribes which do not migrate during the cold season. Electricians will be interested in Mr. Stockbridge's "Later History of Electricity," and antiquarians in a well and thoughtfully written article, "Where are Virginia and Northumbria," the Nova memorials of the New World, around which there hovers so much historical fog. The general contents of this excellent monthly are all of a high standard.

A Serious Fire.

The cabinet shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Hochelaga, were totally destroyed by fire early Monday morning. Shortly before one o'clock the watchman in charge of the building, while on his rounds, saw flames issuing from a pile of rubbish in the south end of the building on the second floor. When first discovered, the flames had made considerable headway, and, owing to the inflammable material in the shop, the fire spread rapidly, and it was only a few minutes before the whole interior was a mass of flames. The alarm was sounded by the assistant watchman, William Birch. Peter Cogan, the watchman, got the hose to work and was pouring water on the flames when the firemen arrived. The firemen had some difficulty in reaching the scene of the fire on account of the mud, which was very deep in some places. By the time the brigade got properly to work the building was already doomed and they turned their attention to the adjoining buildings, which were in great danger of being destroyed. The fire was very fierce and scorched the adjoining buildings. The glass in the blacksmith shop facing the fire was all broken by the heat. Some cars standing near the burning structure were in danger of taking fire, but fortunately some locomotives which were there were put into service, and removed them to a place of safety. The water pressure was low and the engines had to be brought into service. The fire was got under control about two o'clock, and soon all danger of the flames spreading was over. It is feared several men will be thrown out of work for a while at least.

A New Phase of the Fisheries Difficulty.

St. John's, Nfld., April 20.—The Fortune Bay fishermen are combining to load vessels with herring and run the blockade to St. Pierre. At Fortune Bay six hundred men united. The cruiser Flona, Commander Sullivan, interdicted and one policeman was badly hurt. Two steamers were sent to assist the Flona. The French are reported to have been the instigators of the riot. There is great excitement over the matter. Herring are \$6 a barr-l at St. Pierre. [Bay d'Est is a small fishing settlement on the north side of Fortune Bay, thirty three miles from Harbor Breton. It is much frequented by herring after bait, because of its valuable fishery. Its population is about fifty. Harbor Breton is 240 miles from St. John's.]

HAZELTON FISHER DOMINION PIANOS! AND THE Aolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural woods. Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs.

LE N. PRATTE 1676 NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

A SAD EVENT. A Distinguished Canadian Officer Dies in Africa.

The news was received last Friday that Capt. Jimmy B. Mackay has been laid low by the hand of death, and this has been short and promising and brilliant career.

Customs Duties.

J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and B. Goldstein, of Montreal, last week interviewed the Minister of Customs in reference to the duty chargeable upon certain imported machinery used in the production of cigarettes.

The N. P. Endorsed.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto last Thursday.

Post Office Robberies.

Post office robberies are reported from Lake Temiscamingue. It is reported that the Hudson's Bay Company store at Priest's Bay has been broken into and a number of registered letters stolen.

into the night previous. Accompanied by Detective O'Leary the Inspector at once proceeded to the scene and discovered that the thieves had effected an entrance by bursting in the front door, which is a very weak affair, by means of some tools taken from an adjoining blacksmith shop.

THE DOMESTIC FOWL.

Some Useful Hints for Those Who Keep Chickens.

The present season's course of Somerville lectures, which have proved so interesting to hundreds of Montrealers, were brought to a close last week, when Professor Wesley Mills spoke on "The Domestic Fowl," a subject upon which he was well qualified to address an audience, and which he dealt with in the entertaining manner which is characteristic of anything which he undertakes to discuss upon.

Conservative Hall.

The Junior Conservative Club of Montreal, gave a grand ball on Thursday last at the St. Lawrence Hall, in honor of the recent victory of the party at the polls.

The G. T. R. Meeting.

LONDON, April 14.—More excitement attended the Grand Trunk half-yearly meeting to-day than has been shown at these gatherings for many years.

A Parnell Delegate.

Mr. William Redmond, a representative of the Parnell division of the National party in Ireland, has been visiting Montreal. In the course of conversation he said: "The Irish people were resolved to keep Parnell in his place, and the division in the Irish ranks only arose after Gladstone had expressed his determination not to allow Parnell to lead the Irish people. We have been very grateful to Mr. Gladstone for his recent advocacy of Ireland's cause, but we cannot, as Irishmen, admit his right to veto the appointment of the leader of the Irish members.

Irish Public Houses.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday the bill making permanent the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sunday, and including in its scope the cities of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford and Limerick, passed its second reading 248 to 94.

If we consented to any such interference from any source it would be destructive of our independence position and we would forfeit the confidence of all earnest Irishmen in our parliamentary action. We never obtained anything from the English Parliament except by independence. We only hope to achieve anything by maintaining that independence absolutely intact. It has been said that if we do not put Parnell away at Gladstone's request the English will not give us home rule. For five years I have been among the English Liberals, and I think it unfair to them to say that they resolve to give us home rule so weak that they would abandon us because we retain the services of a man, who, having been imprisoned by Gladstone, ultimately induced him to advocate the Irish cause. Even if the English were so weak as to go back on their promises we don't believe they could do so if we remain an independent party, ready to vote on whichever side would do most for Ireland. We should reunite as speedily as we can, and we believe this can best be done by rallying around Parnell, whose genius built up the Home Rule movement, and on whose ability and independence the great majority of Irishmen believe.

Mr. Redmond also expressed confidence in Mr. Parnell's future success at the general elections, and regret that many clergy opposed his candidature. Mr. Redmond was received by Alderman Clendinning, M.L.A., C. J. Doherty, Q.C., H. J. Cloran, M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., J. P. Whelan, M. Fitzgibbon, Frank Stafford, F. Langan, John Crowe, W. D. Burns, J. B. Lane and others.

The Militia Force.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Gen. Herbert has been credited with the intention of recommending an increase in the drilled force of Canada from the present nominal strength of 37,000 to the full authorized strength of 45,000 men. During Mr. Mackenzie's time the actual strength of force on the pay-roll was 45,000, but subsequently Parliament was asked to vote less money for drill, and 13 men were taken off each company, thus reducing the company strength from 55 to 42. The Adjutant-General, in his recent report, strongly recommends the drilling of the whole force, even if that necessitates the cutting down of the strength to 30,000 or 25,000. General Herbert, on being asked if he favored increasing the strength of the force up to 45,000, made this reply: "Would not people think me absurd to ask for money to drill 45,000 at the same time complain that there was not sufficient money to drill 37,000? What I want to see, rather, is an efficient training for the force as it is; what is the use of putting a rifle in a man's hands unless you teach him how to use it?" This clearly defines the General's position in the matter of drill. The trouble at present is, as has been frequently pointed out by Adjutant-General Powell, that many of the rural battalions are only drilled once in two, and in some cases once in three years. The only money available for the drilling of rural battalions is what is left after all the city and town companies have been drilled, and yet the Adjutant-General bears strong testimony to the readiness and military zeal of the rural battalions, which is surprising considering the difficulties under which they labor.

The Canadian Mails to Europe.

OTTAWA, April 16.—The contract with the Allan steamship company for the transportation of the Canadian mails to and from England expired on Saturday last. It is understood that the company declined to renew the contract under the same terms as last year, claiming that they were subjected to loss by the winter service. The terms proposed by the company for renewal were, it is said, not acceptable to the Government, and in consequence the contract has been annulled. Pending the conclusion of other arrangements the English mails are being sent via New York instead of Halifax, but the parcel post, which is a distinct service, will be continued as usual. It is likely that should the present arrangement of sending the mails via New York continue in force for any length of time, a change will have to be made in the rate of postage upon Canadian newspapers and periodicals posted from the office of publication to subscribers in the United Kingdom. Under existing regulations the rate on this class of matter is one cent per pound, and as the cost via New York is seven cents a pound, the Government stands to lose \$6 on every hundred-weight of this class of matter forwarded to the United Kingdom by the way of New York under the present rates.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, April 16.—The Dutch steamer P. Caland, Captain de Vries, from New York April 1st for Amsterdam, was in collision in the channel at 9 o'clock last night with the British steamer Glamorgan, bound from Antwerp for Cardiff. The Glamorgan was so badly damaged that she soon filled and sank. The accident was due to heavy fog which prevailed at the time of the collision. The captain of the Glamorgan took to the small boats and all hands were picked up by the P. Caland. The P. Caland arrived in Dover roads with her bows badly stove. She was unable to come to anchor owing to the fact that her anchoring gear was so badly damaged that it was impossible to use it. She was also damaged below the water line.

Panell Speaks.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Athlone yesterday. He denounced Mr. McCarthy's opposition to the Land bill which measure he asserted, conferred great benefits on Irish farmers, and he expressed his pleasure at the defeat of the opposition in the vote on the bill. In a speech in Irish town, County Mayo, to-day Mr. Parnell repeated these sentiments.

A Terrible Crime.

VIENNA, April 18.—While services were being conducted in the cathedral at Valsen yesterday a shoemaker in the congregation suddenly drew a revolver and shot the priest, who fell dead before the altar. The man next fired at an acolyte, but failed to wound him. He then shot himself dead. The motive assigned for the double crime is a desire for revenge owing to overpowering jealousy.

African Squabbling.

Despatches from Durban show that the Portuguese authorities are taking a high hand in Mashonaland. The latest instance of their hostility to the British interests in that district is likely to cause further tension in the relations between the Governments of Great Britain and Portugal. There are a number of British colonists who have settled in Mashonaland, and the mails destined to them are carried via Beira, a Portuguese settlement. A short time ago, upon the

Irish opinion, because he (Balfour) always maintained that the Imperial Parliament ought to decide such questions. This, however, was not the case with the Liberals. The latter had been urging for years that Irish members should decide Irish matters. Upon the elementary question as to how Irishmen ought to eat and drink, the Liberals might have shown a greater attachment to the principles they had proclaimed on English platforms.

Maurice Healy, one of the members for Cork city, assured the house that Parnell did not, upon this or other questions, represent the city of Cork, adding if he wanted to test the truth of his (Healy's) words let him keep his promise made to his constituents and face him in a contest for re-election. (Cheers and laughter.)

THE LEAGUE FUNDS.

Parnell Explains Why He Will Not Surrender the League Money.

LONDON, April 18.—Mr. Parnell has given a correspondent a copy of the following letter, which was printed in the Freeman's Journal yesterday, concerning the charge made by Mr. Justin McCarthy, that Parnell will not carry out the agreement for feeding the evicted tenants from the reserve funds in Paris:

DEAR SIR,—I desire to recall to the recollection of your readers the correspondence published upon the issue of the 7th of March, between Mr. McCarthy and myself, with reference to the application proposed by me of the Paris funds to the relief of the evicted tenants, and especially to the passage in my letter to Mr. McCarthy of the 28th February and in his reply on March 2.

In the former I had proposed that we should agree upon the selection of two members, one from among his colleagues and one from among mine, practically acquainted by experience in Ireland with the details of the situation on these estates, and who could co-operate with us in continuing the system of relief hitherto adopted. Mr. McCarthy, in his reply to this proposal, expressed his willingness to accept a practical proposal with which I am glad to deal, and after quoting the words of my letter indicated that he would ask his colleagues for permission to accept it.

Over a month has elapsed, during which I have been daily expecting to hear from Mr. McCarthy the result of his application to his colleagues, and the public will naturally expect the announcement that, notwithstanding the stimulated zeal of the seceders for the interests of the tenants, I am still without an answer to my proposal.

From another source I have been informed that his colleagues have decided to give their assent to the proposed arrangement. Now this is what followed last week. Certain of Mr. McCarthy's colleagues, terminating themselves the Council of the Tenants' Defence Association, held a meeting, without due notice, and adopted a resolution calling upon me to release the funds in Paris. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, I have accordingly arranged that the funds should be placed at the disposal of the seceders, and which Mr. McCarthy had termed "a practical suggestion" with which he was glad to deal, and which he had received the permission from his colleagues.

I shall not stop to characterize the duplicity of such conduct which is entirely of a piece with the action of the seceders throughout, and whereby they have constantly sought to make parties captives for themselves out of the unhappy position of the evicted tenants, and have inflicted irretrievable damage upon their cause and their interests.

Yours truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

The Newfoundland Delegates.

LONDON, April 16.—The Newfoundland delegates are being made much of.

The delegates, during the course of a joint interview to-day, said there was no doubt the circumstances of comparatively recent occurrence had created a very friendly feeling in Newfoundland towards the United States, whose action had been attractive to the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret estranging the Mother Country, but nevertheless the existing impatience would "if followed by our failure to successfully present Newfoundland's views to the Imperial Parliament, deepen the alienation, the effect of which it would be difficult to foresee. Anyhow there will never be the same friendly feeling towards England as there has hitherto been.

THE St. James Hat Store.

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

ROYAL DYE WORKS.

706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, cleaned, dyed, and the newest shades and finishes.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

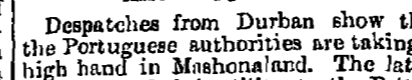
NOTICE. We beg to inform our patrons that, after the Drawing of 13th May next, two DRAWINGS will take place each month, commencing 3rd JUNE, viz:

- 3 and 17 June. 1 " 15 July. 5 " 19 August. 2 " 16 September. 7 " 21 October. 4 " 18 November. 2 " 16 December.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager. Montreal, 16th April, 1891.

HEAD OFFICE: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

THE Remington TYPE-WRITER.



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington, (7) have discarded both and the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St. James Street.

AROUND THE WORLD FOR \$600 INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTHS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. THE "Empress of China"

Will sail from LIVERPOOL, about 16th JUNE, 1891, calling at GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOFU, YOKOHAMA.

Thence to Vancouver, where passengers take the Canadian Pacific Railway. For further particulars, publications, etc., apply to any ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Montreal. W. F. EGG, Dist. Pass. Agent, Montreal.

Altar Wine! AUGUSTO DE MULLER.

Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tartagoas. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle. Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

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

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANO. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOM, 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS repaired part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments and lowest prices. Orders for tuning and repairs received with attention. Only experienced and reliable men employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

ROYAL DYE WORKS.

706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, cleaned, dyed, and the newest shades and finishes.

TELEPHONES: Bell 4168, Federal 1200. N.B.—We have no branches in the city.

arrival of the British mail sack at Beira, the Portuguese authorities held them and refused to allow them to be carried to their destination. Great indignation on the part of the British colonists has been aroused by this high-handed proceeding.

Further details regarding the firing upon the British steamer "Agnes," which was conveying the expedition under command of Colonel Willoughby, and the seizure of the cargoes of the boats engaged in the same service show that Willoughby endeavored to secure the release of his vessels by the payment of the usual customs duty of three per cent, imposed by the Portuguese officials. The commanding force which seized the boats refused to accept this and, ordering the British flag to be hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese flag in its place.

The Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from the Pange river, which the boats were navigating when seized, and which is the chief water route to Mashonaland. Several of the British colonists have been imprisoned, and most of the British settlers have returned from Mashonaland on account of the arbitrary action of the Portuguese. There is every evidence that a serious rupture is impending between the Portuguese and British authorities.

Purify Your Blood.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditary and transmitted from generation to generation, and we do accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

100 Doses One Dollar. Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

COBBAN Manufacturing Company.

FINE ART SPECIALTIES: Mantel Mirrors, Mouldings, Picture Frames Engravings, Pastel Paintings, Chromes, etc. 148 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

THE St. James Hat Store.

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

ROYAL DYE WORKS.

706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, cleaned, dyed, and the newest shades and finishes.

Altar Wine! AUGUSTO DE MULLER.

Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tartagoas. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle. Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

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

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANO. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOM, 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS repaired part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments and lowest prices. Orders for tuning and repairs received with attention. Only experienced and reliable men employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

ROYAL DYE WORKS.

706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, cleaned, dyed, and the newest shades and finishes.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

NOTICE. We beg to inform our patrons that, after the Drawing of 13th May next, two DRAWINGS will take place each month, commencing 3rd JUNE, viz:

- 3 and 17 June. 1 " 15 July. 5 " 19 August. 2 " 16 September. 7 " 21 October. 4 " 18 November. 2 " 16 December.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager. Montreal, 16th April, 1891.

HEAD OFFICE: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

THE Remington TYPE-WRITER.

"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington, (7) have discarded both and the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St. James Street.

AROUND THE WORLD FOR \$600 INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTHS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. THE "Empress of China"

Will sail from LIVERPOOL, about 16th JUNE, 1891, calling at GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOFU, YOKOHAMA.

Thence to Vancouver, where passengers take the Canadian Pacific Railway. For further particulars, publications, etc., apply to any ticket agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agent, Montreal. W. F. EGG, Dist. Pass. Agent, Montreal.

Altar Wine! AUGUSTO DE MULLER.

Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tartagoas. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle. Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 520 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

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

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANO. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOM, 2268 St. Catherine Street. OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS repaired part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on monthly payments and lowest prices. Orders for tuning and repairs received with attention. Only experienced and reliable men employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

ROYAL DYE WORKS.

706 Craig Street. Is the place to have your SUITS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, LACE CURTAINS, cleaned, dyed, and the newest shades and finishes.

TELEPHONES: Bell 4168, Federal 1200. N.B.—We have no branches in the city.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS. CHAPTER X Continued.

"Mary, I don't think that I shall last very long; I am quite an old man now, and my vital power is spent. As far as I could see my way I have tried to do right. I did my best for the little Mary before you, dear. Since I have known you I have tried to do my duty to you, by imparting such instruction as befitting your age and condition. Of course it could not be expected that I should be able to make you read the higher branches; but as far as I saw my way I did my duty."

"Indeed, in level, sir, you did more than your duty. You owed me nothing whatever. I know I have been a great trouble and worry to you, and I ask you to forgive all the trouble and worry. I'm so sorry."

"A little sob of penitence and regret for him came in here, and she thought it better to stop. "I have nothing to forgive. You may have been a little wild now and then; but you did your best in trying to learn, that's the chief thing. There is another matter I wish to speak about. What o'clock is it?"

"Just twelve." "So early! How strangely long the days grow, and the nights still longer. But how can the days and nights be both growing long? They seem to have stretched out ever since I came to lie down at night. Both have not grown long, Mary dear?"

"No, sir, only the days. But it may seem long to you in the night, because you sleep so little."

"Ah, yes," wearily, "that may have something to do with the lengthening out of time. I'm sure I must have read long ago, perhaps in my little Mary's days, an account of such a thing, but it is dim now. What I wanted to say to you is that if my little darling—I mean my first one, for you are very dear, too—had lived, and I had died before her, I should have arranged that her figure might be as well provided for as I had lived. Now I own less than I did then; but what remains shall go to you, who have been the only happiness of my latter days; there is no relative of mine left alive. No relative—not one."

"Later he often spoke on the same subject, when one May morning they entered the room and called to him in vain. They found all as he had promised Mary. Four strong men of the village, Edward Martin being one and Maurice Hoffman another, carried the coffin to the churchyard through the sweet May sunshine. As they lowered it into the dark dirt grave a large spring up-close at hand, and I sang out blithely in the face of the sky. Although they had come with hearts sad enough, for they had grown to love the grey withered old man, and his gentle ways and his interest in their boys and girls, they could not but raise their eyes and follow the swift erratic course and listen to the wild melody of that intelligible rapture. For a while they stood idle, throwing no clay over the coffin, but listening and trying to see the rapidly fading bird; nor did they lower their glances until the monster had wholly disappeared in the light. Then some one threw a shovel of earth on the coffin. Again all paused to listen. They were well accustomed to that untranslatable song, but the great final fact of life in which they were engaged made the lack of notes start out into vivid relief against the background of death. What brilliant utterance of unstained joy! What mystery of inscrutable sorrow!"

"Like the voice of an angel," said a woman to another who stood by. "Ay! Singing for joy that he has met his little Mary once more. The people came away, quieted as though they had seen what the woman had said, and afterwards they often spoke of the old philosopher who had died among them; but they never uttered his name without thinking of his dead darling and the lark's song in the daylight of that day."

Mary Martin was very sad when she turned out of the graveyard. The way of life appeared to be rapidly narrowing. Already two beings on whom she had allowed her heart to dwell had passed beyond her view. It seemed as though henceforth she could do nothing but sit and wait for still more awful ravages of time. How long would it please Providence to leave father and mother to her? And when they had gone what should she do, alone, untried, without sister or brother, or relative of any kind? Her mother had been an only child, and her father's people, if any still lived, of which he was doubtful, dwelt far away, near the great city of Dublin itself, where no simple village girl could hope even to go in search of them. But stay! Perhaps it would please a merciful Providence to take her first. Ah, that would be better. So much better! Yet wait a moment. How would it be with those feet behind when she had gone. Ah, that would never do. They would break their hearts, poor mother! poor father! What a world it was! Things were no sooner arranged, so as to satisfy than they began changing, and changing, and changing, until everything was wrong again. Would that some settled order could be laid upon. But not here. That was what she should enjoy henceforth. She could not bear to go back to the house just to see how she walked slowly and sadly up to the downs, and selecting the nook which had been a favorite haunt of the abs of boy's, sat down with her face to water, to see him go.

At Killard, spring brought little more with it than a few days, warmth and sunshine. There were no level fields of young, green corn, nor sires, no flowers or plants beyond the cottage doors, no vines, woods, no pipe of thrush, or whistle of blackbird, no chirp of robin, nor w. Nothing but short stiff grass, and a few weeds under the sea-mists. The sea was on the lark found their way there, the sweetest traveller of the air, the sweetest messenger of music. Even in summer there was something forlorn and a sad note in his part of the coast. The monotony of the monotonous splendour of the rolling ocean, lifted the

thoughts above the want of woodland beauties, which would look in presence of this primitive grandeur to be no more than trivial detail. Mary's eyes rested on the pale sea, and gradually, as if borne down by the impressive persistency of the long regular swells, her spirits sank below any depth they had hitherto reached. No definite images were in her mind, but a deep desolation of melancholy gathered all round her. It appeared as though she were fated to be the only wanderer in a silent, trackless, shadeless desert, and as if she should so wonder all her life long.

The villagers who had been at the funeral gradually dispersed, and Killard resumed its ordinary dull-looking aspect. The women knitted, or scoured their pots and pans, or washed at the open tubs; the husbands mended their nets, or sat talking to one another and smoking in the sun-shine. All at once there arose a sudden stretching of necks and questioning. A car had driven up to Pat Casey's house, and a stranger had gone in. Presently the stranger came out, looked deliberately round the one street, and began to ascend the slope of the southern downs.

Who was he? No one knew. Perhaps some gentleman come down for a day's fishing or sailing. He'd be a welcome source of profit to some one, for times were not very good just now. Rather a fine man, to judge by his back, square-shouldered and light of limb.

He went up the hill as freely as though it was the level beach. He must be going to Martin's. Some one about the old man's property, no doubt. Ay, that was it. There he has gone into Martin's now. An attorney, any one could tell by the look of him.

But he had come out again. Where was Edward Martin? Down on the beach speaking to that man, his wife sitting on the edge of the curragh mending that sail. But it couldn't be the Martins he wanted, after all, for he had turned away from the village and disappeared on the downs. He must be only a sight-seer who went in to ask the way. It was, perhaps, as well after all; it would look bad for an attorney to be so condescending as to come to poor people like the Martins, though they were the best off in the village, and now the daughter had property. How lucky she was!

The stranger went only a little way, approached the head of the cliff, looked down, and started back, saying to Mary: "Beg your pardon. Do not let me disturb you."

"I beg of you," he said, "not to go. I will go instead."

They both stood still looking at one another. She did not wish to enter into conversation with a stranger, and he seemed so polite and kind that she did not like to pain him, by making him think that she had been driven from the place by his approach. She saw he was a hand-bearded, hard-featured man with very large dark eyes, a short grey beard and moustache. His face and hands were quite brown.

"What hair that girl has!" this man thought. "I don't remember ever seeing such perfect golden. Then she has those wonderful blue Irish eyes that people of this country so rave about. She's tall, too, and in a few years her figure will improve much. She's too thin now. Who can she be? She does not belong to this place. I am sure. I'll try."

"Do you know this place well, may I ask?" "Yes. Very well." "Do you live here?" "Yes."

"But you are in my way, come here?" "No. I was here in this village." "And have lived here ever since?" "Ever since."

The man examined her very closely and somewhat suspiciously. "Do you know any one here of the name of Lane?"

"I know David Lane, of Bishop's Island." "Any one else of that name in the village?"

"No. No one else." "But he has relatives in the village, or somewhere else about? Has he not?"

"No. He has no relatives." "No relatives?" "No, no relatives." "But I heard he had a son, and it's about that son I've come here."

"Oh! Yes, he has a son, but he turned him away when he was young, and he's left Killard, the son, I mean, this long, long time."

"Ah! How strange you should say that a man had no relatives, and yet you know of here about him?"

Mary did not care to go into family matters with a stranger, and she was little disposed to talk at all about that sad morning. But this man had spoken of their John. Could he know anything of their John?

"Did you know John?" she asked. "I came over here about him to-day. I want to see some friends of his, the Martins."

"Oh!" she cried, turning eagerly. "I'll show you the house, I'm—"

"Thank you," he interrupted her, "please do not disturb yourself. I've been there. I found no one in."

A great light of interest was now in the girl's face, the blue eyes shone, and she shook back the golden hair from her white smooth forehead, and white round neck, as she spoke in glad haste.

"Come with me, I'll show you where father and mother are."

"But that may I ask you?" "Mary Martin, the daughter of Edward Martin." She was in such a hurry to be off, she had given a few paces, crying: "Come on, I'll show you where they are." She did not notice his start or his looks of incredulous astonishment.

"A moment," he cried, "a moment." She returned unwillingly. "But I understood Mary Martin had chestnut hair."

"She had, but it faded to yellow since John went away. What you come! You can't believe how much they will like to hear all you have to say."

She sprang from his side, and raised her face and hands and looked.

"You?" "Yes."

"Oh John? But you're not at bit like him. I can't believe—oh, no! You are only joking, and it's a cruel joke."

"Well, Mary, there's your ribbon, and here's the purse I bought in Limerick." He held both up.

"Oh, John! Oh, John!—our John!" she cried hysterically, as she flung herself into his arms, "you are so changed!"

"And so are you. Mary, you have grown to be very lovely. I never could think it."

"But I'm a woman now." "And I'm a man. And, Mary, the change has improved you so much. You don't seem to think I'm changed for the better?"

"I don't know yet, John. It's all so wonderful and so good. Oh, come to father and mother! They will be glad."

And away these two young people ran down to the slope, and through the village towards the beach.

The self-same lark that sang the requiem over the old philosopher was now high in the heavens again, but the ears of the two, as hand-in-hand they flew through the street, were dulled with the hurry of happy thoughts, and they did not hear the raptures of the bird.

This lark that had sung for the return of a wanderer from the sky, a white ago, now sang for the return of a wanderer from the seas.

CHAPTER XI. A SUMMER SAIL.

That evening a long talk was held on the bench outside Martin's cottage. The villagers had learned who the strange man was, and came to welcome him home, and hear accounts of foreign parts. All were astonished at the alteration of John Lane. He had left Killard four years before, a long, lank, awkward, unlovely, abrupt, gloomy, taciturn lad; he had come back a broad, broad-shouldered, handsome man. That was wonderful. But more wonderful still was the change in his manner. Now he was full of animal spirits, could make a joke and take one, told stories that caused the solemn, salt-encrusted fishermen to laugh, and sang a song composed by a fellow-digger for he had been "up after gold."

He had seen a great deal of life in the so four years, and, young as he was, his quick impulsive nature had penetrated the heart of the world, and he knew man pretty well now. He had spent the latter two years in the gold-diggings, the former at sea. He had not learned to despise mankind, or soil at the world. He held the two were good in the main; but only, as it were, by unlucky accident.

While a boy he had been greatly addicted to extreme ideas, as a man he had learned moderation. He did not laugh at the world, or sneer at it, or profess it contemptuously, but he laughed rather than carped, and rather than sneered, and praised as much as he could.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S TROUBLE.

Mr. Henry Musgrave, Legation St. Blackburn, London, Eng., states that his little girl fell and struck her knee against a curbstone. The knee began to swell, became very painful, and terminated in what doctors call "white swelling." She was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally, St. Jacob's Oil was used. The contents of one bottle completely cured the swelling, and the pain and cure for.

ROMAN LIBRARIES.

The Rich Store of Books at the Vatican—The Archives Containing the Secret History of Europe for Centuries.

While Rome is richest in monuments and works of art, she is also rich in libraries. In printed books, especially of modern date, her libraries are second to none. Paris, Vienna, Munich, Berlin, and the British Museum in London, can in many respects, dating from the fourth to the sixteenth century, be also of them all, and will continue to be for many centuries. The most valuable documents of Oriental, Greek and Roman and medieval literature down to the invention of the printing press, they may be copied, like statues and pictures, but the originals cannot be bought for any price. You have to resort to Rome for the best copies of the Greek Testament and Septuagint, of Homer, Virgil, Cicero, Lactantius, Augustus, Dante, and the great heathen and Christian classics. Some are most handsomely written, richly illuminated and luxuriantly bound with gold and silver cases.

First in age and importance is the Vatican library in the Vatican palace. It was founded more than 400 years ago by Pope Nicholas V., who occupied the chair of St. Peter for seven years, 1447-1455, a few years before and after the invention of the art of printing in Germany. Nicholas was one of the best and most useful of Popes. He was not an author himself, but a friend of authors, and the most liberal patron of learning and art among the 260 successors of the B. He was willing to spend all his income for books and buildings. He cared more for scholars and writers than for monks and theologians. He gave them employment as scribes, and translators and Papal secretaries, and paid them liberal salaries. He made Rome the library

centre of Christendom. He sent agents to all parts of Italy and other countries, even as far north as Prussia, to buy rare books. He had them copied on parchment and richly bound in Russian leather. He collected the works of Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Appian, Philo, Juvenal, the Latin classics, the Greek and Latin Church fathers and probably also the invaluable

CODEx VATICANUS

of the Greek Bible—the oldest and most important of all manuscripts of the Scriptures. He kindled a feverish enthusiasm for the translation of Greek authors among the best scholars. He paid 500 scudi to Laurentius Valla for a Latin version of Thucydides; 500 new Papal ducats to Nicholas Perotti for a translation of Polybius; and offered 1000 gold pieces for a translation of Homer. In the case of Homer, however, he was disappointed, for Marsuppi translated the first two books of the Iliad, and Valla the first sixteen books in prose. His reign was a jubilee for the humanists, who were as enthusiastic for the discovery of classical manuscripts as modern Egyptologists and Assyriologists are for the discovery of hieroglyphics and Babylonian bricks.

Nicholas collected 1000 written volumes, and these formed the foundation of the Vatican library. He intended it for the common use of all scholars—*omnium doctrinam studium eruditio*—an intention which was not carried out by his successors till the year 1850, when the present scholastic Pope, Leo XIII., introduced a more liberal policy, and made those treasures accessible to scholars of all nations. To this Pope we also owe the 100 fac-simile copies of the Vatican codes of the Greek Testament, which he allowed to be photographed last year. The Vatican library has been gradually enriched from time to time by donations and purchases, and embraces now over 32,000 manuscripts, which were written prior to the art of printing, and are kept in closed cases behind iron grates, and about 100,000 bound volumes, which are distributed in the various rooms of the Vatican apartments. As a daily visitor to several works, I can bear testimony to the courtesy of the chief librarian, who gave me all the books I asked for, and allowed me to examine the Codex Vaticanus to my heart's content.

Distinct from the Vatican library, and under separate management, are the Vatican archives (*Archivum Secretorum Apostolicarum*), which are kept in a different part of the Vatican and are not readily accessible, it being necessary to get special permission from the Pope, or the cardinal-librarian, Dr. Hergenrother, or written application.

THESE ARCHIVES

contain the Papal correspondence, encyclicals, requests and other documents relating to the curia. The bishop of Rouen kept a library and archives from the time of Domestico or earlier. The first mention of them is made by Jerome in the fourth century. But the acquired stages and destructions of Rome were disastrous to books. There are no earlier written documents extant than one from Gregory VII., two from John VIII., and these are mere copies. From the time of Innocent III., A. D. 1198, the Papal records are unbroken. The use of this immense collection of MSS. is difficult in want of paper catalogues. There is, however, a little Latin manual of a list of Papal registers from 1198-1605, prepared by D. Greg. Pambian, one of the secretaries of the Roman Curia, in 1881, and 175 pages. I found it very useful as far as it goes. We have not space to do more than mention some other important libraries of Rome. The largest in printed works is the national library of Victor Emmanuel, in the Palazzo Bonaparte near the Corso. It has over 100,000 volumes collected from various sources, and is liberally administered by the royal government. In connection with it is a reading room, which is the most important periodicals, except those published in Italy. The library of the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, near the Pantheon, is very rich in patristic and medieval literature, and is now likewise under government control. The library of the German Archaeological Institute, in the Piazza del Campidoglio, was founded by Neuberger and Bruns, Prussian ambassadors, and formerly belonged to Neuberger, and is now the property of the Prussian government.

It has about 120,000 volumes, is very largely used for research, and is very rich in patristic and medieval literature, and is now likewise under government control. The library of the German Archaeological Institute, in the Piazza del Campidoglio, was founded by Neuberger and Bruns, Prussian ambassadors, and formerly belonged to Neuberger, and is now the property of the Prussian government.

Why is a member of parliament like a shrimp? Because he has M.P. at the end of his name.

Hawking, pitting, a feeling of impertinence, partial deafness, and oppressive headaches are symptoms of Catarrh. Nasal Catarrh is not a cure. Give it a trial.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, vertigo, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed in those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Had my mother—John, do you know Carter's Little Liver Pills? Found father good. Peace for the piano means peace for all of us.

Holloway's Ointment—Miners and Workers in the Goldfields. This valuable and renowned Ointment is especially used and put on by such people to their very great advantage. Being in short compass it is portable and easy of application. When used in conjunction with Holloway's Pills in accordance with the directions directions for use, which accompany each pot and box, they are but few of the diseases which admit of remedy that will not yield to the sensitive powers of the combined medicines. Holloway's Ointment and Pills do not deteriorate by keeping long by change of climate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral drugs, they may be used with the most perfect safety under the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

"How melancholy you look to-night," said the wife of a literary man. "Yes," he replied, "I know it. I am writing the funny paragraphs for the paper."

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

THE ELEVENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE MAY 13, 1891.

Table with columns for Prizes, WORTH, CAPITAL PRIZE, and Ticket prices. Total worth \$52,740.00 and \$15,000.00.

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

STUDY THIS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. Johnston's Fluid Beef. Beef Extracts are merely Stimulants. Johnston's Fluid Beef is Real Food.

Curtain Stretchers. THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA. ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

CITY OF MEXICO TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891. THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING.

\$120,000.00. LIST OF PRIZES.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1823.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws...

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

Dominion Metal Works GARTH & CO., 556 to 512 Craig Street.

IRON FOUNDRY. Mai-oncuve and Lagachotiere street.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Originated by an Old Family Physician. THINK OF IT. In use over 40 YEARS in one Family.

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

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

TEA AND COFFEE. Green tea began to be used in 1715. The first advertisement relative to tea is to be found in the London Gazette of December, 1681, where Thomas Eagle announces to persons of quality "That a small parcel of most excellent chaa, or tea, has by accident fallen into his hands, and may be had at the small sum of 30s. per lb."

KITCHEN ETYMOLOGY. The study of the origin of words brings to light many odd and unexpected relationships, says the Youth's Companion. The word "kitchen," for example, bears little superficial resemblance to the word "cook," yet the two are from the same root, the Latin coquere, to cook.

Other derivatives from the same source are "cake" and "biscuit" (the latter a thing twice cooked), "concoct," to cook together, and "precoctious," which means, literally, cooked or ripened before the time.

The word "loaf," from the Anglo-Saxon half is own cousin, as we may say, to two such unexpected words as "lady" and "lord," a lady is a loaf-kneader and a lord is a loaf-keeper.

To "sup," or to take "supper," is now to eat the last meal of the day; but the original meaning of the term was to drink, a meaning still retained by the closely allied "sip." From the same root we get the words "sop" and "soup."

How curiously terms take on a new significance is exemplified by the word "custard." In these days a custard is a mixture of milk and eggs sweetened, and then baked or boiled. It may be cooked with or without pastry, but is sharply distinguished from it. Yet the word "custard" is from the same root as "cust," and originally meant a crust or a crusty.

The connection of the word "salary" with "sala" is a matter of general knowledge, but it is probably not so commonly known that "sala," "sauce," and "salsify" have the same saline origin, the idea of salting or seasoning having been present in them all.

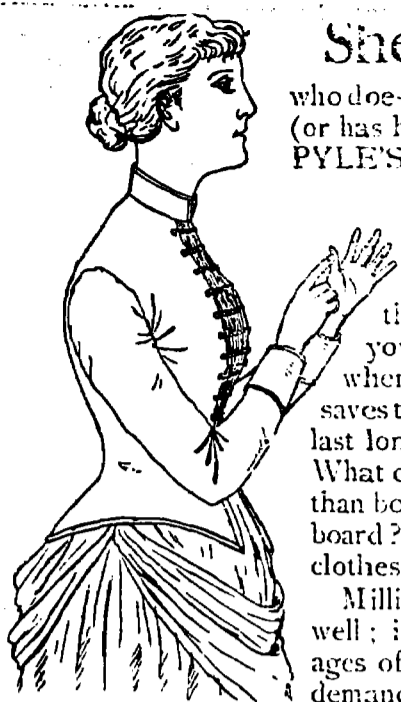
When the ordinary reader looks in Scott's "Etymological Dictionary" for the word "sage" he is most likely surprised to find "Sage, a plant; see salvagator." What possible connection can there be between this familiar condition and a condition of safety? But the answer is easy. This odoriferous herb was supposed to have healing virtue, and, therefore, was named "sage," a term derived from the Latin salvus, safe.

I was going to the same dictionary for the word "steak" and I found "steak, a piece of meat cut from a carcass and broiled or roasted before the fire. We have changed the custom, but retained the word. It is worth noting, also, that "steak," "stake," "stocking," "stoker" and "tricket" have come from the same root.

A "clap" is nothing but a "clap" or a "clap," a "luncheon" is a "lump," a piece broken off, and a "stew" is something cooked on a "stove," and a "pudding" from "pad," a bag—was originally an intestine filled with meat, in other words a sausage.

WHITE MOURNING. The white mourning of the youthful Queen of Netherlands is a revival of an old custom. Some ancient orders of Nuns, corresponding to the Passionist one for men, used to dress in white. They might be said to be Good Friday orders, they particularly devoted themselves to commemorate the event for the keeping in mind of which that fast day was instituted—dying the Christ daily. The ladies of Port Royal also decided when their monastery was reformed to wear white robes only. Mary of England was the last French Queen who wore white mourning; she was known as La Reine Blanche—perhaps by old people to distinguish her from Catherine de Medici, who was the first regal widow to dress in black. She borrowed her saddest words from Italy, which, far back in antiquity, took black mourning from the Eleanorian mysteries. Ceres in search of Proserpine was in black to signify the winter season, when nature is most colorless. Catherine de Medici's widow's cap was black. The white widow's cap is now the only survival of the ancient white mourning. Mary Stuart followed her mother-in-law in wearing black after the death of her first husband. White is more suitable for the winter wear of a delicate child in the month of June than black, which is not in winter, but in summer, and only advantageous in hiding coal smut, and in seemingly reducing the bulk of stout figures.

CLEANING FURNITURE. Many housekeepers are often at a great loss in knowing how to keep varnished furniture, and the kind generally known as "oil-finished" looking fresh and new, without going to the expense of having it re-varnished or gone over by a finisher. There are several preparations to be found in stores, recommended for that purpose, but as all of them, that I have seen, have spirits of turpentine as an ingredient, they fail in their purpose. If any of your numerous lady readers will copy and use the receipt and directions I give below, she will always have her furniture looking new and bright. After thoroughly dusting the article and cleaning off whatever specks may be on it, she should mix and apply the following: Take one teaspoonful of pure elder-vinegar, and add it to one gill of pure raw linseed oil. Shake thoroughly until mixed. Apply with a soft woolen rag, rubbing gently. It is only necessary to dampen the rag with the mixture and not to thoroughly wet it. It soon dries and leaves the article with a bright new face. This preparation has the advantage of not gumming—as oil alone will—but giving a fresh look to every article of furniture it is applied to. Grained or stained work can be freshened up in the same manner. White spots, so disfiguring to furniture, can also be removed with the same preparation.



She reckons well

who does her housecleaning and washing. (or has her servants do this work) with PYLE'S PEARLINE.

Why? Because Pearlina makes the largest saving all around; saves half the time; half the labor—more than half the wear. Do you know you don't have to rub the clothes when washed with Pearlina? This saves the woman and makes the clothes last longer (besides, they look better). What can be harder on woman's health than bobbing up and down over a wash-board? What can be harder on the clothes—anything harder don't exist.

Millions of women know these facts well; it takes many millions of packages of PEARLINE to supply their demands for it. You have only to prove these facts and you'll demand it. The best way is—try it. Costs little and every grocer has it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearlina, or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—they are not.

tion. Many housekeepers use coal-oil or turpentine to rub their furniture with, but either one will soon destroy the gloss.

THE KITCHEN.

APPLE CHEESECAKES. Take a half of a pound of pared and cored apples, a half pound of sugar and the rind of a lemon thinly pared and finely chopped. Stew all in a cupful of water. Beat up well together the yolks of five eggs with the whites of three. Then melt three ounces of the best butter, and mix all the materials thoroughly together. Line your patty pans with puff paste, same as for the almond cheesecakes and bake for quarter of an hour.

CINNAMON BUNS. Make your paste just as you would for ordinary buns; roll it out into suitable lengths for the size of your bun, and lay butter these rolls well, and as you twist the roll into form, place between the folds some cinnamon, currants and sugar. Then place your buns in the baking-pan, strewing white pulverized sugar over the whole.

CALF'S FOOT JELLY. Take four calf's feet, split and cleanse them, breaking up the bones. Then put the feet in a saucepan with a gallon of water and let them boil gently for about six hours, or until the liquid has become reduced to one-half. Then strain it off into a pan and let it stand in a cool place until still. Then scrape all the grease off the surface, pouring a little boiling water over it to remove whatever grease may remain, and then wiping it with a clean cloth. You now have the calf's foot stock. To make the jelly, put a pint and a half of this stock into a saucepan, being careful to see that it is entirely free from sediment. Now add three tablespoonfuls of pounded loaf sugar, a glass of sherry, the rind of two lemons, very thinly peeled (being careful to take up none of the white skin) the juice of the two lemons, the white of four eggs (beaten up with the crushed shells, slightly, not to a froth) and half an ounce of clarified isinglass. After these have stood a few minutes, put the pan over a gentle fire, and stir the ingredients a little until the liquid boils and rises in the pan, but do not stir after this stage is reached or your jelly will not be clear. Let it boil for twenty minutes, removing the scum carefully as it rises. Now remove the jelly to one side, and let it settle for twenty minutes. Then pour the jelly through a jelly-bag, first wringing the bag out in hot water. Do not put the jelly into metal moulds to remain for any length of time as the action of the metal will be apt to effect the color. Keep in a cool place, and in summer surround it with ice.

Everybody Knows. That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

Divination. In ancient Pagan times in Ireland the poets were supposed to possess the gift of prophecy, and by certain means could throw themselves into a state in which they had lucid vision of coming events. This state, called Imbas for Osmu, was produced by incantations and the offering of the flesh of a red pig, a dog, or a cat, to their idol. The poet, lay out, the two palms of his hands on his two cheeks, lay down and slept, his idyl gods being beside him. And when he woke he could see all things and foretell all things. He could make verses with the ends of his fingers, and repeat the same without studying, and in this way proved his right

An Unfortunate "Orator." One of the most extraordinary stories of the extraordinary state of things in Ireland, writes Luke Sharp, was told me as follows: A member of the Land League was sent from Dublin to a certain district to get up a meeting and make a speech. You can't always get up a meeting in any part of Ireland on a very few minutes' notice. On reaching the town where the meeting was to be held, the speaker met a friend, and both being genial fellows, they retired to a public-house, and had something. Then they got talking over old time reminiscences, and the first thing the Land Leaguer knew the man came into light the lamp.

"Great heavens!" he said, "I was sent down from Dublin to get up a meeting here, and now it is too late." "Oh, well, it doesn't matter," said the other. "Yes, but it does matter," said the organizer, "I have to report to my superior that the meeting was held." "Oh, that's all right," said his friend. "Here, you write out a speech and I will send it to the local papers who will print it just as if the meeting was held, then the folks in Dublin won't know the difference."

This was quickly done, and the speech that never was delivered soon appeared in the papers. The fun of the thing comes in over the fact that the Leaguer was arrested for delivering his speech and was sentenced to four months in jail for a speech which he never delivered at a meeting that was never held. He cheerfully went to jail rather than admit that the meeting never took place.

Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inclines upon us less as well as shame; when the mind is simply angry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosophy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God. Fear implies the transgression of a law, and law implies a law-giver and a judge; but the tendency of intellectual culture is to swallow up the fear in the self-reproach, and self-reproach is directed and limited to our mere sense of what is fitting and becoming. Fear carries us out of ourselves. Shame confines us within the round of our own thought. Such, I say, is the danger which awaits the civilized age: such is its besetting sin (not inevitable, God forbid) or we must abandon the use of God's own gift, but still the ordinary sin of intellect; conscience becomes what is called a moral sense; the command of duty is a sort of taste; sin is not offence against God, but against human nature.—Newman.

Advertisement for PERRY-DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, 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. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE YOUNG LADIES' TOILET.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE. The Mirror. This curious glass will bring your faults to light, and make your virtues shine both strong and bright.

CONTENTMENT. Wash to Remove Wrinkles. A daily portion of this essence use, 'Twill smooth the brow and peace of mind infuse.

TRUTH. Lip Ointment. Use daily for your lips this precious dye. They'll redden and make sweeter melody.

PRAYER. Mixture Giving Sweetness to the Voice. At morning, noon and night, this mixture take, Your tones improved, will richer music make.

COMPASSION. Eyewater. These drops will add great lustre to the eye; when more you need, the poor will you supply.

WISDOM. Tonic. It calms the temper, beautifies the face, and gives to woman dignity and grace.

ATTENTION AND OBEDIENCE. Ear Rings. With these clear drops appended to thy ear, Instructive lessons you will gladly hear.

NEATNESS AND INDUSTRY. Bracelets. Clasp them on carefully each day you live, To good designs they efficacy give.

FATHFULNESS. Girdle. The more you use, the brighter will it glow, Though its least merit is external show.

PRINCIPLE. Finger Ring. Yield not this bright a bear-ent while you live, It will great calm and peace of conscience give.

RESIGNATION. Necklace. This ornament embellishes the fair, And teaches all the ills of life to bear.

LOVE. Adorn your bosom with this precious pin, It shines without and warms the heart within.

POLITENESS. Bandeau. The forehead neatly circled with this band, Will admiration and respect command.

PURITY. Coronet. Whoe'er this precious diadem shall own, Secures herself an everlasting crown.

GOOD TEMPER. Universal Beautifier. With this choice liquid gently touch the mouth, 'Twill o'er the face impress the charms of youth.

Denunciation. It is the custom on the 7th of May of every year to celebrate the deliverance of Orleans by Joan of Arc by a traditional military cavalcade in the city, followed by a procession of a religious nature and solemn Mass in the cathedral.

Conscience. Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inclines upon us less as well as shame; when the mind is simply angry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosophy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God.

Conscience. Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inclines upon us less as well as shame; when the mind is simply angry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosophy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God.

Conscience. Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inclines upon us less as well as shame; when the mind is simply angry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosophy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God.

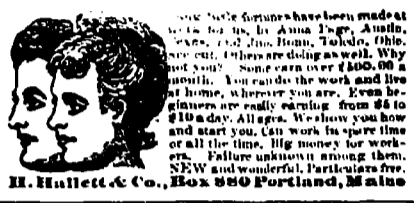
Quarter-masters—Landlords. Danger, perhaps Death, lurks in a neglected case of cold in the head. Why run any risk when Nasal Balm will instantly relieve and thoroughly cure you.

The Sligo Election.

The votes of the North Sligo Unionists have gone far to save the credit of the Parnellite candidate. The Nationalist has, of course, been elected, by an immense majority, but Alderman Dillon has received an amount of support, or to be more precise, a number of votes greater than had been generally anticipated. The figures announced by the High Sheriff are:—Collery, 3,261; Dillon, 2,488, showing a majority of 768. The Nationalists of North Sligo have done splendidly, and all things considered, the result is eminently satisfactory. Nationalists were, perhaps, too sanguine in supposing Parnellism was practically without support in Sligo, for twenty-five hundred votes make a considerable show, no matter how contemptible or how incongruous the forces they represent. But if the Parnellite vote be larger than was expected, the Nationalist majority of 768 remains a solid fact.—Cork Examiner.

What a curiosity a newspaper would be that was edited by the people who are always growling about the papers!

Fish are not weighed in their own scales, simply because fish scales are not built that weigh.



Mon' real

ROOFING

Company. GENERAL ROOFERS and CONTRACTORS.

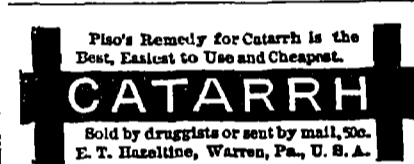
Roofing

in METAL, SLATE, CEMENT, GRAVEL.

Roofs Repair.

Office and Works: 607, Latour st. and Busby Lane.

Plato's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.



THE MEDICAL HALL.

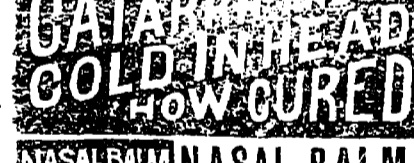
St. James Street and Windsor Hotel.

There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as

The Canadian Cough Emulsion.

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

A Reputation of 30 Years standing.



DR. FULTON Cures, by letter or interview, Piles, Pimples, Catarrhs, Skin Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without operations. Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Residence, 214 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street. Bell Telephone 355.

ELECTRICITY - IS THE - Life Force. OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases when all other agents fail. G. STAUNTON HOWARD, Electro-Therapist, 209 St. Antoine st. MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

Irish Catholic Religious and Charitable Societies, also Literary and Benefit Associations, will find it to their interest to favor THE TRUE WITNESS Office with their orders for Job Printing.



ST. JACOB'S GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

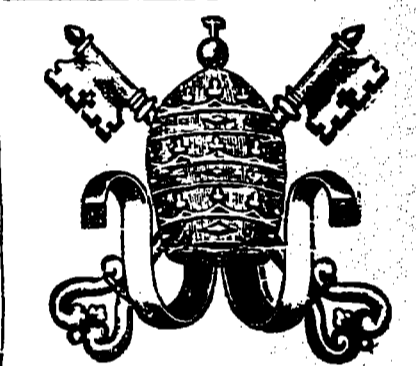
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

MEMORIAL WREATHS and Crosses of Natural Flowers, embalmed. MRS. J. CONSTANT. STUDIO: 211 St. Catherine street, Montreal. LESSONS GIVEN. L-17

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price \$1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the U. S. and Canada.



FRECHON & CO.

1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal, will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

AROUND THE WORLD

GLOBE CIRCLING EXCURSIONS

THE "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong about the 11th April, 1891. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the Trans-Pacific Line for which she has been built, calling via Yokohama to Vancouver, the Pacific termination of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On her voyage to Vancouver she will call at Gibraltar, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, stopping a day at each of the ports named, and a Port Surt sufficient time will be allowed to enable passengers to visit Cairo and the Pyramids. In connection with this voyage and giving full information as to stopovers, etc., can be had at any of the Canadian Pacific Railway offices.

THE "EMPERESS OF CHINA" will leave Liverpool about the 15th May, taking the same route, omitting the Cairo side trip.

Parties interested in the above excursion desiring further particulars will be furnished with publications giving complete information on application at 20 St. James street, Windsor street Station, and Dalhousie Square Station, or to Wm. F. EGAN, Dist. Pass. Agt., Montreal.

D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.

W. S. WALKER

Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock, 1711 : Notre : Dame : Street.

Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs.

FINE :: DIAMONDS

set in Rings, Ear-rings, Loos Pins and Sear Pins. Fine GOLD and SILVER Watches and every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware, French Carriages and Marble Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Call and see. Opposite Seminary Clock, 1711 : Notre : Dame street. (C-17-70)

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.

1624 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorsena Lancing Gas, Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. (C-17-70)

Registry Office for Seniors



