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VOL. LXI., NO. 39.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 22, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE CARE OF THE SICK.

A Short Sermon for Busy People.

"Jesus said to him, I will come and heal him."—St. Matth. vill. 7. The law which obliges us to show to one another a constant mutual love is divine and supreme. The Christian code, as far as it concerns our relations to one another. can be summarized in this: Thon shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Whoever calls Gop Father must recognize in every human being a brother, and in a true brotherhood there must be and it a true of other most there must be unity of interest. In the Christian law so general is this principle of fraternal love that it recognizes no barrier of sea or mountain, or color or creed. We have or mountains of the law as long as there is a human sorrow unconsoled. Assuming this statement to be trueand no Christian is at liberty to question it-attention to the wants of the sick takes a prominent place in Christian life. The twofold heritage of ills arising to sick-hed. Even a well-aired and well-lighted room will lose its charm for one who is confined to it for a long time. embellishment are at best a poor substitute for free movement among the beau-tiful things of God's earth. So that the confinement imposed upon the sick, considered by itself, makes them deserving character. To alleviate the monotony of charity. Isolation, however, is generally only a small ingredient of the chalice which the sick one has to drink. The pain which causes the break-up of the human constitution, and announces the approaching close of our earthly pilgrimhis often very severe. So severe that death comes as a boon. Our natural pride and longing to act the brave often go down miserably under the intensity

PHYSICAL PAIN.

And these pains are sometimes so prolonged that we wonder at how much a human being can endure and survive. What a noble act to sit at the bedside of such a sufferer, and share by our sympathy and our love this heavy cross.

or is this all the sorrow of the sick. vated by dire poverty and its host of at-tendant ills. Now we see the bread-earner stricken down, and having to bear not alone the personal burden of pain and want, but also the sight of the winse life is spent in rescuing his fellowmen from such sufferings, or if he cannot altogether end them in making them

terminate them as it does bodily ones. The momentuous time for the soul commences only when it quits the body. And this thought it is, which man cannot shake off, strive as he may to do so, time of moral suffering of a very charac-

Then the past comes back to our minds with a vividness of vision of which vealing to us a picture from which we would fain turn away. As we see life slipping away from us the thought comes, what have I done with my time? In what pursuits

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. Again our mental endownents, what use have we made of them: Our intellect we should mave our lives into conformity with it. What if we have lent a willing ear to those who have given themselves to thwarting and obscuring the eternal truths of God's revelation and joined with them in their irreverent sneers. The consciousness of such a course will prove a bitter deathbed pill. And again our social oppor-tunties, how have we used them? They should have been used to promote God's glory in the world and the religious and social welfare of our brethren. It on the other hand to our example be traccable the moral wreck of our companions how bitter will the memory of such evil be on our death bed. Such thoughts of the past are a source of mental pain to the sick and render them very worthy objects of Christian charity. The uncertainty of the future is a element of trouble. So also is the approaching separation from our friends and the things of the world that are so dear to us. The temptations which beset us during life lose none of their strength as death approaches; they become more dangerous than formerly then because of the decay of our menta and thysical powers of resistance. And from without the evil one, who has never given us much peace, will take advantage of our weakness to draw us into disloyal ty to our king. These physical and mental affections make up the cup which the sick have to drink. If we share with

not fail to do so. The cry of distress never struck our Lord's curs in vain He was abie to appeal to the wonders He wrought on them that were sick as a proof of His Divine mission: the disciple proof of His Divine mission: the disciple must not be unlike his master. When we hear of some friend being sick, we may not be able to say: "I will come and heal him," but we can say: "I will come and visit him and comfort him." Any relief, however, of bodily pain will count but little if we leave the spiritual and moral needs unattended to. The divinely ordined means of bringing divinely ordained means of bringing effective comfort both to soul and body was proclaimed by St. James the Apostle when he said: "Is any man sick among you. Let him bring in the priest of the Church, and they shall pray over practically proved a failure. Many lots him, anointing him with oil, and of these potatoes planted weeks ago have the prayers of faith will save the sick as yet shown no signs of life. man and the Lord ruise him up, and if he is in sins they will be forgiven him." Behold the true and only sure remedy for the ills of the sick. Herein lies the secret of true comfort and peace in the time of sickness. To neglect the use of man from the disobedience of the first of this divine gift is to play into the hands his race is nowhere so apparent as on the of our enemies, it is to commit spiritual suicide. And, should the patient be careless in this respect, let the relatives call in the priests of the Church that who is confined to it for a long tristic they may dispense the saving treasures comfortable appointment and artistic they may dispense the saving treasures which the Lord has committed to their charge. We shall go unpunished if our influence could have saved a Christian from dying unprepared and unrepentant sidered by itself, makes them deserving objects of pity, especially so in the case of these whose life has been of an active character. To alleviate the monotony of ever ask God to give us the grace to character. To alleviate the monotony of ever ask tool to give us the grace to this forced schitude is a beautiful work of enality. Isolation, however, is generally only a small ingredient of the chalice you can get will come from attention to the sick one has to drink. The made the closing hours of one life happy will leave in your soul an odor of sweetness which time cannot efface, and will most likely merit for you the consolation of being watched over by some kind

VEN. MOTHER D'YOUVILLE.

friend in your last hours.

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

St. Joseph's chapel, Cathedral street,

was bean ifully decorated on Sunday, on

the occasion of the closing of a pious Togother are the isolation of the sick tridnum 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. Rev. James Callaghan, S.S., of St. Patrick's, delivered the oration in the French language before a congregapinched faces of his wife and little ones. of three hundred nuns of the community At another time we see the mother and 1,000 people. His effort was a fine afflicted, and her anguish intensified by the coarse language and the brutal conduct of a drunken husband. Such experiences are not rare with those whose betteriores are not rare with those whose duty brings them in contact with the sick in large centres of population. And what a benefactor of humanity is he find a valiant woman?" In reply to the question the rev. preacher answered that Mother d'Youville, who had within the last few months been declared Venerable by Leo XIII., deserves to be ranked So far we have looked only at one side among the list of brave women, and esof the sick bed cross, viz., the physical side. The moral aspect is still more important. Spiritual ills receive their important. persance from the fact that death cannot terminate them as it does bodily ones. origin, in its nature and in its effects. To illustrate the first point of his discourse, he praised Father du Lescoat, cure of No tre Dame, who took charge of her soul for three years and made known to her God's designs upon her in reference to the reliand shake on, serive as ne may to do so, and which makes the time of sickness a time of moral suffering of a very characin 1745 the wealth and property combined of her associates. Her spirit of obedience, poverty and chastity were exemwe had thought ourselves incapable, re- plary. In developing the second part, the Divine Providence, who meted out a fair proportion of suffering to his chosen ones, according to the degree of sublimity of their respective callings. Her share was a considerable one, as her history corroborates. Her two greatest tribulations were an attempt to transfer to Quebec all the wealth that she had amassed for years from private donations and public gratuities, and from the labor of her hands, and the two immense conflagations which raised to the ground the buildings of the poor. She conquerused to find truth and our will to bring ed her enemies with the cross, as Our Lord had, and invested with the emblem each nun that asked to be enrolled in her community. Indeed the emblem is most appropriate, as the candidate, on entering the threshold of the noviciate, ontering the threshold of the noviciate, on the advances in the calculate of the calculate. finds the cross, and as she advances in perfection, loves to see the holy sign of our redemption honored and exalted. mence the two great leasts of the community, the finding and the exaltation of the cross. Passing over to the last consideration Rev. has. Callaghan pointed out the great work of her life, viz., the outablishment of how for the provincial least so the new provincial light power of the power for the power. establishment of her home for the poor, the sick and the infirm. In carrying out her plan, she made no distinction of race or color. The rev. gentleman created quite a sensation among his heavers whi e he detailed the life of Sister O'Flaherty, whom she had saved from the burning pile of the Indians while a girl, to her community. This religious Irish nun survived the Mother d'Youville and waiting on all the other nuns who grew up with the foundress. Sister O'Flaherty died on St. Patrick's day. Mother d'Youville died 23rd December, 1771. venerable mother's eyes in death and

sympathy when our own hour of need body does not totally consume the bones, and there is always a mass of these left, which are thrown away as When it is in our power to mitigate the bodily sufferings of the sick we must lone which is belived to be impervious to low standard of it in his mind.

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 would rot steep it, fire would not burn it, a mill could not grind it, nor could any hammer break it. This resurrection bone is supposed by many to be the nucleus of the immortal body.

A Sorlous Outlook.

Conk, 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. Many lots

A New York Tragedy.

HODOKEN, 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 Conoquito Chinchella, aged 18, a son of the murdered woman. A general melee followed, in which Gaboth's wife and her brother received stab wounds, The row occurred at 195 Grand street. The house is a tenement. Gaboth and his wife, who is the daughter of Chinchella, were visiting the Chinchellas Gaboth is a worthless fellow. It is be-lieved he visited the Chinchellas for the purpose of robbing his father-in-law, and obtaining a certain sum of money which he knew him to possess.

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 yeas, which have a nominal fluctuating value equivalent in our currency to between 76 and 83 cents. The total exports last year were tifty million yens and imports eighty-two million yens respectively; duty collected, four and one-half million yeus. The exports to Canada were valued at a little over one million yens, the principal article of export being tea given in round numbers as five million caddies. The imports from Canada only reached twenty-live thousand yens. Canada sent to the Japanese butter, cheese, carriages and musical instruments.

Like Father Like Son.

Boston, Mass., April 20.-A specia from Washington says society there has ust discovered that Gen. Sir John Ross, Commander in Chief of the British forces in America, whom it has been wining and dining for a week, is a son of Gen. Ross who burned the Capitol and the White House after the buttle of Bladensburg in 1814. The discovery created quite a little flutter in society, but at the same time immeasurably advanced their interest in him, the result being that he is being literally overwhelmed with attentions. A number of entertainments are being got up for his entertainment the coming week, among them being a picnic on the historic field of Bladensburg, where his father won his famous victory Another trip is a visit to Baltimore, where the party will be joined by some of the notables, and a visit made to North Point and the scene of his father's tragic end.

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 relies of the past have been found. On taking up the floor directly under the altar were found the bodies of the dead of many years ago. Among others the workmen found the remains of a nun who belonged to an old noble family, the members of which still reside in Montreal, and who died here during the emigrant fever of 1847-48. The coffin was in a fairly good state of preservation and will be sent to Montreal for re-interment. The bodies of three other nuns have so far been found, as well as that of a priest enclosed in a metallic casket. In the attic over the church proper was found an old tabernacle, doubtless one of the first used in the church. The remains of the priest found were those of Rev. Michael Neclon, a victim of the emigrant fever of 1847.

The Quebec Loan.

correct, but that the same papers had omitted to state that the terms would be ruinous to the province of Quebec. It was said that Baron Selliere and Monsieur Prusey, of Paris, will place a four per cent, loan on the market at 75, and that most of the money will come from an and afterwards educated and received in-to her community. This religious Irish above information was found in the famous cablegram which Hon. F. Lange had the honor and grief of closing the lier showed to Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Tarte in the Quebec court house the other day, and which caused a very black cloud to pass over the faces of the

There is no more effectual shield against pert and obtrusive freed m than It is well known that a two, or even four, hours' incineration of the human hours' incineration of the human spray of vulgar familiarity dashes and an easy, unvarying politeness. It is like

> He who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit vesselowners 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 Mc-Elvane 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 conse quence of the new American tariff law. A band of about 2,000 Indians have been committing high-handed acts against settlers in Rolett county, North Dakota, and a sense of insecurity pre-

The sales by the United States whiskey trust last year aggregated 44,748,171 gal-lons, 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 Chimirri, 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 Blenbien, founder of the Grey Nuns' Convent at St. Francois du Lac, were buried at Ottawa yesterday, Archbishop Duhamel conlucting 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 Maia Vita.

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

Commenting on the Newfoundland lelegates' 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 aftre to roast Newfoundland eggs."

A dospatch from Tickle Cove, Newoundland, says terrible destitution prevails in Tickle Cove: Ten or twelve families are actually starving. Unless speedy relief is afforded by the Govern-

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 Menelek of Abyssinia during the negotiations for an Italian protector ate 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 Mashonaland 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 apparant 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. Ganvin, D. C. Morency, Antoine Painchaud, A. W. Ashe, J. N. Castonguay, J. E. Sirois. P. C. Talbet, R. Rinfret, H. Dumas, 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: Mr. Monette in Napierville; Mr. Legris, in Maskinonge; Dr. Christie, in Argenteuil; Mr. Brown. in Chateau-guay; 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. Edmand 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 beinous 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 general-ly interested in a new system for the cure of tuberculosis 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. 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 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 be-cause 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 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 Corn to Rotterdam in the corn to contain the corn of the city. In compliance with the foreign of the city. In compliance with the corn of the city. In compliance with the corn of the city of the city. In compliance with the corn of the city. In compliance with the city of the city of the city. In compliance with the city of the

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. 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-

impoverishment with a clear and single aim of foregoing something that we may find to His Kingdom. Fervor consists in these 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 Period On Thursday evening last a dramatic performance was given in the Queen's hall under the auspices of Branch 26 C.M.B.A., when the well known trish drams, entitled, "The Exiles Return" was produced to a very large and an authorization and the produced to a very large and an authorization and the state of the state thus astic audience. The parts were ably-filled, but special mention must be made of the manner in which the part of Duke" Hitton, in the hands of Mr. P. J.

lated upon the high class entertainment they produced, and we trust that it will not be long before we have the pleasure of witnessing another such performance in the hands of the same performance.

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 Terrebonne, Berthier, Longueuil, Laprarie and Chambly, of the Richelien, & Ontario Navigation company's fleet, also came into port, and the Longueuil and Laprairie immediately inauguated the ferry services supplied by them. The schooners J. Savard, Meteor and Stella Maris, 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. channel, was also in port for a few hours. ments adduced by the mover of the bill. The difficulty was that the man who one of the difficulty was that the man who one of the beginning of next week. There is still a jam in the ice at Grand Ille. All the steamship lines have issued dates of the tools he employed for his corrupt practices, made light of the law, while the poor man, no less corrupt, per-Liverpool, May 6; Toronto, for Liverpool, Mny 7; Alcides, for Glasgow, May 6; Fremona, for London, May 6; Grecian, for London, May 7; Ontario, for Bristol, Mny 10; Pickhuben, for Hamburg and Antwerp, May 12; Coban, for Charlotte-town, P.E.I., St. John's, Nild., and Sydney, C.B., May 7, and Miramichi, for the lower ports, April 27; Surmatian for Glasgow, May 9.

Maisoneuve.

The Mayor of Montreal was on Saturresented with a requisition signed by presented with a requisition signed by Sir D. A. Smith, Judges Jette, Baby, Tait, Gill, Mathieu, Wurtele, Loranger and Pagnuelo, Senators Ogilvie, Drummond, Murphy, Taillon and Lacoste, Dr. Hingston, Messrs. Andrew Allan, R. White, Hy. Bulmer, A. Desjardins, L. O. Drvid, L. A. L. Beaudyr, and others, requesting J. A. U. Beaudry and others, requesting him to call a public meeting of citizens to consider the best means of celebrating

ing 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 here a Catholis. he had never been a Catholic. He was a professional "escape" 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 chest.

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. bishop Fabre and Very Rev. Vicar-General; the coadjutor indeed and B ral; the coadjutor judges are Rev. La. Colin, Superior of the Seminary, Z. Rucicot, procurator of the archbiocese; 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, curseurs. Brother Alphonse is the postulator of the case.

Rodies Found.

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

Matrimonial.

Mr. W. G. Le Mesurier was married the 14th inst to Emily, daughter of the Hon. Senator Murphy, at the resident of the latter. The Rev. Canon Latter. officiated.

Irish Famine Fund.

The Hon. Edward Murphy, treas of the fund, acknowledges the receip one dellar from Mr. John Strong Mary's Mission, Mategui, B. O.

MARRIED. LEMESURIER-MURPHY In the 14th inst. by the Rev & Cano William Guerout Lemesurierto am ter of the Hon: Edward Murphy & Edward M

With trembling hands I touch it, For mem'ries, fond and sweet, Of holy Faith and Fatherland, Within its circlet meet!

Behold! the ancient Irish cross Swings from the dusky spheres,-Type of the Cros-na-Sceaptra, That Clonmacnoise reveres

Cross of the Scriptures, -set of yore, By Abbot Colman's hand, Above the grave of Flann, who wore The crown of Ireland. And who, long ages since, upreared

('Mid princely cares and joys), The Teampull Mac Diarmuid, Glory of Clonmacnoise! Ah! me, beside the Shannon's wave, (By Round Towers sentinel'd),

In ruins, ghostly as the grave, Lies the Great Church of old! About its broken walls are wreathed The ivy and the moss;—
And naught remains to tell the tale

Save the ancient Irish Cross! O little Cros-ua-Sceantra! (Swinging from these dark beads), Whene'er I press thee to my lips, My heart for Erin bleeds.

And, kissing thee, blest Rosary! My soul grows faint with fear,-For ev'ry grain in thy bright chain Is link'd unto a tear!

ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

YOUTHS' 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 maltreated in the fifty small ways in which children are permitted to abuse books. Such habits in children are due quite as much to ignorance as careless-ness on the part of parents. Those who have no interest or affection for bookthemselves are not likely to expect it from their children, says a writer in Harper's Bazaar. A reverence for books is part of the love one bears them, and people who have been brought up in an atmosphere of books, or who spend muca time in reading or study, will naturally handle a book respectfully themselveand in-st that their children shall d tikewise.

There is much negligence shown in the matter of returning borrowed books, and this often by persons of whom one would expect better things. For months after a book is read it is allowed to lie about the house, and no especial effort is made to return it to its owner. That a book should be returned as soon as read, just as particularly as one would return a tool after using it or a garment. after wearing it, would appear to go without saying. Yet it is not always the case.

And it is right to insist that our children shall be as exact in this respect. That they shall, after borrowing a book, cover it neatly—if it be a nicely-bound one-treat it carefully white in their possession, and return it promptly when finished. This is not only simple justice to the owner, but such teaching will go a far toward making a child particular about the property of others.

GIGANTIC MEN.

The Emperor Maximin was eight feet in height, so also was a giant exhibited at Rome in 1735. Dr. Goropius, of the Shall have exact knowledge of the route, shall have exact knowledge of the route. The shall have exact knowledge of the route, take kindly to the soil enriched by the the date, and the name. He gives 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. The body of Orestes, according to the Greek historians, measured 11 feet when being prepared for burial. Galbara, the giant exhibited in Rome during the reign of Claudius Casar, was over 10 feet

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

Chevalier Scovey, in his account of the voyage to the peaks of Tenerits says that in opening one of the sepulchral taverus they found a human skull which measured four feet in circumference and which was provided with eighty (soteeth. He always accompanied the army on foot, there being no horse tall and strong enough to carry him. Paterus, in his published writings, tell-

of a giant whom he examined at Lucenicwhose body measured 19 feet 4 inches and three lines. In Rouen, in 4509, while workmen were engaged in digging in ditches near the Dominican monastery, they found a stone tomb containing a skileton whose skull held a bushel of wheat; the shin bone reaching to the waist of the tallest man on the ground. Over the tomb there was a stone slab containing the following words in raised copper letters:
"In this tomb lies the noble and puis-

sant lord, the Chevalier Ricon de Vallemot and his bones.

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 isle is wholly free from the marks of volcanic agency, and it may be truly called the abode of subterranean heat. Vesuvius is dwarfed into insignificance by the 20 volcanoes of Iceland. all of them larger.

The lava flood at the last cruption in Iceland, in 1875, has been computed to contain 31,000,000,000 cubic feet, while the largest eruption of Vesuvius on record, that of 1794, only threw 730,000,000 cubic feet of lava. Some of the Icelandic akes are studded with volcanic isles. miniature quiescent strombolis, whose crate:s rise from bases green with a prolitic growth of angelier and grasses. Even in the bosom of the sea, off the coast, there are hidden volcanoes. About the end of January, 1783, flames were ob served rising from the sea about 30 miles

off Cape Reykjanes; they lasted several

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 Solfatara in New Zealand. Standing on the feeble crust where literally fire and brimstone are in incessant action, having before your eyes terrible proofs of what is going on beneath you, enveloped in vapors, your ears stunned with noises, is a strange sensation.

jadal, 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 extreme 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 cternal snow, and the impetus thundering of the geysers continues to disturb the stillness of the surrounding solitude. -Murray's Magazine.

MIND READING.

The performances of mind-readers are occasionally cited as evidence of the truth of various superstitions miscalled religions, and therefore this statement made in the April Forum by Dr. Charles Gatchell, who has bimself performed the trick in question, is very teresting. He tells how a blindfolded mind-render drives a carriage through the street to a given point, and finds a selected object:-The mind-reader selects a number of persons-three, for instance—to act as his committee, or they may be selected for him by others. One member of the committee remains with the mind-reader; the other mensbers, preferably in an open surrey, drove to a distant hotel, where they select a name in the register. They have been instructed to note also the day of the month on which the name was entered. They then return, driving by a circuitous route, but observing carefully every block passed and every corner turned. in their return to the from where the first member of the committee has carefully detained the mind-reader, they pro-ceed to blindfold the latter; or rather be blindholds himself, while permitting the committee to think that they take a leading part in the operation. He first produces a heavy hood, or bag, which he offers for the inspection of the committee. They scrutinize it, outside and in, pull it over their own heads, find themseves in utter darkness, and then return the hood with no discoveries made. The mind-reader next places two balls of cotton, or folded kid gloves, against his eyes, and over these a folded handkerchief is bound about his head. He pulls the hood, the mouth of which comes to his shoulders, over all, and announces that he is ready for his task.

At this stage the mind-reader goes At this stage the immerceauti size their wholesome autos through a process that he calls "testing children are educated by the committee." He informs them that kindergarten system. a necessary condition of mind-reading is front of the long range of buildings literplausible reasons why the communeation one feels inclined to wish that this hap platistice traising way the policy of py, industrial centre, where so much py, industrial centre, where so much mouth, and instructs the two members of the committee who possess the know-ledge to impart it to their fellow commit-of in the hollow, but space for many teeman by making silent tracings with the finger against the blant wall. They obey; a committee always obeys a mind-within these walls the industrial arror f reader. By means of this pantomine the lace-work, for which Youghal has bemind-reader gains, through his pervious come famous, is cheerfully carried on by hood, all the knowledge that he wishes, the Sisters, who superintend the work, and the rest is easy. After some little and the girls of the town who execute by-play, he rusines with his committee it. to the surrey, takes the reins, drives at a : furious rate over the selected route, enters the distant hotel, opens the register, were auxiously looking about for a refinds the name, writes it on a slip of par munerative industry for their children. per, and is greeted with ready applause.

The peculiar method of blindfolding named Mary Anne Smith, of Drugle, in must now be described. The handker- Kerry, bethought her of picking to pieces chief that is bound about the head exerts its greatest pressure upon the brows. By calling into action the muscles of the

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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, valleys, plains studded with a number of of which the second and third have aperlow, cone-shaped hillocks, from whose tures opposite the eyes. The outermost, tops jets of steam ascend. In other layer is almost of some thin material. places boiling mud issued from the The innermost, which may be of heavy ground six or eight feet into the air, as 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 trange sensation.

As to the hot springs, those in Reyk-tweens 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 deftest manipulation. The mindreader's feat of opening a combination look 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 pantomine.

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

LACE MAKING AT A YOUGHAL CON-VENT.

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 towns-people, and also lodgings for such of their pupils and sisters who need a change to the "seasacc 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 obfashioned dwelling for gentry into a house or religion the Sisters of Lorette also receive, on moderate terms, a few ladies to board, and nowhere could be found a kinder or more comfortable hom The place has an air of an old Spanish hostelry, standing on its poplar-guarder terrace above the sea, just where the ocean runs towards the town between the wall and gardened beights which are its outposts, and the pastured headland of opposite Waterford runs to meet the Blackwater, and to strugg'e with its strong current in the Broad of Youghal.

The other convent is of the Presenta tion Order, and is world-famous for its mastery of the delicate art of lace-making. It stands on low ground, nearer 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 Geraldine, When the present convent. a comparative ynew 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 lotty, and in their wholesome atmosphere over 400 children are educated by the nuns on the dust of innumerable warriors and saints beauty is combined with usefulness, coud

The story of this successful enterprise is easily told. In the year 1852 the mus when a bright spirit among them, a buly some fragments of autique foreign are with the intention of discovering the secret of the skilled and long-dead artist. By carefully rapping each stich and pering over every turn and twist of the threads, she caught the idea of the for-mation of the separate morsels of a beautiful whole, and after persovering study she began to imitate what she had studied, with her needle and time linen thread. In the very beginning time tape and cold were used to mark out the pattern and serve as foundation for the work, and any means that could be th light of were used to obtain the desired effect. Gradually ad unwestly aids were disearded, as the workers became more skilled and the ingenious teacher more educated by her own thought and experience. First the tapwas abandoned, and then the cord. The little ornamented ring of thread on the connecting bars at first had to be formed with the help of a pin-point; but one day an intelligent maiden cried out: Oh, Sister, I can do without the pin! After this, the last difficulty in execution was removed, and they went on merrily, and soon began to invent their own

designs. The present designs are the origin 1 work of Miss Lynch, in religion Sister M. Reginus, 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 Freming, H confy girlleft of the first work ers, who began the undertaking in the year 1852. Seated in a bright window of

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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 keep too close to nature, but her opinion was that the Kensington designs he thought so good were so stiff that they were only lit for iron work. That many agree with Mary as to the excellency of Youghal art is evidenced by the fact that first prizes are often won at

Ke sington by the Youghal designer.

"When the princeses be gettin' married." said Mary, "we be expectin' orders." The last flounce wrought at Youghal made part of the transeau of the Duchess of Fife. The story of the piece of good fortune for the convent is as follows: A very wealthy lady with a passion for lace was in possession of : flounce 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 floringe. 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 have wrought at Youghel was pronounce ed better than the old. Some wonder ful 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 runs are Jace-workers. Without his generous and they could not make their art a source of untailing meame to the poor gir's employed by it. The workers are paiby the piece and are sure of certain modest earnings every week. Semetimes the work is taken to their homes, but a considerable amount of it is done at the convent-room, where I saw the nicefingered madens busy with the fine re dle and almost invisible threa f which are their only tool and material They looked neat, cheerful, patient, thoughtful, like persons who followed an art rather than industry. When a new design was laid before them it was pleasant to see their intelligent faces bending over it, and to hear their at t remarks on its workable possibilities Round the room were framed on the walls fragments of exquisite lace of different je iods, as well as some modern specimens, including tans and other beautiful pieces of their own working. Among these examples were to be found specimens of Point d'Argentan, period Louis IV., Point d'Aigentan, Louis XV.; Point d'Aiencon, Louis XVI. Point d'Alencon, Louis XV.

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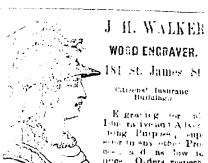
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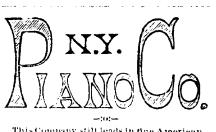


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ASPIRATION OF THE SOUL and ends in producing a race of more me works of the fleshly school of to-day, scord proposition is plain to be seen second poor a carsory examination of the Lord in his twenty-fifth year and lived agency stical art of the East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

wards of eternal life they have received.

better life, or if it regards how much re-

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

THE SUVENTY-TWO DISCIPLES,

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

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

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

PROBABLY A CONVERT

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

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

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

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

HE VISITED LESSER ASIA, residing at Ephesus, at which place he was apprehended, in the year 95, sent to times in which she wrote, the class of Rome and thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, but was miraculously preserved from death, banished to the Isle of Patmos, recalled by the edict of Nerva, in perfection for them, were admirably 36, and returned to Ephesus, where he adapted to the audiences she addressed died in his ninety-fourth year, just sixty- and the aims she always endeavored to six years after the crucifixion. He wrote accomplish. And among the potent his Gospel, in Greek, sixty-three years after the Ascension, and the Apocalypse in Western art as a young man, beardless, with light curling hair of a golden hue: in Greek art, on the other hand, he is portrayed as an old man. His dress is made up of a tunic of green or blue, covered with a mantle of red. It is said the saint wore a gold plate upon his forehead as an ensign of his priesthood. He is generally accompanied by his symquickly induces the observance of a indic emblem, the cagie; or he is repre- cally portrayed. sented carving a scroll with the words: doing is in heaven, and how much! Passus Ach Pontis Pilato, Cencificus, mormatering in the flames of hell, it is animatelly hope for its good actions, and of the Creed); and sometimes he has a stock with fear by the consideration chalice in his hand with a serpent stories without experiencing a warmer the with fear by the consideration chalice in his hand with a serpent its sins." The Christian artists of all coming out of the cup, or he holds a single ir portrayal of the Evangelists (sword with a serpent turned round the Church; the careless one can not peruse readers of Brownson's own writings do round the consideration of the Evangelists (sword with a serpent turned round the chiral property of the consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and consideration of the cup, or he holds a religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of the great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer of "Willy Burke;" and religious ferover and a larger love for his great admirer blade. The serpent is the allusion to the made. The serpent is the amision to the poisoned cup given to St. John to drink. shame for his tepidity; and who can tell and controlled by certain traditions, but over which he first made the sign of the how many wayward souls, that might never in cerially to the detriment of cross and the poison came forth under otherwise have become castaways, have their work using them always in a broad the form of a serpent. St. John is the and Cathedie spirit. These traditions patron of bookbinders and papermakers, may be tabulated as follows: St. Mathew, the Apostle and Evangelist, was a Hebrew by birth, the son of Alphaeus; a number of others having their origin Mar. It.). ; and was known as Levi. in more or less authentic legendary inciwhich signified our associated, but after dents in the lives of the Evangelists, too his conversion he was called Matthew, long, however, to be related here. The

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

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

The Grand Chartreuse.

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

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

It is the steam engine that whistles at its work.

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

When a man goes after a sunken ship

MRS. JAMES SADLIER.

A BENEFACTRESS OF HER RACE."

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

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

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

INCULCATES RELIGIOUS TRUTHS

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

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

MRS. SADLIER,

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

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

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

PEREMPTORILY REFUSED

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

In return for all the aid which Mr

Sadlier rendered his devoted wife in her

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

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

THIGH LITERARY MERIT.

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

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

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

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

Not a few of her books were written at

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

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

TO THE PRIESTHOOD.

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

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

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

ALL SUCH REQUESTS.

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

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

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

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

SUCH A BENEFACTRESS -

During her husband's life Mrs. Sadlier frequently received most valuable assistance and inspiring encouragement from his wise counsel, keen business intsincts, and truly Catholic spirit. In his capacity layers at the instance of Dr.

In his capacity 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.

In his capacity 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.

In his capacity of the countrymen and country-women in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But the country women in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But the layer houseness are countrymen and country-women in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But the country women in those lands whereinto their entrance was surrounded by circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But the country women in those lands whereinto the circumstances similar to those that attended their coming hither. Twenty-and office william and Queen streets. But the country women in those lands whereinton the circumstances are country women in those lands whereinton the circumstances are country women in those lands whereinton the circumstances are country women in those lands whereinton the circumstances are country women in those lands whereinton the circumstances are country women in those la

Carlo and San Marian

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

WM. H. HODSON,

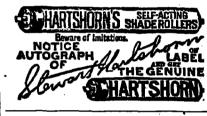
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Montreal, 3rd April, 1891.

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liest specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs. Constantly on hand: Portunes and Tollet requisites. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Open on Sundays. B. McNICHOLS, Chemist and Druggist, 1697 St. Catherine Street (between Amherst and Wolfe streets.)

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THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

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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 be become obstreperous. Unfortunately, should Messrs. Charlton or Seriver break out again, now that the Hon. Edward Blake has disappeared from the scene, there is no one left on their side of the house to give them the required dressing. Honors are easy in both camps in so far as the bigots are concerned.

HERE is a choice morsel of newspaper literature, combining all the beauties of actresses 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 phecushions belongs to Mrs. Langtry. It is a sliver framing that in years gone by, when Ireland claimed kings, held the wooden bowl in which the steaming hot potatoes were brought on the table to delight royalty. It was found turnished and dark in an old shop in Dublin, bought for a small sum, cleaned up, and now the centre is filled with a fat, blue velvet cushion, in which are stuck pins, little and big, black and white, and of all size and sharp nesses.

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 stepped on one of the pedals and the organ gave forth adismal groan. Mr. Maxwell quickly turned around to the organist and said: "Hold on, there; give a feliow a chance!"

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 discrimina-"tion on our part against her should be " regarded as 'treason." Nobody was ever so stupid as to argue that discrimination against Great Britain should be regarded as treason. The Globe must not imagine, however, that people have no memories at all. The treason complained of consisted in the principal contributor to the Globe deliberately writing a pamphlet for the benefit of United States public men, wherein he pointed out the best and most efficacious means of crushing the life out of all Canadian enterprises and forcing the country into annexation. There seems to be very good reason for the Globe to try and shift the question from its proper basis, but the people have too much discrimination to permit anything of the kind.

We are glad to note that the highest ecclesiastical authorities are endeavor-

duty of those in possession of the facts achieve more than he deserves. to make them public as a warning for

Mr. Parnell 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 the lips of Mr. John H. Pamell, brother of the member for Cork, who goes to Iteland, as is alleged, to stand for Parillement. In a speech is recently stated that it is just as well to say that England controls the Pope and rule him with an iron hand when her interests are concerned," and that the difficulty his Britain, backed up by the "Pope's orthe Pope's position, but this is no excuse will in no degree aid his brother as such Protestant Irish elector.

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

Certain Liberals of Lower Canada are ago is no longer ready at all, but desires to some of the men of 1837, a step which has revived old controversies. The best day. A pile of stone would not add to its grandeur. If statues are going, why not erect one to Lord Elgin? It is true he had no hand in the rebellion itself, but his conduct in the trying years which came after it stamped him as one of the greatest men in our annals. In 1846 a Tory Administration by the act 9 Victoria cap. 65 recognised the principle of payment for rebellion losses and made art provision for the relief of some of the sufferers. In 1849 when a Liberal Administration extended the measure so as to deal fairly by all concerned, the Tories were guilty of some bad work on which it is not necessary to dwell.

The bad work to which our contemporary refers was the burning of the that a second panel be summoned. Parliament House in Montreal during that year. Strange to say, however, some of the most notorious Tories of that : Liberal party. A funny incident in that A vonthful partor dilating upon the sins of the Conservative party, in thunder tones asked his audience: "Who burned the parliament house?" When promptly came the reply, "Fred Perry," form, alongside of the chairman, and heioined in the laugh that convulsed everybody at the home thrust. Fred did the job and seems to think it was nothing to be ashamed of-although he has changed his party allegiance. Tempora mentantur, .t mutamur in illis.

BROTHER ARNOLD.

presentation to Brother Arnold by the Irvine arose and said: "I do not rise old pupils who benefitted by his devoted now to complain of the judgment which labors in days gone by. Nothing could be more appropriate and certainly no one ment which the court could render conis more deserving than the indetatigable sistent with law, but I wish to draw the principal of St. Ann's School. Were the attention of the court and the public to old pupils whom he taught, not only in the fact that the private prosecutor has "Majecty's intentions not to rely upon ing to correct the common idea that this Province but in Ontario, to give but time to bring in this trial with a view of

easily made money, affluence and ad- would run up in the thousands. Whervancement to those who leave their own ever Brother Arnold has been there the country. The TRUE WITNESS has before fruits of his labors have been abundant. this shown by letters and other writings He is a zealous religious, one of the most that there is a terrible amount of misery distinguished members of the Christian properly rejected by the court, and we existing in the ranks of those misled per- Brothers, at the same time he is an Irish now find that the department of the sons who have listened to the exagge- patriot and a true friend of Canada, an provincial government, which is specialrated stories told by the domestic and apostle of total abstinence and the foreign enemies of Canada, concerning guide of youth. His scholars tothe alleged advantages to be gained by day are leading merchants and manufactures, professional men and holders of opportunity of obtaining justice." border line. Now we note with satisfac- positions of trust and emolument; no tion that the sufferings of agricultural doubt they will not forget him, now that emigrants are attracting some attention. it is proposed to do something in ac-La Semaine Religieuse, of Quebec, knowledgment of his great services. It says: "In the United States, as well as is understood that before long Brother in Canada, the condition of the agri- Arnold will take his departure from St. cultural classes is far from satisfactory. Ann's School, of which he has been for so The following figures throw a bright many years principal. The people of St. light upon the situation. In the for- Ann's Ward will deeply feel and deplore mer country we find that in Vermont his lose, but fortunately he will not be 1800 farms were abandoned by their debarred in his new position at St. Louis owners in 1890; in Maine 1600 farmers | Institute from having a surveillance of left their farms and sought out other his old quarters as inspector of the homes in the far west; in Massachusetts schools. In any case the loss of St. Ann's 1400 farms were sold out because of the | will be the gain of St. Louis Institute, a owners not being able to meet expenses; and in Kansas and Dakota fore- within a few years and which is a strikclosure of mortgaged farms reached the ing proof of what the Brothers of the number of 2650. If the fact is not Christian schools can do when the opporpublic, we can give the evidence of tunity is afforded them to display their certain Canadian farmers in these ability. Let us hope that the gentleparts who would willingly exchange men who have undertaken the carrying their position with many of our own out of the project to present good people." It is to be hoped that the Brother Arnold with a testimonial may evidence alluded to will promptly be meet with ample success, and however made public. In fact we think it is the successful they may be they cannot

THE McGREEVY CASE.

We have no desire to comment upon said for the present is that Mr. Tarte is no longer the lion rampant he figured as some months ago. During past week the case was salled and, lo, and behold! the defendant who was ready some months body is anxious to know.

of Mr. McGreevy for the present :

it is the intention of the Crown to move of their own lack of judgment. Mr. Amyot-No; such is not our intention and we oppose the motion made this

morning. Judge Bosse-I desire to draw your atday are now the leading lights of the tention to the fact that it is apparent to connection occurred during the recent of cases which yet remain to be tried

A movement is on foot to make a excitement in court when Hon. Mr. has been rendered by the court. On the contrary, I believe it is the only judgdone all that he could up to the present

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 y charged with the superintendence of the administration of justice, is intefering to prevent this case from being tried

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

The Whitby Chronicle, referring to the

ubject 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 report of Sir Charles Tupper has proved that tworowed barley can not only be grown in Canada, but can also obtain possession of the European markets. But, apart from the gloomy anticipations of the Chronicle, its remarks as to the negligence of our agriculturists are only too true. Alluding to the growth of barley, it says :-"Our land is too badly impoverished " and our tilling lacks system altogether. " In England and Scotland farmers keep " their lands in a very high state of cula suit sub incline, but we cannot refrain "tivation. They have rotation of crojs from remarking that it looks very much " for one thing. This rotation varies on as if the Hon. Thomas MGreevy, M. P., " light and heavy soils. The farm heldwere about to have his innings at a very " higs descend from father to son, and early date. The honorable gentleman "every inch of each field is known to the has been a central figure for many years. " farmer to be possessed of a certain pression of epinion has just failen from and, naturally, had required considerable "grade of fertility. Then they use influence. This caused a deep scated "special fertilizers, and they feed as joulousy of our Irisi, M.P., and Mr. Israel. " much rich feed as will pay-and far Tarte, new M.P. also, was the mosth-piece " more if they did not consider that it of the dissatisfied. For months Mr. "pays to send something back to the calready caused a great civil war and any Metereevy was insulted and abused, "ground. They see to it that every in h nothing being two opprobrious for his "of ground in a field is exactly as rich as enemies to launch against him. Mr. "any other inch, and thus are enabled Tarte having sought to blacken his "to grow a crop which will ripen ah at brother finds himself in at present, is character a most implored an opportus "once. This is a great idea in growing due, not to the O'Shea case, but to personal hatred on the part of Great court of justice. At that stage of the "don't mait evenly, and is a poor investproceedings Mr. McGreevy appears to "ment for a maltster. In Canada no two have thought the time had arrived when " farms, nor in fact two fields on the a Protestant, and, therefore, ignorant of it was convenient for him to meet Mr. " same farm, are in the same state, Tarte on the grand he had himself," There is no fertilizer purchased, little for the expression of any such offensive chosen, and he therefore had his doughty "or no stock feeding, no summerfallowstatements as we have quoted. They assailant arraigned in court upon a "ing. There is no system at all." The charge of criminal libel. We do not Chronicle then proceeds to point out own business. venture to predict the issue of this trial, that barley should weigh from 54 to 56 offensive to any good Catholic, and is nor do we prejudge it. We sincerely pounds per bushel before it will obtain a not calculated to deceive any intelligent trust that our co-religionist and fellow, high price in England, though 51 countryman may come out of the ordeal to 52 pounds is sufficient, and adds:with flying colors. All that need be "It seems to us our Canadian farms "have not been well enough taken care " of to produce good results in such a "market. The land has been so impoverished that it is hard to get any "other crop to grow like it should, so we "most significant manner, the people of and and Northumbega," the Northumbega, the Certain Liberals of Lower Canada are ago is no longer ready at an, but desired advocating the erection of a monument to have a commission to fish for evidence to some of the men of 1837, a step which in England! His Honor Mr. Justice work weight." The reports of the most serious thought of patriotic lent monthly are all of a high standard monument to those former rebels lies in Bosse refused the application of Mr. British experts, however, appointed to "Americans." the hist ry of the country since their Tarte for an adjournment, and has order- test the samples of Canadian barleys. That the doctrine is a pernicious one ed the case to go on. The case must have set these objections at rest, there can be no doubt, especially when an Pacific Railway Company at Hochelen however, be postponed, it appears, as the They tell us that the samples sent American paper acknowledges it. But term for the present panel of jurors will "compare very favorably with French, that the constitution of the United States day morning. Shortly before one o'cloth expire before the trial can be brought. Dutch, Danish or other European bar- teaches it is beyond dispute. It must be the watchman in charge of the building on, and the application for a new panel leys." The reflections on our farmers made by Mr. McGreevy has been refused carelessness and neglect of the principles of reprinciples of though that when the from a pile of rubbish in the south of the principles of the prin made by Mr. McGreevy has been refused | carelessness and neglect of the principles by the representative of the Attorney- of scientific farming are, however, too general. Why? That is what every true. This incomprehensible carelessness in connection with fertilizing, ar-The following extract from the court | boriculture and attention to stock, has proceedings will be sufficient vindication been abundantly proved by agricultural commissions and by experience. It is Judge Bosse-I desire to ask whether high time the farmers awoke to a sense

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIS-

CUSSION. A correspondent somewhat discourteme, as it must be to every person who ously questions the statement, made a has attended court, that from a number | week or two ago in these columns, that the French had broken faith in connect the gradient of time.

The judge then enumerated the cases and repeated that it was quite impossible on tast account. Our corresponding and the cases of the Queen against Maniphy and McGreevy for conspiracy and the Queen against Tarte for libed. The judge then detected the attention of things, and stated that he had not the power of ordering a second panel to be summoned unless upon the application of the Attorney-General any more than of the At electoral contest in Montreal Centre, it will be quite impossible for all set the French had broken faith in connect the cast:— That gentleman was sitting on the plat- vior all these to be tried, more especially access to the blue books laid before Par-serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that the North I Described in the North I Descr of jealousy between the two nations." And to this the King of France replied in 1783: "The King of Great Britain of the refeoration of the seventeenth anniversy of the association. He was proud dence in the uprightness of His

clearly a solemn agreement made and accepted. Yet, while Great Britain perhaps too rigorously enforced the observance of reaty 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 uncheckded smuggling; all appeals to France to wish on their part to pay respect to the on the island, to guide British interests down in their hearts. A time would down in their hearts. A time would be soon come when an opportunity were else denied on the civilised globehave 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." The agreement has been broken and it is pointed out that the islands may reasonably be demanded back. Perhaps the Newfoundland delegates now in England will press this course on the Imperial authorities. It would be a timely claim. peace, prosperity, and see treiand takin her place as a nation amongst the nation France cannot come into court with clean of the earth. hands, and a little pressure would perhaps cause her to drop some of her preposterous pretensions in connection with Newfoundland. The Times correctly speaks of the root of the Newfoundland difficulty being the French interpretation of the old Bolingbroke-De Torcy treaty. but England ought never to have allowed its interpretation as far as it affects a perfection as it is possible to get, and part of her dominions, to become so far the publication of the utmost value, not the perinting trade, but neglected as to be capable of any but the alone to the printing trade, but to correct one. Now that the moment has general readers. arrived for "something to be done" it is The American Dictionary of PRINTING to be regretted that the unwise conduct : of certain Newfoundlanders, and several!

A PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE.

of negotiations.

Some of the journals of the United States are candid enough to acknowledge that the States rights theory, which has amount of internal dissension of a lesser. In its serial form it is presented freetchind, is one which in the long run must the subscribers of the "Bookmaker," amount of internal dissension of a lesser prove untenable. The ridic dous post- noticed above, \$21er year, and canno tion in which the Federal authorities have been placed by the recent Italian, the publication is or the first order an embrogilo has brought the subject into its production perfect. temporary prominence. Thus the Al- New England Magazine. Boston bany Argus, a leading organ of the administration, points to the humiliating has for its main attraction an article of fact that the Federal government Canadian art and artists, by W. Black through Mr. Blaine has been compelled burn Harte, in which is given a ver to confess that it is impotent when the fair idea of the leading painters and state of Louisiana tells it to mind its sculptors in Canada and reproduction State of Louisiana tells it to mind its

own business.

Montague contributes a good article of the University of France, in which of Louisiana proves "that the old feeling still prevails—that the sentiment which once plunged the country into a gives an insight of the ways and classe terrible civil war exists, and may yet of the feathered tribes which do not which once plunged the country into a bring unnumbered evils upon the land. migrate during the cold season. Ele Since this Government was established this pernicious doctrine has exerted its baleful influence, and once again, in a fully written article, "Where are Vi

pernicious doctrine" was asserted before the civil war the Federal authorities. When first discovered, the flames had resisted it to the death. So it ought made considerable headway, and, owng when the national character is imperified. to the inflammable material in the sh as in the New Orleans affair.

Y. I. L. AND B. A.

speech by Mr. Redmond, M.P., for Armagh.

and B. A. on Monday night presented very deep in some places. By the time the great Irish drana "Elleen Oge; or the brigade got properly to work the Dark's the Hour before the Dawn," be-building was already downed and they force a large and autoregiative and large and l fore a large and appreciative audience in turned their attention to the adjoining the Queen's Hall. The following was buildings, which were in great danger of

the range respective will not become and the Y. I. L. and B. A., made a few rethese possessions will not become an object marks thanking the audience for assembling in such large numbers. That great excitement over the matter. Her night's performance was given in honor of the celebration of the seventeenth anundoubtedly places too much confi- to have the entertainment patronized by that distinguished Irish gentleman, Mr. Redmond, the Parnell delegate. (Loud after bait, because of its valuable herris chee.s.) The audience from the announcement of that gentleman's presence that of St. Pierre and Miquelon continued to call upon and cheer him. emigration to the United States means a trifling amount each, the presentation vindicating his character. Every effort, "Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon continued to call upon and cheer him, John's.]

from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations." This is stated how proud he was to introduce the audience. Mr. Redmond to the audience.

Mr. Redmond (who was the recipient en-of most enthusiastic cheers and applane, the said he felt very loath indeed to breakly upon such a creditable entertainmen However they would admit he could no resist the very cordial invitation of M O'Brien and the other members of the I. & B. association. He appreciated the manner of his introduction, which was soon come when an opportunity would be given him to state the views of the men whom he represented—the link delegates. He would say that the scens they had witnessed in the play vivid reminded him of scenes which he and colleagues in Ireland too often, alas, will nessed 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 throughout the world would be soon realized that every Irishman who loved his country would see her achieve her right of selgovernment. Then they would all enjoy peace, prosperity, and see Ireland taking

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, speci mens and letter press are about as near

AND BOOKMAKING, Howard, Lockwood & Co.

This is the first number of a diction. others not friendly to a settlement, ary, as we are told, "comprising refe-should temporarily endanger the progress ences to all that is known of the arfrom 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 indicate, and includes biographical sketches an much general matter of interest to those others than printers and bookmaker otherwise be obtained, save when the entire work is complete. The style of

Federal street.

The April number of this magazine of some of their chief works. Mr. W.I very good description of that old an famous school is given. "Winter bird in New England," by Mr. G. B. Putnam tricians will be interested in Mr. Stock bridge's "Later History of Electricity" and antiquarians in a well and though

A Serious Fire.

The cabinet shops of the Canadian were totally destroyed by fire early Mo of the building on the second flor the fire spread rapidly, and it was only few minutes before the whole interior was a mass of flames. The alarm was sounded by the assistant watchman William Birch. Peter Cogan, the watch A successful Dramatic Performance .- man, got the hose to work and was pour ing water on the flames when the fire men arrived. The tiremen had som The Dramatic Section of the Y. I. L. difficulty in reaching the scene of the nd B. A. on Monday with the Y. I. L. fire on account of the mud, which was being destroyed. The fire was very feree and scorehed the adjoining buildings ovan.

Landback Nephrac. The glass in the blacksmith shop facing the backsmith shop facing the b

Fiona, Commander Sunivan, interlered the instigutors of the riot. There is ring are \$6 a barrel at St. Pierre.

[Bay d'Este is a small fishing settle ment on the north side o Fortune Bay thirty three miles from Harbor British The bay is much frequented by vees is

Adlian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of ine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Pianos in natural

Grand, Square and Options woods.

Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs.
Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs.
I do not claim, as mostly every one else does.
I do not claim, as mostly every one else does.
I that I have the best Planos in the world, but I have the honor of being patronized by nearly allour most eminent artists.
I only keep and sell instruments which I fouly keep and sell instruments which I would be reliable, and which, therefore, I can know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can wooch for and fully guarantee.

Every Instrument sold as represented, or no sale.

sale.
Planos to rent.
Planos to rent.
Artiscle tuning and regulating. Repairing.
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lexchange.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Second-haud instruments at all pr ces, some
Second-haud instruments genuine bargains
nearly new. Always some genuine bargains nearly news on hand organs and Pianos from \$20 and second-hand Organs and Pianos from \$20 and

One price only and the lowest.
One price only and the lowest.
Easy terms. Liberal discount for cash.
I do not keep canvassers nor peddlers to lowers you.
For your price of the lowest liberal your houses.

Please apply directly at the store, where you have a point and conmay be assured of polite attention and con-sideration.

If you cannot come personally send for illus-trated catologue.

NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

A SAD EVENT.

A Distinguished Canadlau Officer Dies in Africa.

The news was received last Friday that been cut short a promising and brilliant career. The deceased was the son of Mr. Huntley B. Mackay, who was at one time crapacyed in the Canada Civil Service as deputy-warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. He was educated at the High School in this city and subsequently employed in journalism. Some three years later be entered the Royal Military College, Kingston, where his earner was exceptionally brilliant, be graduating with the highest honors of his year and carrying off about a score of prizes. As the head of his school he had choice of the three commissions in the Imperial service which were offered as prizes to the most successful students of each class that graduated. He accepted expedition, during which campaign he was Sir Charles' right hand man and greatly distinguished himself. He was next employed for some time superintending the fortifications at Sierra Leone, where he did good work, but suffered greatly from fever. Returning to England, he was sent to take charge of a military school in Ireland, after which he voluntoered for service in East Africa under the British East Africa Company, and was selected as the company's represen-tative at the Central African kingdom of l'ganda. On his way there, however, he was detained at Zanzibar to superintend the construction of the first section of the emistraction of the mist section of the railway which the company is build-ing and which they propose to carry through from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. When engaged upon this work the native outbreak took place at Vitu, formerly a German station on the east coast, just north of the British East African Company's territory. Captain Mackay was sent with the British contingent of the Anglo-German expedition thority of the company. The expedition was successful and Captain Mackay returned to Mombasa, from which his latest letters were received under date poultry when properly managed. In conclusion he recommended the encoured home on sick leave and to have died on the way from West African fever. He was about thirty years of age.

Customs Duties.

the Minister of Customs in reference to the duty chargable upon certain imported machinery used in the production of eigarettes. In addition to the cost of the machinery a royalty is paid to the potential in the United States in proportion to the output, and the difficulty appears to have been the exact amount of royalty unon which, in addition to the royalty upon which, in addition to the value of the machine, Customs duty should be levied.

The N. P. Endorsed. Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto last Thursday. Burnett Rosamond, president, was absent and W. K. McKnight occupied the chair. He delivered an address favoring. chair. He delivered an address the continuance of the National policy. The following officers were elected:—President, W. K. McKnight; first vice-president, John Bertram; second vice, P. W. Ellis; treasurer, George Booth; secretary, J. J. Cassidy. Resolutions were passed declaring the association opposed to any change in the policy of the Dominion Government which would have the effect of subjecting Canadian to the unequal competitions of discontinuation of the unequal competitions of the unequal competition.

Hou, John Haggart.
Hon, John Costigan.
Hon, J. J. C. Abbott.
Hon. Jean Blanchet, leader of the Quebec Opposition and Madame Blanchet.
Sir John and Lady Thompson, Hon.
Mr. Dewdney and Miss Dewdney, and Lady and Miss Caron were preset. chair. He delivered an address favoring the continuance of the National policy. criminating against Great Britain. The National policy as now existing was approved as being "well suited to the needs of the country," and unrestricted reciprocity with the United States in natural products condemned.

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 begain. "The Irish people were resolved."

into the night previous. Accompanied If we consented to any such interference by Detective O'Leary the Inspector at from any source it would be destructive 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 robbers then ran-sacked every registered letter, abstract-ing their contents and also appropriating \$6 from the till, leaving the stamps alone Mr. Hawkins said that it was a significant fact that all the registered letters opened at Mattawa came from the Priest's Bay office.

THE DOMESTIC FOWL.

Some Useful Hints for Those Who Keep Chlokens.

The present season's course of Sommerville lectures, which have proved so in-teresting to hundreds of Montrealers, were brought to a close last week, when Professor Wesley Mills spok 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 discourse upon. The chair was occupied by Professor Penballow. The lecturer commenced his remarks by explaining that the domestic fowl belonged to the class of birds known as gallinaceous, or birds which scratched and which fed more or less upon grain and allied substances. He pointed out that in their legs and feet, as well as in their beaks, they had provisions for getting their own living. He explained the digestive organs of the fowl, showed that the grit found in the gizzard was necessary for the grinding up of the food, the bird hav-ing no teeth, and that if it could not peck up gritty substances it would die. function of egg-laying was touched upon and the lecturer then gave a brief history of the domestic fowl. He stated that at the commencement of the Christian cra the Romans had six or seven breeds of fowls, and a Roman writer related that there was one breed with five toes, which Capt. Huntley B. Mackay has been laid was remarkable, the ordinary number low by the hand of death, and thus has being only four. It was known that in the fifteenth century there were several breeds of fowls in Europe. It was remarkable that the fowl was not mentioned in the Old Testament, nor did it figure on the ancient Egyptian monu-ments. It was mentioned by Greek writers between 400 and 500 B.C., and it figured on Babylonian cylinders between 600 or 700 B. C. It was domesticated in Europe probably some 600 B.C. and it was found in Britain by Julius Casar. There was very good evidence that the hen was known in China 1400 B.C. He showed that in all probability the domestic towl was descended from the jungle cock, of which there were four varieties, and read a pas-sige from one of Darwin's works in which the writer expressed an opinion that the a commission in the Engineers and went to Woodwich to complete his studies. He then volunteered for service under sir Chas. Warren in the Buchuanaland was the gallus bankivus. In considering way of causing variety in shape, plumage, size, etc., the lecturer contrasted the sebright bantam and the game bird with the Cochin China. There were about seventy varieties of domestic fowl not known, and these had been produced by man by a process of breeding and selection. The latest variety produced was the Wyandot, which been produced by crossing a silver sebright bantam with a dark Cochin and then crossing the pro-duct with a dark Brahma, and crossing this again with a silver Hamburg. Having illustrated the method of judging fowls, he said that the way to keep poultry so that they should be well and thrive was to imitate nature. They must have substances and with water. There were extremely large and lucrative poultry farms in America; but no one should enter upon a large venture of this kind without having well counted the cost

Conservative Ball.

The Junior Conservative Club of Mont-J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., and B. Goldstein, of Montreal, last week interviewed at the St. Lawrence Hall, in honor of the

Hou. Mackenzie Bowell and Miss Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Madame

Chaplean. Sir Adolphe Caton, K.C.M.G., Lady

Hon, C. H. Tupper and Mrs. Tupper. Hon, Geo. E. Foster and Mrs. Foster. Hou, John Carling and Mrs. Carling.

Post office robberies are reported from take Temiseaming to L. in reported following land averaged by determining the content of the land averaged by the la Post office robberies.

Post office robberies are reported from Lake Temiseanniague. 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. On Friday night Post Office Inspector Hawk-the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken into and a the Mattawa Post office had been broken in the Irish ranks only arose after Waterford and Limerick, passed its interests in that district is likely to the British cause further tension in the relations because further tension in the

from any source it would be destructive of our independent 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 absolute-ly intact. It has been said that if we do not put Pannell 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 unfaint the control of the contr fair to them to say that their resolve to give us home rule is 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 mean as to go back on their promises we don't be-lieve 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 inde-pendence the great majority of Irishmen

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 Clendinneng, M.L.A., C.J. Doherty, Q.C., H. J. Cloran, M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., J. P. Whelan, M. Fitzgibon, Frank Stafford, F. Langan, John Crowe, W. D. Burns, J. B. Langan, deber

Whelan, M. Fitzgibhou, Frank Stafford, F. Langan, John Growe, 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 Carnada from the present nominal strength of 45,000 men. During Mr. Mackenzie's time the actual strength of force on the pay-rolls was 45,000, but subsequently Parlament 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 receptor, strongly recommends the drilling of the wholeforce, even if that necessitates the cutting down of the strength to 30,000 or 25,000. General Herbert, obeing asked if he favored increasing the strength of ask for money to drill 45,000 at 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 increasing thin aband to ask for money to drill 37,000. What I want to see, rather, is an efficient training for the increasing thin aman's hands unless you teach him how to use it?" This clearly delines the General's position in the matter of drid. The trouble at present is, as has been frequently pointed out by Adjutant-General in the world of the force with the delinest and the proposed arrangement. Now the General's position in the matter of drid. The trouble at present is, as has been frequently pointed out by Adjutant-General in the world of the frequently pointed out by Adjutant-General in the world of the frequently pointed out by Adjutant-General in the world of the frequently pointed out by Adjutant-General in the city and town companies have been drilled, and yet the Adjutant-General bears strong testimony to the received for Panched and the company of the verted temperature and the research for the evicted tenants from the present was described to the free of the free of the second of the contraint of the second of the second of the free of the free of the free of drilled, and yet the Adjutant-General hears strong testimony to the reediness 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 was to ministe nature. They must have exercise both in winter and summer, must be provided with a shelter at night, which should be warm in winter, and they must also be provided with gritty in the company for renewal were, it is said, the existing impatience would "if followed by the company for renewal were, it is said, the existing impatience would "if followed by the company for renewal were, it is said, the existing impatience would "if followed by the company for renewal were, it is said, the existing impatience would "if followed by the company to the company to the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret extranging that they were subjected to loss by the windown would deeply regret extranging the company for renewal were, it is said, the existing impatience would "if followed by the company to the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret extranging the world with a shelter at night, which should be warm in winter, and they make the company for renewal were, it is said.

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**Renewfoundland would deeply regret extranging the company for renewal were, it is said.

**Renewfoundland would deeply regret extranging the motion of the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret extranging the motion of the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret extranging the motion of the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret extranging the motion of the colony. Newfoundland would deeply regret extranging the motion of the colony. The colon of the colon same terms as last year, claiming that in consequence the contract has been Newfoundland's views to the Imperial 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 publica-tion 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 loose & on every hundred-weight of this class of matter forwarded to the United Kingdom by the way of New York under the present rates.

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. The president took his usual hopeful view of the company's position and prospects. Sir Henry Tyler detailed the conversa-tion between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr, Seargeant, the company's general manager in Canada, declared that Sir Charles Tupper had bid for the Grand Trunk's influence on behalf of the Conservatives, and claimed that he [Mr. Seargeant] had maintained throughout the contest an act of strict neutrality. He denied Sir Charles Tupper's charges of mismanagement on the part of the company and offered to meet him and prove the truth of the director's position. The report was adopted after a spirited debate in which had been supported to the spirited debate in which had been supported to the spirited debate in which had been supported to the spirited debate in which had been supported to the spirited debate in which had been supported to the spirited debate in the spirited deba which both parties used strong language. The president's motion for the re-election of the retiring directors was negatived by a considerable majority of shareholders present, and the meeting adjourned to enable a poll to be taken on the motion to elect directors.

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, Bellast.

Irish opinion, because he (Balfour) al-ways 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 plat-

Maurice Healy, one of the members for Cork city, assured the house that Paraell 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.)

Mr. McCarthy has written to the National Press and personally to Painell, pointing out the exigency of tenant re-lief and the fact that Parnell has utterly ignored his proposal to entrust the funds to Xavier O'Brien and Mr. Clancy.

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 fol-lowing 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 agree-ment for feeding the evicted tenants from the reserve funds in Paris:

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. New-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.

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 Glamorgam was so badly damaged that she soon filled and sank. The accident was due to a 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 an-chor 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 trishtown, County Mayo, to-day Mr. Parnell repeated these sentiments.

A Torrible 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 be-

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 un-der 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

Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from the Pengive river, which the boats were navigating when seized, and which is the chief water route to Mashonaland. Several of the British colonists have been imprison ed, 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 impeding between the Portuguese and British authorities.

a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure Most. The taint of scrofula, salt rhoum, or

The importance of

keeping the blood in

Wher ford humor is heredited and transmitted for pure actions, causing untold suffering, and we the recumulate poison and germs of disthe air we breathe, All be the water wa drink. There is

proven linsively than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes

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vitalizes and en-riches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system Thousends testify to the superiority of Hood's

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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.

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19 August. 16 September. 21 October.

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Montreal, 16th April, 1891.

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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 lutte Mary before you, dear, Since I have known you I have tried to do my duty to you. by imparting such instruction as belitted 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

"Indeed, in-leed, sir, you did more than your duty. You owed me nothing whatever. I know I have been a great

him came in here, and she thought it

"I have nothing to forgive. You may

seem long to you in the night, b_cause you sleep so little."

"Ah. ye-," 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 dariing-I mean lived. Now I own less than I did then; was but what remains shall go to you, who Thave been the only happiness of my appr latter days; there is no relative or mine

left alive. No relative--not one." Later he often spoke on the same subject, when one May morning they extered the room and called to him in vain. the place. they found ab as he had promised Mary.

Four strong men of the village. Edward Martin being one and Manrice Heffernan b ing another, carried the coffin to the churchyaid through the sweet May sun-As they lowered it into the dark duti grave a lark sprang up close at hand, not like to quin him land sang out blithely in the pale blue think that she had been sky. Although they had come with place by his approach. hearts sad enough, for they had grown to . She saw he was a hard-featured, he love the grey withered old man, and his some man with very large dark eyegentle ways and his interest in their boys, short glossy board and moustache. His and gira, they could not but raise their free and hands were quite brown. eyes and follow the swift erratic course. and listen to the wild melody of that un-thought. "I don't remember ever seeing intelligible rapture. For a white they stood idle, throwing no clay over the coffin, but listening and trying to se-the rapidly fading bird; nor did they lower their glances until the songster had wholly disappeared in the light. Then Who can she be? She does not belong some one threw a shovel of earth on the to this place. I am sure. Fill try, collin. Again all paused to listen. They "Do you know this place well, may I were well accustomed to that untranslate ask?" able song, but the great final fact of life in : which they were engaged made the lark's notes start out into vivid rollel against the background of death. What orilliant utterances of unstained joy! What mystery of inscrutable sorrow. Like the voice of an angal

woman to another who stood by.

Ay! Singing for joy that he has met and somewhat suspiciously. 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 [Island.] of the old philosopher who had died among them; but they never uttered his village? name without thinking of his dead darling and the lark's song in the daylight of (

Mary Martin was very sail when she had? turned out of the graveyard. The way of life appeared to be rapidly marrowing. Already two beings on whose she had allowed her heart to dwell had passed that son I've come here." 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 that a man had no relatives, and yet ment and Septuagini, of Homer, Virgil, she do, alone, unfriended, without sister I you knew of a son of his." or brother, or relative of any kind? Hermother had been an only chird, and her imatters with a stranger, and she was (Some are most handsomete written father's people, if any still fived, of which i little disposed to talk at all after that , righly i lustrated and luxuriously found he was doubtful, dwelt far away, near said morning. But this man had spoken with gold and silver classthe great city of Dublin itself, where no of their John. Could be know anything simple village girl could hope even to go or their John? 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, Martins.' How would it be with those left 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 been there. I found no one in."

arranged so as to satisfy than they begun | A great light of interest wa arranged so as to satisfy than they begun changing, and changing, and changing, and changing and changing. The girl's tace, the blue eyes shone and illiterate fish rman, of Griffee. He was (piano? Ford father—Good! Peace for until everything was wrong again, she shook back the golden hair from her swilling to spend ail his income for beaks. Would that some settled order could be white smooth rereficial, and white found and buildings. He cared more for scholrefied upon. But not here. That was neck, as she spoke in glad haste. what we should enjoy hereafter. She could not bear to go back to the house just now, so she walked slowly and sadly up to the downs, and selecting the nook abs at boy's, sat down with her face towards to e cann bare sea.

with it than acre days, warmth and sunshine. There were no level fields of "A moment." he cried, "a moment." young green com, nore settrees, no flowers. She returned unwillingly. "But I unor a course become the cottage decors, no derstood. Many Martin had chestnut wayin, woods, no pipe of thrush or hair?"

whistic of backbird, no chirp of robin or "She had, but it faded to yellow since." stori w. Nothing but short stiffgrass down went away. Won't you come! You can't believe how much they will sweet and their way. there, the swittest traveller of the air, He did not move, but stood with his the seet at messenger of music. Even in summer there was something forlorn glance fixed on the way she was in such and a sea a majestic front of embest calcas, at the monotonous splen-der to ling ocean, fifted the —I am he."

thoughts above the want of woodland beauties, which would look in presence

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 it ordinary dull-looking aspect. The women knitted or scoured their pots and pans, or washed at the open doors; the husbands mended their nets, or sat talking to one another and smoking in the sunshine. All at once there arose a sudden stretching of necks and questioning. A car had driven up to Pat trouble and worry to you, and I ask you to forgive all the trouble and worry. I'm so sorry."

Casey's house, and a stranger had gone in. Presently the stranger came out, looked deliberately round the one street, A little sob of penitence and regret for and began to ascend the slope of the southern downs.

Who was he? No one knew. Perhaps have been a little wild now and then; fishing or sailing. He'd be a welcome not hear the raptimes of the bird, but you did your best in trying to learn, source of profit to some one, for times. This lark that had sung for the

"Just tweive."

"Just tweive."

"He went up the hill as freely as though it was the level beach. He must be godays grow, and the nights still longer, ing to Martin's. Some one about the

beach spokeshaving that mast, his wife sitting on the edge of the currach mending that sail. But it couldn't be the Martins he wanted, after all, for he had come back a broad, bronzed, heard prior to the art of painting, and are kept turned away from the village, and disagnificant master. beach spokeshaving that mast, his wife 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 conference on lescending as to come to new tends. turned away from the village and disapny first one, for you are very dear, too— eon lescending as to come to peor people solemn. sad-manuared fishermen to had lived, and I had died before her, I like the Martins, though they were the laugh, and sang a song composed by a should have arranged that her future best off in the village, and now the follow-digger, for he had been "up after and allowed me to examine the Codex might be as well provided for as if I had daughter had property. He which y she gold."

Value and I had daughter had property. He which y she gold."

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Value and I had daughter had property. The which y she gold."

Value and I had daughter had property. The which y she gold."

> approached the head of the cliff, looked "They your pardon. Do not let me

"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 onversation with a stranger, and he not like to pain him by making him think that she had been driven from the

Sing saw he was a hard-featured, hand-

"What hair that girl has!" this man thought, "I don't near inher ever seeing such perfect golden. Then she has those wonderful blue Irish eyes that people not of this country so rave about. She's little girl fell and struck her knee against a curl stone. The knee heaven to zero? tall, too, and in a few years her figure a curl-stone. The knee began to swell, from want of proper catalogues. There will improve much. She's too thin now. Who can she be? She does not belong

"Yes. Very well."

rance of Lane)

- "To you live here!"
- "But you are in why come here?"
- "No. I was born in this village," "And have lived here ever since?"

The man examined her very closely "Do you know any one here of the

"I know David Late of Bishop's" While Reme is richest in monuments

No. No one else,"

" No. He has no relatives."

long time.

"Did you know John?" she asked. "I came over here about him to day, by Pope Nicholas V, who occupied the I want to see some friends of his, the

show you the house, I'm--"
"Thank you," he interrupted her, please do not disturb yourself. Twe-

father and mother are."

"But-but may task who are you? "Mary Martin, the daughter of Edward, salaries. He meebs Rome the Interary which that been a tayorite haunt of the Martin." She was in such a hurry to be oil, she had gone a few paces, crying: Come on; I'll show you where they At Killard, spring brought little more are." She did not notice his start or his

tooks of increditions astonishment.

"She had, but it laded to yellow since

eyes very steadily on her. She kept her

her face and hands and looked.
"You?"

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 long regular swells, her spirits sank with the same than the s

here's the purse I bought in Limerick." He held both up.
"Oh, John!—our John!" she probably also the invaluable

"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 "I den't know yet, John. It's all so

towards the beach.

The self-same lark that sung the requiem over the old philosopher was now high in the heavens again, but the ears of the two, as laud-in-hand they flew through the street, were dulled with the some gentleman come down for a day's hurry of happy thoughts, and they did

This lark that had sung for the return

CHAPTER XI.

He held that bean were good in the main; one written application, byd only, as it were, by unducky ac-

While a log he had been greatly addicted to extreme bleas; as a man he had seemed so polite and kind that she did (fearned medication. He did not laugh at the wead, or sheer at it, or praise it capturously; but he laughed rather than carped, suiled rather than smooth, and praised as nauch as he could.

TO BL CONTINUED.

The Little Girl's Trouble.

became very painful, and terminated in is however, a little Latin manual of a what doctors call "white swelling." She list of Papal regests from 1198-1603, pre-was treated by the best medical men, but grew worse. Finally, St. Jacob's Oil substitutionaria, printed at Rome in 1884 was usual. The contents of one bottle syvill, and 175 pages). I found it very commetetely is held to swelling hand useful as far as it was a Webbyg and completely as is: the pain and enred her.

ROMAN LIBRARIES.

The Rich Store of Books at the Vatican -The Archives Containing the Secret History of Europe tor Centuries.

and works of art, she is also rich in "Any one else of that name in the libraries. In printed books, especially of modern date, her fibrates are benind patriotic and medieval literature, and those of Paris, Vlenna, Municin. Beriin, in whickwesse under government control. "But he has relatives in the village, and the British Museum in London; con or somewhere else about? Has be in manuscripts, dating from the fourth to the sixteenth century, one is alread of them all and will containe to be, for her "No relatives!" in astonishment, manuscripts contain the most valuable. But I neard be had a son, and it's about! documents of Oriental, Greek and Ros i man and mediavalliterature down to the "Oh! yes, he has a son, but he turned invention of the printing press. They lim away when he was young, and he's may be copied, like statues and pictures. oft Killard, the son, I mean, this long, but the originals cannot be bought for g time.

Ah. How strange you should say for the best codiers of the Greek Testa-Cicero, Lactantius, Augustio, Dante, and Mary did not care to go into family the great heather and Unristian classics,

First in age and importance is the Why is a member of parliament like a Vatican library in the Vetican palace, shrimp? Because he has M.P. at the cool It was founded more than 400 years ago chair of St. Peter for seven years, 1447-155, a few years before and after the inmost useful or Popes. He was not an price. Small dose. Small pill. author Linese f. but a friend of authors, and the most liberal pation of learning ars and or hiteets than for monks and "Come with the, I'll show you where theologians. He give themempl syment

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She sprang from his side, and raised centre of Christendom. He sent agents to all parts of Italy and other countries, even as far north as Prussia, to buy rare ooks. He had them copied on parch-"Our John? But you're not at bit like ment and richly bound in Russia leather. im. I can't believe—oh, no! You are He collected the works of Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Plato, Aristotle, Polybius, Diodorous Siculus, Appian, Philo, Judaus, the Latin classics, the Greek and Latin Church fathers and

paid 500 scudi to Laurentins Valla for a Latin version of Thucydides; 500 new Papal ducats to Nicholas Perotti for a translation of Polybins: and offered 1000 wonderful and so good. Oh, come to gold pieces for a translation of Homer. father and mother! They will be glad." In the case of Homer, however, he was disappointed, for Marsuppini translated only two books of the Iliad, and Valla the towards the leagth. 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

Nicholas collected 1000 written voumes, and these formed the foundation that's the chief thing. There is another man, to judge by his back, square-o'clock is it?"

"" but twoice."

"" but twoice." an intention which was not carried out by his successors till the year 1880, when That evening a long taik was held on the present scholarly Pope, Leo XIII., introduced a more liberal policy, and made those treasures accessible to scholarly Pope. days grow, and the highest stin 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 altogether. Both have not grown long, Mary dear?"

That evening a long taik was held on made those treasures accessible to seno-the houside Martin's cottage. The willagers had learned who the strange man was, and came to welcome him home, and hear accounts of foreign parts.

But he had come out again. Where home, and hear accounts of foreign parts. All were astonished at the alteration of The Vatican library has been granually accounted by the lock of the Greek testament. Which home, and hear accounts of foreign parts.

He had seen a great deal of life in these. Distinct from the Vatican library, and The stranger went only a little way, four years, and, young as he was, his under separate inanagement, are the pproached the head of the chiff, looked quick impulsive mature had penetrated Varieum archives (Accurrin Secretar d II) down, and started back, saying to Mary: the heart of the world, and he knew man salata see, which are kept in a different "They your pardon. Do not let me pretty wed now. He had spent the part of the Vatican and are no redifficult isturb you."

She had risen. She was about to leave former at sea. He had not bearned to seas parasiss in from the Force or from the reduces. spise monking or scall at the world, the confinal ibrarian Dr. Hergenrother

contain the Papal correspondence, on-

cyclicals, regesta and other documents

THUSE ARRITHMES

ating to the caria. The bishog - of Rome kept a library and archives from the time of Damaseus or earlier. The just mention of them is made by Jerome in the territic century. But the repeated sieges and destructions of Reme were disastrons to books. There are no earlier written documents extant than one from Gregory VII., two from John VIII., and of the swealing hand useful as far as it goes. We have not space to do more than mention some other important libraries of Rome. The agreest in printed works is the national library of Victor Emmanuel, in the Cdlage Romano near the Corso. It has over 100,000 volumes collected from v ous concents, and is liberally administers ed by the royal government. In conmeetion with it is a reading room, who rethe facst important periodicals except theologicals are kept. The library of the Charels of Santa Maria Sopra Minerya, near the Pantheon, is very rich in ow likewise under government control. The library of the German Archeological Institute, in the Casa Tarpeia, on Capitol Hill was from led by Niebuhr and Builset. Pro sian ambassadors, and formerly helonged to traising but may to the these man empire. It has about agoen voluntes, is every lingly useful products simil, are need orient and artistic studies, a and most liberely a liministered. It is a delight to study in the rooms of the institute, on the hos, which for so many realities was the centre of the world.

> Hawking, spitting, a feeling of marson, partial deafties and organistive headiches are symptoms of Catarrh. Nasal. Balm in vertaris to care. Give it a trial.

of his hadne.

toss, nauscia constitution, pain in the "Oh!" she yield turning eagerly, "I'll vention of the art of printing in Ger-cycle, guaranteed to those using Carter's many. Meholas was one of the best and Lattle Liver Pills. One a dose. Small

Fond mother John, do you know the plane means peace for all of us.

Hollower's Olyment.-Miners and 536 to 542 Craig Street Workers in the Goldfields, -This invaluas transcribers, that shoots and Papal after and renowned Ointment is egrensecretaries, and paid them fileful sierly used and put onized by such Key's I, w Water Alarm, salaries. He needs Reme the literary proces to their very great advantage. Van Duz n's Strong L. Being in smart compass it is partable and to easy of application. When used in terms inaction with Holloway's Phis in accorded Hot Water Formers, ance with the elear and concise directions for use which accompany each put and box, there are but few of the disease which adjet mankind that will not yield ! to the sanative powers of the combined remedies. Honoway's Continent and Pills lo not deteriorate by keeping por by change of c imate, and as they contain no deleterious mineral deng, they ! can be used with the most perfect safety | Watson's mean Pressure Seguunder the most adverse climatic and sanitary conditions.

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

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Cal. Refer: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. List of Pulzes. | List of Prizes | List of Prizes | List of Prizes | List of Prizes | List of Liston | List 120,000 | List 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0

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150 Crizes of \$120, 200 prize, \$18,000 prizes of \$100, 3pp exempting to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 prizes of \$100, 3pp exempting to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000 prizes of \$200, 3pp exempting to \$40,000 prizes of \$100 prizes of \$200, 3pp exempting to \$40,000 prizes of \$200 prize 150 Prizes of \$50, Approximating t | \$20,000 prize, \$9,000 750 Prindingly of \$50, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$1,600

htimp? Because he has M.P. at the coal scheme.

This name.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizzi
Prompt relief in sick headache, dizzi
The flavorage must have rably be contlegated.

Low C Barrelli City of Mexico. M. xico.

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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." Purchasers are desired to bring with them a suitable box. The use of coffee as a beverage is traced to the Persians. It was first brought to England by Mr. Nathanial Canopus, a Cretan,

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 "precocious," which means, literally, cooked or ripened before the

The word "loaf," from the Angle-Saxon The word "loat," from the Anglo-Saxon laff, is own cousin, as we may say, to two such unexpected words as "lady" and two such unexpected words as "lady" and or turpentine to rub their furniture wind," a lady is a loaf-kneader and a with, but either one will soon destroy

ford is a loat-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 affied "sip." From the same root we get the words "sop" and "sonp."

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 "enstand" is from the same root as "crust," and originally meant a crust or

The connection of the word "salary." with "sait" is a matter of general know-ledge, but it is probably not so cammon-ly known that "salad," "sauce," and stisage" have the same saline origin, the lieu or sulting or seasoning having be plotem st in them all.

When the ordinary reader looks in skeat's "Etymological Dictionary" for the word "sage" he is most likely surprisalt ereal, "Sige, a plant ; see salvation. What possible contraction can there be between this familiar condiment and a condition of safety? But the answer is easy. This odorous herb was supposed to have healing virtue, and, tablefore, was named "sage," a term derived from the Latin salvus, safe.

I we go to the same dictionary for the wood "steak," we read, "Steak ; seestick." A steak was a slice of meat stuck on a wooden jeg and roasted before the fire. We have changed the custom, but retained the word. It is worth noting, also, that "ctiquet," "stake." "stocking." "stoker" and "ticket" have come from the same root.

the same root.

A "chop" is nothing but a "chap" or a "chip;" a "luncheon" is a "lump," a piece broken off; 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. the pan, but do not stir it after this stage. They might be said to be Good Friday is reached or your jelly will not be clear. They might be said to be Good Friday is reached or your jelly will not be clear orders, they particularly devoting them. Let it boil for twenty minutes, removing selves to commemorate the event for the the seum carefully as it rises. Now re keeping in min l 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 Oueen who land was the last French Queen who were white mourning : she was known as La Reine Blanche-perhaps by old people to distinguished her from Catherme de' Medici, who was the first regal widow to dress in black. She borrowed her sable words from Italy, which, far back in antiquity, took black mourning from the Eleusinian mysteries. Ceres in sparch of Proscrpine was in black to signify the winter season, when nature is m's: coloniless. Catherine de Medici's widow's cap was black. The white Sture followed her mother-in-law in we using black after the death of her first herband. White is more satisfile for the winter wear of a delicate child in the much Datene imate the black after the death of her first herband. White is more satisfile for the winter wear of a delicate child in the much Datene imate the middle of the first herbands are satisfied in the first herbands. cold in winter, but in summer, and only alventageous in hiding coal smut, and in's emingly reducing the bulk of stout tigures.

CLEANING FURNITURE.

Many househeepers are often at a great ess in knowing how to keep varutshed furniture, and the kind generally known as "oil-finished" looking fresh and new, without going to the expense of having it re-varuished or gone over by a finisher. There are several preparations to be found in stores, recommendel 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 turniture 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 eider-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 dies and leaves the article with a bright new face. This preparation has the advantage of not gunming—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 prepara-



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

Why? Because Pearline 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 Pearline? 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 washboard? 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

to be the chief poet at the court of the

king. Also he laid his staff upon the head

of a person, and thus he found out his name, and the name of his father and

Patrick abolished these practices, and

declared that whoever used them should

enjoy neither heaven nor earth; and he l

substituted for them the Corus Cerda

(the law of Poetry), in which no offerings

St. Senan, B. & C.

niscatha (now Scattery Island) in the

mouth of the Shannon. One of the rules

noly virgin, St. Cannera, a nun from

Bantry, who went to Inniscatha ardently

desiring to receive the last sacrament-

and learning the purpose of her visit,

sternly forbade her to remain on the

house of his mother, who lived in the neighborhood. Soon after, however, the

the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, has made use of in his melody entitled, "St. Senanus and the Lady," in which the saint is made to accost the lady in very

Oh! haste and leave this sacred isle

United bark ere morning smile; For on thy deck, though dark it be, A female form I see. And I have sworn this sainted sod Shall ne'er by woman's feet be trod.

An Unfortunate "Orator."

One of the most extraordinary stories

of the extraordinary state of things in

A member of the Land League was

sent down from Dublin to get up a meet-

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter," said the

'Yes, but it does matter," said the or-

ing here, and now it is too late.

Ireland, writes Luke Sharp, was told me

stern language :—

as follows:

sland and directed her to go to the

it. Costs little and every grocer has it. Beware Peddlers and some noverupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not.

THE KITCHEN.

APPLE CHEESECAKES.

Take a half of a pound of pared and ored apples, a half pound of sugar and the rind of a lemon thinly pared and finely chopped. Stewall 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 thorough ly together. Line your patty pans with puff paste, same as for the al-mond cheescakes and bake for quarter of

CINNAMON BUN.

Make your paste just as you would for ordinary butte: roll it out into suitable lengths for the size of your bun, and then butter these rolls well, and as you twist the roll into form, place between the folds some cinnamon, currents and sugar. Then place your bans in the baking-pap, strewing white pulverized sugar over the whole.

CALF'S FOOT JELLY.

Take four call'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 stiff. 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 tree 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 a little until the liquid boils and rises in main 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.

Everyhody 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 scroula, salt rheum, or other

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 Osna, was 1 reduced by incantations and the offering of the flesh of a red pig, a dog, or a cat, to their idol. The 1 the pee, Iaying the two palms of his hands on his two cheeks, lay down and slept, his idol gods being beside him. And when he woke he could see all things and fortell all things. In ancient Pagan times in Ireland the could see all things and fortell 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 never took place.

Perry Davis PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally It sets quickly, affording almost instan

reliof from the severest pain,

DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION.

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

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

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE. BOLD EVERYWHERE AT 250. A BOTTLE

23 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.

Lip Ointment. Use daily for your lips this precious dye.

TRUTH.

They Il 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 histre to the 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.

mother, and all unknown things that were proposed to him. And this prophetic power was also obtained by Imbas With these clear idrops appended to thy for Osna, though a different kind of offering was made to the idol. But St. Instructive lessons you will gladly hear. NEATNESS AND INDUSTRY.

Bracelets. Clasp them on carefully each day you live,

To good designs they efficacy give.

were made to demons; for the profession of the poet, he said, was pure, and should not be subject to the power of the devil. He left to the poets, however, the gift of extemporaneous recital, because it was Girdle. acquired through great knowledge and The more you use, the brighter will it diligent study, but all other rights he grow, strictly forbade to the poets of Erin. Though its least merit is external show. Though its least merit is external show.

> PRINCIPLE. Finger Ring.

This saint, who lived in the fifth cent; Yield not this beight a lorar ent white tury, was an Irishman—a native of you live? Limerick. He was the founder of a It will great ca'm and peace of conscience famous monastery on the Island of Ingive.

RESIGNATION. of this monastery was that no female should be permitted to enter it at any This ornament embedishes the fair. time, and the rule was rigorously enforced by St. Senan even against the

LOVE.

Breastpin. from St. Senan, and to be buried on his Adorn your bosom with this precious Island. St. Senan, happening to meet pin, St. Cannera on her arrival on Inniscatha It shines without and warms the heart within.

> POLITNESS. Bandeau.

The forehead neatly circled with this holy woman died and her request to be buried on the island was complied with. The story of St. Senan and St. Cannera band. Will admiration and respect command.

PIETY.

Coronal. Whoe'er this precious diadem shall own,

Secures herself an everlasting crown. GOOD TEMPER.

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

-Sacred Heart Almanac.

Decadonce.

It is the custom on the 7th of May of sent from Dublin to a certain district to every year to celebrate the deliverance get up a meeting and make a speech. of Orleans by Joan of Are by a tradition-You can't always get up a meeting in al military cavalcade in the city, followany part of Ireland on a very few ed by a procession of a religious nature minutes notice. On reaching the town and solemn Mass in the eithelia!. In-where the meeting was to be held, the vited by the Municipaly to honour the where the meeting was to be held, the speechmaker 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 ent down from Dublin to get up a meet-MacMahon did in 1876, when the presidential tribune was raised in front of the cathedral near the officiating clergy. Thus the President of the Republic, it would appear, is not the governor of the ganizer, "I have to report to my superior Catholic nation but of the Masonic factuat the meeting was held." Catholic nation but of the Masonic faction, and the blessing of a Bishop is a "Oh, that's all right," said his friend. thing to be avoided like the east wind, a shower of sleet, or a mad bull.—Universe. Here, you write out a speech and I will

four months in jail for a speech which he never delivered at a meeting that was never held. He cheerfully went to jail plies 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 litting and becoming. Fear carries us out of our-selves. 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 .-- New-

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

Quarter-masters-Landlords.

The Sligo Election.

The votes of the North Sligo Unionists have gone far to save the credit of the Parnellite candidate. The Nationalid has, of course, been elected, by an inmense majority, but Alderman Dillor has received an amount of support, or, to be more precise, a number of votes greater than had been generally anticigreater than had been generally anticipated. The figures announced by the High Sheriff are:—Collery, 3,261; Dil'o., 2,493, showing a majority of 768. The Nationalists of North Sligo have done splendidly, and, all things considered, the result is eminently satisfactory. Nationalests 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 inno matter how contemptible or how in congruous the forces they represent. But if the Parnellite vote be be larger than was expected, the Nationalist majority of 768 remains a solid fact .- Cork Ex

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 : : : :

: : : : Company.

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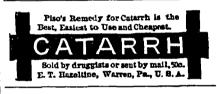
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PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults—it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cts. per bottle.

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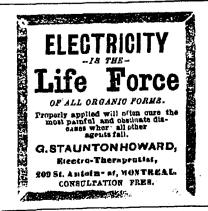
A Reputation of 30 Years standing.



Many 50-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarth, such as headuche, partial deafness, lesing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Near, Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nears Balm is at ld by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and 81.00 by addressing fill fARD & fill... Renewater Day. FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

DR. FULTON Cures, by letter or inter-tarrh, Skin Discuses, Nervous Complaints, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without opera-tions. Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Residence, 214 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street.

Mountain street. Bell Telephone 3351.



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Neuralgia, Sciatica. Lumbago, Backache, Headache. Toothache, Sore Throat,

Bruises, Burns, Etc. Bold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Balduces, 156. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

Frost Bites, Sprains,

WREATHS, and Crosses of Natural Flowers, embalmed.

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LESSONS GIVEN.

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 &t , Montreal,

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

CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

AROUND THE WARLD

GLOBE CIRCLING EXCURSIONS THE "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong about the 11th April, 1891. At Hong Kong about the 11th April, 1891. At Hong Kong about take her place in the trans-Pacific line, for which she has been built, sailing via Yokohama to Vancouver, the Pacific Internation of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

On her voyage to Vancouver she will call at Gibraltar, Napies, Port Baid, Sues, Colombo, Pennng, Shangpore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, stopping a day at each of the ports named, and at Port Said sufficient time will be allowed to enable passengers to visit Cairo and the Pyramids.

In connection with this voyage tickets will be issued "Around the World," including choice of Steamship Lines across the Atlantic and a rail trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The rate for this wonderful journey will be \$600, including meals and berths. Programms with maps showing the route and giving full information as to stop overs, etc., can be had at any of the Canadian Pacific Railway offices.

THE "EMPRESS OF CHINA"

will leave Liverpool about the 15th May, take the the same route, omitting the Cairo side.

will leave Liverpool about the 15th May, taking the same route, omitting the cairo side

rip.

Parties interested in the above excursion desiring further particulars will be furnished with publications, giving complete information, on application at 200 St. James street, Windsor street Station, and Dalhousie Square Station, or to Wm. F. EGG.

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Established 1858. 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, Lace Pins and Scarf-Pins. Fine GoLD and SILVER Watches and Chains. Fine Gold and Diamond Jewerry of every description. Solid Silver and Silver-plated Ware. French Carriage and Maxhle Clocks in great variety. Oncown Derby and Wedgewood Ware in great variety. Call and see. Opposite Seminary Clock. 1711 Notes Dame street.

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Preservation of the Natural Teeth and paints extraction. Dorsenia Langhing Gas, Vegicable Vapour and Ether. Artificial works startified satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2012.

Registry Office for Serval and MRS: DALTONS, Ruthous stress and ment furnished for first stress length.

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems. Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

IRISH AFFAIRS

In the Imperial House of Commons-New Election Law.

London, April 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thomas Sexton, one of the members for Belfast, who was loudly cheered by the McCarthyites and by the Liberals, during the debate on the Irish Land bill, strongly condemned Mr. Parnell's attitude last night when the latter attacked the Liberal policy. Mr. Sexton said the Liberal position was not changed, but it was Mr. Parnell's attitude which had undergone a change. Mr. Parnell's proposed amendment to Mr. Mor'ey's motion making it operative whenever a local government bill was passed would prevent Mr. Morley's object from being attained, which object was to compel the Conservatives to give Ireland local self-government. Mr. Morley's amendment was to the effect that an advance of money should not be granted under the bill except with the approval of the county council in the district in which the holding for which the advance was asked might be situated. After further discussion Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by 247 to 170. Mr. Parnell's amendment to Mr. Morley's motion was also defeated.

Although Mr. Morley's amendment introducing in the Lish Land bill the principle of local control, was a point on which the Irish sections were expected to sink all differences, the spirit of faction got the upper hand. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Morley amendment, followed by Mr. Sexton's amending the Parnell amendment, produced a feeling of irrita-tion in the ranks of the Opposition, inducing many members to leave the House without voting on the most important attempt to after the bill in committee. After this defeat the battle against the measure will be guerilla warfare. No leader of the Liberals will make any further effort to alter the character of the Government's proposals. The bill has virtually passed the committee stage in the form which the Government pro-

At to-night's division in the House of Commons the McCarthyites voted with Mr. Morley, while Messrs. Parnell, Mc-Kenna, Mahoney, Col Nolan and other seceders joined the Conservatives.

An announcement of the most striking kind was Mr. Balfour's statement that the bill by which he was preparing to give Ireland local government would be cir-cumscribed in character. His affusions to the operation of the land bill under local elected bodies clearly pointed to a contests will afford the two opposing parties some idea of the result of the coming appeal to the country. It is significant of the position of the home rule question as still holding the foremost place that the candidates for the vacancies find themselves constrained to dilate upon pledges for just settlement for Ireland. The platform of several Liberal candidates disclose planks prepared for the general electoral campaign, including besides home rule, those in favor of eight hours for miners, the one man and one vote principle, free education church disestablishment direct liquor votes and amendment of the law of compiracy in favor of workmen. With this broad and strong programme the Conservatives will find it difficult to compete.

In the House of Commons to night Mr. Tim Healy made a bitter attack on Mr. Parnell and his followers for their inconsistency, spiced with references to the fox that had lost his tail, &c. Mr. Parnell turned on Messrs. Healy and Sexton. They were, he said, trying in an underband way to destroy the bill. He tounted them upon the days when they were under his protection and direction and rejected with contempt their right to pose as had reformers.

PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto to the members of the National League of Great Britain. The manifesto declares that the McCarthyites are under English influence, and he calls upon his countrymen in Great Britain to ignore the conventions summoned by Irish whips and under the shadow of English influence and cals on them to assert the principle of national independence and to declare that Irishmen alone shall regulate the conduct of Irish buisness. He asks his fellow-countrymen of Great Britain to rally around the executive committe he has appointed.

Mr. Parnell's refusal to assist Mr. Mc-Carthy to release the Evicted Tenants' fund closes the matter as far as Mr. Me-Carthy is concerned. The pressure of public indignation, including that of the warmest Parnellite partizans, is now relied on to force Mr. Parnell to alter his attitude. Mr. McCarthy states that early in March he met Mr. Parnell and urged the necessity of immediate decision to help tenants who were starving. Mr. Parnell replied that he did not see any urgency, but promised to consider the matter. Subsequent endeavors to reach him and get him to break his silence failed to have any effect until he was compelled to respond to Mr. Mc-Carthy's recent appeal. Parnell's object may be to delay the release of the funds to destroy the tenants' combination, and thus to play into the hands of the Gov-

Since Mr. Healy arose on the floor of the House and renewed the challenge to Mr. Parnell to test Cork, the Unionist leaders there have sent Mr. Parnell assurances that no Unionist candidate nor Unionist support will obscure the issue. This offer deprives Mr. Parnell of his last excuse for not facing Mr. Healy; but he will not fight. The decision of the Cork board of guardians yesterday calling upon Mr. Parnell to resign shows that every chance he had of success has

The U.S. and Italy.

Rome. April 17.—After the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies yerterday, correspondent called upon the Marquis Di Rudini and asked if it was possible for him to give an opinion for publication in regard to to the reply of Secretary Blaine to his last note on the New Orleans lynching. The Marquis said the cabled summaries of Mr. Blains's reply, which had been sent to Rome and which he had seen in the public press, were too brief and otherwise inadequate to enable him to form a definite opinion, much less give an opinion for publication, even if he felt justified in adopting the latter course of action. The Marquis sided that he preferred not to say anything until he had seen the full text of Mr. Blain's reply, except that he was now and had dways been sincerely desirous of a friendly solution of the difficulties at present existing between the Italian Government and the Government of the United States-

The Oplum Trade.

LONDON, April 17.-In reply to letters and petitions from his Midlothian constituents in regard to the suppression of the opium traffic in India. Mr., Gladstone writes that he could not support Mr. Pease's motion made in the House of Commons on April 10, against allowing the opium traffic in India, because he doubted that the House would support the measure dependent on the proposal of pledging Parliament to compensate the loss to the Indian revenue consequent on such suppression. Mr. Gladstone ing. None of the perpetrators of the outsays: "England's action as to the option rage have been discovered. traffic, until recently, has often been in-defensible, but she has happily altered her policy, in the direction of restraint, for which I am hopeful of good results, though I await with anxiety and misgiving to learn what is the justification for the recent opening of opium shops in Upper Burmah.

Rumored Changes.

Loxbox, April 17 .- It is thought most robable that the Marquis of Lands downe will be succeeded as viceroy or governor-general of India by Lord Stanley of Preston, the present Governor-General of Canada. Lord Stanley is said to be very acceptable to the people in this country who are interested in India. In case this arrangement is carried out, it is rumored that the governor general-ship of Canada will be offered to Lord George Francis Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, who would be equally acceptable to the Canadians.

The Curse of Drink.

WINDSOR, Ont., April 17.--John Montavon, of Detroit, and John Farrell, formerly of Windsor, crossed to Canada on April 8th, and began drinking in a saloon. A quarrel arose about some trivial matdealt Montavon a terrible blow on the miles. So quiety has the deal blen enlocal elected bodies clearly pointed to a scheme of county councils similar in structure to the English county councils. The announcement comes in time to be used in impending elections. There are now eight parliamentary seats vacant, of the county councils of the results of the county councils of the results of the res his hurt and crysipelas set in. His head is now swollen to twice its natural size. and death may occur at any time. Detive Campeau to-day arrested Farrell in Windsor. He will be held to await the result of Montayon's injuries.

The Seal Catchers.

Washington, D. C., April 17,-1t is stated that Secretary Blaine has given Sir Julian Pauncefote verbal and unofficial assurances that, pending the current Behring sea negotiations, there will be no seizure of British vessels in Behring sen, and that verbal instructions in accordance with these assurances have been transmitted by messenger to the commanders of the United States revenue cutters about to leave for Behring sea. This makes the issuance of the annual notice to poachers required by the statute purely formal.



CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl
dent to a hillous state of the system, such as
Dizziness, Natsea, Drowsiness, Distress after
eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most
remarkable success has been chosen in union

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Phila are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and proventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

ACHE is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. CARTER'S I JUNE 1.

while others do not.

Carrers's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In viais at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Fil. Small Dose. Small Price.

Labor Riots in the United States.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 19.—Hardly had the soldiers left this region before the fears of the citizens were realized, and gangs of cokers again turned loose their lawless passions of hate and revenge. Throughout the region all Friday night the earth fairly trembled with a succession of shocks following the explosion of dynamite bombs. At Leisenring No. 3, of the Frick Brothers' works, the crowd of strikers gathered on the hill and at one a force of volunteers. time 30 bombs were exploded simultaneously, tearing great holes in the earth, breaking windows in many houses and frightening the people for miles around by the terrific roar, No one was injured, however, and but little actual damage was done, the strikers contenting themselves with this portentous warning to the workers below.

At Leisenring yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Crawford and posse were serving writs of ejectment when they were captured by an angry mob and harshly treated. Deputy Tanner was knocked senseless. It is feared he will

Smith and Rice arrested a young man San Remo, a mariner, and in commemonamed John Shaffer. His companions ration of the event Sixtus V. gave to attacked the deputies, beat them with him and his descendants the perpetual clubs and stones and rescued Shaffer. Deputy Smith was severely injured. He received a number of ugly braises on his body and a deep gash in the head with a

An effort will be made this week with a large force to evict the strikers and troubles will follow as hundreds are to be turned out. Secretary Parker, of the labor organization, has ordered 1,000 tents, which will be used for sheltering

evicted persons.

The H. C. Frick Coke company secured a preliminary injunetion against John McSloy and 32 others engaged in the riotous proceedings at Leisening No. 2 Friday night and yester-lay morning. They set forth that these men marched up and down where the men were working brandishing revolvers and intimidated and drove the men from the works and then assaulted the deputies.

No additional details have been secured of the blowing up of the water tank at the Kyle works by dynamite this morn-

The C. P. R. Advancing.

St. Pact. Minn., April 18.-It is annonneed to-day that the Canadian Pacitic company is to complete the Western extension of the "Soo" road, and make it the main line between Montreal, Boston and the Pacific. This explains the London twenty-one million-dollar loan to the "Soo." The bonded indebtedness of the "Soo" is only \$14,000,000, and the other \$7,000,000, it is stated, is to be used in completing the Minneapolis and Pacific from Hankinson, N.D., to Regina, on the Canadian Pacific, thus completing the loop via Sault Ste. Marie, the Twin Cities, and Hankinson. Gradually the idea of another transcontinental line has been worked out and is to be put through as out-lined. The present length of the Canadian Pacific road from Montreal to Vancouver is 2,906 miles, and the distance from Montreal to Boston is 340 miles, making a total of 3,246 miles. The distance from Montreal to the "Soo" is 625 miles, "Soo" to St. Paul 490 miles, St. Paul to Hankinson 205 miles, Hankinson to Jamestown, 90 miles, Jamestown to Regina about 300 miles, Regina to Vancouver 1,125 miles. making the route by St. Paul 71 miles ter. Suddenly Farrell reached out and shorter than north of Superier, or 3,175

Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, in an interview here said The people are of course at liberty to receive the Parnell envoys in any way they desire and the envoys are coually at liberty to do what they deem best while in America. The National League, however, can take no action in the matter. Two delegations of envoys are now in this country representing both parties in Ireland and we are auxious to do everything in our power to aid the hish cause, but officially we cannot act in this immediate question. What we all desire is harmony, and to accomplish this, and in answer to Mr. O'Kelly's statement before the council, we have offered our services to a compromise, We have hopeful that good results may be brought about and feel certain Me Parnell at least will agree to a compromise. On what basis it may be made it would be impossible to surmise, since we have as yet had no direct communica-tion with Ireland. When the matter is settled one way or the other there will be no lack of money from America. This country will never be half-hearted in support of the Irish cause." Mr. Fitz-gerald said no cable communications had passed between the council and Ireland. but immediately upon reaching home he would communicate with Mr. Parnell by letter. It is anticipated that the attitude taken by the National league will materially aid in the final settlement of all present difficulties among the factions in Ireland.

A Foolish Act.

BENARES. Aprils 17.-The excitement in this city, originating from the demolition of a temple in order to provide a site for the new water works, increases every hour. All the shops in Benares are closed and all the natives in the city and district have stoped work and are gathering in large crows in and about the principal throughfares of the he's city. The resust is that serious riots have already occurred between the disturbed natives and the local authorities, who are supported by the British troops quartered in the vicinity. In response to several despatches sent to the Marquis of Lausdowne, Viceroy of India, who is now at Simba directing the movements of the troops marching on the Manipur district, strong reinforcements composed of English and native troops have been detailed in Benaues and further reinforcements are on the way. The British troops are guarding all the banks and public buildings and also occupy in force many points of vantage throughout the city and district. It s presumed that the troops will be able to suppress

promptly any serious outbreak on the part of the natives, but the eventual effect of the spirit of resentment and inlignation existing among the Hindoos, already felt far and wide in India, cannot at present be correctly estimated. The natives were in a state of semi-revolt this morning; cut telegraph wires, looted the railway station, and stole three thousand rupees. A hundred ringleaders were arrested. The riot was quelled by

The Palms at Rome.

In reference to the presentation of paims on Palm Sunday to the Holy Father, the following account is given of its origin. On the 10th of September, 1586, when the obelisk, at present in the middle of the Piazza of St. Peter, was being elevated to its place, a moment of danger arrived, the cords attached to one extremity having been heated by friction and threatening to break. Suddenly a voice was heard crying, "Acqua alle funi!"—water on the ropes—and the calanity was averted. Had the obelisk die.

At Leith yesterday afternoon, in order to disperse a threatening mob, Deputies been inevitably killed. The fortunate bein came from one William Bresca of privilege of furnishing palms to the Pontifical Chapel before Easter.—Unirerse.



Miss R. Toni on writer My souther Asial past Partor Resing's Nerves only for non-line Tray and in a percent of the Toron of the Toron.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS,
writes the Rev. M. J. Falline of Freeland, P.a.
January 18th 1800, was Carn, Buszin suffering
from fits and conversions, she had 3 or 4 stacks
every week, tried many remedies and dectors,
without any relief, but since she began to use
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tenic, she is able to work,
and make her own living.—Another case is that
of M. Galloffen of the same place, he is 18 years
old, had fits since 9 years, so severe that we
thought several times he would districted different
Dectors and Medicines without relief, but since
he used Koenig's Tonic, he had only slight attacks
which were probably caused by violent exercise.

Our Permander for angers of nervous di-

Our Pamphlet for Suberers of nervous diour Framphiet for squerers or hervois diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Konig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIO MEDICINE CO.,

CRICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. Leonard, Chemist

113 St. Lawrence street.



Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become con-sumptive. For Consumption, Serofula, General Debility and Wasting Discuss, there is nothing like

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and **HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Of Lime and Soda It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions.

A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Re sere and get the granine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2194, Hon-orable Francis Edward Gilman, of the City and District of Montreal, Advocate, Plaintiff; v.s. The International Terra Cotta Lumber Com-The International Terra Cotta Lumber Company, a body corporate and public, duly incorporated according to laws of the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and having its head office and chief place of business in Chicago, in said State of Illinois, Deferdant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months

within two months:

Montreal, 21st April, 1891.

GEO. H. KERNICK,

39-2 Deputy Prothonotary,



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER causes the Scale and removes Danburr; it opposes the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER
is a cool and refreshing lotton: is unsarpassed as advessing and especially adapted for children.

This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing simulant and a tonic.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER
is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Dragaists, Solets, we bettle.

Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle. S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Curious Greek Burial Customs, A correspondent of the Cork Exam-

iner, at Athens gives an account of some curious burial customs peculiar to Greece, which lately came under his notice. A piece of linen as wide as the body, and twice as long, was doubled, and a hole large enough for the head cut out of it. In this the body was wrapped and then dressed in new clothes, and more especially new shoes. Beneath the head was placed a pillow full of lemon leaves, in the mouth was put a bunch of violets, and around the temples a chaplet of flowers. These are used only for the unmarried, and must be white. Both head and feet were tied with bands made for the purpose, which were unloosed at the edge of the graye, when the coffin was about to be closed. A small coin, (a relic of the fee to the ferryman) was placed in the palm of the hand. At Athens a sou is dropped into the coffin. The greatest attention is given to the point. In removing the body, the feet always go first. A priest came on three successive days to sprinkle the room, fumigate it, and repeat certain prayers, as for that period after death it was supposed to be haunted. After burial, women are hired to keep a light burning over the grave until the body is supposed to be decomposed. To assist this, the bottom of modern Greek coffins is of lattice-work. Every Sunday the poor of Athens place on the graves of of their friends eatables of the sort they used to like.

A blade of grass, which has sprung ur amid the sand, bends toward the brook; and each wave, it passes, shakes the blade of grass, which falls, and rises to fall once more. This blade of grass is man, who is tossed about by the billows of life, and who is, in turn, bowed down by trials, and raised again by hope. The blade of grass yields little to the wave, falling each time lower, rising each time less high. The wave draws it, tears it up at last, and hears it away. Thus man, that blade of grass, toils wearily until he succumbs. That rapid water which is called time tosses him about, uproots him, and hurries him on toward the ocean of eternity. - Abbe Roux.

COMMERCIAL.

Grain.—The market is quiet though there is a movement in pease 226 in store, 95c for May; oats 57c to 57c, 55c to 57c for Manitoba mixed, and 56c to 56c to 56c for for for Manitoba mixed, and 56c to 56c Ontario white. We quote: No. 2 Manitoba hard.\$1.202\$1.20; No. 3, \$1.13; No. 2 Northern, \$1.172\$1.19; corn, nomasi; peas. 22c afloot May; oats, Quebec, 57c ā58c; Manitoba, 57c; Ontario do, 56c ā66c; barley, maiting, 56c 57c; ryc, nominal.

Flour.—The market is firm and active. We quote: Patent spring, \$5.80 \(\pi \) \$6.00; Patent winter, \$5.50\(\pi \)\$5.75; straight roller, \$5.15\(\pi \)\$5.25; extra, \$15\(\pi \)\$6.00; city strong bakers, \$5.75; strong bakers, \$5.75\(\pi \)\$8 is \$2.00\(\pi \)\$8 220; fine, \$1.75\(\pi \)\$20.

Butter.—There has been little change since our last report. There is a good demand and the receipts are increasing. Fine Morrisburg and Brockville, \$2.02\(\pi \)\$2 is in mew Western rolls, \$1.6\(\pi \)\$2 is; Morrisburg and Brockville, \$6c\(\pi \)\$2 is 22c; did butter, \$6c\(\pi \)\$2 is; Morrisburg and Brockville, \$16c\(\pi \)\$2 is do 50 bligher.

Cheese.—The cheese market remaing quiet. We outer threat the for the 1000\$11.

2e to 3e higher

Cheese.—The cheese market remaing quiet.
We quote finest at 12c; fine, 10jc#11c.

Hog Produce.—Nothing new to note. We quote—Canadian short cut, per brl. \$16.59 æ \$47.50; mess pork, western, per brl. \$16.69 æ \$17.90; short cut, western, per hrl. \$16.50 æ \$17.90; short cut, western, per hrl. \$16.50 æ \$17.90; short cut, western, per hrl. \$16.50 inans, canvassed, per lb, jog@11jc; hard, Canadian, in patis, \$2c@9c; bacon, per lb, \$6@10jc; lard, common refined, per lb, \$6@7ic.

Econg.—Econs find a ready sale at 12jc. Eggs.-Eggs find a ready sale at 12je.

Maple Sugar — Sugar is selling at from $6c \tilde{a}$ fe, per lb. Maple syrup in this is selling at from 65c a 75c, according to size, and in wood at ic per pound.

Fixed.—There is nothing new to record. We quote:—Bran, \$22; shorts, \$24; feed wheat, nominal, 75c; feeding barley, 58c d 69c per bushel.

Ments.-Market fair and prices firm for the city trade. The following are the quota-

tions:-		iii quita-
	per brl.	per bag.
Rolled Oats	86.11	\$3.15
Ontineal (gran.)	. 6.53	3,26
" (stand)	6. 1 0	3.15
HIRCH	tí. fri	3.10
Cornmeal (good)	35	
Split Peas (good)	<u>4</u> .(9)	

Split Peas (good). 4.05

(best) 4.5

LEATHER—In sole leather prices still rule in favor of buyers, who recently obtained material concessions. The sale of a round for of choice B. A sole was made for account of a Western house at the and it is said that the same description of leather sold at 22cc has full. We quote 19c to 20cc, for choice selected, with sales of No. 2 manufacturers sole at 15cc to bic, and No. 1 do at 17c to 18c. In black leather a few ordinary sized lots of waxed upper were placed at 27cc to 25c, and common at 25c to 25c. Grain upper is quoten at 28c to 25c for choice and 25c to common. Pebbled 6c to 12c, butfaje to 18c and 11 to 25c for splits. Splits and sole will probably go forward in larger quantities as soon as navigation is open.

LIVE STOCK—There is a good deal of activity

quantitites as soon as navigation is open.

LIVE STOCK.—There is a good deal of activity displayed in view of the opening of navigation and the shipment of cattle to Europe. The general receipts last week were good. Last week on sole day there were at the Abattoir 400 cattle, 550 calves and ib) sheep officred for sale. There was a good demand for cattle at steady prices, but the supply was rather large. About 70 head were taken for shipment at prices ranging from 4/c25c, which included the best cattle on offer. (Thoice butchers' cattle brought 5c, but very good slock Sold at 4/c; rough oxen and bulls sold at 3ca/e. Good calves sold well at \$7.4814 cach, but the interfor yeals, which were very plentiful, sold lower at \$2281. Sheep sold at \$50.87 a piece. Seventy-five cows offered at the Viger market sold slowly, the milkmen not apparently wanting stock. Some good cows sold at \$30.0851 and some common stock at \$28.085.

FARMERS MARKETS.

The farmers markets in Montreal were very active though prices showed little change, ittekwho at showed a little upward tendency. Potatoes were plentiful with tim prices, Other roots were in large supply, with lower prices for parsamps and onions, but good carrots were dearer. There has been quite an advance in the price of eablages, but lettuce, radishes and rhubarh are declining. Green onions were on the market last week for the first time this season and sold at from 10c to 16c the bunch. Dressed hogs sold at 7 ce per 16, but prices are nominal; the towls are getting more plential and sell at from 90c to \$1.25 the pair; wild ducks are offered in considerable numbers and sell at about 90c the pair for teal ducks. The basket brigade had harge quantities of print butter and eggs for sale, and high figures were obtained or the butter, but eggs have got down. Good apples are high priced, but apples that show signs of decay are being pressed on the market at lower figures; battanns have begun to arrive in quantity and sell at about \$2 per bunch. The hay market 1s well supplied at former low rates.

The following is the run of prices:-Grain,—Outs sell at from \$1.30%\$1.45; peas the u \$1 per bushel; blockwheat, the arm do beans, \$1.75w\$2.25 do.

Dressed Hogs, Reef Quarters, Poultry, &c.—Turkeys, Itea Fe per ll; geese, keu lee do; towls, headle do; leaded, leaded, Roots and Vegetables.—Poutoes, sheads per bag; Quebec turnips, file do; earrots, 35cm/due per bast; beets, sheadse; cabbingss, \$168, 175 per barrel; celery, 55cm/dt per dozen; onlong, 70cm/dt per bushel; parsnips, 49cm/de; artichokes, 75c.

Dairy Produce.—Tub butter, from 17e224c per lb; prints, 25cm 40c; packed eggs, Elc#15c per dozen; fresh, 18c#25c.

Fruit.—Lemons, \$3.50@\$4 per box; oranges, \$5.90 the case; apples, \$3.00@\$6.00 per barrel; Almeria grapes, \$6.00 per barrel of 50 lbs.

Hay and Straw.—Hay, \$6@\$8.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 40c@60c per 100 lbs; straw, \$3.50@\$6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

S. Carsley's Columb

Attend S. Carsley's Great Land tion of NEW LIGHT SUR MER MANTLES and SMALL GARMENTS of all NEXT WEEK,

Sale commences every day at 9 o'clook S. CARSLEY.

Great Exhibition

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Monday, 20th instant

NEW SUMMER MANTLES, DOLMARS

LACE PELERINES,

LACE DOLMINETTE LACE FICHUS, LACE VISITE APPLIQUE DOLMANS, LACE CAPES, with Long Etole, timed Lace and jet.

BEADED VISITES.
BEADED CAPES, BEADED COLLARS, TACE CAPES (small) LACE DOLMINETTE

LACE CAPES (small). LACE VISITES.

MANTES PERLIES. MANTES EN DENTELLES. To be sold at special Low Prices.
S. CARSLEY,

S. Carsley's Spring Importations

MANTLE CLOTHS & ULSTERINGS

NOW COMPLETE.

New Cheviot Cloth. New Worsted Serges. New Amazone cloth. New Royal Cloth,

New Melton. New Fancy Black Cloth. New Fancy Black Mantlings, New Black Cloth,

New Fancy Silk Cloakings. New Fancy Tweeds and Cloths. For Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes, 52-54

S. CARSLEY.

LINEN DEPARTMENT SCOTCH ROLLER TOWELLINGS.

Received this week another lot of three cases) Scotch Roller Towelling o be sold at lower prices than ever. Scotch (Bordered) Crash, 6½c yd. Scotch (Bordered) Crash, 7½c yd. Scotch (Bordered) Crash, 8c yd. Scotch (Bordered) Crash, 9c yd. Scotch (Bordered) Crash, 101c yd. Scotch (Bordered) Crash, 111c yd. Also better qualities, up to the fine goods made.

S. CARSLEY. Notre Damest.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

Unbleached Butchers' Linen. Loom Butchers' Linen.

Bleached Butchers' Linen. Such an assortment as we show of the above make of linens cannot be se elsewhere

Thirty inches wide. Thirty-four inches wide. Thirty-six inches wide. Thirty-eight inches wide. Forty inches wide. Forty two inches wide. And all widths up to 54 inches will

> S. CARSLEY, Notre Dame st.

LINEN DEPARTMENT Loom Table Damasks.

Prices from 18c yd.

Loom Table Damasks and Disper Table Linen, the largest and best assorted stock and the lowest prices will at ways be found at S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame st.

Loom Table Linens from 12½cyt Damask Table Linens from 23c yd.

Next week there will be a lot of Loom Linen Table Cloths, Bordered all rours marked at clearing prices. A great chance to get a good article at a Low

S. CARSLEY. Notre Dame

LINEN DEPARTMENT Bleached Table Damasks.

The finest assortment ever shown of Irish, Scotch, Barnsley and German Table Damask now in stock at

S. CARSLEY'S,

Column

S. CARSLEY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1771, 178

Notre Dame Street, Montres CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then Forest sure of the best Thread in the market Clapperton's Spool Cotton never the clapperton's Spool Cotton never knots, never ravels, and every warranted 300 yards. Always ask for warranted 300 yards. Always ask for warranted 300 yards.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.