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BROKEN RELATIONS.

THE OUTCOME OF THE MAFIA.

The Italian Minister at Washington Leaves the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Italian Government is not satisfied with the action of the United States Government in connection with the massacre of Italians at New Orleans, and the following correspondence has taken place:—

ROYAL LEGATION OF ITALY, Washington, March 31, 1891.

Mr. Secretary of State:—By my two notes of the 15th and 18th inst. I had the honor to call Your Excellency's serious attention to the occurrence of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 14th, where four subjects of the King of Italy, by four subjects of the King of Italy, were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by the crowd under the leadership of two American citizens.

After having formally protested against the unjustifiable conduct of the local authorities, which were evidently re- sponsible to all their duties on that occasion, I reserve to the Government of His Majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrence in question constituted a patent violation of the stipulations of a treaty in force between our two countries, which secures to Italy's subjects residing in the United States the same protection that is enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory.

In obedience to the instructions which I have received, I have the honor to announce to Your Excellency that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving the Marquis Imperiali, His Majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the Royal Legation.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) FAVA, His Excellency James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, etc., etc., Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 1, 1891.

Marquis Imperiali, Charge d' Affaires, etc.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of yesterday's date from Baron Fava who has left the Italian Legation in your charge. I beg to express the sincerest regret with which the Government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from the capital. Though he has more than once intimated this purpose the Government of the United States has been unable to see adequate reason for such a step. The Baron's service here for the past ten years has been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the executive department of this Government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the President believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the Government of Italy.

I have endeavored to impress upon him in the several personal interviews with which he has honored me that the Government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Rudini has demanded. Even if the National Government had the entire jurisdiction over the alleged murders, it could not give assurance to and foreign power that they should be punished. In the constitution of the State of Louisiana, under whose immediate jurisdiction the crimes were committed, substantially the same provision is found, so that the Governor of the State would be as unable to give a pledge in advance for the result of a trial under State law as the President would be were it practically to try the leaders of this mob under the laws of the United States.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava the assurance that under the direction of the President all the facts and incidents connected with the unhappy tragedy at New Orleans on the 14th of March last should be most thoroughly investigated.

I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the Government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried, nor will it make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority. The impatience of the aggressor may be natural, but its indulgence does not always secure the most substantial justice.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

LOSOS, April 2.—In regard to the recall of Baron Fava the St. James Gazette says: "Secretary Blaine is not to be allowed to pass over the New Orleans lynchings in the cavalier manner he at first seemed inclined to adopt. The news from Washington is serious. The Italian Government, failing to receive prompt satisfaction from the American State Department, has taken the extreme step of instructing its ambassadors to present its letter of recall. This is quite unexpected, and has caused considerable flutter in New York. We do not suppose that Italy will send her great ironclads to the Mississippi, although, if she did, the Americans have no ships that would be for forty minutes. But the withdrawal of an ambassador is the next thing to a declaration of war. The steps are evidently meant to bring to the consideration of the United States Government the fact that Italy has become a great power and is

NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH even by "brother Jonathan." The fleet of Italy consists of 252 vessels of all classes. Of these, the ships most to be feared by an enemy are the battleships "Italia," "Lepanto," "Re Umberto," "Duilio," "Dandolo," "Lauria," "Morosini" and "Doria." These vessels are sheathed in armor from 22 to 19 inches thick, and carry guns of great range and penetrative force. The combined fleet of the Italian navy mounts 625 guns, and is manned by 18,250 men. This summary of guns includes only great guns. The ships all carry, besides these, strong secondary batteries. The total

of all men in the navy service of Italy is 62,910. The "Duilio" and "Dandolo" belong to the central citadel type, of which the "Inflexible" of the British navy, is the most heavily armored, though the two Italian ships are superior to the "Inflexible" in armament and speed. The "Italia" and "Lepanto" have a draught of thirty feet, which would itself make it very dangerous for them to operate around New York harbor. Italy has a satisfactory ocean going torpedo boats and even torpedo cruisers. The naval reserve of Italy is large and most of her maritime population are enrolled in it.

New York, April 2.—The Herald says: "It would be an extraordinary thing if the New Orleans lynchings should be the signal for a general European war. Italy could attack this country only by sending the bulk of her navy to our shores. It would be a great strain on Italy's finances and would so cripple her resources as to make her a very weak ally for Germany and Austria. Russia and France would probably regard the absence of an Italian fleet from the Mediterranean as a favorable opportunity for a thing's ores with the tripple alliance. But if an Italian fleet should come we could muster to meet it only the following ships: The Miantonomoh, a double turreted armored monitor, carrying four 10-inch rifled guns; unarmored cruisers, the Chicago, four 8-inch, eight 6-inch and two 5-inch guns; the Baltimore, four 8-inch and 6-inch guns; the Charleston, two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Philadelphia, Newark and San Francisco, each twelve 6-inch guns; the Atlanta and the Boston, two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Yorktown, the Concord and the Bennington, each six 6-inch guns; a dozen or fifteen wooden corvettes of no value whatever in a modern sea battle, and thirteen old monitors unfit to go to sea, each carrying two 13 or 15-inch smooth bore guns. We have also one dynamite thrower, the Vesuvius, and one or two good torpedo boats. All the other craft are either unfinished or obsolete and could not possibly be used in a war at this time. We could not muster, all told, a squadron capable of meeting one first-class Italian battle ship.

VERY BITTER. LONDON, April 2.—Count Hierschell, of the Italian Legation, said yesterday that Europe will learn with astonishment that in negotiating treaties with America the Americans have acted under false pretences in making engagements that their Government is impotent to fulfill, that is, we promise protection to Americans, and not only promise, but give it, and would vigorously punish any one unlawfully interfering with them. The American Government engages to protect Italians, and now when the occasion comes has to admit that it is entirely powerless to perform the engagements. This is not so honest as Turkey, China or other semi-civilized countries which openly admit their inability to deal with foreign residents according to the ways of civilization. If America has certain States like Louisiana, where the people are not civilized and resort to savage methods of enforcing what they call justice, then that fact should be mentioned in the American treaties with civilized nations. As to the possibilities of war, Count Hierschell was unwilling to speak.

ATHABASKA-MACKENZIE (CANADA.)

The Catholic Missionary Among the Esquimaux. Rev. Father Gronard, Oblate of Mary Immaculate, in a letter addressed to Father Pascal, thus speaks of the Esquimaux: "How difficult it is to open the road of salvation to the poor, infidel people! A miracle of grace is needed to change these natures, and miracles of this kind are not impossible. Prayer can obtain everything. The Oblate missionaries are scattered over the immense territories of the extreme Northwest, and are already planting the standard of the cross at the mouth of the Mackenzie. They have arrived at the extremity of American soil. Let us view the obstacles the missionary meets with in this rude and unkind portion of the earth. For the most part these obstacles consist in the climate—cold and rigorous—in every manner of privation, and in the very nature of the Esquimaux. It is easily understood how cold the winters really are in the neighborhood of the North Pole. The missionary is not surprised to see the thermometer register 40, 45 and even 50° below zero during the months of January and February. He must take unusual precautions on leaving his fireside, and in spite of all this he may think himself fortunate if the cold does not leave its terrible imprint on his face. He must be content to remain without the light or heat of the sun during six or seven long weeks. To be sure he will be repaid in summer by witnessing a month and a-half devoid of night, but this will give him little consolation, as the eternal ice of the poles prevent the earth from giving forth any fruit as a result of culture. The flesh of the reindeer and the fish must be his food ordinarily. I say ordinarily, for the boats which bring up food demand such exorbitant prices that it is out of the question to procure what might otherwise be desirable. The Esquimaux tribe appears to be quite numerous; that is, the one with which we are acquainted. Its language is different from that of the other tribes. They are small of stature, robust and vigorous, but much given to vanity, as may be readily seen by beholding the buckle-bones with which they adorn their bodies, thrusting them through incisions made in the cheeks and lips. Among them there is no such thing as faith, law or morality. They are given to rapine and pillage, and often to secure their ends will use the most barbarous means. They are wild and fierce by nature, and through their atrocities have become the terror of surrounding tribes, who regard them as dangerous creatures. They live on raw meat and fish prepared with grease and the oil of the whale. With this last named oil they smear their bodies and their clothing. They live in huts of ice during the long winter and resemble foxes in their bodies, having to all appearance nothing of the human body but the visage. Everything here tends to discouragement as everything seems to go beyond the will and the strength of man. And yet shall we let these poor people linger without the light of the true faith in the shadow of death? Our

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bishops and priests do not intend to let them perish. They see beneath these rough exteriors so many souls created to the image of God and redeemed by the blood of Jesus Christ, souls destined to enjoy that happiness without end. The difficulties are many without doubt, but with difficulties and trials do not travelers and explorers undergo for a passing and material gain, for a fleeting, ephemeral glory! The Apostle of Jesus Christ, dejected by the thirst of souls, jealous for the extension of the kingdom of God, confident in the hope of a future life, must not allow himself to be outdone by these. If at times he is filled with cares and troubles, the cross of the Savior which he bears on his breast, the image of Mary which is graven on his heart, the prayers and the offerings of many pious souls who, though far off, are sympathetic in his trials and full of rejoicings in his victories, all these are a perpetual aid, and a holy encouragement to spur him on to renewed efforts to renewed conquests. I cannot but offer my most sincere thanks for all those who aid us by their prayers.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Conditions on which Arbitration Has Been Offered to France.

LONDON, March 28.—Further correspondence respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, covering the period from June 5, 1890, to March 31 of the present year, has been issued. The agreement entered into by the two countries is as follows:— The Government of her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic having resolved to submit to a Commission of Arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the portion of the coasts of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, passing by the north, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

- 1. The Commission of Arbitration shall judge and decide all the questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by either Government, or by their delegates, concerning the catching and preparation of lobsters on the above mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland.
2. The two Governments engage, in so far as each may be concerned, to execute the decisions of the Commission of Arbitration.
3. The motus vivendi of 1890 relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters is renewed purely and simply for the fishery season of 1891.
4. As soon as the questions relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters shall have been decided by the Commission, it may take cognizance of other subsidiary questions relative to the fisheries on the above mentioned portion of the coast of Newfoundland, and upon the text of which the two Governments shall have previously come to an agreement.
5. The Commission of Arbitration shall be composed:
(1) Of three specialists of jurisconsults designated by common consent by the two Governments.
(2) Of two delegates of each country, who shall be the authorized channels of communication between the two Governments and the other arbitrators.
6. The Commission of Arbitration thus formed of seven members shall decide by majority of votes, and without appeal.
7. It shall meet as soon as possible. Done at London, the 11th day of March, 1891.

SALISBURY, WASHINGTON.

The following is the text of the note signed by the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Waddington:— With reference to the arrangement which we have signed on the 11th of this month for the purpose of submitting to a Commission of Arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the coasts of Newfoundland, her Britannic Majesty's Government and the French Republic, have designated by common consent the three arbitrators whose names follow:—

- 1. M. de Martens, Professor of international Law at the University of St. Petersburg.
2. M. Rivier, Consul-General of Switzerland at Brussels, President of the Institute of International Law.
3. M. Gram, formerly member of the Supreme Court of Norway.
The general expenses of the arbitration and the remuneration of the three arbitrators shall be borne in equal moieties by the two Governments. It is well understood that the Commission, except in the case provided for by Article 4, shall exclude from its discussions any questions which may be submitted to it which do not relate to the catching and preparation of lobsters.
It is equally understood that Her Britannic Majesty's government [le Gouvernement de la République] se serve expressly the approval of the British Parliament [des Chambres Françaises] before the above-mentioned arrangement is put into execution.

Glengarry. A very successful mission has just been held at St. Raphael, in this county, by Fathers Connolly and Devlin. It served as an occasion of outlet for Highland faith which in Glengarry has lost nothing of its primitive staunchness. From seven in the morning till six at night countless horses and sleighs could be seen hitched to the fences around the church, whilst the owners were inside going through their devotions. It was literally a week of prayer, given without reserve to the all important affair. The farmers thought nothing of coming in, morning and afternoon, from a radius of ten miles, on some days through sled and rain, to attend the exercises. Cases were not wanting of families bringing with them their mid-day meal, which they warmed and partook of at the priests' hospitable house. At the afternoon exercises, especially on Sunday, the church, which is the old cathedral of Bishop Macdonell of military fame, but now the centre of Father Fitzpatrick's zealous activity, was filled to overflowing by the robust children of the Glengarry Fencibles. The people are noted for their extraordinary devotion to the Saviour. To the brown, in which they had been enrolled, they added the blue, which they sought with great eagerness. Strong as the Scotch are in their attachment to old devotions they are slow in accepting new ones, and they did not at first show that enthusiasm for the Holy League which it meets with usually among our people. But when at length they took it up, after listening to the explanations it was in right earnest. The whole congregation moved forward in a body to receive the lodge at the communion. After Mass on Sunday three hundred men lifted the right hand in token of their communion and temperance pledge and then came forward to inscribe their names on the roll and receive the badge of the Sacred Heart. Fifty young ladies were found to enroll the families of the parish, of whom thirty came within their circles formed on Sunday, and they hope, under Father Fitzpatrick's direction, soon to enlist the whole parish.

Never speak ill of anybody; you can do just as much execution with a shrug of the shoulders or a significant look.

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Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS, \$37,277,143 51. INVESTED FUNDS, 10,934,923 52. UNVESTED IN CANADA, 1,252,674 51. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Special City Agents: FRANK BOND, WILLIAM STAFFORD.

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

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

Missa Wine! AUGUSTO DE MULLER. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tarragona. \$1.50 per gallon, 40c. bottle. Imported and sold by DeCARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, St. Lawrence Warehouse, Corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence sts.

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THE MEDICAL HALL. St. James Street and Windsor Hotel. There is no COUGH REMEDY with such excellent qualities as The Canadian Cough Emulsion. PLEASANT to the taste; harmless; equally good for children and adults—it NEVER fails to give relief. ONLY 25 cts. per bottle. A Reputation of 30 Years standing. W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S. 1694 NOTRE DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and painless extraction. Dorenia's Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapor and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 2515.

COINS. BRETON'S Illustrated Canadian Coin Collector, containing 318 illustrations of Canadian Coins, with their value. Every one who receives a coin should have it. Price 50 cts. P. A. BRETON, No. 1664 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. Rare Canadian Coins and Medals bought and sold.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. AROUND THE WORLD. GLOBE CIRCLING EXCURSIONS. THE "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong about the 11th April, 1891. At Hong Kong she will take her place on the Trans-Pacific line, for which she has been built, and at Port Khama to Vancouver, the Pacific termination of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reliable Agents only wanted for exclusive territory on a great Catholic Work, strongly recommended by Most Rev. Archbishops and Bishops. BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York. DR. J. M. FERRIS, Surgeon-Dentist, 51 Henry Street. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Painless extraction of teeth by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Artificial Teeth inserted at reasonable rates. CONSULTATION FREE. G-17-90.

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LOVELL'S CENSUS. Lovell's Census Book—Enumeration of the General Population—A Valuable Work. Lovell's Historic Report of the Census of Montreal is here.

THE RELIGIOUS AND NATIONALITIES. Of the Russians 25 are Protestant and 11 Catholic. Taking Norway, Sweden and Denmark together there are 452 Protestants and 87 Catholics.

real in January, 1891." "Montreal: 1642—1891." "Historical sketch of Montreal: The story of its foundation, are all sketches interesting and instructive.

THE SLIGO ELECTION. The Parnell Candidate Defeated. Sligo, April 3.—There was a heavy polling in Sligo, the most important place in the division, and the result in the anti-Parnellites are jubilant.

Mr. Morcier Abroad. New York, April 3.—A Paris despatch to the Herald says:—In an interview today Mr. Morcier, the Canadian delegate, explained the objects of his mission.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS. A Mob Attack the Mount Pleasant Works and are Defeated With Loss of Life. MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., April 2.—At about 2:45 this morning a mob of about five hundred men began rioting at the Standard works.

CONFEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA. SYDNEY, N.S.W., April 2.—The Australian Federation Convention, now in session here, has approved of the title "Commonwealth of Australia" for the federated colonies.

McCarthy's Victories. CORK, April 3.—The election for poor law guardians in Northwest Cork yesterday resulted in majorities for the McCarthy candidates of two to one.

A New Enterprise. Application will be made next session for an act to incorporate the Montreal Coal and Elevating Co. for the purpose of erecting wharves, warehouses, and elevators.

several of their number, while they have sedulously concealed in their homes those of their number who were wounded, many doubtless, unto death.

Trade With the United States. OTTAWA, April 3.—Sir Charles Tupper returns to this city to-morrow from Washington. It is understood that he, with Sir Julian Pauncefote, has made arrangements with Mr. Baine to receive a delegation from Canada with a view of holding an informal conference so as to discuss the basis on which negotiations should be conducted to secure a reciprocity treaty between both countries.

Mr. Morcier Abroad. We are not able, as guardians of the prerogatives of the Church, to do anything to which it is sought to submit them. It is a duty of conscience for us to recall to the faithful the duty which the Catholic Church owes to the Church over the education of Catholic children in the schools.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE. HALIFAX, April 2.—The Provincial Legislature was opened this afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor Daly. The Speech from the Throne referred to proposed legislation in the matter of roads and bridges, the school for agriculture and enlargement of the Victoria General Hospital.

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A Salutary Lesson. PARIS, April 2.—M. Barbey, minister of marine, has suspended the certificates of several masters of fishing vessels from France and withdrawn the certificates of one master for violent assertion of his rights on the Newfoundland banks by firing upon hinders.

Mischivous Legislation. The Council of the Quebec Mining Association held a meeting on Friday. Hon. Judge Irvine has drawn up a petition to be presented to the Governor-General asking for the disallowance of Mr. Mercier's Mining Tax Act.

to force. Believing that the law is unconstitutional the association asks that it be disallowed. The clause dealing with the mining industries is that from the first of next May a royalty shall be levied upon every mine.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW.

The Pastoral Letter of the Episcopacy Upon the Subject. The pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec, upon the Manitoba school question, has been made public. It is signed by Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop Fabre, Duhamel and Langevin, Bishops LaReche, Racine, Moreau, Gravel, Egips and Proulx.

The Indian Troubles.

Calcutta, April 6.—If the present indications turn out to be correct there is a very serious trouble brewing in India for the British forces. Emboldened by the temporary success of the Manipuris, the Miranzai in Kohat Territory have risen in arms and are attacking British troops along the whole length of their lines.

Party Government.

Dublin, April 5.—Notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain fully 2,000 people assembled in Phoenix park to-day to assist in the demonstration of the Amnesty association and protest against the continued imprisonment and alleged inhuman treatment of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners by the British Government.

A Strange Story.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—Messrs. Mercier and Siebryn, the Canadian delegates, whose mission is to counteract the new United States tariff in home and abroad, were granted audiences with King Leopold and Prince de Chimay, minister of foreign affairs.

Bourget College Ripped.

The rising of Tuesday's sun ushered in a day never to be forgotten in the history of Rigaud. Nature itself seemed to conspire with the Bourget College students and the inhabitants of the village in testifying their joy in having their dearly beloved pastor, His Grace, Archbishop of Montreal, in their midst.

The Occurrence of Religious Bigotry.

In this country Catholics hold high positions in the Legislatures, in the halls of Education, and the various learned professions—positions to which they have raised themselves by indomitable push and energy—and in which they receive the respect and respect of all.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Election of Officers—The Question of Charities—The Financial Position. There was a largely attended meeting of St. Patrick's Society on Monday evening, Mr. H. J. Cloran in the chair. The first business was the election of grand marshal and assistant grand marshal for the coming year.

The Indian Troubles.

Calcutta, April 6.—If the present indications turn out to be correct there is a very serious trouble brewing in India for the British forces. Emboldened by the temporary success of the Manipuris, the Miranzai in Kohat Territory have risen in arms and are attacking British troops along the whole length of their lines.

Party Government.

Dublin, April 5.—Notwithstanding a steady downpour of rain fully 2,000 people assembled in Phoenix park to-day to assist in the demonstration of the Amnesty association and protest against the continued imprisonment and alleged inhuman treatment of Irish and Irish-American political prisoners by the British Government.

A Strange Story.

BRUSSELS, April 4.—Messrs. Mercier and Siebryn, the Canadian delegates, whose mission is to counteract the new United States tariff in home and abroad, were granted audiences with King Leopold and Prince de Chimay, minister of foreign affairs.

Bourget College Ripped.

The rising of Tuesday's sun ushered in a day never to be forgotten in the history of Rigaud. Nature itself seemed to conspire with the Bourget College students and the inhabitants of the village in testifying their joy in having their dearly beloved pastor, His Grace, Archbishop of Montreal, in their midst.

The Occurrence of Religious Bigotry.

In this country Catholics hold high positions in the Legislatures, in the halls of Education, and the various learned professions—positions to which they have raised themselves by indomitable push and energy—and in which they receive the respect and respect of all.

EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISORDER. CUTICURA. Cures Itchy, Bleeding, Scaly, Crusted, Pimples, or Itchy, or Hoop of Hair, from Pimples to the most distressing eczema, and every humor of the blood whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANO ROOMS, 2268 St. Catherine Street.

Remington TYPE-WRITER. The Remington having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington, they have discarded both and the Remington superior to either.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James Street, on Tuesday, 5th May next, at ONE O'CLOCK P.M.

Best Two Year Old Heifer. Has taken first prize all over the country. A yearling cow, 2 years old, 230 lbs. The best qualities of Beef, Spring Lamb and Veal, Mutton, Corned Beef, Pickings, Poultry, etc.

JOS. LEVESQUE, 112 Murray Street. 371

CURIOSITY SHOP. NATIONAL PATRON SAINTS. A. B.—Several enquiries have been made as to the patron Saints of various nations.

Parif Your Blood. The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who are perfectly pure.

Parif Your Blood Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc.

"TRAVELLER'S JOY."

Along the dusty roadside fragrant  
There blooms a fair and fragrant flower,  
Twining at ease amid the thorns,  
As though in lady's garden bower.

"Traveller's-joy," in olden time,  
We children called that blossom fair;  
And oft would twine, in laughing glee,  
Its fragrant garlands around our hair.

But, like to every joy of earth,  
That bloom so sweet of summer days  
Would fade whilst yet we bore it home,  
Beneath the scorching noontide blaze.

Now childhood's years are past and gone,  
And childhood's joys are fading too;  
The flower of the roadside hedge  
Midst thorns and dust is hid from view.

Yet onward I must wend my way,  
Through dreary paths, till life be done;  
My heart still seeking, as of old,  
A "Traveller's-joy" to cheer me on.

Look up, my soul! There is a joy  
That shines for thee from heaven afar;  
Like earthly joys, it will not fade—  
They sweetly call it Morning Star.

Mary! the Morning Star of hope,  
Fair herald of the heavenly morn;  
Pure art of God's own Covenant,  
Of whom "the Eternal Joy" was born.

Mary! the sound of whose sweet name  
Is music in the mourner's ear;  
Thou thou shalt be my "Traveller's-joy,"  
My comfort in this vale of tears.

No earthly bloom is half so fair,  
No star so bright in heaven above,  
As thou, sweet Lily of the Vale,  
The Mystic Rose of Jesus' love.

Lead, then, my weak and faltering steps;  
Shine down each day from heaven afar;  
Life's darkest ways I'll bravely tread,  
With thee for guide, sweet Morning Star!

S. M. B. in Ave Maria.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"That child disturbed his head," he said, "and put all his thoughts away; and talked words about nothing, and knew nothing a man cared to know; and wasted his memory by not allowing him to strengthen it with committing verses, an exercise greatly recommended in a book on the mind. He never spoke to her; why did she come bothering him, and asking him to play with her? as if men played like foolish girls! If, indeed, she had been a lady, such as poets wrote about, all clad in white, wreathed in flowers, and carrying a wand, then a man might stay indoors occasionally and ask her what she knew of which he didn't; what she had seen out there."

These words had been poured into no human ear, but imparted to the October wind, as it blew seaward from the shore. "Was he ever to be let away out of this grey green life of the moss, among worthy men dwelling outside the world? The pillars of the great world must be rubies and sapphires and topaz, and not like those red-brown rocks; and in the great world it is always sunshine and the singing of birds." He paused. A lark was singing right overhead. He listened and tears came into his eyes. When the song was over, he cried out passionately: "What is the lark formed of that he can sing so? He seems made altogether of some fine perception of beauty that drives him mad. But I have only that perception of beauty which makes me conscious his imperial beauty lies hid somewhere concealed from my dull eyes. The lark sees all; I shall I ever see all? and if the lark of this dull shore sings so, how must the larks of the great world sing? and, maybe, if I heard the larks of the great world sing, I should know of a greater beauty than this lark spoke of. Perhaps if I heard a finer songster still, I might be able to reach the revealed, as far as the bird which has ceased."

Now, this neglect of home most seriously grieved little Mary. In her heart she believed that no one in Killard was to be compared to John Lane. She felt sure he was far cleverer than Father Murtogh and Mr. Heywood in one. Lost she should be accused of heresy and ingratitude, added to presumption and ignorance, she kept this opinion to herself. "Could Father Murtogh," she asked imaginary skeptics, "make small currauchs like their John?" and supposing for a moment, admitting for a second, the absurd supposition that the priest could make the currauchs, "Could he please," she asked in all meekness, because she was certain of an overwhelming victory, "Could he make ears and tails and musts for those currauchs as John had? were not these very same currauchs the wonder and admiration of Killard? and had not a distracting rumor reached the village that one of them, which John had given to a young boy, had been sold for five silver shillings in the wise vast town of Clonmore, where everything could be got in shors. But these currauchs were, seriously, as nothing."

Think of the wonderful day of happiness she had spent beside John when he fashioned that marvelous bedstead for her rag doll! Yes, after all, the day so spent by John, was more miraculous than the bedstead itself, though all had said the bedstead's likeness had never before issued from human hands. He had never said a whole day indoors before; and if he had had a cold and was forbidden to go out, what had that really to do with the matter? Had not he sat in the chimney-place, she on a stool, that one there with the big chip out of it, helping the great work?—yes, helping; for she had itched and stirred the fire, and he had allowed her to drop one large bead of glue on a jointing when he could not remove either of his hands from the pieces of wood he held. And had she not plucked her mother until her mother laughed her to knit, and then she made that quilt for the bed? For some reason or other the quilt was all in puckers and would not

lie flat; but who cared for that if it kept her doll beautifully warm, and was, moreover, part and parcel of, or at least a necessary addition to, the bedstead; no one had ever seen a bedstead without a quilt.

Why wouldn't John remain some time in the house, and not be always going out to sea or to read? It was those books that did it all. Yes, they solely were to blame for John's absence, for of course every man must fish, but no other man in the village gave up his spare time to books.

Then, again, why was he so universally contemptuous to her? She could do things he couldn't do, and often mended his clothes when they wanted it, and often even when they didn't, and he could no more set a stitch than she could handle one of the great heavy oars. Why would he always call her "child," now that every one else said she had grown such a big girl?

It was all the work of those hateful books. He had never spoken of any big girl mentioned in one of those books. They were all fearful accounts of hateful places far away, and wars and deserts and villages, that had war streets and red men and poetry, and such things that never were anywhere—that was, at least, anywhere any one went to, Killard or Clonmore, for instance.

Why, Joe, poor old Joe, was a thousand times kinder, and sat by her, and followed her, and lay in her lap ever so long, and purred when she rubbed his poor old nose against her hand, which sometimes frightened her when he did it suddenly in the dark, coming on her unawares. She hoped poor dear old Joe would never learn to read those abominable books, for, if he did, all would be over, and he'd never do anything but sit on a chair near the candle, with his shoulders stuck up, reading away and turning the leaves over with his paw, after first wetting it at his mouth. And he'd never come and sit beside her, and he'd hiss if she rubbed him, and scrape if she took him in her arms; and as for frightening her in the dark by putting his cold rough nose in her hand—never! never! Oh, never!

And here the poor little maiden would break wholly down, and cry at the heart-rending picture her imagination had painted.

But it was John's contempt for her, first because she happened to be a girl, and second because she knew nothing, that stung her most of all. She often thought over the distressing situation, and at last she resolved to consult her friend the old philosopher, because she felt assured the knew everything, and because he never related anything that others said to him, and he'd speak to no one about the sad matter. So one day, when they were together, she introduced the subject covertly to him.

"Mr. Heywood, would you tell me what is in books?"

"Oh, my dear! that is a question I could not answer in a hundred years," he replied with a smile, taking her hand and stroking her chestnut hair, and looking sadly and fondly into her eyes. "There are books that deal with almost every subject in the world."

"And are there books about all kinds of people?"

"Yes."

"Men and women, and fishermen, and learned men and clever people?"

"Yes. They are called biographies, or lives."

Her hopes were rising.

"And are there books about girls of twelve?"

"Eh?" he said, looking at her with a puzzled expression.

"Are there books about girls of twelve years of age?"

She was very earnest and very eager.

"Girls of twelve," he muttered, considering the question. "Well, I don't exactly know. You see, my dear, girls of twelve are not very interesting from a scientific point of view; and up to that age they generally do nothing that would make a man write their history or biography. There was Joan of Arc, but she was more than twelve, I think, before she became famous. Yes, more than twelve. You see, girls of such an age are uninteresting to writers, as a rule."

"Ah!" she thought, "he says the same. Then, why do you like me?" she asked boldly, looking straight into his eyes.

"Because—because, my dear," his voice shook a little, "you remind me—you are very like some one I once knew."

He had never told her of the dead Mary. He did not wish to sadden her with such a tale.

"And is this the reason?"

"Yes, my dear."

"And if I wasn't like that person, you wouldn't like me a bit? You'd stay away all day and read books in Father Murtogh's kitchen, and do everything, and never care a bit for me?"

"And are there books for girls of twelve?" she asked rapidly.

"Yes; there are books for girls of twelve. I did not think of that kind of a book a while ago. They often contain something about little girls."

"Oh, how I wish I had one!" she cried, clasping her hands and looking with full sweet blue eyes into the old man's face.

"But you can't read, my dear."

"No, but I'd do something with it if I had it."

"You shall have one, little Mary. You shall have one."

She put her arms round him and kissed his cheek.

The old man kept his promise, and in less than a week she got a brand new copy of "Cinderella." With the greatest secrecy she placed this book where she knew John would be sure to find it as he went to bed. Next morning when she came out, she found him looking at it. She grew scarlet with excitement, for now surely he would not be so scornful when he saw something in a book about a girl of twelve.

"Whose is this?" he asked.

She had been so secret so far, because she did not feel certain he would look at the book if he knew 'twas hers. But now she might speak out.

"Mine," she answered timidly, examining his face for symptoms of reformation.

"But you can't read," he cried slightly.

"I got it for you, John."

"For me!—for me? Got such a book for a man! Why, do you know, it's a silly fairy-story that no one but a child would care to look at? It's not true, not a word of it."

Poor little Mary! Her fine plot had failed miserably, and worse than all, John was more scornful than ever. To think that all her book about a girl of twelve was lies—lies! Oh! it was too bad.

After a space of grief she suddenly sprang up, left the house, and sought the old philosopher.

"Can girls read like men?" she asked breathlessly.

"Yes, my dear."

"And they can read men's books if they're bright?"

"Certainly."

"Could you teach me?"

"If you wish me to do so. It is not very interesting at first, but afterwards it becomes so."

"How soon could I learn? How long would it take before I could read like our John?"

"That would depend greatly on yourself."

"Will you teach me and begin today?"

"Yes, my dear."

She should learn to read, she thought, and read the books he read, and all in secret, and then some day or other, some day of purple triumph, she would speak to him of matters in the books he read, and he would be astonished; then he'd have to talk to her about these matters; perhaps he'd sit and make a ear for her doll, while they both spoke of those things hidden away between leather covers.

CHAPTER IX.  
JOHN LANE WANTS TO READ.

That night on which Cahil visited the Bishop's Island proved too much even for his resolution. He introduced Mr. Heywood to Martin and Martin's daughter, and leaving him in Killard—for the old man had been easily persuaded, once he saw and spoke to the child—Cahil went back as quickly as he could to Clonmore. Even on the way he felt for from easy; the dumb man might at that moment be on the road, following him, or in advance of him.

It might be that Lane did not recognize him, but then he had only to come to Killard and learn a l. This was a most disquieting reflection, and worn out as he was, he kept his eyes busy with the road, now this way, now that, until he arrived at his town. On finding himself once more in his old familiar room his alarm abated, and yielding to his exhaustion, he threw himself on his bed and slept soundly and dreamlessly until night.

When he awoke it was too late to think of going out, and even if it had been earlier, he did not like the idea of risking an encounter with that man. Why Lane had brought his gun with him down that path, Cahil could not understand, but he might at this moment be opposite his window with the weapon, or was he in reality obliged to use any obvious and vulgar means of chastisement against him? Could not the Power which helped him also by invisible and superhuman agency, not only to a knowledge of who the intruder had been, but also to some hideous form of vengeance? This was the most alarming of all thoughts; better, a thousand times, an infuriated man with a murderous weapon than an invisible and supernatural form of destruction. He arose, stole softly to the window, and peered cautiously into the street.

Not a soul in view.

This native evidence went far to confirm his worst fears. Anger would reach him in no usual way.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A SORROWFUL SONGLET.

The bullfrogs wept by the river bank,  
And the water lilies sobbed their pain;  
The sea serpent sighed as down he sank;  
And the ladybugs shrieked in despair.

"Oh, why did you come? Why are you here?"  
Cried the mermaid, in accents of woe,  
"The oyster called through the twilight drear,  
"Say, why in the world don't you go?"

Glum grew the gloom, gloomier and gloomier;  
The fish writhed round on their heads,  
Frodes moaned, "This chilly for summer;  
I wish we were home in our beds."

Faint burned the light, incandescent, clear,  
Supplied by electrical cells;  
Porcupine fish clung together in fear;  
These horses kicked up their heels.

"Oh, why are you here? Why did you come?  
How long are you going to stay?  
Why don't you speak? You cannot be dumb;  
Say, when are you going away?"

"Oh, why did they weep? Why did they grieve?  
Oh, why were they downcast and blue?  
Oh, who or what did they beg to leave?  
I'm sure I can't answer—can you?"

—Harper's Young People.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

The following from an ancient French book on manners may be studied by the young with profit:

Every action done in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those that are present.

Show nothing to your friend that may affront him. (*Prise tout au cas* is the original; "grieve or affront" conveys the entire sense.)

In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming noise, nor drum with your fingers or feet. (Do not whistle, might be added nowadays, but in Washington's time, that a man should whistle in the presence of others was inconceivable.)

If you cough, sneeze, sigh or yawn, do it not loud but privately; and speak not in your yawning, but put your handkerchief or hand before your face and turn aside. (The original French bids one avoid yawning because it shows weariness of one's company.)

Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, walk not when others stop.

Put not off your clothes in the presence of others, nor go out of your chamber half-dressed. (The French rule adds to this, "And although you have a servant to make your bed, take care when you go out to leave it uncovered.")

At play and at fire it is good manners to give place to the last comer, and affect not to speak louder than ordinary. (This last phrase is a mistranslation. The French warns players not to become noisy.)

Spit not in the fire, nor stoop low before it, neither put your hands into the flames to warm them, nor set your feet upon the fire, especially if there be meat before it. (The original bids that unless there is very great need of giving attention to it, the care of the fire should be left to those having it in charge. Any person of moderate intelligence can see that opening windows and raising or lowering lights should be left to the person having such matters in charge.)

When you sit down keep your feet firm, and even without putting one on the other or crossing them.

Shut not yourself in the sight of others, nor gnaw your nails. (The French says, "Stretch not yourself," and warns against pating the nails in public, a thing which is too often done in these manufacturing days.)

Shake not the head, feet or legs, roll not the eyes, but not one eyebrow higher than the other, dry not the mouth, and below no man's face with your sight by approaching too near when you speak.

Turn not your back to others, especially in speaking, jog not the table or desk on which another reads or writes. Lean not on any one. (The French adds, "Pluck not any person's dress while speaking to them.")

Keep your nails clean and short, also your hands and teeth clean, yet without showing any great concern for them.

Do not pull up the cheeks, roll not out the tongue, rub the hands or beard, thrust out the lips, or bite them, or keep the lips too open or too close. (The French says, "Cut out pleasure to do these things.")

Be no flatterer, neither play with any that delights not to be played withal.

Read no letters, books or papers in company, but when there is the necessity for the doing it, you must ask leave; come not near the books or writings of another so as to read them unless desired, or give your opinion of them unasked; also look not high when another is writing a letter.

Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

The gestures of the body must be suited to the discourse you are upon.

Reproach none for the infirmities of nature, nor delight to put them that have in mind thereof.

Superfluous compliments and all affectations of ceremony are to be avoided, yet, where due, they are not to be neglected.

OBITUARY.

By the death of Patrick B. Barrett, which took place at his father's residence, Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, Monday, March 23rd, a gloom has been cast over the entire community. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. Denis Barrett, and was born in this county 31 years ago. After spending several years in California, he went to Alaska, where he held, for the past five years, the position of foreman in the Treadwell Mining Co. A few months ago he resolved to return to his home to visit his parents, and to renew the former friendship of his companions, intending to return to the place of his choice in a short while; but, a few days before the expiration of his visit, he was attacked with pneumonia, and died after a brief illness of 10 days. He had the consolation of receiving the last Holy Sacrament and all the spiritual comforts which the Catholic Church can afford, and in the presence of his grief-stricken friends he calmly breathed his last.

Etiket (ambitious): "What would you do if you had a voice like mine?" Maud (speaking): "I'd try to put up with it."

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TENTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE APRIL 8th, 1891.

3134 PRIZES  
WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE  
WORTH \$15,000.00.

Ticket, - - - - - \$1.00  
11 Tickets for - - - - - \$10.00

Ask for Circulars  
S. J. LEBEAUVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Always Use JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF FOR IMPROVING Soups, Sauces and Gravies.

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

The Interviewer and the Pope. A curious story is going the rounds of the Roman press. A young French writer, one of the editors of the *Figaro*, M. Jean de Bonneton, applied for an audience with the Pope a short time ago with the ostensible motive of asking pardon for having published a book entitled "The Coming Pope," which was placed on the Index last year. Like the merciful Father that he is, Leo XIII. received the prodigal in a semi-public audience and spoke a few benevolent words, of no political consequence, to him. The interview lasted one minute. Now this was not at all what M. Bonneton had expected and by no means coincided with his journalistic plans concerning his visit to the Vatican. He had the good fortune to become acquainted with certain details of the conversation which Leo XIII. had just had with the French Deputy, M. Pion, with regard to Cardinal Laviege's views. His fertile imagination appropriated the conversation as having been addressed to himself, Jean de Bonneton, instead of to M. Pion. Of course, numerous contradictions did not fail to immediately follow the bold assertion. But with effrontery that nothing seems to shake, the clever French journalist persists in his declarations in spite of many and indignant contradictions. He argues: "Can anyone deny my interview with his Holiness? Most decidedly not, for everyone could see my audience letter. Can anyone deny that the Pope spoke with me? On this head there can be no doubt. Who can say what passed during my audience? Only the Sovereign Pontiff and myself, as there were no other witnesses. Well, then, I repeat, declare and maintain that his Holiness Leo XIII. held the conversation, which I have reported, with me." Of course the imaginative journalist knows that Leo XIII. will not notice his statements.

The Province of Quebec Lottery. NOTICE.

I beg to call the attention of correspondents inquiring about the "COLONIZATION LOTTERY" to the fact that I have severed my connection with same about one year ago.

I am the Manager of THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY and have nothing to do with the Colonization Lottery.

S. J. LEBEAUVRE. MONTREAL, April, 1891.

NASAL BALM. SINGING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, TINS AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2532.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet soothingly on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, driving out energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are cordially recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a DOMESTIC FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Scarcely and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. It is especially rubbed on the neck and chest, as well into the ears, it cures a SOBBING CROUP, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, and even a THYROID Glandular Swelling, Abscess, Ulcers, Fistulae, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Ointment is manufactured only at 531, 533 and 535, Old Street, LONDON. and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language. The Trade Marks of these ointments are registered in Ottawa, London, and everywhere the British Empire, which will keep the American counterfeits far from sale. Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 535 Old Street, London, they are spurious.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our Breakfast tables with a deliciously flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND.

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

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE BATHS OF DAMASCUS. An old book tells the following story of a French doctor seeking a place to begin his practice...

A CAUTION. Dr. Thompson, of St. Louis, says he once traced a fatal case of small-pox to a silver dollar...

Goldsmith's year was "passing rich with forty pounds a year."

turning it uppermost in the dish or pan after the upper side is done...

five me the making of a nation's cooks, I care not who may make her songs and books...

THE KITCHEN.

Take one pound of fresh, sweet butter and add one pound of powdered white sugar...

MIXED COLLAGES AU NATUREL.

Mince finely a pound or more of tender raw beef, removing all skin, fat, etc...

SNOW CREAM.

Boil half a dozen pippin apples and take out pulp carefully...



wards—their work grows harder. Pearlina makes life easier and cleaner.

Not ours, but the word of the millions who use it as to whether it hurts the hands, clothes or paint...

Send it back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina."

gratefully and affectionately acknowledged by the Irish hierarchy and their flocks.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME.

Rome, March 17.—In the opening of the Provisional Irish National Church today occurred an event of supreme interest to the Irish race throughout the world.

Later in the day dinner was served in the new refectory of the college. Prior Glynn presiding, having on either side His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini and His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

Cardinal Jacobini, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, in responding to the toast, spoke of the beneficent influence of the Irish race throughout the world in propagating the faith.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin said that he was at a loss for words to adequately thank His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini for the eloquent manner in which he had spoken of Ireland, of her Bishops, and her people, and of himself.

Never speak ill of anybody; you can do just as much execution with a shrug of the shoulders or a significant look.

Advertisement for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, featuring an illustration of a person in pain and the product packaging.

What a Difference

between the WOMAN who is wedded to old-fashioned ideas and she who is bright enough to appreciate a new one.



Send it back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina."

gratefully and affectionately acknowledged by the Irish hierarchy and their flocks.

Mr. F. M. Upton, Agent C. P. R., Toronto, Ont., says: "My wife suffered severely from an attack of rheumatism."

A Curious Book. The Prince de Ligne is the possessor of a curiosity of literature. It is a book that is neither written nor printed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sale of any medicine before the public. Any honest druggist will confirm this statement.

The Manipur Outbreak.

CALCUTTA, April 3.—Advices from Manipur say the British have attacked and carried by assault Athabat, situated twelve miles from Manipur and garrisoned by 1,000 Manipuri.

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All of our readers who are interested in flowers and have a piece in which to cultivate them, should accept the liberal offer of S. H. Moore & Co., 27 Park Place, New York...

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Table listing prize amounts and ticket prices for the Louisiana State Lottery drawing.

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