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ESSEX CASTLE.

THE CHANGES TIME BRING ABOUT.

The Stronghold Built by Lord Essex in 1688—Now a Convent of the Sisters of St. Louis.

On a hill at the south end of the town of Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, commanding a magnificent view of portions of the Counties Louth, Meath, and Monaghan, stands Essex Castle, a convent of the Sisters of St. Louis.

The Barony of Farney, of which Carrickmacross is the capital, is situated in the southern extremity of County Monaghan. Farney (in Irish "the plain of the alder trees") originally belonged to the famous sept of the MacMahons, Lords of Uriel, the descendants of Heremon, one of the sons of Milesius.

With that generosity in giving away what did not belong to her, which characterized "good Queen Bess," Elizabeth bestowed

THE ENTIRE BARONY of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, descended through the Counts of D'Evereux from the Dukes of Normandy. The Earl's new possession was not as easily held as it was obtained; for the MacMahons were not an easy race to rule.

This state of affairs could not last. Essex must either lose his hold on Farney or take stronger measures to assert his claims. Lord Blayney advised that a castle be built at Carrickmacross; and Lord Cromwell, who visited the place in 1627, appears to have supported this view.

Nothing more is heard of disturbances Farney till the memorable year 1641. Essex Castle was then occupied by Robert Brantwhite, Esq., J. P., agent to the third Earl of Essex.

DISCREETLY HID HIMSELF in his chamber. The party outside being then reinforced, Brantwhite was taken prisoner, and, with other English settlers in the neighborhood, confined in an upper chamber of the Castle from Saturday until Monday.

Thus the Castle passed into the hands of the MacMahons, who held it for the King. Brantwhite in his declaration is forced to admit that he and his fellow-prisoners were treated by their captors with the greatest civility and kindness.

In 1646 Robert, third Earl of Essex, dying intestate and without issue, his Irish property was equally divided between the Marquis of Hertford, his sisters husband, and Sir Robert Shirley, his nephew. The property was held by these as a joint estate until 1692.

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leased the Barony of Farney. In 1688, it would seem, the Castle was burned down, probably during

THE REVOLUTION which resulted in the expulsion of James I. from the throne of England, and the elevation to it of William III., Prince of Orange. Essex Castle was certainly in ruins in 1692.

From that period it would appear that buildings attached to the ruined Castle were used as a residence by Lord Weymouth and his descendants, Lord Bath's agents. In 1698 Lord Weymouth himself resided in it.

This charming residence continued in the occupation of Lord Bath's successive agents until about three years ago, when the present Marquis of Bath, having sold his Farney estate to the tenants, disposed of the Castle and grounds, including the picturesque Lough Nagleck, to the Very Rev. Dean Bermingham, V. G., P. P., Carrickmacross, for £6,000.

A NATIONAL SCHOOL, and a ladies' select day-school. Much could be written of Essex Castle in the days of the Trenches; and doubtless this notice will recall many a sad recollection to not a few Irish exiles in the great Republic, under whose eyes it will fall.

In the Baronial Hall, fortified against the dreaded attacks of an oppressed people, the nuns conduct their national school. The rent-office, in which many a sentence of death or exile was passed on the wretched peasantry, is now crowned by a statue of Our Lady—the oratory of the Children of Mary.

The well known strengthening properties of Iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

This tomb must be admitted as a masterpiece of art. It surpasses all one's expectations, and it is doubtful whether another mausoleum in the whole of India, or even Asia, excepting the Taj Mahal, could be found to equal it.

The intervening spaces are surmounted with arches, and have several incidents in the life of the saint represented on them. The friezes of its four lateral columns are of black stone with white stripes, while the pinnacles are of yellow jasper.

A Great Water Fall. The interior of Labrador undoubtedly is the largest unexplored area on the continent of America.

The interior of Labrador undoubtedly is the largest unexplored area on the continent of America. Up the Grand River, which empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean at Hamilton Inlet, are the Grand Falls, which, if everything is true about them that is reported, are the most stupendous falls in the world.

Mr. R. F. Holme, three years ago, went from England to visit the Grand Falls. He organized a little party to accompany him inland, and arrived within about fifty miles of the falls, when he was compelled to return on account of the failure of his provisions.

whose limits are quite clearly defined. In the south-east the descent from the tableland is quite sudden, and almost immediately after leaving the plateau a level is reached that is very little above that of the sea.

Usefulness.

There are few qualities more valuable to the possessor or more highly appreciated than that of usefulness. The useful boy or girl is a treasure at home; a help to father and mother, a counsellor to brothers and sisters, and a trusted companion.

Holy Poverty.

O beloved and gentle Poverty, pardon me for having a moment wished to fly from thee as I would from Want! Stay here forever, with thy charming sisters, Piety, Patience, Sobriety, and Solitude.

"A stitch in time saves nine" and if you take Hood's Sassafras now it may save months of future possible sickness.

Twenty-six Bishops have expressed themselves as being in favor of crowning St. Joseph as the patron of the United States. Father Duran, of West De Pere, Wis., has to get other signatures to a petition to the Holy See.

HOLLAND'S CHEMIST AND PILLS are beyond all doubt the most valuable and most convenient medicines that travelers can take across the seas to distant climates, for change of climate and the low conditions and surroundings of air to which they will be exposed will usually give rise to great disturbances of the system and to such cerebral morbid states of the blood and constitution generally as will render the use of these efficient remedies highly necessary.

Landlady—"That new boarder needs'try to make me think he is a bachelor. He's either married or a widower."

The Emulsion of the D.L. Cod Liver Oil AND THE Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other Emulsion is so easy to take. It does not separate nor spoil. It is always sweet as cream. The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

The Semi-Annual Record—Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution—Prices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the six months ending April 15, 1891, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

- DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 11, 1890. Geo. W. Thompson, 12 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. \$5,000. Peter Ley, 2250 M'Cluer St., Philadelphia, Pa. 5,000. P. Bruckner, 12 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 5,000.

- DRAWING OF DECEMBER 10, 1890. B. P. Shoenen, Conductor Chicago & Northwestern R.R., Chicago, Ill. \$20,000. D. L. Hanna & Co., 48 William St., New York, N.Y. 15,000. J. S. Broadbent, 456 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 15,000.

- DRAWING OF JANUARY 15, 1891. W. E. Manning (Trustee), Boston, Mass. \$20,000. Lawrence Bros., Havana, Cuba. 20,000. J. M. C. Adams, New York, N.Y. 20,000.

- DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 17, 1891. H. M. Quinn, Passaic, N.J. \$15,000. McNamee, Harrison, N.J. 15,000. B. W. C. Brown, 207 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 15,000.

- DRAWING OF MARCH 17, 1891. Elizabeth A. Rafferty, Boston, Mass. \$15,000. Creston National Bank, Creston, Iowa. 15,000. George Backinger, Fruit Stand, Fort Rush, Kansas. 15,000.

- DRAWING OF APRIL 14, 1891. A Depositor, New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La. \$5,000. A Depositor, Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, La. 5,000.

These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.



The improvement made by its use must be experienced to be fully appreciated.

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

Altar Wine! AUGUSTO DE MULLER. Approved by Mgr. Archbishop of Montreal. Bought directly from the Wine Growers, Tarragona.

Imported and sold by DECARY FRERES, Family Grocers and Wine Merchants, 329 St. Lawrence street, Corner Prince Arthur street.

SAFE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS PROMPT. EASY TO TAKE. INFALLIBLE.

WANTED, A good Salesman in every County in Canada, to take orders for our Publications and Office Specialties.

WM. DOBIE & CO., 32 & 34 Front St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

BURDOCK PILLS SUGAR-COATED A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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

J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods, Warehouse and office William and Queen streets, Bond No. 73, Telephone 61.

P. N. Y. CO. This Company still lends in the American PIANOS and ORGANS. They are now receiving their full supply of the beautiful Weber, Decker, Vose and Hale PIANOS.

No. 228 ST. JAMES STREET. It is a fact not generally known to our readers that this Company sells beautiful new Upright Pianos at \$225. They have also a large number of Second-hand Pianos at from \$50 upwarus.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS \$37,277,143 51. INVESTED FUNDS 10,934,923 52. INVESTED IN CANADA 1,256,674 51.

Every Housekeeper should have a supply of JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF as a stand-by for making Soups and Gravies. The improvement made by its use must be experienced to be fully appreciated.

Painting. J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Heather Sticks & Cleaners. E. E. HEDD & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 754 Craig street (opposite The Park Hotel), Telephone 61190.

MEXICAN LOTTERY OF THE Beneficencia Publica (PUBLIC CHARITY) ESTABLISHED IN 1878 IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.



THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING WILL BE HELD IN THE Morisque Pavilion in the City of Mexico THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING \$60,000 00. Further, the company is required to distribute fifty per cent. of the value of all the tickets in prizes larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 150 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$75,000 prize, \$7,500. 150 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$45,000 prize, \$4,500.

ELECTRICITY IS THE Life Force OF ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will to ten cure the most painful and obstinate diseases which all other agents fail.

G. STANTON HOWARD, Electric-Therapeutist, 209 St. Antoine St. MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh. ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS \$37,277,143 51.

W. H. YOUNG, U.S.A. 1894 - 7 - DAME STREET. Preservation of the Natural Teeth and palates extraction. Dorsen's Laughing Gas, Vegetable Vapour and Ether. Artificial work guaranteed satisfactory. TELEPHONE 3611.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 Country; 2.50 City...

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

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

How sickening it must be to the Banshee and blue ruin party to be compelled to read such paragraphs as the following, taken from the Washington Star:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway is giving our boasted transcontinental speediness a few tips which are valuable and suggestive. The Yankee must not let the Canuck outspeed him.

On the subject of protection, The Boston Pilot is not at all reticent concerning free trade and protection. It says:—

The free trade papers are relating with occult joy the fact that the Golden Club, at home in England, is so poor that it has had to forego its annual fish dinner this year. In this benighted land of Protection we should judge that a club, founded for the teaching of economic principles, offers a poor illustration of the truth which it endeavors to propagate when it cannot buy itself a square meal after forty or fifty years of existence.

MR. AMYOT has a small bill before the House of Commons, having for its object the establishment of compulsory voting. But though the proposed measure makes it punishable not to go to the polls and ask for a ballot paper, Mr. Amyot fails to provide machinery to prevent any one who does not want to vote leaving his ballot blank.

By order of the directors at home, commencing on 1st May, employees of the Grand Trunk Railway earning \$750 and downwards will have a reduction of 5 per cent., and those earning over \$750 will be reduced 20 per cent.

The directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company make the mistake of retaining the headquarters of that great Canadian institution in London, England, instead of having the directorate on Canadian soil. Were the control of the company here, its affairs would be so prosperous as not to need a cheese-paring policy of reduction in salaries, which at best will not do much to promote its effectiveness.

The argument on the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act took place last week before the Supreme Court of Canada. The ex-Attorney-General of that province, Mr. Martin, had a hard road to travel in defending his iniquitous legislation. From the remarks of the hon. judges during the progress of the case, it would seem that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Manitoba, sustaining the act, would be unanimously reversed.

The report of the Bank of Montreal, read at the annual meeting, held on Monday, appears in another column. It will be seen that the directors and proprietors have every reason to be satisfied with the exhibit in view of all the conditions of the commercial world. There have been some heavy storm clouds of late in financial centres, and the reduction in net profits have arisen from causes with which the bank management has nothing to do.

The policy of the Brazilian Government in sending Russians back to their own country in order to promote emigration is a wise one in theory, but if the result should be a large flow of the subjects of the Czar into the country the result would, in the end, simply be the substitution of the Russian race for the now effete and decaying descendants of the Spaniards. The weaker people would have ultimately to go to the wall. At present forty per cent of the population are Indians and only 19 per cent Europeans or of European descent.

The Boston Pilot, whose course during the present crisis of Irish national affairs, has received so much commenda-

tion from all quarters, refers in friendly terms to the new association, recently formed under the name of the "National Federation of America." The attitude of neutrality between the contending Irish factions has its dangers no doubt, but it is the only one that can be adopted without transferring the feud to this continent. Our able contemporary closes its article with the following remarks:—

That wretched quarrel has now lasted for half a year and more, without showing any decrease of intensity or prospect of settlement. The attitude of Irish-Americans has been one of friendly neutrality, an attitude always dangerously akin to that of indifference, and indifference on the part of Ireland's friends here would mean death to the hopes of Irish nationality. The growth of the new Federation will be watched with interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Its members have a difficult and delicate task before them. They are able, experienced, patriotic, and pre-eminently honest men. That they may preserve themselves equally liberal and foreseeing is the prayer of every friend of Ireland.

The idea of federation does not appear to be wholly acceptable in Australia. As in all small communities smallness of mind seems to have been very generally begotten and the petty provincial spirit, which has always blocked the designs of those broad-minded statesmen like Dalley and a few others, who have desired to be found in the southern hemisphere a great British Dominion like Canada, still asserts itself. The telegraphic despatches tell us that the new South Wales Assembly has only avoided defeating the government and federation at the same time by the casting vote of the speaker. Yet it seems hard to see why the Australians should object to becoming a united people. Free Trade and Protection are, of course, opposite principles, but it is said that the free trade colony has ceased, so far as the public are concerned, to care much about the question. Leaving the differences on this score out of the question it seems impossible to see why there should be any opposition to the projected unification of the present isolated colonies.

The absurd bill introduced by Mr. Charlton to the House under the title of "An act to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday," will, it is to be hoped, receive prompt and effective treatment at the hands of the members. It proposes to establish as offences some harmless and necessary actions and make them punishable misdemeanors. Post offices must be closed, no one must fish, street and railway cars must not run, steamers must be tied up, all shops and places of public entertainment must be closed, no one must buy or sell, publish a paper, or in short, do any work or business of his ordinary calling, works of charity alone excepted," according to this precious bill on the day "commonly called Sunday." This pharisaic kind of legislation is not likely to commend itself to the judgment of the Houses of Parliament. The unco guid are not likely to establish the law in Canada, though it is evident that there are those fanatical enough to wish for them even in this later part of the nineteenth century.

The elevation of Sir George Stephen to the peerage marks a new and very noteworthy departure in the hierarchies of Imperial Government. The question of the representation of the various portions of the Empire in the central parliament has long been one much discussed and full of difficulty. In France the colonies are represented by elected members sent to the Legislature. But to this system there have always been objections raised when it has been discussed in relation to its application to the British Empire. There can be no such objection to the elevation of leading colonists to seats in the House of Lords, where they can speak for their respective localities when necessary and give the Parliament the benefit of their knowledge when matters affecting the interest of any part of the Empire from which they may come is under discussion. As a representative Canadian, Sir George Stephen will be a useful addition to the House of Lords. A man of practical business experience, great wealth, and with interests closely bound up with the most important of Canadian business undertakings, notably the great railway which has chained the provinces together from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he will make a good representative of this country in the palace at Westminster.

Those who, in the columns of disreputable party rags, have for some time past been speculating on the possible results of Sir John Macdonald's death, now have an opportunity of seeing how far their ghoul-like anticipations will prove incorrect. The announcement that the veteran statesman had been stricken down had not been made known many hours before, like the vultures around the carcass, the politicians of the party which recently tried to betray their country were in convulsive gloating over the death of the old chieftain. We have faith enough in Canada to believe that the departure of the great leader will not in any essential respect change the trend of public affairs. The way in which Sir John guided the young nation has been the right way and the one most calculated to produce good results and firmly fix the foundations of the Dominion.

and appreciated when we recall the shortsightedness of statesmen in connection with the boundaries and the failure to demand the cession of Alaska after the Crimean war. But such high handed and barbarous conduct as is followed out by the France cruisers is not to be tolerated. It would at least be sufficient to assert their principles without inflicting suffering on poor fishermen.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

As will be seen by the full reports we give elsewhere from Ottawa it seems certain that before the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS will be the hands of our readers Sir John Macdonald will be no more. His death can be regarded as nothing less than a national calamity. It will be hard for Canadians to realize the fact that the familiar figure will be seen no more among us, that his patriot's brain will work no longer, and his voice will be for ever silent in the land he loved so well and served so faithfully.

SIR A. A. DORION.

THE AMERICANS seem to cling to the idea that as wheat-growers they will always hold their own. Most elaborate treatises have been written in support of this theory. Unfortunately for the theorists the facts are against them. The efforts of the Imperial Government in the direction of causing the Indian people to grow grain with the end of checking those terrible famines which have desolated portions of their country at intervals has so far developed that it seems ere long India will become a great grain exporting country.

SOME DOUBTS have arisen as to the status of a ministry suddenly deprived of its premier. The following statements made by Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the House of Commons, will explain the position:—

"What would be the procedure in the event of Sir John's death?" inquired The Empire in the Government. "The Government depends on the Premier. Under such circumstances it would be for the Governor-General to call upon some person to serve as Premier. That is a matter entirely within his discretion. But it may be said that a member of the present Cabinet to form a new Administration, or he might call upon an outsider. That person could ask the present members to continue in office. I assume that the present heads of departments, the Ministers of the Crown, would continue until successors had been properly appointed. The Cabinet could meet in their capacity as individuals. There must, however, be a Government, and some one would have to be named by the Governor-General. How would his death affect the sitting of Parliament? Very seriously. I assume there would be an adjournment, but of course Parliament would need to make provision for carrying on the public service. This could be done by voting money on account, as is so often done in England and elsewhere. But it may be said that pending the organization of a new Government, legislation will be at a standstill. What would be the status of the new Ministers? In reply to this question Dr. Bourinot quoted from his standard work as follows: It is the duty of the Government to provide for the continuity of the Administration and recommend the sovereign to fill vacancies therein. If he himself should vacate his office by death or resignation, or dismissal, the best method is to appoint a Lord Grey as Premier of substantially the same Administration, and in 1885, when Mr. Dufferin became Premier upon the retirement of Earl Derby, that is the method that was followed. Has the death of a Premier ever occurred in Canada? Yes, in 1855 Sir E. P. Tache died. In England there was the well known case of Mr. Pevelin in 1852, who was assassinated while serving as Premier. There is in addition to these points the question of whether the members of the new Government would need to appeal to the people. The weight of authority seems to lean to the view that they would not. The only reason for nothing to prevent his excellency from conferring with anybody whom he chooses respecting the nomination of Sir John Macdonald's successor, but he must very quietly name some one.

FRANCE is evidently determined to prevent any calm settlement of the difficulties now arising from her claims in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries. From preposterous claims to high handed outrage seems but an easy and short step, but the time has evidently come to say "thus far but no further." It is true that the action of the Imperial authorities and that of the local government in accepting the modus vivendi may be calculated to lead the French to the conclusion that they will be allowed to work their own sweet will as they choose and that the day of reckoning will never come. But in this they will certainly find themselves mistaken. Arbitration is uncertain but it seems hard to believe that the arbitrators in the present case will sustain the monstrous pretensions of the French. It may be assumed that the arbitrators will take international law as the basis of their decision and in that case the confusing declaration of the King, which cannot override law, will not be permitted any further to add to the difficulty of the dispute. But there can be no doubt that be the arbitration what it may the present condition of affairs cannot be permitted to continue. The British authorities are responsible for much of the difficulty because they have had, time and again plenty of opportunities afforded them of denouncing the obsolete treaty of Utrecht. Why it should have been permitted to continue it is hard to tell. Perhaps when the great wars ended adversely to France and the matter might have been summarily settled Newfoundland was not deemed worthy a thought, and our statesmen lacked foresight. This may be the more easily understood

and appreciated when we recall the shortsightedness of statesmen in connection with the boundaries and the failure to demand the cession of Alaska after the Crimean war. But such high handed and barbarous conduct as is followed out by the France cruisers is not to be tolerated. It would at least be sufficient to assert their principles without inflicting suffering on poor fishermen.

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tion of the House of Hanover there have, it is said, been two instances of this occurring. This was due to the fact that George I. did not understand a word of English and so absented himself. The meeting of the Privy Council, or, as it is sometimes called, the Queen in Council, is generally merely composed of the Cabinet without any other councillors being present. The premier is merely the minister in whose judgment the Crown thinks it best most firmly to confide. But the growth of the Cabinet and its leader is a constitutional study, both interesting and instructive.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. Adopt Resolutions of Condolence on the Death of their Vice-President, MR. M. CULLINANE.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society has lost one of its most active members in the person of Mr. Michael Cullinane, who died on Friday last, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever. The deceased, who was the eldest son of Chief Detective Cullinane, was in his 28th year. He has been for some years teller in the Point St. Charles branch of the City and District Savings Bank. The deceased was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances and was very popular with his fellow-members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. His funeral, which took place on Monday morning at St. Ann's Church, was numerously attended and very imposing. The members of the above society, as well as a large delegation of the Young Irishmen's Association of Kingston, were present with full regalia, draped in mourning. At a meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men, resolutions of condolence with the family of deceased were adopted, expressing the grief which his fellow-members felt at the loss of one who was so beloved by all of them, and resolving to have a Solemn Requiem Mass offered up for the repose of his soul in St. Ann's Church, at which all the members will assist.

The Young Irishmen's Association, of Kingston, Ont., arrived in Montreal on Sunday morning last, accompanied by their band, for the purpose of taking part in the Fete Dieu procession. They are a fine body of men, and during their stay were entertained by the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. On Sunday afternoon the latter engaged a number of cabs and drove the visitors through the principal points of interest in the city, including the Mountain Park, and on the following (Monday) evening gave a most enjoyable entertainment in their honor in St. Ann's Hall. The St. Ann's Young Men evidently made a favorable impression on their Kingston brothers, who cordially expressed the hope that they would soon come and see them at Kingston, when they might rely on getting an enthusiastic reception. The visitors left for home after the entertainment on Monday night, being accompanied to the depot by the members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, each body declaring the other to be "jolly good fellows."

MR. GEORGE P. HOLLAND has been one of the principal attractions at all social gatherings in St. Ann's parish for many years, and no member of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society is more popular with his confreres than he. His fellow-members availed themselves of his presence at the entertainment in St. Ann's Hall on Monday evening to present him with a substantial token of their regard in the shape of a well filled purse of gold, on the occasion of his marriage which took place the following day in St. Gabriel's church. The happy recipient acknowledged the gift in one of his characteristic and genial speeches, and expressed the hope that the members would soon be repeating the pleasant duty in favor of some other favored one. Mr. Holland received a handsome present at the same time from Rev. Bro. Arnold, which he also gratefully acknowledged.

Abstract of statement of election expenses of John Joseph Curran, Esquire, Q.C., a candidate for the said Electoral District, at the election held on the 5th day of March last, for the House of Commons of Canada.

Printing, advertising, stationery, etc. \$ 664 40 Expenses of committees, clerks, etc., etc. 2,750 26

Total expenses, three thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

(Signed) A. W. GREIDER, Agent. Montreal, 1st June, 1891. T. J. DOHERTY, Returning Officer Montreal Centre.

Answer to Question. J. Mc G. (Halifax).—The law on the subject you write about is very plain. Clause 70 of the Post Office Act says:—"Every one who steals, embezzles, secretes or destroys any post letters is guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and not less than three years, unless such post letter contains any chattel money or valuable security, in which case the offender shall be liable for a term not less than five years. (80.) Everyone who unlawfully opens, or wilfully keeps, secretes, delays or detains, or procures, or suffers to be unlawfully opened, kept secreted or detained, any post letter—whether the same came into possession of the offender by finding or otherwise, or... neglects to deliver up any post letter to the person to whom it is addressed, ... is guilty of a misdemeanour." The postmaster is the proper person to see in the first instance if you have reason to suspect anyone of taking letters which do not belong to them.

A Vacant Senatorship. The Senate last Friday formally expelled Hon. Geo. W. Alexander, of Woodstock, who has forfeited his seat by reason of his failure to be present for two consecutive sessions. The committee on Privileges reported the facts and stated that Mr. Alexander had acknowledged that he had forfeited his right to sit in the Senate and the report was adopted without discussion.

FEDERATION.

Sir Charles Tupper's Address at the Dinner of the Fair Trade Club. Speaking at the dinner of the Fair Trade Club in London on May 14, Sir Charles Tupper said, it was impossible of greater importance than their subject that evening. In the position which he held he could not enter upon any controversial or party questions; but with respect to the Imperial Federation definite policy had been propounded. It did not, however, follow that no good had been done. It was a great thing to have united members of different parties in the common proclamation of the doctrine of the unity of the Empire and the desirability of bringing the colonies into closer communion with the Mother Country. (Cheers.) But he was convinced that to make that union closer it was necessary, as he was sure it was practicable, to make a new fiscal and monetary policy; but if we wished to strengthen those bonds further measures would have to be adopted, and the tie of self interest would have to be joined with that of sentiment. (Cheers.) He had always declined to discuss free trade as an abstract question. The great party had found it necessary to adopt what was called here, but was never so called in Canada, a protective policy. The result was that they changed deficits into surpluses, and Yokohama had been brought within three weeks of London. The Government of Canada were prepared to give handsome subsidies to ocean steamers, and by this policy of what he would call "incidental protection" Yokohama had been brought so much nearer to Great Britain. The Empire covered such an enormous portion of the world that no country could possibly be in a better position for allowing its outlying portions to flourish with all it needed. This country was already fully occupied and populated, and it was a blessing that the Queen's subjects were not compelled to seek refuge in foreign countries. No British subject was driven to seek the protection of a foreign flag and we were even able from continental countries, from Germany, Norway and Sweden, and other countries to bring under the dominion of the Queen some of the best blood of foreign countries. The treaties we had with Belgium and Germany had tended to make foreigners of those who were now our fellow-subjects. We ought no longer to allow such obstacles to stand in the way of the closer connection of our colonies with this country. There was nothing in the policy which they were met to advocate inconsistent with the most favored-nation clauses. Those clauses related only to foreign countries, and there was no reason why the most effective means of Imperial federation should not be carried out by uniting the bond of self-interest to the already powerful tie of sentiment.

A Mint Proposed. Senator Innes, of British Columbia, has on two or three public occasions advocated the establishment of a mint in Canada, and he proposes to move: "That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of collecting information as to the expediency and probable cost of establishing a Dominion mint capable of coining a sufficient quantity of gold, silver copper to meet the commercial demands of Canada."

A New Industry. Messrs. Adam Brown, ex-M.P., and McKay and Hyekman, M.P.'s for Hamilton, interviewed Hon. Mr. Bowell last week and asked that a certain quantity of steel, which is used in the manufacture of safes, but is not made in Canada, be placed upon the free list. It was contended that if this were done Canadian safe manufacturers would be enabled to compete with Americans in the West Indian market.

An Unknown Region. Hon. Mr. Girard, in the Senate last week, called attention to the necessity of the Government taking action to develop the resources of the great Mackenzie basin and received an assurance from Mr. Abbott that the Government were alive to the necessity of developing our far Northern heritage. They had sent a party to the district to explore the country and ascertain the position of the deposits of the anthracite coal and their report would be laid upon the table at an early day.

C. M. B. A. The regular meeting of branch No. 50, C.M.B.A., was held in their hall, St. Antoine street, Monday evening, P. Doyle, president, in the chair. The quarterly reports were read and handed to the finance committee to audit. The reports were favorable, showing a large beneficiary and dues fund. A committee was appointed to close arrangements for the holding of the annual picnic on Dominion Day, and it was also decided to take part in the procession at St. Gabriel next Sunday afternoon. This branch of the C.M.B.A. has a very pretty hall, nicely furnished, pool and billiard table, also other amusements for its members at no extra cost, and its membership is now second in the city.

Ontario and Quebec. At the last session of the Ontario and Quebec legislatures measures were passed providing for the arbitration of the accounts in dispute between the Dominion and the provinces. Hon. Mr. Abbott introduced a similar measure in the Senate last Friday afternoon. It provides that for the final and conclusive determination of such disputes as may arise in the settlement of these accounts the Governor General-in-council may unite with the Governments of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, to whom shall be referred such questions as may be agreed upon for submission. The arbitrators are to be three judges, one to be appointed by the Dominion and one each by the provinces, and any award they may make shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme court and to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The arbitrators are not to assume to decide any disputed constitutional questions, but to report any such with their award.

HAZELTON FISHER DOMINION AND THE Adian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Square and Upright Pianos in natural wood.



SIR JOHN DYING.

Monday passed wearily, anxiety being as intense as ever. The first bulletin issued was as follows: EARNSCLIFFE, June 1, 6.45 a.m. Sir John slept more than usual during the night.

And at noon the sad news was announced by the doctors that the vital power of the sufferer was rapidly decreasing.

THIS INTELLIGENCE was soon in possession of every one around the Chambers, and deprived the proceedings of the Commons of the interest which would otherwise have attached to the passage-at-arms between Messrs. Davin and Dewdney.

St. Peter's Bazaar. A private meeting of the ladies of the parish of Notre Dame was held Monday afternoon in the Archbishop's palace.

Our Fisheries. The Department of Fisheries has issued its annual appendix concerning the fisheries of the country.

IT HARDLY SEEMED to the watchers that he was alive, so imperceptible was the breathing. All the windows at Earnscliffe were thrown open, yet even then the air seemed stilling.

Sir James Grant was consulted as to his opinion of the case and said: "His illness is an extraordinary one as his life," remarked Sir James.

"Do you think it possible, that Sir John might succumb to one of those periods of heart depression?" "It is quite possible," Dr. Wright gravely returned.

"Do you think it possible, that Sir John might succumb to one of those periods of heart depression?"

A GREAT WRONG.

Imprisoned for Thirty-five Years for the Crime Committed by Another.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Two gray-haired men arrived here from New York Tuesday night. They were very feeble and a glance told that they were foreigners.

The Behring Sea Bill.

LONDON, May 30.—A measure of the importance of the Behring Sea Bill is rarely read the first time in the House of Commons without ministers affording the House fuller particulars than they vouchsafed to-day regarding its provisions.

The Deadly Grippe.

HALIFAX, May 29.—The agent of the Dominion Marine and Fisheries department in this city to-day received a message from St. Paul's Island, which lies about half way between Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

A Protest to the French Government.

LONDON, June 1.—The political secretary of the Foreign office, Sir James Fergusson, in the House of Commons to-day, said a message had been received from the Government of Newfoundland stating that a French officer had warned the inhabitants near St. Pierre bay, Newfoundland, not to sell bait to United States fishermen under penalty of seizure of their nets and boats.

Saved From Extinction.

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, in the House of Commons, this evening, gave notice that the Government would introduce a bill to-morrow which would enable the Queen to prohibit British subjects from catching seals in Behringsea for a period the extent of which will be stated when the bill is brought forward.

from Minister Lincoln at London saying that official notice had been given in the House of Commons that a bill would be introduced Monday to authorize the Queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring sea.

A VALUABLE LESSON.

On Treating the Apparently Drowned. The bathing and swimming season is at hand and so is the season of many deaths from drowning.

After the body has been removed from the water, place it for a moment with face downward, to allow the escape of water from the mouth and throat; turn it on the side and keep it on that side continuously, except when, about fifteen times a minute, the body is to be rolled, for a few seconds, on the face again.

The French Aggressive.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 28.—The reports of a French commander stopping the sale of bait to Americans are confirmed Steam launches from the French warships drove the boats from the nets from the American schooners.

Bad Management.

LONDON, May 30.—As an outcome of a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday the Government will probably introduce the Education bill next Thursday.

Cardinal Mezzofanti.

In "Occasional Papers," by Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, there are some charming, interesting, and edifying passages. The Cardinal's reminiscences especially are full of interest.

occasion, in 1847, I accompanied the late Archbishop of Tuam to some solemn ceremony at the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. While waiting in the vestibule, Cardinal Mezzofanti happened to be passing, and stopped to speak to the Archbishop.

A Commercial Schemer Dead.

New York, May 30.—Edward H. Goff, the originator of the American Export and Trading Company and many other schemes of a mythical character, died here Thursday of the grip.

The Pope's Face.

Christian Reid thus writes of the Sovereign Pontiff: "If ever a human countenance was expressive of intellectual and moral force that of Leo XIII. is; and in his shadowy thinness—in the look, which he has of being more spirit than matter—with the courage of a lion in his calm glance, and the sweetness of a saint on his lips, his is just the type a great painter would select if his epoch were thrown back a thousand years, and he wanted to embody a helmsman fit to steer the barque of Peter through raging seas.

A Behring Sea Blue Book.

LONDON, June 2.—A blue book has been issued, giving the most recent correspondence between Great Britain and the United States touching the Behring sea seal fisheries.

The artificial respiration process is far away the most important thing to attend to first. Not an instant should be lost before it is commenced.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous." "When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years.

Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it.

On account of sickness, I believe the disease is expelled from my system. I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 50¢ per box. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards Circulars, Catalogues, Programs, Bill-heads, Statements, and every description of plain and ornamental printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS Office.



Cuticura. HUMORS OF THE BLOOD. SKIN AND SCALP. Itching, burning, eruptions, pimples, blotches, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, or other simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or constitutional eruptions, pruritus, or eczema, and in all cases, is cured by CUTICURA. It is a valuable remedy for the cure of CUTICURA. It is a valuable remedy for the cure of CUTICURA.

Beck's, kidney pills, weakness and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated CUTICURA ART-PAIN PLASTER, 50c.

Remington



"Le Monde" having purchased TWO more recently invented machines, each superior to the Remington, it has discarded both and the Remington superior to either. SPAOKMAN & CO., Ottawa Buildings, 248 St James street.

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, 2266 St. Catherine Street.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received as part payment. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1200. Mention this Journal.

The City of Drogheda.

Drogheda, near the mouth of the Boyne, is the capital of Louth. It is a very ancient and picturesque city, built on many hills, and is full of holy memories and historic associations. Twice in the seventeenth century it was the scene of some of the bloodiest pictures in the book of time.

An Antiquarian Discovery.

During the progress of the Lough Erne drainage works some rare and interesting relics of by-gone ages were discovered, but these sink into insignificance when compared with a recent find which was lately dredged by fishermen accidentally from the bottom of Lower Erne, from a depth of between twenty and thirty feet from the surface of the lake. This most interesting relic has been secured by Mr. Plunkett, M. R. I. A., who intends reading a paper descriptive of it before the Royal Society of Antiquaries, at their meeting next summer. This rare find is a very ancient casket, forshrine seven inches long and about six and a half inches high, and four inches broad at the base. The interior was carved out of yew wood, and the exterior is composed of bronze and beautifully decorated. There was a small bronze box inside the shrine, which appeared to be hermetically sealed when perfect. In this the sacred object was deposited, which, unfortunately, was either lost or decomposed by the action of carbonic acid in the water. In shape the shrine resembles the little stone-roofed churches or oratories which were erected between the seventh and tenth centuries, and were contemporaneous with the building of the round towers. The ridge of the roof of the shrine is surmounted longitudinally by a fillet of bronze, the front side of which is very artistically adorned with various types of interlaced patterns, which are displayed in sections. There are three raised bosses on the front of this house-shaped shrine—a large one, situated on the roof, is composed of bronze and circular in form, with an amber bead in the centre, which is surrounded with exquisitely designed and delicately formed interlacing. There were several smaller amber and glass beads inlaid or inserted here and there in the bronze ornaments in order to embellish the interlacing. In the two bronze interlaced ornaments on the ends of the shrine, were inserted two beads of translucent glass. From the style of the displayed in the ornamentation of this very interesting reliquary, it cannot be older than the ninth, and certainly not later than the eleventh century.—Fermanagh Times.

You can't tell how valuable a girl's affections are until you are used for blighting a set of them.

Why are you like rich men's sons? Because they won't work until they are broke.

CHARITY.

When you meet with one suspected
Of some secret deed of shame,
And for this by all rejected
As a thing of evil fame,
Guard things every look and action,
Speak no word of needless blame,
For the slanderer's vile detraction
Yet may soil thy goodly name.

When you meet with one pursuing
Ways the lost have wandered in,
Working out his own undoing
With his recklessness and sin,
Think, if placed in his condition,
Would a kind word be in vain?
Or a look of cold suspicion
Win thee back to truth again?

There are spots that bear no flowers,
Not because the soil is bad,
But the summer's genial showers
Never make their bosom glad;
Better have an act that's kindly
Treated sometimes with disdain,
Than by judging others blindly,
Doom the innocent to pain.—Ez.

The Mystery of Killard.

PART II.—THE WHIMS OF PLUTUS.

CHAPTER XV. Continued.
His son's adopted father had come to the Island, no doubt, by mysterious agency, but he thought this had been a fire to bring ships ashore. This intruder had no knowledge of what the real object had been. Nothing could be better than this, and he'd effect sorrow for having intended what never crossed his mind, in order that Lane might have no suspicion of the truth.
Martin wondered what further he should do. He ought to have been accomplished, but it would not answer to have such a villain on the coast. He might repeat this awful crime the very next day. What could be done to rid the place of such a monster? It was not likely he'd make another fire to-night; the stones had all been cast over and could not be replaced easily.
He'd go back now and inform the police of Clommore to-morrow that there was a wrecker on the Bishop's Island. A wrecker! Yes, that was the secret of David Lane's gold, and might account for the expulsion of the son.
Again he awaited moonlight and then made signs to the dead man that he, Lane, was not to stir from his place until he, Martin, had gained the summit of the island. To this Lane eagerly consented, and the fisherman climbed laboriously up and—after much toil and frequent waits—gained the summit, whence he returned to the mainland as he had come, and struck out for home, leaving the grappling-iron and rope behind him.
"I'll get to-morrow," he thought.
If, after I left home, Cahill had gone out of the house or even pulled back the curtain of the southern window, he might have seen the light on the spray that followed me; and if he once more went to that Island, Lane would kill him on the spot, or seek him afterwards and do him harm. I did not want company or questions until I saw what matters were. I hope Cahill kept his promise—I hope he kept his promise.
The moment after he had entered his cottage the two occupants recognized him. So much startled were they that for a time all thoughts of the conversation in which they had been engaged fled from their minds. Mary was terrified at the appearance of her father; Cahill was lost in astonishment. For the last few minutes he had completely forgotten the strange manner and departure of the fisherman; he had been completely absorbed in his own hopeless-seeming love for the girl. In this girl's breast there waged a conflict between relief from Cahill's pleading and alarm at her father's appearance.
Both Cahill and the girl asked Martin where he had been, but he would not tell, and he was not the man to be asked twice. He got warm water and washed his hands, and then sat down by the fire and leaned wearily against the wall. Opposite him was Cahill, and in the corner beside himself his daughter.
"I kept you too long," said Cahill; but I could not help it. I'm very tired, and will go to bed; you can't do better than do the same."
But the father's son did not seem disposed to stir.
The fisherman put on a dry coat, and having taken of his boots, placed them near the fire to dry, with the soles facing the turf. Then he sat down again.
Cahill stretched over and, taking up one of the boots, turned the hobnailed sole towards the light. All three uttered exclamations of surprise, or wedged in between the nails were several small sparkling fragments of yellow metal.
For a time the three sat regarding Cahill's discovery.
"It's gold!" cried Cahill at length.
"It's gold!" Then suddenly he looked up into Martin's face with an expression of certainty, saying, "You've been to the Bishop's Island, Edward Martin."
A look of profound perplexity was on the fisherman's face. A doubt seemed to spring up in his mind. Perhaps after all he had wronged Lane, and it had been no wrecker's fire.
"I have," he answered. And then he told them all.
"It was no wrecker's fire," said Cahill in a tone of fustian and conviction, "but Lane making gold with the help of Darkness; and there some of the gold on your boot. What good would a wreck be to him? There's no beach but at Killard, and all the village could see a ship or things stranded there. Nothing could come ashore at the Island; there's no place for it to land."
"That is true," returned Martin, in still deeper perplexity. "I did not think of that. Whatever he may have been doing with the fire it wasn't a false beacon, and I'd have no right to say it was, or say anything about it to the police of Clommore, as I thought of."
"It was David Lane making gold with the help of Darkness."
"I don't believe that. But he may have found a mine on the Island."
"But golden guineas don't grow in gold mines, do they, Edward Martin? Answer me that."

"No; John Lane told us gold is got in dust and lumps."

John Lane! John Lane! Cahill's interest suddenly wandered. He looked at the golden head and white neck of Mary, and with something between a groan and an exclamation he rose, bade good-night and left.

CHAPTER XV. DAVID LANE'S WILL.

For the second time uninvited feet had touched the Bishop's Island, and David Lane was sorely perplexed to find that all his precautions could be set at naught by a line, grappling-iron, a resolute will, steady eye, and strong arms. He was now somewhat shaken in his belief that his son had anything to do with either of these visits. He had learned from the Fool that his son was a long way from home, and not expected back for a considerable time. No doubt Edward Martin had seen his fire, and thought it had been kindled with a view of luring ships to destruction. He knew that often when sudden storms came on by night and the Killard boats were at sea the people made fires near the opening of the reef extending across the bay, to show the fishermen where they should run for. He had more than once lighted such fires as that of to-night, but never except in bad weather, when he could be sure none of the boats lay off the land so as to be able to see the fires, and when the chance of people on the downs was infinitely small. He had not desired that man, either afloat or ashore, could see his fires. In fact he would have been filled with apprehension if certain he had been observed. Now he had been observed, and by the man most trusted and respected in Killard. But this tall man attributed the fire to wrong motives, and he had willfully encouraged the error. What would come of that discovery? He did not pause to consider. The chief thing had been gained; this tall man possessed no clue to the real purpose of the fire.
If his son knew of the gold, it was plain, so far, this tall man was not curious, although on the island, and—supposing he knew all from his son—witnessing each of certifying the communications of the boy. Yet, instead of making search or displaying curiosity, he had crossed from the mainland, been on the table of the Island twice, and still made no attempt to corroborate such a communication, for there appeared no trace of search. This tall man had seen Cahill search, and he believed to be a wrecker's fire; had, at great risk, come and extinguished it, and gone away without showing any further interest in his island. It was quite plain to him now that this tall man knew nothing about the gold; and yet there was no one whom his son would be more likely to inform of it than this very man.
He had never been able to learn that Cahill had an interview with his boy before that morning, years ago, when he discovered Cahill on the ledge. He had no means of knowing that Cahill had ever been on the table of the Island. If he had, he did not make a traceable effort to discover anything, and nothing had since come of that visit.
All this reasoning took David Lane many months. He performed only a little of it at a time; he always began at the beginning, and often made no advance on the former stage. But, bit by bit, he got to the serious question, the question beyond which there seemed no possible advance: How was he, after all, to be sure the boy knew, and if he did know, why had he remained so great a time inactive, in the face of what his own father had given him to understand about an unmovable obligation on such a son to betray and ruin him? Tom the Fool had informed him how his son had, upon his return, related his going-getting out of the earth, and that those who found it so were at perfect liberty to keep it and make use of it as they chose. The gold so found—had he questioned Tom closely and made certain—not in circular but in plain language that at Clommore, but in irregular pieces, like gravel, and some of it was as fine as sand. Such gold—gold in irregular pieces like gravel, or fine like sand—any one might keep who found it: his son slung up his gold and kept it. So he often since he heard this, made fires on the Island but he did not do so any more. That was little consequence now; there was hardly any more work of the kind needful. His father before him must have known something like what Tom had told him about the finding and keeping of gold.
His son had long lived with Martin, and never once personally sought to visit the Island since that evening of the expulsion. If there had been an obligation laid by fate on the boy, why had he not redeemed it before now?
This additional reasoning was also the result of months; and then, one morning in early spring, it suddenly rushed into the dull, obscure mind of this solitary, forlorn outcast, that perhaps, after all, no such obligation did lie on his son; and that only he had lured the boy from him, he might now have the young man at his side.
The dawn of such a thought had never come upon him before, and now he sat utterly confounded. He went over the thought a thousand times, but could not get further. It had built a black wall across the course of his speculations, and he could see no further, he seemed to feel that beyond it stood the living boy he had cast away, grown into the careless man, who would not return, even entreated on his knees. Could it be he had torn away from him, alienated forever, in a delusion, the only being he loved on earth?
He reverted to the past. He saw the young child in his mother's arms; in imagination he took it from her, and fondled it, and pressed it to his breast, and kissed it, and felt it wind its little arms around him, and then smiled to find it recoil from his hand. Later, the boy was able to go about the island—his wife being gone away forever across the dim gulf between the island and the mainland into the dimmer one of the grave. He saw the boy gambol and leap in the sunlight, and cast his brown hair from his fair young forehead. Later still the boy had grown to be handy at the lines, and could bait a hook or tie one on a line, or fix a sinker. Even then the father felt his boy often in his arms, and lay in the bright sunlight looking at the little lad cutting curious shapes—shapes

of birds and fishes—out of wood with that wonderful claspknife. Then came the wild doubts and wild scenes between the two, and finally the terrible episode of the gun, the roasting expiation, the heart blankness, the isolated despair and desperate drears.
Now he began to see that all which was direful in this retrospect might have been omitted; that there was no need to fear the boy; no reason to believe what his father had communicated as to the infallible evil coming to him, should a child of his be able to receive messages through the cars.

Then a new aspect of the affair arose to his mind. Could it be that the evil predicted by his father had been this separation, this estrangement, this desert of the heart? Perhaps he had, by sending the boy away, only anticipated what the boy would do of his own accord, sooner or later. Perhaps, because his boy got messages through his ears, they two could never live together when the boy had grown up. Woe! woe! Woe on all sides—overhead, behind, and before.
But he might have waited until the boy went of his own accord, and now he would never return.
So this poor, dark soul, blinding about in a bereaved body, at the flesh off his bones, and as the months went by grew into feeble health. Tom, his old friend, was now once more with him, and grieved to see the change in the once swarthy, powerful man. Lane lost all caring for food, often went whole days without breaking his fast. He had grown quite heedless about everything, and wandered aimlessly, often neglecting to bait the hooks.

His strength had diminished, and he could no longer go up and down that cliff-path with his old alertness. In all his lonely broodings he had never felt any resentment against Martin. After the fisherman had left the island that night, he was so pleased to think no worse had arisen, that he could not harbor resentment. Martin had not come about the gold, or because of anything communicated by his son, but because he had believed the fire to be a false beacon; Lane was then so pleased to find such was Martin's belief, that he would cross his path. Now matters had taken another turn; instead of an unkind sentiment towards the fisherman, he began to feel a dull, ill-defined gratitude. Had not this tall man taken and befriended his son, when he himself had found the son from him? Somewhere in this feeling of gratitude lurked a seed of jealousy, but it never grew. This tall fisherman may have absorbed the love he had sprung, but then he had been now humble enough to take a share in his son's heart.

The spring passed into summer, and summer into winter once more, and he grew worse in health.

One wild morning in going down the path, he slipped, and a few paces over the rugged way, recovered his footing, and reached the bottom without further accident. But on endeavoring to ascend, he found his knee painful; however, it was not bad, and he arrived at the hut in safety. But the next morning the knee was stiff and sore. It was with the greatest difficulty he could walk, and he did not dream of going down to draw the lines. He examined the limb, and found a slight scratch and a large livid patch on the inner side of the knee-cap. He had often got hurts and bruises before, but this seemed the worst; he had never, until this time, been unable to go up and down the path, and now he could not accomplish that feat if would he did not up.

All that day he either lay on his back, or crawled painfully about the hut and Island. He ate little or nothing, and when night came was restless and feverish; he could not sleep, except in snatches, filled with unpleasant dreams, unhelped.

In the dream which annoyed him most, he thought his son—still the boy he had been before the expulsion—came to him and begged for a little gold, and he led and went to sea, and for a while the dream halted and he awoke.
Again he slept and took up the dream. He was on the ledge in a gate, his fire was burning brightly, and the work going on splendidly. Something made him raise his head suddenly. Wonderful! The sea was quite smooth, although the wind dashed about it at a wild rate. Far away, near the horizon, a large ship swept towards the coast. A ship! A ship! and his fire burning like a huge yellow sun against the dark giant cliff. A ship! on that awful passage, and the flames of the fire leaping and dancing like huge tangles of lightning.

Why did the thought, "A ship!" fill him with such torture? Why was he not able to bust down the wall of his furnace and fling the fire-cores into the sea? Why was he powerless there, deprived of all possibility of motion? How was it that the fire seemed to gain in intensity and volume, although no fresh fuel was added? What dead weight of justice lay upon him like a laden sheet? A ship! A ship on the lee-shore, and his fire leaping and dancing as it had never leaped and danced before! See! The flames shot up the side of the cliff, filled the whole path, and bent in a blazing arch over the crest of the very Island itself. And there, in the eye of the wind, sat the ship, sliding over the sea like a gull on the air in a calm, and here was his fire on that ledge, and here he was powerless, the weight of a thousand feet of sand pressing him down!

With prodigious speed the ship drew near. It was now possible to distinguish the men on deck forward. One came, right in the eye of the wind. A peculiar light hung around her, and clothed her as a sea-mist clothes a rock. Oh!
Would not the dreadful cliffs fall upon him and crush him that before he should see that sight? Would not a charitable tongue from that flashing live eye out his eye balls, that he might know nothing more?
The men of the ship were holding up angry faces to him and threatening hands. They had now realized their fate and his crime.
Although the wind was wild, the sea lay calm, and if they would only forbear, he could throw a line to the boy. But these men knew the boy's father had kindled the fire, and they now held the boy—his own son, the only living thing allied to him in blood or affection—they

him suspended over the bows of the ship, so that his body might break the blow when she crashed against the cliffs.

On she came, and still he was powerless. A change arose, and he could move his body freely, with the exception of one leg. The gold running from the fire had collected in a pool about the foot of that leg, cooled, and soldered the limb securely to the rock. He stretched out his arms towards his child, and pleaded with his arms to the men.
But his boy did not see him, and the men jeered.

And tremendous shock, and great trembling of the rock! The ship had struck, bounded back, almost uninjured, from the cliff.

He looked over, and saw a piteous, blood-stained, dead face upturned! The heat of the gold had now reached his knee, and his suffering of mind and body became excruciating. He made a desperate plunge forward to end both, and with a shrill, scared scream awoke.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Don't Feel Well.

And yet you are not sick enough to consult a doctor, or you refrain from so doing for fear you will alarm yourself and friends—we will tell you just what you need. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will lift you out of that uncertain, uncomfortable, dangerous condition, into a state of good health, confidence and cheerfulness. You've no idea how potent this peculiar medicine is in cases like yours.

Your Vocation.

In the subject of your vocation no one has a right to interfere. If you are called by God, no one has a right to step between you and God. We have the example of St. Stanislaus, a boy of sixteen when Our Lord called him to be a Jesuit. His father, a rich nobleman, thought it would bring dishonour on the family for him to become a Jesuit. But he, although a saint, left his father's house and travelled from Germany to Rome in order to follow out the call of God, and you remember how on that journey across the Alps to Italy Our Blessed Mother appeared to him, and how heaven poured its richest blessings on his actions. His father had no right to interfere in his vocation. The same way with St. Alexis. St. Alexis had to become a Jesuit in spite of his father, and even at this day how many have to leave their father's house because they wish to become priests and nuns, and how many have to leave Protestantism and become Catholics in order to follow out their vocation.

The New Air Ship.

The new air ship travels 200 miles an hour, good time, but none so quick if one wants Hazard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat, cough, croup, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back, neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

The Decent Man.

It is this kind of man that is the pest of commerce. He introduces dishonest practices into every business that he touches. He makes it a principle that in selling you are to impose on the customer, avail yourself of his ignorance or prejudice or weakness, and hide everything that might incline him to draw back, while in buying, you are to use any fraud or puffery or misrepresentation which might induce the seller to lower his price. It is this kind of a man that is the bane of every social circle. In his presence all simplicity and innocence, all clarity and nobility and compassion, seem to wither away. If you are true and straightforward he manages to make you ridiculous; under his evil spell you seem a simpleton.

In a Short Time.

Mr. Andrew Browns, Alma House, Droylsberg, Derbyshire, Eng., writes: "For many years I had been sorely afflicted with rheumatic gout; some of the time so badly I had to get up stairs on my hands and knees. I could not walk or do any work. I had tried a great many remedies without obtaining any lasting benefits. I employed medical men, but they did not seem to do me any good. My feet were at times swollen to twice their natural size, and I suffered the greatest agony. I had about given up all hope of ever being well again, when my attention was directed to your infallible remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which I applied with most marvellous effects. I was in a very short time free from pain, and I have, in a large measure, regained the use of my feet and limbs."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

Wives! Sons! Daughters!

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.
We will send you for one month the Best Poultry Paper, if you send us ten names of persons who keep hens, fowls, turkeys, also 25 cents for one pack of Sheridan's Condition Powder. Sample copy free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL

MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Tightly concentrated. Does small. In quantity costs less than ordinary. A 25¢ jar contains 6 lbs. and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we will mail you a pack of Sheridan's Condition Powder. Write for particulars. Express paid. Try it before you buy. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Magazine, Free with \$1.00 orders or more. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Drawings in JUNE, 1891:—3rd and 17th June.

3134 PRIZES
WORTH \$52,740.00.

CAPITAL PRIZE
WORTH \$15,000.00.

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

Ask for Circulars.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Prize worth	\$15,000—\$16,000.00
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999 " "	5—4,998.00

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00
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Best Body Brussels Carpets.

Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been looking large and numerous orders, measure, cutters and fitters overrun with pressing demands upon their taxed energies, and the *haut ensemble* presents an assurance of the purchasing capacity of the public when prices reach a point below the standard.

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BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
NO BETTER REMEDY FOR
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CHANGE IN TIME.

Commencing Sunday, 31st May,
Trains will run as follows:

Windsor-street Station for
Ottawa 7:50 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m.
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Montreal, Chicago, etc., 11:45 p.m.
St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 11:15 a.m.
St. James St. Station for
Montreal 7:15 p.m., 8:15 p.m., 12:45 p.m.
St. John's, etc., 12:30 p.m.
St. James St. Station for
Quebec 8:25 a.m., (3:20 p.m., Sundays only) and 11:00 p.m.
Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, etc., 3:15 p.m.
Joliette 7:30 a.m., 11:30 p.m., 1:30 p.m.
Windsor and Vancouver 9:30 p.m.
St. Louis, St. Paul, etc., 11:15 p.m.
St. James St. Station for
St. James St. Station, 11:30 p.m.
St. James St. Station, 11:30 p.m.
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DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery
cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 10 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.

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Heating by Hot Water a Specialty.
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Bell Telephone 1344. Federal 1005.
Orders given prompt attention.

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will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until
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CHURCH ORNAMENTS

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DETECTIVE
WORK in connection with burglaries, for-
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appearances, and all detective work in ori-
ginal and civil business promptly attended to by
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Messrs LAVIOLETTE & NELSON

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



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A CRY TO THE SACRED HEART.

Thou my friend, O Sacred Heart! I need thee more than ever before: For as by me I've let the years depart...

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

MEASURD PLASTER.

An English lady declares that a mess of plaster on the elbow will cure neuralgia in the face, and that one on the back of the neck will cure neuralgia in the head...

TO CURE DANDRUFF.

A physician tells in the Lancet that he has had good results in persistent dandruff from the following treatment: The scalp should first be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water...

AT AWKWARD EXH.

An amusing story is told of a well-known Russian woman who went recently to enjoy the sulphur baths at Tiflis. On a particular morning the countess came to a certain one of the bath-rooms...

USE OF HOT WATER.

Hot water is one of the best among simple remedies. The Ladies' Home Journal, for instance, heads almost every one of its numerous applications of hot water to the feet and back of the neck...

THE KIDNEY.

To test the heat of the kidney in deep frying, put in a piece of bread, and if it browns while you count sixty, your fat is hot enough for any material. If it browns while you count forty it is right for food prepared from cooked material...

THE OLD RELIABLE HOUSE.

Established 1833. W. S. WALKER. Is still in the old stand, opposite the Seminary Clock, 1711 N. Notre Dame Street.

the fire. Always wash your dish cloths out, when washing your towels, and rinse in cold water.

A good plan for keeping butter cool and sweet in summer, is to fill a box with sand to within an inch or two of the top; sink the butter jars in the sand...

The pungent odor of pennyroyal is very disagreeable to ants and other creeping things. If the herbs cannot be obtained, get the oil of pennyroyal and saturate something with it...

A good furniture polish consists of one ounce of linseed oil and two of turpentine, or fifteen ounces of white wax, one ounce of powdered yellow resin and a quart of spirits of turpentine...

Old oak is polished with a little dry beeswax rubbed in with a piece of cork. Polish a mahogany dining table with a piece of flannel upon which melted wax has been poured.

Many old housekeepers prefer beeswax and turpentine for polishing furniture, to linseed oil and turpentine. To stain furniture to imitate old oak, paint it with a dark oak stain...

Health in Herbs. Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the secretions, purifies the blood...

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

GREAT MARCHES.

A well-known journalist of Montreal, Mr. W. J. Jarvis, writes an account of the great march conducted by the famous Irish soldier, Sir F. Roberts, from Cabul to Candahar...

The famous march of General Sir F. S. Roberts, V.C., from Cabul to Candahar in the year 1880, had its origin chiefly in the disastrous defeat which happened to General Burrow's small force on the Helmand river by Ayoub Khan...

Flag, Yel. Oil.

This stands for Haygard's Yellow Oil, the best and promptest cure for all pain from the simplest sprain to the racking torture of rheumatism.

Talleyrand's Argument.

The second volume of Talleyrand's Memoirs, edited by the Duc de Broglie, a translation of which, by Mr. Raphael Ledos de Beaufort, fellow of the Royal Historical Society, has come from the press of Griffith, Farran & Co., London...

"The destruction of the Temporal Power by the absorption of the Roman states into the grand empire was, politically speaking, a fault no less serious. It is obvious to all that the head of a religion so universally spread over the globe as is the Catholic religion has need of the most perfect independence in order to exercise impartially its power and influence..."

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

ance on the march. The Afghans lost over 1,000 killed and 3,000 to 4,000 wounded. The British and Native loss was 210, more than half being British, as on them fell the brunt of the fighting.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

Let me tell you of some of the wonderful things I have seen. Once I put a little hay in a tumbler, covered it with water, and set the glass in a warm place for a day or two. Then, with a medicine dropper, I put a drop of the water on a glass slip, covered it with a very thin glass wafer the size of a cent...

"That is exactly the way I have seen a circus ring." But I can never know what he told the small ones, for not even the "little ghost of an inaudible squeak" reached my ears. Besides these little creatures, I could see what looked like dark specks darting about. Determined to find out what these were, I used a stronger magnifying glass...

By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs 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 delicately flavored 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.

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Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Clock Tower Bells, Fire Bells, House Bells, Hand Bells.

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A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, and other places. Made in Watford, England.

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Surgeon-Dentist, 85 Bligny Street. Makes the preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Also the patient extraction of teeth by the use of local and general anesthetics.

CHARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE-ROLLERS

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

In Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Marie Louise Begon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to Property of Louis Gauduche Leclerc, of the same place, leather merchant, Plaintiff; vs. the said Louis G. Leclerc, Defendant.

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY.

DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. Sold by all Druggists. 25c. a box.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Etc.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs 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 delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

BELLS! BELLS!

PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES.

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WINTER IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Period of the Year that is most Dangerous to Health.

October, November, and nearly the whole of December are very mild and agreeable in Palestine, and any rain falling in these months revives the soil, after the scorching of the summer heat, and refreshes man and beast, creating, in fact, a temporary spring. The weather begins to be unpleasant about the end of December, but the winter, with its cold, storms, rain, and snow, only commences in January, continuing, with fine days interspersed, till February, when bright weather becomes more frequent, and sometimes lasts for a week.

Two Years Ago.

Two years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my ankle, having used B. B. B. for bad blood I procured a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Ointment. After using 3 bottles and 3 boxes I was completely cured.

Contentment in Life.

We are in the world like men playing at tables; the chances are not in our power, but to play it is; and when it is fallen we must manage it as we can, and let nothing trouble us except when we do a base action, or speak like a fool or think wickedly.

The Key Stone.

Regular action of the bowels in the keystone of health. The B.B.B. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc.

See to Our Faults.

If a man's own sin is held up before him, a little disguised, he says, "How ugly it is!" and it only for a moment he can be persuaded that it is not his own conduct but somebody else's that he is judging, the instinctive condemnation comes.

Winter Sports.

The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Ingard's Pectoral Balm for their relief and cure.

Requitals.

The mystical joy of a love which has just won an answering love; the deep-toned joy of the mother in the dawning life of her child; the joy of the poet who feels all the beauty of the earth and sky pulsing through his nerves and raising his heart to quick intuitions and melodious numbers;

Winter Sports.

The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which requires a reliable remedy like Ingard's Pectoral Balm for their relief and cure.

Requitals.

The mystical joy of a love which has just won an answering love; the deep-toned joy of the mother in the dawning life of her child; the joy of the poet who feels all the beauty of the earth and sky pulsing through his nerves and raising his heart to quick intuitions and melodious numbers;

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PAST ALL PRECEDENT!

OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Unauthorized by the Legislature, no individual can undertake the drawing of a lottery for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of the State. The Louisiana State Lottery Company is the only legal lottery in the State.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

TUESDAY, June 16, 1891.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

1 PRIZE OF \$600,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$100,000. 3 PRIZES OF \$50,000. 4 PRIZES OF \$25,000. 5 PRIZES OF \$10,000. 10 PRIZES OF \$5,000. 20 PRIZES OF \$2,500. 50 PRIZES OF \$1,000. 100 PRIZES OF \$500. 500 PRIZES OF \$100.

Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

IMPORTANT.

Send Money by Express with our Receipt. In Sum not less than Five Dollars.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

Gout, Rheumatism,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 901 N. T. Hazledine, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.

Derricks & Winches

1 Ton-1/2 Ton-2 Ton-3 Ton-4 Ton-5 Ton-6 Ton-7 Ton-8 Ton-9 Ton-10 Ton-12 Ton-15 Ton-20 Ton-25 Ton-30 Ton-40 Ton-50 Ton-60 Ton-70 Ton-80 Ton-90 Ton-100 Ton.

MILLER BROS. & TONS

122 King Street, Montreal, Que.

Gastor Fluid

Keeps the skin healthy, prevents itching, promotes the growth of the hair, and is the best remedy for all skin diseases.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The seventy-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Amongst those present were Sir Donald Smith, president; Hon. George A. Drummond, vice-president; Mr. B. S. Clouston, manager; Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Messrs. Henry Lyman, J. H. R. Molson, Robert Anderson, John Morrison, John Crawford, R. B. Angus, J. Alex. Strath, Donald Macmaster, Q. C.; Jesse Joseph, R. S. White, M. P.; James Tasker, James O'Brien, E. B. Greenshields, Hartland McDougall, Owen McCarvey, W. C. McDonald, Campbell Lane, S. Finley, W. O. Weir, Thomas Murray, A. T. Paterson, John Fairbairn, H. G. Strath, M. S. Foley, John McKenzie, J. B. Meeker, J. Y. Gilmour, B. A. Ross, J. McIntosh, John Duncan, James Burnett, G. F. C. Smith, H. J. Mudge, E. F. King, James Wilson, R. W. Hamilton, Hugh McLennan, W. H. Meredith, A. C. Clerk, John Dunlop, Hector McKenzie, F. S. Lyman, Robert Benuy, C. Meredith, J. H. Joseph, R. W. Shepherd, William Murray, G. Cheney, C. A. Starke, L. J. Forget, W. J. Fenwick, Alex. Mitchell, Captain Low, R. Sims, A. C. McCullough, J. B. Learmont, J. Marler, H. C. Scott, S. H. Ewing, H. Sims, J. G. Grant, A. W. Hooper, W. King, J. Wallace, T. McKenzie, Richard Ware and C. McGill (of Peterborough), Henry Joseph, Richard White and R. Patterson.

On motion of Robert Anderson, Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G., president, was called to the chair.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson moved, seconded by Mr. Hector McKenzie:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers:—Messrs. W. H. Meredith and F. S. Lyman, and Mr. A. Brock Buchanan be the secretary of this meeting.

The Directors' Annual Report was then read to the meeting, as follows:—

The Directors beg to present the 73rd Annual Report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1891:—

who had held the office of General Manager for a period of upwards of nine years, and the appointment of Mr. E. S. Clouston to the vacant office.

DONALD A. SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

30th April, 1891.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Capital stock	\$12,000,000 00	Capital stock	\$12,000,000 00
Reserve	\$6,000,000 00	Reserve	\$6,000,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward	\$39,728 30	Balance of profits carried forward	\$39,728 30
Unclaimed dividends	\$6,450,735 20	Unclaimed dividends	\$6,450,735 20
Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st June, 1891	600,000 00	Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st June, 1891	600,000 00
	\$7,050,735 20		\$7,050,735 20
	\$10,950,862 82		\$10,950,862 82
Notes of the bank in circulation		\$1,964,840 00	
Deposits not bearing interest		5,277,564 55	
Deposits bearing interest		18,278,884 90	
Balances due to other banks in Canada		40,213 15	
		\$24,672,202 90	
		\$47,622,900 74	
Gold and silver coin		\$2,178,677 16	
Government demand notes		2,105,601 50	
Balances due by other banks in Canada		\$298,011 06	
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in foreign countries		\$8,918,052 21	
Due by agencies of other banks in Great Britain		67,764 08	
Government bonds, India stock, etc.		\$9,813,808 22	
Government demand notes		1,508,000 00	
Notes and cheques of other banks		1,082,801 92	
		\$18,297,178 59	
Bank premises at Montreal and branches		600,000 00	
Current loans and discounts (including interest reserved) and other securities and assets		\$59,175,490 07	
Debits secured by mortgages or otherwise		553,102 55	
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)		240,270 20	
		\$9,785,811 92	
		\$47,622,900 74	

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

THANKING THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.

Mr. John Crawford moved:—

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and the Directors for their attention to the interests of the bank.

He said: I do not believe there is a man in the assembly who will propose a resolution of this character with greater pleasure than I do this.

Mr. James O'Brien seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The President—For my colleagues and myself I thank you most warmly and sincerely for the motion which has just been carried. In the past your directors have tried to do their best in your interest, and I have no doubt that you may be pleased to elect to-day will continue to promote the best interests of the Bank.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS.

Mr. A. T. Paterson moved:—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year.

Mr. R. B. Angus seconded, and in doing so said they were to be congratulated on having a General Manager of such unquestionable ability, and who had associated with him a number of gentlemen who were so thoroughly acquainted with their various duties that the best results might be expected in the future.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The General Manager—I have to thank you for your kind expressions on behalf of myself and the executive. I know quite well that no efforts of my own can make the Bank a success unless I am ably seconded by the staff. I am glad to say that not only have I a staff very well trained, but very ambitious for the success of the institution. There is a thorough esprit de corps throughout the bank, and I hope it will produce good results.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd moved:—

That the ballot box open for the election of directors be kept open until 10 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

Mr. John Dunlop seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, Mr. Robt. Anderson took the chair, when Mr. Morrison moved:—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our esteemed President for his conduct of the business of this meeting.

The motion having been carried, Sir Donald Smith briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him.

The Election of Officers.

The scrutineers reported the election of the following gentlemen as directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, R. B. Angus, Hon. G. A. Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonald, Hugh McLennan, A. T. Paterson, Gilbert Scott and the Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith.

Shane's Castle.

The ancient seat of Shawn O'Neill, situated on the banks of Lough Neagh, and adjoining the town of Randalstown, is now a mass of ruins. It must have been a magnificent pile of massive architecture in its day. There are underground passages leading from it for a great distance, and lighted from above by iron gratings at certain points. These passages are filled with stones and debris so as to render them difficult to exploration. I tried it but soon had to desist. It is said that these passages could hold, in the event of a siege to the castle, five thousand retainers, of The O'Neill's. The present mansion, built by the late Lord O'Neill is of brick, and unpretentious in style. Shane's Castle was burned at the beginning of this century. For many years it had been the scene of nightly revels that were a scandal to civilization. During one of those revels the Banshee's room took fire, and it was with difficulty that the history and records of the castle were saved; the whole building was destroyed.

The Banshee's room is still pointed out; it is one of the best preserved parts of the castle. It contained a bed, made up every evening for the benefit of the White Woman that was supposed to follow the family of the O'Neills, and to appear when death threatened any male member of the family.

"How oft has the Banshee cried;
How oft has death untied
Bright links that glory wove,
Sweet bonds entwined by love."

"We're fallen upon gloomy days;
Star after star decay;
Every bright name that shed
Light o'er the land is fled."

The late Lord O'Neill was an old bachelor. He had served in the English army. In his old age he lived in the mansion near the old castle, and took great pleasure in welcoming visiting parties to the noble demesne and park which surrounded the castle. He erected summer-houses and neat little hiveshaped moss houses and retreats for the people who came to spend a day upon the grounds, often joining in a picnic and entering with zest into the frolicsome games of youth. He never married and was the last of his great race. His old tenants to this day speak in terms of love and admiration of him. The successor of The O'Neill was a Protestant minister called Chichester. He is now Lord Chichester O'Neill, the latter name being adopted. His first official act was to close up the great doors of the castle against the people, permitting the gates to be opened only on certain days, and otherwise restricting what had been a pleasure to the public for generations.

This interloping Chichester, who has not a drop of the "old blood" in his whole corpus, has a strong leaning to Orangeism which he occasionally exhibits in the House of Lords, where he has a seat in right of his succession to the lauds of O'Neill.

Quack Medicines.

Speaking of patent medicines, a writer in the Popular Science Monthly says:—The unrestricted sale of secret or quack medicines is objectionable. It has now become a matter of serious importance; it renders murder, suicide, and crime easy. People injured by taking patent medicine are not without a legal remedy. The Supreme Court of Georgia recently decided that nostrum-vendors are liable for damages to any person who, relying upon their cleverly-worked testimony, takes their baneful stuff. To quote from the decision:—"These proprietors of patent medicines are secret, or intended to be secret, as to their contents. They (the vendors) expect to derive a profit from such secrecy. They are therefore liable for all injuries sustained by anyone who takes their medicine in such quantities as may be prescribed by them. He (the victim) has a right to rely upon the statement and recommendations of the proprietor, printed and published through the world." It is time that some restrictions were thrown around the sale of patent medicines. Vendors of secret remedies practice cruel and dangerous deception. The traffic in some 50,000 nostrums, many of them containing deadly drugs, has given rise to an anomalous state of affairs. For obvious reasons, the law should compel nostrum-vendors to make public the names and proportions of the ingredients. Even the Japanese are in advance of us in regulating the sale of patent medicine. They compel the proprietor of a secret remedy to present a sample, with the name and the amounts of ingredients, directions for its use, and explanations of its efficacy. Or, we might adopt the French plan of making nostrum-vendors declare the composition on a label and to submit the stuff to official analysis. In England, as in this country, the unrestricted sale of patent medicine has been again and again discussed in print, and the absence of proper legislation there has allowed quacks and impostors to grow and flourish.

Instruct yourself in everything that relates to your vocation, and try to acquire the most distinct idea concerning it.

Each suffering is a new flower added to the crown which is prepared for us in Eternity.

Every man has in himself a continent of undiscovered character. Happy is he who acts the Columbus in his own soul.

The common courtesies of life are what sweeten it.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritability and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous 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 Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price 21 per Bottle, 8 Bottles for 45.
In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

HEARN AND HARRISON

160 N. DUNDAS ST. MONTREAL.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda.

Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OF THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wharfer; at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

WHY HE BIT THE WAX.

Superstitious in regard to seals, which are little regarded now.

The hop and the hop town,
With all the boards upside down,
And in witness that it was sooth,
He bit the wax with his tooth.

Thus in rhyme has been celebrated the manner in which King Edward III. sealed a deed, which he gave to Norman, the Hunter. Even if not original, King Edward's style of making his signature was comparatively odd, even at a time when any distinctive impression on wax attached to a written document was a "seal," knife-handles and even splintered sticks being dignified into the instrument of sign manual.

While King Edward set a fashion in the instrument to be used, John O'Gaunt, in deeding Sutton and Putton, contemptuously ignored the wax. But Blackstone had not yet been born to deliver the dictum that a seal was "wax impressed." John bit into the parchment itself, upon which he had rhythmically written:

I, John O'Gaunt,
Do give and grant,
Sutton and Putton
To the monks of the rectory.

There is no seal with this roof,
And so I seal it with my tooth.

King William's rhyming deed to Phoebe Rowden is not sufficiently well authenticated to dissipate the suspicion that some literary joker had not before his eyes the fear of the antetype of the modern blue pencil, when he palmed this off on his publisher:

I, William, King,
Give to thee, Phoebe Rowden,
From heaven to earth,
From earth to hell,
For thee and thine to dwell,
In witness that this is sooth,
I bite this wax with my tooth.
In the presence of Mudge, Maude and Margery
And my third son, Henry

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEADACHE

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure!

ACHE

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; Six for 50 cents. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

learning made it possible for men of the lower, and, in fact, sometimes of the upper classes of society, to subscribe their names. Since writing has become common, and the distinctive character of the seal lost, sealing has become almost a hollow form, and legal enactments in different States are gradually tending toward its abolition—Philadelphia Press.

The Cattle Trade.

LONDON, May 30.—Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, will introduce in the House of Commons tomorrow a bill to regulate cattle traffic on the Atlantic. The bill is a short and simple one and mainly proposes to enable the Board of Agriculture to impose regulations on the cattle traffic, giving effect to the recommendation of the committee which recently investigated the matter. The steamship companies are organizing to oppose the bill as the measure will involve an extensive alteration of the internal fittings of vessels in the cattle carrying trade. The Government does not expect to pass the bill this session of Parliament.

WAVES THAT SHAKE THE SHORE.

A striking phenomenon on the Coast of Donegal.

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, may suppose that the wonders of the deep are revealed to them alone," said an old traveler who has garnered experience both ashore and afloat, "but, as a matter of fact, the average sailor has very little idea of the size and power of great waves. On the rock-bound coast, exposed to the sweep of the Atlantic ocean, the billows break in a storm with a fury that they never exhibit far from shore. A few months ago I was guest in the house of a Donegal (Irland) gentleman who lives about five miles from the shore, and I witnessed a singular phenomenon, which I think is peculiar to that coast.

"On the evening of my arrival my host gave a dinner party, at which I was the only alien. Every one else at the table was a native of Donegal, and I was the only one who had not had his dinner at the table. The dinner was served in a room on the ground floor, and I was seated at the table. The table was covered with a white cloth, and the room was very plain, but the dinner was excellent. I was just about to raise my glass to my host when I heard a strange booming noise, such as that of thunder, and at that moment the room was very plainly shaken. The ensembles rattled, the floor trembled, and a considerable portion of the furniture was upset. I noticed that every man was now holding his glass in his hand. Some what reassured, I was on the point of again raising my glass when the booming sound was repeated, and the floor of the room again trembled, and the disturbance seemed nearer, clearer, deadlier than before.

"I could not sit at my table. Addressing the guests generally, I said:—

"Is that an earthquake? You appear to be accustomed to such things, judging from the small amount of attention you all directed to the proceeding. They all stared at me wondering. Then, with a common impulse, they looked back in their chairs and firmly howled with laughter. 'I have your pardon, but I had lost as soon as he had recovered his gravity. I forgot you were a stranger in Donegal, and knew nothing of the peculiarities of the coast. The big Atlantic waves strike its rocks, a storm is brewing at sea, and the great rollers are just beginning to shake the shore. The shock of a billow on the rocks must be very terrible, or inland than this, and during a very heavy tempest, when the wind is blowing straight from the ocean, the earth trembles at least eight miles from the coast.'

"The following morning I drove to the beach, a quarter of a mile from the sea. I was greeted with a roar of wind, and I found it was merely thick, flying spray from the breakers. On the coast the scene was positively awful to one unaccustomed to it. The storm of the preceding night had spent its force, but the giant waves, with all the weight of the Atlantic ocean behind them, smote the immovable rocks with terrific force, and melting into seething foam, sank back, but only for a moment, upon the breast of the almost fathomless waters that wash that iron coast. When the waves were young these pillars, blown against their power upon that impregnable shore, and while time endures those everlasting ramparts will beat their bark. Of all places I have visited in the world, where nature does her fiercest have seen none where man's littleness becomes so apparent to himself as at the deep sea coast of Donegal."

DELAINES! DELAINES!

This is the Establishment for new and beautiful designs in French Painted Delaine.

All Colored Grounds.
All Colored Patterns.
All Prices and Qualities.
Note the Widths.
COLORED GROUNDS.
NEW DESIGNS, ALL WOOL.

32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.
32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.
32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.
32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.
32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.
32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.

In addition to these we have a beautiful assortment of All-Wool Challies from 30c to 40c.

All New Goods of this Season's Importation.

S. CARSLY.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

MORE THAN EVER
NOW SELLING MANTLES
BETTER THAN EVER

MANTLES SOLD.

The quantity of Mantles sold every day is something wonderful.

LADIES SAY.

Ladies plainly say that our stock of Mantles is the best in the city.

BEST VALUE.

Buy your Mantles where the largest assortment is kept and best values given, and we are sure of your custom.

S. CARSLY.

TO THE FRONT.

Next week the entire stock of

BEADED VISITES
BEADED CAPES
BEADED DOLMANS
BEADED PELERINES

will be brought to the front in the Show Room for Special Sale, commencing Monday, 1st June, at 10 o'clock a.m.

S. CARSLY.

FAIRMEN'S MARKETS.

Wheat—The market is very quiet. Corn is dull. Potatoes are dull. Feeding barley, 50c per bushel; buckwheat, 60c per bushel; rye, 45c per bushel; clover, 15c per bushel; timothy, 15c per bushel; alfalfa, 15c per bushel; hay, 15c per bushel; straw, 15c per bushel.

Live Stock—The market is very quiet. Cattle are dull. Hogs are dull. Sheep are dull. Poultry are dull.

Live Stock.

The receipts of shipping stock were smaller for the week past, no material change in values, though it is talked that fat cattle being city sell out, prices are being kept higher. For butchers there was rather slow demand, with fairly large offerings but no demand. Receipts at 1 cent lower. Cattle plentiful. Quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 50c per lb.; butchers' cattle, good, 40c to 45c; butchers' cattle, medium, 35c to 40c; culls, 30c; sheep and lambs, 35c to 40c; hogs, 50c; calves, 30c to 35c.

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

S. Carsley's Column.

DRESS GOODS.
SEASIDE SERGE.

Just received, a large and beautiful assortment of the most attractive and most fashionable Summer Goods, consisting of cream, and various shades of navy.

SEASIDE SERGE, 34c
Full 29 inch wide.
SEASIDE SERGE, 35c
SEASIDE SERGE, 40c
SEASIDE SERGE, 44c
SEASIDE SERGE, 48c
SEASIDE SERGE, 50c

SPECIAL VALUE.

44 Inch — Wide — 44 Inch
76c Per Yard—Only—76c Per Yard

Do not fail to come and see these goods, as they are extra good value.

S. CARSLY.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Now offering a manufacturer's stock of Pure Silk Gros Grain, at such prices that will astonish customers.

GROSS GRAIN SILKS, 95c for 55c

Remember the price,
55c Per Yard—55c Per Yard.
GROSS GRAIN SILKS, \$1.75 for 95c
95c Per Yard—Only—95c Per Yard.

These are all assorted in the most fashionable colors.

S. CARSLY.

DELAINES! DELAINES!

This is the Establishment for new and beautiful designs in French Painted Delaine.

All Colored Grounds.
All Colored Patterns.
All Prices and Qualities.
Note the Widths.
COLORED GROUNDS.
NEW DESIGNS, ALL WOOL.

32 Inch Wide Only 36c Per Yard.
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In addition to these we have a beautiful assortment of All-Wool Challies from 30c to 40c.

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MORE THAN EVER
NOW SELLING MANTLES
BETTER THAN EVER

MANTLES SOLD.

The quantity of Mantles sold every day is something wonderful.

LADIES SAY.

Ladies plainly say that our stock of Mantles is the best in the city.

BEST VALUE.

Buy your Mantles where the largest assortment is kept and best values given, and we are sure of your custom.

S. CARSLY.

TO THE FRONT.

Next week the entire stock of

BEADED VISITES
BEADED CAPES
BEADED DOLMANS
BEADED PELERINES

will be brought to the front in the Show Room for Special Sale, commencing Monday, 1st June, at 10 o'clock a.m.

S. CARSLY.

NEXT BINE.

Next Line of Garments to be ready for Monday will be

TRAVELLING WRAPS
DOLMANS
ULSTERS
RUSSIAN CIRCULARS
ENGLISH WRAPS

to be sold at special prices. These handsome garments can be bought in all sizes, from 32 to 46 inch bust.

S. CARSLY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

S. Carsley's Column.