### BUNDORAN IN SUMMER.

By E. O'Loughlin.

Bundorsn town in summer time
Of pleasure holds the key,
For beauty, wealth and fashion then
There loiter at the sea. The place is then so beautiful,
Tis like a field of stars,
Where ladies bright as Venus shine, And gentlemen like Mars.

At mention of the dear old town, Such thoughts to me arise As bring me to that natal spot
Of early kindred ties;
For there it was, in life's bright dawn,
With comrades I did roam
To where the mermands in the waves

Were skipping in the foam; And then we'd saunter in the fields Along down by the bay, Where the salt sea air was seasoned

With scent of new-mown hay. And oh, how sweet, at summer's eve, With a partner fair to stray, And sit upon a jutting rock

Beside Bundoran Bay. The view from there to Killybegs, What pleasure it recalls, And all the sites along the bay To Ballyshannon's "Falls."

youthfull mind, 'mid scenes like these. To higher flights can soar Than a birds that wings the balmy air Along Bundoran shore. For there the youth in rapture dwells, Nor heeds Atlantic's roar,

While he pounders nature's beauties Upon Bundoran shore, And there majestic nature gives The tides a grander flow, While she prettier makes the flowers

That on its margin grow.

And high upon that margin, too. Are painted cottages so white, They seem like stars to mariners When far at sea by night. In every way you look at them They show a master's hand,

With their beds of fragrant flowers And graveled walks so grand. Thus art and nature here combine To make the place a scene That's not surpassed in any land, And never yet has been. So this pretty place in summer Of splendor is ablaze,

Which is outshone by nothing then, Except the sun's bright rays.

The Irish youth who sees all this. Is saddened to the core, As he must leave that lovely land Where freedom is no more. In other days and other lands

Perchance he'll gain renown, And live, perhaps, in splendor, too. Far from Bundoran town; But in all his sweetest pleasures He'll ne'er forget the day

He sat upon the jutting rock Beside Bundoran Bay.

### HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Etiquette of Visiting Cards. "M. C. M.," in the new Bill of Fare in Table-Talk, has something to say about "Visiting Carls." We quote:—

Cards have changed less than most things connected with etiquette and fashion. The correct thing for a visiting card for ladies is a little smaller than heretotore nearly square, white, time in texture, with smooth but unglazed surface. The name is engraved in script, ne address placed in lower right hand corner; the day for receiving in lower

A husband's title or professi n should never appear upon his wife's card. "Mrs. Dr. John Smyth," "Mrs. Gen. James Dr. John Smyth," "Mrs. Gen. James Simmons" etc., are not proper form. Simply "Mrs. John Smyth" or "Mrs. James Simmons" should be used. It is said that Mrs. Grant never attached the prefix of General to the illustrious name of her husband, their cards being "Mr. or Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant," and their invitations were given in the same unvitations were given in the same unvitations were given in the same unvitations. vitations were given in the same unostentations manner.

The husband's full name is customary now, rather than initials, upon the cards o: married ladies.

The fashion of leaving a separate card for each lady in the house has happily been changed. Such a shower of paste-board was absurd, and the only wonder is that it did not meet bani-hment earlier at the hands of sensible women. Present form requires only one card for the different adies of the same house-

the different adies of the same bousehold. A daughter in her first year of social life, has no card, her name being engraved upon her mother's.

The cards of widows have been much discussed, and different authorities have disagreed in reference to the use of the husband's baptismal name after his death. It has been decided that the dear name, so hard to relinquish and so the life is not sounded."

white the teacher, with no book in his hands and folded arms, walked up and down the recitation room.

"Hypocrisy,' says La Rouchefoncauld, is the homage which vice pays to virtue.' "the pupil read.

"That is very true," said the teacher, whit is not sounded."

"Omage," said the pupil obediently. dear name, so hard to relinquish and so long a right, can be retained with perfect propriety for social purposes. If a married son bears the same name as his father, the mother adds "Sr." to her card, or uses the family name without pretix, as "Mrs. Jamieson," she alone having the precedence of age and dig-nity to claim it.

A first call should be returned within a week, and always in person. If a re-bling to be said, teacher said it. should be retured upon that day, but it this is impossible, the visit can be made (with suitable apology) another day.

Etrangers staying in town wishing to see resident friends, should directly upon their arrival, send their cards, with address, by post. In calling upon a friend

dress, by post. In calling upon a trieno staying with people unknown to the caller, a card should always be left for the hostess.

Gentlemen have so little leisure for formal visiting, wife or mother leave when the east grew rosy with the dawn of Easter Day. with their own, at the beginning of a season. After an invitation, whether accepted or declined, gentlemen should call upon the hostess in person. Gentlemen's cards are much narrower than ladies,' and very thin, making these seasons. But the robe of fesus to chedit as he rose and passed it by.

And the lify blossomed white as snows that on the mountains let; will emountain the mountains let; will emountain the pure, sweet shelter sleeps a golden gleaning ray, can be robe of fesus to chedit as he rose and passed it by.

And the robe of fesus to chedit as he rose and passed it by.

And the lify blossomed white as snows that on the mountains let; will emountain ray, and each passed it by. for the mistress of the house) together ladies,' and very thin, making them less

cumberstome for pocket card-case.

A card must be sent up by a servant, but never delivered to a member of the family. In this case, if one desires to leave their address, place the card on the hall table when going out.

### Fashlons and Fancies.

White lilacs, so what is and hyacinths

dishes have the spreading legs arranged with arbor wire and underneath is a sprawling or peeping cupid.

Flat vases and fan forms in royal Berlin ware are among the new importations. A new white faience in dishes, card re-

ceivers, candelabra and lamps is or-namented with orchids, the cotelyea

being the variety chosen.

The demand for pieces of faience, fancy bronzes and blio-a-lruc knows no abatement. Grown men and women bending over and seriously considering and buying what except for their expense, would be children's toys, are among the sights of the town.

Snow-drop glass it is called. It is of a beautiful green tint with modeled designs on white appropriate with modeled designs.

signs or white snow-drops with pale green calyxes as ornaments. The tall, flaring cylindrical vases are particularly handsome. This design is found, however, in a number of forms.

Quaint and old fashioned are pot-

pourri jars with pertorated lids for perfuming drawing-rooms and boudoirs A delicious potpourri is that with the odor of the wild rose, delicate and sub-tle. Among the daintiest of boudoir writing table ornaments are the miniature Dresden china lamps.—Jewelers' Circular.

### ARE YOU DEAF

Or do you suffer from noises in the head. Then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure, which costs comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness and the ear. Adress PROF. G. CHASE, Box 226, Orlila, Ont.

### BISHOP McDONNELL'S RING.

Royal Purple Amethyst from the Ural. A New York despatch of the 23rd

April speaks as followers: The ring just completed for presenta-tion to bishop-elect Charles E. McDonnell of the Long Island diocese, in connection with his consecration on Monday, April 25, is probably the finest ring ever pro-

duced in this country.

The large amethyst in the centre is of a rich royal purple, from the Ural mountains, and weighs 34 pennyweights.
Round it are clustered 16 brilliants,

each weighing one-half carat, and all beautifully matched.
It is in the marvellous chasing of the gold, however, that the highest art work

is revealed. There are 50 pennywheights of gold in

The general treatment is gothic, and every touch of the artisan's tool has left a mark symbolic of the church or its his-

The crown of the ring is in the shape adoped by the church for its Episcopal seal, a form suggested by the pisces (tish) and made true in shape by the intersec-tion of parts of two circles.

The shank is chased in high relief, picturing on one side Murillo's Virgin of

the Immaculate Conception.

The model of the Virgin in this representation is the woman of the Apocalypse in a robe of white, her hands crossed on her breast and her feet resting

on the cresent, the symbol of purity.
On the other side is the patron of Bishop McDonnell, St. Charles Borromeo, robed in the vestments of a priest about to administer the blessed sacrament.

Both pictures are garlanded with ivy and violets, suggestive of purity and

Constancy.
The proportions of the ring are massive without being heavy or out of symmetrical proportion, and is a gift to the bishop

### SEVEN YEARS' SUFFERING.

saving my life.

MRS. ANNIE HARRA

Crewson's Corners, Acton, P.O., Opt.

### A Teacher Caught,

The necessity which teachers are under of being perfectly sure of their statements, or else of being not too positive in making them, was illustrated recently by an incident of actual occurance in a public school. A pupil was reading, during a recitation in English literature, white the teacher, with no book in his

"'Omage," said the pupil obediently "Read on, now," "Sir," said the pupil, " may I read the

note at the foot of the page?"
"You may do so."
"The pupil read: "Homage—In pro-

nouncing this word the 'h' is frequently omitted by uneducated persons. It should aiways be sounded." In some cases there is absolutely nothing to be said, and on this occasion the

## AN EASTER SONG.

Chimo your bells, oh, lilles!
Sing with performed breath,
How the Christ has risen,
How the conquered death.

But the robe of lesus touched it as he rose and

Chime your hells, ah, alies! Ye are sanctified For the risen Jesus To bloom at Eastertide.

.... Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have a Cold, T'se II. For sale by all druggists. 35 cents per bottle.

----White lilacs, she what is and hyncinths in relief with green foliage are introduced in a new ware. Ornamental fruit them prove this fact. Try them.

### YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

RFLICS OF THE GOOD OLD GRIMES FAMILY. Some of the poetry which amused our ancestors.

(C. B. Stout in the N. Y. " Home Journal.") Among the curious and comical things our fathers enjoyed was the song bearing the title, "Old Grimes." The origin of the name is not now known, but it would seem that the first four lines were at first quoted from a tomstone in the

old land, early in the present century. The real name of the deceased was John Lee, which the poet probably changed to old Grimes for fear of offending surviving relatives. The late Albert G. Greene, of Providence, was born there Feb. 10, 1802, entered Brown University at an early age, and while a student he noticed the first verse in a collection of English ballads. It amused him very much, and he composed the other verses as here given, keeping up the odd con-trasts to the end.

Old Grimes is dead, that good old man, We ne'er shall see him more; He used to wear a long, black coat All buttoned down before.

His heart was open as the day, His feelings all were true; His hair was some inclined to gray, He wore it in a queue.

Whene're be heard the voice of pain, His breast with pity burned; The large, round head upon his cane From ivory was turned.

Kind words he ever had for all. He knew no base design; His eyes were dark and rather small, His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind, In friendship he was true; His coat had pocket-holes behind, His pantaloons were blue.

Unharmed, the sin which earth pollute He passed securely o'er,-And never wore a pair of boots For thirty years or more.

But good old Grimes is now at rest, Nor fears misfortune's frown ;-He wore a double-breasted vest, The stripes run up and down.

He modest merit sought to find, And pay it its desert :--He had no malice in his mind, No rutlles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse, Was sociable and gay;— He wore large buckles on his shoes, And changed them every day.

His knowledge hid from public gaze, He did not bring to view; Nor make a noise town-meeting days, As many people do.

His wordly goods he never threw In trust to fortune's chances: But lived (as all his brothers do), In easy circumstances.

Thus undisturbed by anxious cares, His peaceful moments ran, And everybody said he was A fine old gentleman.

Many variations of "Old Grimes" have been given by the press, and have found a place in humorous collections, but this version is believed to be according to the author's copy. Several parodics have also appeared, but few of them worthy preservation. Some years ago, elect from Mr. Joseph R. Payten in "Old Mrs. Grimes" went the rounds of memory of the deceased son of Rev. C. F. the press, sometimes with Judge Grime 'Old Mrs. Grimes" went the rounds of name attached as author; but this was no doubt a mistake.

OLD MRS. GRIMES.

Old Mrs. Grimes is living yet, A widow still is she; She wears a neat old-fashioned frock, A neater ne'er can be.

She's blest at home, nor seeks abroad The scandals of the town;

There's not enough put in her sleeves To make another gown. Although not rich, the needy poor's Hard wants she will appease: Her dresses never drag the ground,

Nor yet approach the knees. She every Sunday goes to Church, Nor sleeps or chatters there; Her caps are of the plainest kind, Save one for Sunday wear.

She often says "she hopes above To meet her husband dear;"

She rents a cot at fifteen pounds, And pays it every year. She always was industrious,

And rises now betimes; She's called by all the neighbors round, "The good old Mrs. Grimes."

Years pass, and in November, 1883, the "Century Magazine" celebrated the old lady's demise as follows:

OLD MRS. GRIMES.

Old Mrs. Grimes is dead. Alas! We ne'er shall see her more; She was the wife of good old Grimes, Who died some years before.

A very worthy dame is gone.

Since she gave up her breath; Her head was white with frosts of time, She lived until her death. Though rough the path her willing feet

E'er walked where duty led; And never wore a pair of shoes, Except when out of bed. Busy she was, from morn to night, Spite of old Time's advances; Although her husband left her here

In easy circumstances, Good Mrs. Grimes is now at rest, She'll rest through endless ages; The sun has set, her work is done,

She's gone to claim her wages. And finally some unknown pen gives us this, which may be called the end of the tale:

THE DEATH OF GRIMES'S HEN.

At last the spreckled hen has gone-That hen of hens the best: She died without a sigh or groan, While on her downy nest,

Through summer heat and winter snow For ten long years she lay, At noon and eve, Old Gri nes an egg, But none the Sabbath day.

She had a nest behind the door, All neatly lined with hay; Her back was brown, and sprinkled o'er With spots inclined to gray.

The neighbor's fowls did all agree She was a good old soul; Sometimes she roosted in a tree, And sometimes on a pole.

Whene'er the rain came pelting down, And thunder's dreadful roar; She hid herself in Grimes' old hat Until the storm was o'er.

Kind reader! now we'll drop a tear To Grimes' good spreckled hen; It is too true we ne'er shall look Upon her like again.

### THE IRISH DEBT.

The New York Tablet gives a Historical and Statistical Account.

In an elaborate article on the above subject a writer in the United Ireland exhibits the startling statement that in 1794 and 1797, years briefly antedating the Union, the Irish debt in round numbers aggregated \$2,400,000 and £2,300,600 respectively, and that in 1800, a few months after the fraudulent consummation of that righteous exparte compact, the debt arose to the enormous sum of £28 500 000.

Dr. Madden estimates that over twentyone and a half millions were spent in fomenting and repressing rebellion, then in effecting that millenium, the Union, which was to have made Ireland an elysium. The main items were: Sixteen mi! lions, cost of troops; one and a half million, price of the Parliamentary traitors; one and a half milion more paid to "suffering loyalists"—sovereign salve, golden ointment: The "base and blackguard" infamy effected. Pitt and Castlereagh heaped the cost of compuest on the conquered-twenty-live and a half millions, eight and a half times the debt of the three years before, a sum equal to nearly a one-tenth of the wealth of Ireland placed to its debit at a slap. A good beginning of Union blessings! More were to follow. Lord Rosebery, edited by Mr. Morley, recently rehabilitated the Minister, did for him what Mr. Fronde did for Henry VIII, whited the black pit He should now canonize Castlereigh.

Sixteen years after the blessed Union, after England, in Mr. Jackson's recent words had given freland its credit, the debt, by financial hocus pocus, by that process of granting its credit peculiar to the mother country, was made to appear as £112,700,000—nearly thirty-eight times its amount nineteen years before. thirty-eight-fold the sum of the legiti mate Irish debt.

In 1817 Ir land was made resprensible for a United Kingdom debt of £734,000,-000, when equitably entitled to find interest on but three millions. The un-fortunate country now pays yearly an excess Imperial mulet of more than three milions, an aonnal State exaction above ability exceeding the total legitimate debt, 1797.

In the peroid 1800-17, the British debt was not doubled; 1800, 450 millions; 1817, 784 millions; yet the Irish debt was quadrupled! Ireland, with no government, no parliament, no army, no navy. no income, no initiative, no control over receipts or expenditures, with nothing to do but pay and look pleasant, wantonly and quite "unbeknownst" to herself, in-creased her debt fourfold. It was a paper liability, a mere figment of fraudulent ook-keeping, a stupendous swia lle.

Mr. McLaren's return of English, Scotch and Irish taxation, ending March, 1880, shows that Ireland pays at less one-tenth of the revenue raised in the United Kingdom, and the Treesury return of income tax, 24th of April, 1882, TELEPHONE, 2690. shows that Ireland's ability is but as 18.36—the penny in Britain yielding £1.744 000, in Ireland but £95,000, or a ratio of 5,44 per cent. Whether Ireland's capacity be an 18th, a 20th or a 25th, it is incontestable that she is taxed to the extent of one-tenth. There is a methodnovel, so far as is known—of proving be-yond cavil that she is burdened intoler ably in relation to her resources. For the twenty-tour years-1565-88-the gress amount of property and profits as sessed to income tax averaged veirly for Great Britain 508 millions; for Ireland. 632 312,500—the Irish ratio, 594 per cent. Had a single tax prevailed, the average Great Britain revenue, 59 millions odd for the fifty years ending 1881, could have been raised by a levy of 28.4ct, in the pound; while to touch the Irish revenue, under six millions, a rate of 38.7 1-2d, in the pound must have been imposed. The poverty stricken country, whise wealth in the Union period only increased 35 percent, would have pand 1s 3d 12d. in the pound, 56 per cent, more than the 18 to 20 times richer country, whose wealth in the Union period increased 471 per cent. That is a conclusive proof of the monstruous inequality of tecoment meted out to Ireland under the Union. The Act of Union stipulated that Ireland should be taxed in proportion to ability. The ratio of Irish to English wealth will be a fair measure of relative ability—a novel one, so far as is known. The income tax and legacy duties are but partial tests, yet they do not very materially differ from the present one Minhali gives Oreat Britain's wealth as 8.320 millions; Mr. Giffen gives Ireland's as 400 millions, or but 479 per cent, of State taxes, Great Britain 94.21. For th tifty years ending 1881, Ireland's contribution averaged 2.79 per cent of Gree Britain's, or 5 per cent, in excess of abi iity. The figures are; Great Borain, ammual average, 259,458,510, Treland, 25,824,184, or £2 972,925 a year in excess of ability, a surplus exaction driving a coach-and-tour through the Act of Union. In individuals that would be called job bery, when done by the heir of the virtues, a British minister daintily dalss it granting England's credit to Ireland.

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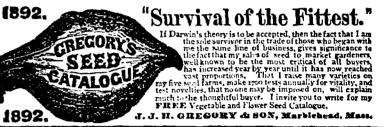
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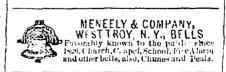
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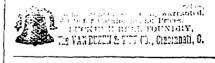
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