What waid Mary D my your father What said water, that I could not the his decese, if I am to less him? And why notiwait bill aft ar misidecease

compel us to wait six menths, and in that six compel us water allo batacle or other would be sure to occur, and another would be sure to follow. I am a great deal older than you, and I see that whoever procastinates hap

where young ladies are concerned logic does not carry all before it, and so Mary op does not carry on many op nuccidedly that he turned his horse directly, posed all manner of feminine sentiments, and gave her one look of love and disappointment, ded by saying she could not do such a hand galloped away.

hing. Walter began to be mortified and in sullen silence. angry; then she cunningly shifted the respon-

Then consult her in my presence," said and speaking in broken sentences:

Walter. Mary had not bargained for that , she had and then take her opinion. However, as Walter's opinion was fair, she called Mrs. Easton, and they put the case to her, and asked her to give her candid opinion.

Mrs. Easton, however, took alarm at the gravity of the proposal, and told them both he knew things that were unknown to both of them, and it was not easy for her to advise. "Well, but," said Walter "if you know more than we do, you are the very person that can advise. All I know is that if we are anot married now, I shall shave to whit six months at least, and if I stay here Mr. Bartley and I shall quartel, and he will refuse me Mary ; and if I go abroad again I shall get knocked on the head, or else Mary will pine away again, and Bartley will send her to Madeira, and we shall lose our happiness, as all shilly-shallying fools do."

Mrs. Easton made mo reply to this, though she listened attentively to it. She walked to the window and thought quietly to herself then she came back again and sat down, and after a pause she said, very gravely :

Knowing all I ken, and seeing all I see, Indvise you two to marry at once by special license, and keep it secret from every one who knows you -- but myself-till a proper time comes to reveal it; and it's horne in upon me that that time will come before long, even if Colonel Clifford should not die this bout, which every body says he will." "Oh, nurse," said Mary, faintly, "I little

thought that you'd be against sec."

"Against you, Miss Mary!" said Wrs.
Easton, with much feeling. "I admire Mr.
Walter very much, as any woman must with eyes in her head, and I love him for loving of you so truly, and like a man, for it does not become a man to shilly shally, but I never saw him till he was a man, but you are the child I nursed, and prayed-over, and trembled for in sickness, and rejoiced over in health, and left a good master because I saw he did not love you as I did."

These words went to Mary's heart, and she flew to her nurse, and hung weeping round. her ne-k. Her tears made the manly but tender-hearted Walter give a sort of gulp. Mary heard it, and put her white hand out to him. He threw himself upon his knees, and kissed it devotedly, and the coy girl was

From this hour Walter gave her no reath ing-time; he easily talked over old Baker, and got him to excuse his short absence; he turned his hunters into roadsters, and rode them very hard; he got the special license; he squared a clargyman at the head of the lake, who was an old friend of his and fond of fees, and in three days after her consent. Mary and Mrs. Easton drove a four-wheeled carriage Walter had lent them to the little hotel at the lakes. Walter had galloped over at eleven o'clock, and they all three took a little walk together. Walter Clifford and Mary Burtley returned from that walk MAN AND WIFE.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Walter Clifford and Mary sat at a late breakfast in a little inn that looked upon a lake, which appeared to them more lovely than the lake of Thun or of Luccine. He beamed steadily at her with triumplant repture: she stole looks at him of wonder, ad-

As they had nothing now to argue about, they only spoke a few words at a time, but these were all musical with love. To them, as we dramatists say, entered

Mrs. Easton, with signs of hurry.

miration, and the deepest love.

"Miss Mary." said she.
"Mis. Mary." suggested Walter, meekly.
Mis. Mary blew hun a kiss. "Ay, ay," said Mrs. Easton, smiling. "Of course, you will both hate me, but I have come to take you home, Mistress Mary. "Home!" said Mary; why, this feels like

"No doubt," said Mrs. Easton, " but, for all that, in half an hour we must start." The married couple remonstrated with one

second, but Mrs. Easten was firm. "Idreamed," says the, "that we were all found out—and that's a warning. Mr. Walter, you know that you'll be missed at Clifford Hall, and didn't ought to leave your father another day. And you, Miss Mary, do but think what a weight I have taken upon my shoulders, and don't put off coming home, for I am almost slinking with anxiety, and for sure and certain my dream it was a warning,

and there's something in the wind." They were both so indebted to this good voman that they looked at each other pitcously, but agreed. Walter rang the bell, and edered the four-wheeler and his own nag. "Mary, one little walk in that sweet

"Yes, dear," said Mary, and in another moment they were walking in the garden, intertwined like the ivy and the oak, and dring over their present delights and glowof prospects.

In the mountime Mrs. Easton packed up beir things; Walter's were enrolled in a lettrug with straps, which went upon his dle. They left the little inn, Mary driving. When they had gone about two miles, they

ame to cross-roads, "Please pull up," said Mrs. Easton; then tuning to Walter, who was riding ridiculous-ly close to Mary's whip hand, "Isn't that the way to Clifford Hall?"

"It's one way," said he; "but I don't Mean to go that way. How can I? It's only bree miles more round by your house."

Murse," said Mary, appealingly.
Ay, ay, poor things," said Mrs. Easton Well, well, don't loiter, anyway. I shall not be my own woman again till we're safe at

so they drove briskly on, and in about an for more they got to a long hill, whence y could see the Gilberts' farm.

There, nurse," said Mary, pouting a stile, "now I hope you're content, for we have got safe home, and he and I shall not have a happy day together again.",

the hill with the dog-cart! Who's that driving her? It's not papa. I declare, it's Mr. Hope, come home safe and sound. Dear Mr. Hope! Oh, now my happiness is per-

"Mr. Hope!" screamed Mrs. Easton. Drive Master, for Heaven's sake! Turn your home, sir, and gallop away from us as hard as you can !" Well, but, Mrs. Easton _" obsected Walter.

Mrz. Easton stood up in the carriage.
"Man alive!" she screamed, you know and I see later and whoever stilly shallies nothing, and I know a deal; begone, or you piness, it deserves to lose it, and generally are no friend of mine; you'll make me curse the hoursthat I interfered."

"Go, darling," said Mary kindly, said so decidedly that he turned his horse directly,

Mary looked pale and angry, and drove on

.Mrs. Easton was too agitated to mind her angry; and said she would consult Mrs. langry looks. She kent wiping the perspira-sibility, and said she would consult Mrs. langry looks. She kent wiping the perspira-tion from her brow with her handkerchief,

"If we would only get there first fool not to teach my sister her lesson before we went, intended to secure Mrs. Easton on her side, she's such a simpleton !-can't you drive faster ?"

"Why gaurse," said Mary, "don't be so afraid of Mr. Hope. It's not him I'm afraid of ; it's papa."

"You don't know what you're talking about, child. Mr. Bartley is easily blinded; I won't tell you why. It isn't so with Mr. Hope. Oh, if I could only get in to have one word with my simple sister before be turns her inside out !"

The question was soon decided. Hope drove up to the door whilst Mary and Mrs. Easton were still some distance off and hidden by a turn in the road. When they emerged again into sight of the farm they just caught sight of Hope's back, and Mrs. Gilbert courtesying to him and ushering him into the house.

"Drive into the stable-yard," said Mrs. Easton, faintly. "He mustn't see your traveling basket, anyway." She told the servant to put the horse into

the stable immediately, and the basket into the brew-house. Then she hurried Mary up the back stairs to her room, and went with a beating heart to find Mr. Hope and her

Mrs. Gilbert, though a simple and unguarded woman, could read faces like the rest, and she saw at once that her sister was very much put out by this visit of Mr. Hope, and wanted to know what had passed between her and him. This set the poor woman all in a flutter for fear she should have said something injudicious, and thereupon she prepared to find out, if possible, what she ought to have

"What! Mr. Hope!" said Mrs. Easton. "Well, Mary will be glad. And you have been long home, sir?"

Came last night," said Hope. "She hasn't been well, I hear. What is the matter?" And he looked very anxious.

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Easton very guardedly, "she certainly gave me a fright when she came here. She looked quite pale; but whether it was that she wanted a change -but whatever it was, it couldn't be very serious. You shall judge for yourself. Sister, go to Miss Mary's room, and tell her."

Mrs. Easton, in giving this instruction, frowned at her sister as much as to say, "Now

lon't speak, but go.' When she was gone, the next thing was to find out if the woman had made any foolish admissions to Mr. Hope; so she

waited for him. She had not long to wait. Hope said:

"I hardly expected to see you : your sixter said you were from home."

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Easton, "we were not so far off, but we did come home a little sooner than we intended, and I am rare glad we did, for Miss Mary wouldn't have missed you for all the views in the county."

"Well, I said you were not at home, and that is every word; he didn't give me time to say any more for questioning of me about

her health." That's lucky," said Mrs. Easton, dryly. Thank Heaven! there's no harm done; he

sha'n't see the carriage."
"Dear me, nurse," said Mary, "All this

time I'm longing to see him." "Well, you shall see him, if you won't own to having been a night from home.

Mary promised and went engerly to Mr. Hope. It did not come natural to her to be afraid of him, and she was impatient for the It did not come natural to her to be day to come when she might tell him the whole story. The reception he gave her was letter, and to know them it is not enough to not of a mature to discourage this feeling; his pale face-for he had been very illflushed at sight of her, his eyes poured affection upon her, and he held out both hands to

her. "This the pale girl they frightened me about!" said he. "Why, you're like the roses in July."

"That's partly with seeing of you. sir, said Mrs. Easton, quietly following, "but we do take some credit to ourselves, too; for Miss Mary was rather pale when sho came here a week ago; but la, young folks want a change now and then."

"Nurse," said Mary, "I really was not well, and you have done wonders for me, and I hope you won't think me ungrateful, but I

must go home with Mr. Hope."

Hope's countenance flushed with delight, and Mrs. Easton saw in a moment that Mary's affection was co-operating with her

"I thought that would be her first word. sir," said she. "Why, of course you will, miss. There, don't you take any trouble; we'll pack up your things and put them in the dog-cart; but you must eat a morsel both of you before you go. There's a beautiful piece of beef in the pot, not oversalted, and some mealy potatoes and suet dumplings. You sit down and have your chat, whilst

Polly and I get everything ready for you." To be continued.

Those 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, all druggists. tts

Ex-United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia, used to be a brakeman on the railroad which he now nearly owns.

-The chance concections of ignorant men have sometimes brought disrepute not only on their own worthless medicines that deserve no credit but sometimes, with injustice, on really reliable preparations. Ladies should not hosi-tate about Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for this remedy has been tried, proven and

AN EPISTLE TO THE JESUITS.

The Address of Father Anderledy to the Fathers and Brothers of the Society of Jesus-Determined Rostility to Secret Societies.

FLORENCE, June 28 .- The first epistle of the new General of the Jesuits, who succeeded to the office upon its renunciation by Father Becky, has been issued to the order, and printed in Florence by the Episcopal printing office. The original is in Latin, of which the following, with but slight omissions, is a translation:

The highest law by which religious orders are ruled is this, that they obey the sovereign Pontiff, and are subject to his will and desire. The Vicar of Christ has the first place among all those who preside; he embraces all with his right and power, and every faculty of other superiors emanates from him as from a rich and inexhaustible source. The Holy See has, availing itself of this power, endowed religious orders with excellent laws, and ruled them with grace, charity and benevolence, so far that, freeing them in many things from interference, it has rendered them attached and obedient only to itself. This singular benefit was declared solemnly by our very Holy Lord, Leo XIII. as certain and evident by right (ex jure). Is is therefore fitting that our piety, gratitude, and obedience should vie with the iberality and munificence of the sovereign Pontiff, Now, as our desire, whatever it may be, can never compete with so great a benefit let us at least acknowledge it with humble mind, and deem ourselves unworthy of receiving such a grace. It is specially becoming to our society, which has not been established for any other end but to serve and obey the sovereign Pontiff. According to St. Ignatius, it is our duty to serve God under the flag of the cross, and to serve the only master, the Roman Pontiff, His Vicar on earth (Const. Paul. Regimini). This is the head formula of our order, proposed by our Holy Fathers to the Vicar of Christ, and approved by the

This being now the nature and strength of our order, viz., to be ready at the command of the Sovereign Pontiff, the more we bear this in mind, the more we will resemble St. Ignatius and the more disposed we shall be to conform our will to that of the successor of St. Peter. And not only shall we be ready to obey, but also to worship his very holy anthority and respect his dignity with thoughts and words, and to supply words with deeds by means of strength, labor and effort.

At any moment we ought to be ready to act strenuously, and to fight also, when the Church is in danger. This danger is evidently great, extreme and iniquitous. The causes of this danger that is to be feared we find in the Encyclical Humanum genus, an epistle worthy of the Pontifical dignity, a wonderful one, and to be eternally remembered.

I request you, Reverend Fathers and Brothers in Christ, to turn your minds to this etter, and to keep in your heart the words of the Vicar of Christ as said by our Lord Christ. That letter gives a sad description of our times, and we need to inspect it and know from it the machinations, the deceptions, and frauds of the enemies of the Church, and to thoroughly understand also the weapons which we must have ready at the command of the sovereign Pontiff. We are taught by that letter that the Christian world has no more powerful enemy than that secret association which, born in darkness, breaks forth out of the gloom, and confidently and impudently proclaims itself able to destroy the Church of

The nature of this secret association is composed of simulation and falsehood. While, indeed, it acts so as to appear honest, good, and henevolent, it hides and conceals its tims, and shows them only to those who at a hint are ready to commit any crime in order to obey its despotism. Of these crimes the most hateful is that by which they endeavor With that she made an excess, and left to overthrow from the foundation that order him. She found her sister in Mary's room: of religion which was creeted by Christ, "Now," said she to Mrs. Gilbert, "you their whims, drawing from naturalism their tell me every word you said to Mr. Hope fundamental law. (Encycl. Leonis XIII.)

Asserting human reason to be the control of the contro and teacher, they deny revelation and destroy the offices and authority of the Catholic Church. Nay, they turn their fury and weapons against this very Church, and want to rule according to their whims the Vicar of Christ, robbed of his civil kingdom. Having thus repudiated the seals of truth, they abuse so much of the light of reason as to persuade themselves that there is no God, and, rebellious even to natural honesty, they heart the religion of Jesus Christ. introduce every perversion of morals into

public and private society.

These are some of the opinions which we rightly call false and fallacious. We will know them better from the same Pontifical read it, but we must carefully consider it, in order to retain it deeply in our minds. We learn from the letter what danger we are threatened with, not only by the wickedness of the opinions, but also by their connection

and alliance. It is, therefore, our duty to strive to oppose true principles to false opinions and to bad associations, associations of good morals and piety, faithful and devoted to the Church, having one mind and communion of

principles. I have very little to say about principles. We must draw them out of revelation and from that philosophy which, for the best of the Church and of our society, Leo XIII. has proposed to us, and which we see with great joy grows daily and brings forth those beauti-ful fruits which are the results of obedience to the Holy Sce.

We shall then strive by every effort to have ready at hand those principles which are fit to establish Catholic truths and to destroy the errors of materialists in order to destroy the errors which form the defence of secret societies.

To this teachers of young men, publishers of books, and preachers of the Gospel will pay special attention.

We must not only mind cultivated people. but the ignorant, too, and it will be a good idea to spread many examples of the Pontifical letters in little books, with explanations, from which Catholics may know what is to be avoided, what must be done, and what must be believed and firmly held by them. As tender age is more than any other needy of information, as it is necessary to oppose truth to error and piety to iniquity, and as it is chiefly our duty to teach children divine doctrine, I exhort and warn you, dearest Fathers and Brothers, to remember and think before God that our society was chiefly instituted for this purpose, viz., to attend the progress of souls in Christian doctrine and life, chiefly through the instruction of the children and of those ignorant of Christian religion. Our Holy Father desired also that the Fathers should be admitted to the profession of three or four vows, or among the coadjutors, only on one condition, name

that this boly exercise may be specially recommended and devotedly attended to on ac count of the special homage paid by this to God in helping souls, and because at might have been forgotten or discontinued more easily than some other exercises, as for in

stance preaching. Here is what we should oppose to secret associations, Leo XIII. has advised us to defend the Christian communion. It is the duty of the children of the Church to praise those societies which the Pope has praised and recommended, and help to spread and to strenuously promote them. As now some societies are akin to our order, and we know these better, and are accustomed to them, I think that we ought to regard them according

to the view of the Pope. The first among them is the Sodality of the Blessod Virgin Mary. I think that we will carry out the desire of the Vicar of Christ if we endeavor carefully to found societies of protection of the Mother of God, and to attend to those which are already established. It seems almost providential that the three hundredth anniversary of the institution of the Congregation Prima Primaria* should be the same through which Leo XIII. teaches us how to fight against the pestiferous and secret societies of our age.

They prepare ruin for Christian States, while the Virgin Mother's help of the Christians has alone destroyed all heresics in the whole world. This event must stimulate our industry and as this by lupse of time and rolling years generally declines, we must arouse our minds by recording the ancient days in which the prominent men of those times declared, by examples, how great is the strength and virtue of the sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In our times great work must be done with the young men. Let us bring them together, teach them piety, defend them against errors and the temptations of vice. Hence, if we can in some way, according to the Encyclical letter of the Pope, warn the pupils against the pernicious character of secret societies. we must do it, in order that the young may thoroughly learn how to avoid many deceitful arts by which their advocates are accustomed to ensuare men. Those who prepare children for the first communion will do well if they persuade each of them to promise that they will never give their names to any society without the consent of their parents, of their , pastor, or of their confessor.

But in a cause of so much importance we must not confine our work within the bounds of the societies. Wherever an opportunity arises, according as prudence suggests, we must take every chance, in churches, in colleges, in private conversations, even in epistolary intercourse, we must endeavor to arouse the ardor of many, and chiefly of those who are prominent in picty, learning, and intellectual power or authority. Great opportunities arise during the times of retreat and in the sermons and lectures given by priests or other pious people while minds are more ready to receive the light of truth, and more disposed to put into practice what they have learned. Such occasion will not fait, as in many countries it is customary for men to attend retreats, and it is constantly admitted that in order to call back men to God it is necessary to use diligence and care. A Catholic meeting held at Isola, Nov. 26, 1882, stated that thus we must repair the damages caused to civil and domestic society. Other means will also be suggested by the

desire of serving the Church.

We must begin without delay or hesitation the work which we have now at hand. We must not lose time, although the Sovereign Pontiff on May 10 ordered that for a whole year from the day of publication of the apostolic letter, the obligation of disclosing the secret heads and leaders, and the reservacion of censures, is suspended. (Triests are 11. bidden to absolve members of secret sometime if they do not disclose the names of their leaders. In order to more easily reconcile men with God the Pope has suspended this obligation for one year.)

has been heard; that the Pope has spoken in such a way as to evidently show that he has spoken by divine inspiration. He resolved, then, that in the next Catholic Congress there should be deliberation about this subject. While laymen act so fairly, we must not hasitate, but without delay we must commence such a glorious work to which, with the soycreign Pontiff, God gives his blessing, for which angels and saints pray, and which is encouraged by all who profess with the whole

These things, with paternal mind and great love for you, I thought I ought to tell you, Reverend Fathers and Brothers dear in Christ, and I want them to be known to all of ours, as I am sure that I have spoken according to the mind of the sovereign Pontifl.

It remains now that we perform our duty with sincere humility, and deeming ourselves unworthy to serve such a holy cause, which cause certainly exceeds human power, and therefore it is necessary to ask strength from on high, and to rely on the help of God. Let us ask no reward for ourselves but labor; no glory but that which is obtained for God; no welfare but that which is bestowed upon the souls redeemed by the blood of the Son of God. Let the rule of life of our forefathers be our device; To God, glory; to the neigh-

bor, welfare; to us, work! The Holy Father has condescended to grant his blessing to our whole society. Congratulating you and myself for such a pledge received of divine assistance, I commend myself

to the prayers of the society.

Fiesole, June Sth, the feast of the most Holy Trinity, the servant of you all in

Christ. ANTONIUS MARIA ANDERLEDY, S.J.

*Founded in Rome 300 years ago in the Church of Jesus.

NO MARKS.

Mr. T. M. Casad, editor of the Corydon, Iowa Times, writes that his little girl burned hor foot severely on a stove. One application of St. Jacobs Oil the great pain-reliever, cured it completely, leaving no marks. By two applications of St Jacobs Oil he cured himself of a torturing pain in the side.

Dr. Koch has just discovered that cholera is not inhaled, but swallowed. The American green apple paragrapher could have told him that years ago.

THE HORSFORD ALMANAC AND COOK BOOK.

Mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

No fewer than 100 societies exist in Scot land whose object is to promote and maintain the purity of the Clydesdale horse.

THE HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

Departure of the Canadian Observers from Halifax-The Proposed Stations-The Men and the Provisions for their Comfort.

HALIFAX, July 22 .- Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., deputy superintendent of the Canadian meteorological service, has been in the city for some time making final preparations for embarking with a corps of observers for the Hudson's Straits expedition. The ship which he selected for the expedition, and which sailed this evening, is the Neptune, a staunch steam and sailing vessel of 685 tons gross, under command of Sailing master Sopp, an experienced Arctic navigator.

THE CREW, WITH THE EXPLORERS, will in all number fifty-five men. Professor Robert Bell, M.D., of the Geological Survey young men and children under the name and of Ottawa, representing his department, accompanies the expedition to learn what he can of the geological features of the country along the straits. There will be no other scientific men on board, excepting such as are required for the observing stations. The expedition will first call at Main, on the Labrador coast, and finally at Ramah, the northernmost station on the Atlantic coast and but a few hundred miles south of Cape Chidleigh at the entrance to the straits. Esquimaux interpreters will be engaged at one or more of these Labrador stations. The work of establishing stations in the straits, which are 400 miles long by 100 to 200 miles broad, is not unattended with risk, as much of the outline even of the coast is unknown, and there are no coast charts or soun lines. SEVEN STATIONS IN THE STRAITS

> are to be established, as follows :- No. 1 at Cape Chidleigh at the southeast entrance to the strait; No. 2 on Resolution Island, on the northeast entrance to the strait, and about 45 miles across from No. 1 station: No. 3 at Cape Hope, on the south side of about the centre of the strait, about 250 miles from stations Nos. I and 2; No. 4 directly north of No. 3 on the Upper Savages Islands; No. 5 on the southeast end of Rottingham Island, about 200 miles from No. 4: No. 6 on the south side of Mansfield Island, some 150 miles from No. 5 station: No. 7 at Fort Churchill, 460 miles from No. 6. Stations No. 5 and 6 are opposite not only the western mouth of Hudson's Straits, but also opposite the straits opening into Fox Channel where probably much of the spring ice which blocks Hudron's Straits in June comes from, and observations will be made to ascertain about what proportions of the ice from this great land-locked basin drifts into Hudson's Straits and what proportion into Hudson's Bay. At all stations the usual meteorological observations will be made; the heavy tide will be measured, the drift of the water noted and the conditions and state of the ice. Cape Hope is the most important station, and here, in addition to other observations, a temporary magnetical station will be opened. Hubart, who has been at the Toronto observatory for several years, will be in charge of be in charge of C. R. Tattle, of Winnipeg. THE NEPTUNE

was chartered at St. John's, by Lieut, Gor don. She is a wooden built vessel, launched at Dandee in 1873, and is similar to the Bear nd Thetis, of the Greely relief expedition, well known seeling ships. She was em ployed on shathar service two years ago and has the same communiter as then. In additien to those mentioned above, other stations. will be in commund of Mr. Barweil, of London; Mr. Lapraicie, of Quebec; Mr. De Boncherville, of Ottawa; and Mr. Wm. Ash, of Quebec, and a seventh to be selected from the tallowing crew: William P. Cadallo. Michael Kenting, Joseph R. Camelolt, Richard Currie and Mishael Turlis, it direct William Skymer and William Channel, Tor-ronto: John William Champlaia, Gazaboro: John William McDaniel : a l Willie r Henry Jordan, Sherbranke: Pobert Yeall, Picton, Mr. McKay, of Piston, and Mr. Banan, of St. John's, Ailde, accompany the ennestrious. The men are engaged at the rate of 25% a month, with a bounty of 350 and corold, and together, are tak in. They were built in Partmouth and are 14 by 22 bet, double boarded throughout, with terred paper spiration, and also the abundant discharge of between. There will be two stores incoch bellow bile. house, and 120 tons of hard corl is being taken in sacks. Each man will be supplied with a fowling piecea ad a rifle, and sufficient ammunition for tifteen months will be left at each station, though it is thought that considerable game can be got to assist the stores. No liquor is allowed to be taken by the men.

EAGH STATION PARTY will consist of two men and an Esquinaux interpreter beside the officer in charge. Their winter life on these desolate shores promis s to be a lonely one, but, no doubt, will have its compensations. It is expected to reach the first station in August, and, after landing Mr. Tuttle at Churchill, which is 2,560 miles from Halifax, the Neptune will return with Lieut. Gordon and Dr. Bell, calling possibly at York Factory and also at Marble Island, the winter quarters of the American whalers. The parties will remain at the station until next year, when, perhaps, another steamer will be fitted out to relieve them or otherwise as the Government may decide.

"Facts are stubbore things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborp fact, until they commence to use Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradi-cates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases.

About one thousand deaths a week in New York City at this time of the year. Pleasant as Syrup ; nothing equals it as a

worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves Worm Exterminator. A Cincinnati man, getting hard up, sold the monument over his wife's grave.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheu-matism; he had such a lame back that he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

At least twenty food-reform societies are now in a flourishing condition in England. A half or whole bottle of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, mixed with the water of the bath, is of great use to invalide and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the failing strength, and soothes the most irrita-ble nervous system.

Mrs. Langtry has adopted a Chinese boy thirteen years old.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes : For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told

A GATE OF FLOWERS.

O rosebud morn of other years How sweet thy golden light! Far down the path of manhood's vale Thy sun beats warm and bright; I turn me to that morn of youth, And lingering with the hours, I feel the breath of childhood's days Sweep through this gate of flowers

And entering in—how strange a sight!
The flowers are wither'd low,
The rose that blush'd at eventide Is crush'd beneath the foe; The starry eyes that beam'd with love-Those orphans of the early morn Are number'd with the dead.

O sweet-lipped rose, so dear to me, How oft thy pouting smile Enchain'd my heart with tender love, Endear'd me with its wile; How oft hath memory clad my thoughts With hue of purple light. Caught from the charms that deck'd thy form, O rose of morning light!

How oft I've walk'd the same old path And pluck'd the floweret wild, And dreamt a dream of peaceful hope That hull'd me as a child; How oft in amber light of morn I've peep'd among the trees, And watch'd the leaves in sportive joy Betray the morning breeze.

I love those cheery morns of old-Their sunshine bright and clear— Fair nurslings clad in rainbow light Embalm'd with heav'nly tear; But, ah! the friends of other days-Those are the gate of flowers That bloom with tender memories From buds of golden hours.

E'en now I see the blushing rose-Sweet floweret child of grace-E'en new I see the fily droop, The fuchsia hide her face; O tender flowers! O tender years! O mornings kindly bright! Within my heart your memory lives

Within my heart your manner.
In rays of love and light!
THOMAS O'HAGAN Barrie, Ont.

CAMPHOR DROPS A CURE.

The following simple remedy was issued in andbill form by the Hibernia Printing Office, Dublin, Ireland, during the severe visitation of the cholera in 1836, and was the means of saving thousands of lives. It was also used with valuable effect in 1848, and I would advise its use again should that epidemie visit our shores. In any case, however, no harm ould be done by having it in the house during

the coming warm months:—
Dissolve one onnce of camphor in six nances of spirits of wine and give a small oottle of it to any intelligent person in your neighborhood who will undertake to administer it to his poor neighbors when they are seized with cholera or any of its symptoms, without deviating in the slightest degree from the following instructions: -

When any person is seized with symptoms the observations here. Churchill station will of cholera, such as vomiting, purging, sadden weakness, coldness, cramps or spasms do not give them brandy or whisky or any kind of nedicine whatever, but put them to bed at once, covering them warmly, but not overloading them with bed clothes, and as soon as you possibly can let the patient take two crops (not more) of the camphor mixture on a little pounded sugar in a spoonful of cold or iced water. In five minutes after that let him take a second doze, of two drops in the some way and in five minutes more repeat the same thing. He is then to wait ten or lifteen minutes to see whether or not there is a sense of returning warmth, with a dissosition toward perspiration and brinifest decrease of sickness, cramps, &c., we, when it necessary, he must take two drots, s before, and repeat the dose every live minutes until twelve or fourteen drops have been taken. In administering this remedy you must particularly observe that if the the epistle of the sovereign Pontiff. He of the spirit that for a long time no voice like this has been heard; that the Pope has spoken in be destroyed, for the least foreign medicine neutralizes the complete, which is given to check veniting and to produce a free, warm persolection. The new of cold or leed water is given on the advice of the late celebrated The are of cold or jeed water shipped for two or three ways. Desting Beginn on the advice of the late cold trated houses for each station, all really to be put and successful Dr. Pidlock, of London, who always allowed his potient; to drink cold or fixed vater, as a tends to promote free per-

The patient must not be allowed to rise and expose him or herself to the slightest degree cold and should not be tormented with baths, steumings or rubbing of any kind, but permitted to lie still, as he will fall asleep when perspiration comes on and after some hours will, with God's assistance, awake well. though weak, and languid and perhaps a little f werish, in which case he may get a dose, say a teaspoonful of Gregory's powder or rhubarb and magnesia, with a little peppermint water or weak sal volatile and water to wash it down, but must be kept quiet, taking only a

little soup, broth or graci for a day or two. Lord Poisonby writing to his brother, the Bishop of Derry, stated that to his own knowledge these camphor drops had proved to be a certain cure for cholera, both in France and Germany, whenever taken in time, and the cure is generally effected before it is possible to procure a physician—that is in less than an hour. Respectfully,
H. Powell.

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "Mrs Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

A crematorium built in the time of the Roman invasion has just been discovered in

the city of Lincoln, England. Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes. "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a val-uable medicine to all who are troubled with Inr digestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India 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, after having tested its There, nurse," said Mary, pouting a praised for years.

In ow I hope you're content, for we got safe home, and he said? I shall not a suppy day together again."

Oh yes, you will, and, many happy years.

I be and mother, who is father and mother, who is must be stated a stome of sharpy day together again."

Oh yes, you will, and, many happy years.

I be coadjutors, only on one condition, name you go a stome of the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you want to content to the fourn to Almoy the got safe they should make a special promise to Almoy the being fellows. A counted by this motive and a storn to the fourn, of hife which and make you have been tried, proven and the coadjutors, only on one condition, name you want to Almoy the state of a stome to Almoy the being fellows. A counted by this motive of children in the beauty to make it known to his sufficient to the fourn of children in the state of a stome to Almoy the being fellows. A counted by this motive of children in the beauty to make it was radically cured. We find it is duty to make it is always and extensily, and before two bottles were saily, the safe it is duty to make it is always and extensily, and before two bottles were saily and the safe it is duty to make it is duty to Make the instruction of children in the state of a stome to Almoy the first the first the first the first the first the is duty to Make the instruction of the form of the fourn in the state of a stome to Almoy the first the first the first the is du wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-