Margaret's Prayer. [From the German of Goethe.] BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Incline, O Maiden, With sorrow laden, ous countenance upon my pain! The sword Thy heart in, With anguish smarting, test up to where Thy Son

Thou seest the Father; Thy sad sighs gather, raloft Thy sorrow and His pain Ah, past guessink,
Beyond expressink,
le pangs that wring my flesh and bone
Why this anxious heart so burneth,
Why it trembleth, why it yearneth,
lowest Thou and Thou alone.

Where'er I go, what sorrow,
What wee, what wee and sorrow,
Within my bosom aches!
Alone, and ah I unaleeping,
I'm weeping, weeping;
The heart within me breake.

The pots before my window Alas! my tearsdid wet, As in the early morning For thee these flowers I set. Within my lonely chamber The morning sun shone red; I sat in utter sorrow, Already on my bed.

Help! rescue me from death and stain! Thou sorrow-laden.
Incline Thy countenance upon my pain!

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

SS. Agapa and Chionia.

RESPECT FOR THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—
In the year 304 the Emperor Dioclesian had ordered a violent persecution against the Christians. He had mainly in view to track out the priests and bishops, as well as the sacred books, in order to snatch from religion the instruments whereby she was maintained in the hearts of the faithful and her sway extended. The she was maintained in the hearts of the faithful and her sway extended. Two sisters, Agapa and Chionia, concealing certain of the holy books, had sought refuge in the adjacent mountains of Thessalonica, where they wandered about for a whole year; but were at length seized and the holy books were discovered. It the holv books were discovered. It would have been an easy matter to redeem their lives by pronouncing an anathema against the Gospel, eating of the meats offered to idols, or by affecting some semblance of regret. Far from this, however, they showed by their laconic and steadfast replies, that they had made up their minds to die rather than apostatize. They were condemned to be tatize. They were condemned to be burned; the flames stifled them while respecting their bodies, which received no injury whatever.

MORAL REFLECTION. - A Christian cannot hold in too great reverence the Holy Scriptures, which are the word of God. Jeans Christ one day asking His disciples if they desired to leave Him, St. Peter answered: "Lord, to whom should we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."—
(John vi 69) (John vi. 69.)

Saint Isidore.

Saint Isidore.

LEARNING, IN THE SERVICE OF RELIGION.—St. Isidore, bishop of Seville, had received from Heaven one of the finest intellects vouchsafed to man, and had carefully cultivated it by the study of profane literature. He rendered powerful aid to his brother, St. Leander, archbishop of Seville, in converting the Visigoths, who were then infected with Arianism. Having become his successor, he completed this great work, re-established discipline throughout his diocese, and precompleted this great work, re-established discipline throughout his diocese, and presided with marked distinction at the councils of Seville and Toledo, which were held in this intent. He reformed the liturgical books and composed several learned treatises for the instruction and edification of the people. The eighth council of Toledo, held fourteen years after his death, decreed to him the title of "The Excellent Doctor." Feeling his end approach, St. Isidore had himself carried to the church, there received the sacraments with fervent picty, and died shortly approach, St. Islater had ministed carried to the church, there received the sacra-ments with fervent piety, and died shortly after, in 636, having caused all that he possessed to be distributed beforehand to the poor.

received from Him! How guilty are they who degrade them! It is written: "Cast forth the unprofitable servant into exterior darkness."—(Matt. xxv. 30.)

Saint Vincent Ferrer.

RECOLLECTION, HUMILITY, DETACH-MENT.—St. Vincent Ferrer, born at Valence in 1357, entered, at the age of seventeen, the order of St. Dominic, whereof he was destined to become one of the most illustrious ornaments. His superiors having set him apart for the work of the missions, he worked great wonders while accomplishing it. In Spain alone, more than twenty five thousand Jews and eighteen thousand Moors owed their conver-sion to him. His humility equalled his zeal for the conversion of souls; he attributed none of his success to himself, but referred everything to God, whose "unworthy instrument" he styled himself. He journeyed over France, Italy, Germany, England, and the Low Countries, with the title of Apostolic Missionary, working everywhere the same wonders. He would not proclaim the secret of such success; not proclaim the secret of such success; but told very willingly every one that consulted him that, in order to succeed, it is needful to unite one's-self with God in holy recollection, to be humble and free from attachment to things of earth. He

died at Vannes in 1419. MORAL REFLECTION.-Let us draw advantage from this wise example, conforming as it does with the warning of the Apostle: "God resisteth the proud and Apostle: "God resisteth the proud and giveth his grace to the humble."—(1 Pet. v. 5.)

A Philosopher on Hen Roosts.

"Dar am nuffin which ruins a man suddener," said Uncle Nash, solemnly, to his eldest hopeful, "das de custom of visitin' hen-roosts in the full ob de moon. It am well 'nough to tackle de watermillyun-patches when de queen ob night am sailin' round in short neck an low sleeves, becus the squawk of a twisted watermillyun-vine am not like the squawk of a red headed am not like the squaw of the roosterer when you done pluck him out ob de hen-patch. But take de roosterer when de moon am on de half-shell."

Use your opportunities to the best advantage. You cannot recall them.

TIAN.

The goodness of Almighty God was never more admirably set forth than in this incarnation. He takes upon Himself our poor and enfeebled nature, with all its crosses and sufferings, and gives us in return all His graces, all His support, all His strength. This is very manifest if we consider for a moment what they do for The goodness of Almighty God was never more admirably set forth than in His incarnation. He takes upon Himself our poor and enfeebled nature, with all its crosses and sufferings, and gives us in return all His graces, all His support, all His strength. This is very manifest if we consider for a moment what they do for us. Let us take the initial grace of all, for instance the grace of faith. How wonderful this is, not only in itself, but in the mode of its conveyance, and in its dwelling in the hearts of men. Without it it is impossible to please God. Our good God, in order to secure this to us, gives it as an infused virtue. When the soul of the unconscious child is brought to the font at baptism, it is regenerated and made capable of that for which our first perents were made—eternal joy. We more appreciate this initial grace of God in a country like this, from seeing so many millions who are without it. We are constantly reminded of that great gift of faith, when we see excellent people, far better than ourselves very often, nevertheless, born, so to speak, blind in the spiritual order. How great, then, is this gift of faith, which is given by some law, no doubt, because God is Law, and whatever He does follows law. How difficult to comprehend why it is that one is born of Catholic parents, and brought to the font, and receives the infused gift of faith, while another, who is not in the possession of that gift, is under the arduous necessity of searching, heart and conscience, to work out for herself these conclusions. Look at Saul, thundering down to Damascus with letters from the high priest to persecute the Christians whom he should find there. Then, all at once, there came the light of faith to him. He is thrown down upon the ground, and he, the fierce and proud soldier, going upon the errand of persecution, and, if possible, extermination of the Catholic faith, rises up, trembling, bodily blind, but with his soul full of the light of life, humbly calling out, "Lord, what would'st Thou have me do?" That

apt to fall into a kind of torpor with regard to the grace of the Sacraments. People sometimes seem to think that going to con-fession is a kind of exercise for very good fession is a kind of exercise for very good people, but confession is the open fountain in the temple of God for the healing of all uncleanness, and it is because we are not good that we ought to go to confession, and to go very often, because the conscience looses its acute perception of wrong if we do not take an account of ourselves. People would sometimes tell him that their children were not old enough to be confirmed but the canonical age for Confirmchildren were not old enough to be confirmed, but the canonical age for Confirmation is five years, and the reason is very manifest. It is the pouring forth of God's holy spirit to make them strong soldiers of Christ. People have a sort of Protestant idea that they must have a wide or profound knowledge of theology before they can be confirmed rightly. Which is it better to allow the devil, the world and the flesh to take possession of the soul, and then turn these out, or to take such measures as they may, under God, for preventing their entry? If these are fruits of the redemption of the world through the Incarnation of our Lord, and if these immense treasures of divine grace are so mense treasures of divine grace are so freely given to us, and are laid up in the treasury of God's Church, what must be the source from which they flow, and with what a wonderful abyss of divine goodness, mercy, love and knowledge must that Sacred Heart of Jesus be filled.

—Rishop of Ermans.

THE DOOM OF IRISH INFORMERS.

-Bishop of Emmaus.

MORAL REFLECTION.—How culpable are those who neglect putting forth in the sight of God the talents which they have received from Him! How guilty are they who degrade them! It is written: they who degrade them! It is written: extensive seizures of arms and ammunition extensive seizures of arms and ammunition. ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-five rifles, ten revolvers, 12,000 rounds of ammunition, an immense store of dynaammunition, an immense store of dyna-mite, fulminate of mercury, detonating caps and gunpowder fell into their hands through Bailey's instrumentality. How did the Government reward him? After a fortnight they withdrew police protec-tion from him, but profered to pay his fare to London, a generosity which would have lessened the British exchequer by about \$5. The wretched man begged to be sent out to some distant colony, plead-ing that his life would be in as much be sent out to some distant colony, pleading that his life would be in as much jeopardy in London as in Dublin. The representative of the Crown in Ireland could not dream of becoming responsible for such an extravagance. Balley was turned adrift. His landlord would not let him back into his miserable tenement. His employer would not give him another hour's work. He was forced with his family into the workhouse. Even there the paupers turned against him and rendered his existence so unendurable that he ventured into the outer world again with the desperate resolve to beg or steal as ventured into the outer world again with the desperate resolve to beg or steal as much as would take him out of the coun-try. Three days after his body was dis-covered in Skipper's Alley, and two bullets in his head told from what quarter his death sentence had come. No clue has ever been found to justify an arrest for

Other Irish informers, too, have been uniformly foredoomed from the moment they appeared in the witness box to tender evidence against their former friends. Pierce Nagle was the first traitor of im-portance in the Fenian ranks. To his revelations were due the convictions of the staff of the Irish People newspaper, and the first executive of the Irish revolution-ary brotherhood—Luby, O'Leary, Kick-ham, O'Donovan Rossa and the rest. After his nefarious work had been accom-After his nefarious work had been accomplished, he disappeared, and for eleven years nothing was heard of him. But the vengeance and hatred of an Irish conspiracy is everlasting, and in 1876 (eleven years after his treachery) it overtook Pierce Nagle. One cold, gray autumn morning his corpse was found under a London railway arch, and a huge cheese knife driven through the back and pene-

ened his death and added to the agony of his last moments.

Talbot, to whom the life-long imprisonment of Sergeant McCarthy and other military Fenians was due, escaped for five or six years, but it was only a respite, not a reprieve. He was eventually shot through the head in Hardwicke Street. He died in terrible pain, which was intensified by the bungling of surgeons who attended him, and who, in probing for the bullet, explored every inch of his cranium. Another military informer named Meara was shot dead in a public house in Bishop Street, Dublin, before he had ended his appearance as a witness in the Court-martial. The last informer who suffered the death penalty, previous to Carey, was a death penalty, previous to Carey, was a man named Clarke, who was tracked all the way from Mayo to Western Australia, and shot whilst engaged in ploughing a field.

That Dreadful Doctor.

He warns us in eating, he warns us in drinking,
He warns us in reading, and writing, and
thinking;
He warns us in football, foot race, eight-oar
"stroking."
He warns us in dancing and cigarette smoking. He warns us in taking champagne and canoe-

ing; He warns us in wearing red socks and shampooing; He warns us of drains-in our snug country quarters; He warns us—of fever—in mineral waters, He warns us in—everything mortal may

mention.
But—what gives rise
To but little surprise—
Nobody pays him the slightest attention!

Duties of Daily Life.

Life is not entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials; but the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials is the ordinary and appointed exercises of the Christian graces. To bear with the the Christian graces. To bear with the failings of those about us—with their innimities, their bad judgment, their in-breeding, their perverse tempers; to en-dure neglect when we feel we deserve attention, and ingratitude where we ex-pected thanks; to bear with the company of disagreeable people whom Providence has placed in our way and whom he has received on purpose for the trial of our has placed in our way and whom he has provided on purpose for the trial of our virtue, these are the best exercises of patience and self-denial, and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexation in business, with disappointment in our expectations, with interruptions of our retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance—in short, with whatever opposes our will or contradicts our humor—this habitual acquiescence appears to be more of the essence of self-denial than any little rigors or afflictions of our own imposing. These constant, inevitable, but inferior evils properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline, and might, in the days of ignorance, have superceded pilgrimage and penance.

News that People Like to Hear.

There is a kind of news that hones people particularly like to hear. It is news of the failure of men who make "corners" in oil, in lard, in grain, and in "corners" in oil, in lard, in grain, and in ment. It is consolatory to know that men who force the hard-working widows to pay five cents a gallon more for their oil than they ought to pay, lose their ill-gotten millions in the click of the telegraph. It pleases the toiling laborer and the patient mechanic, to read in the morning papers that a gang of cheats, who have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been broken on the wheel of fortune, and lie all about the "street" limp and sprawling. It pleases them well. We call these speculative gentry by the name

Postal Notes.

It is only two weeks before the public of the United States will have the new postal notes, the limit of their preparation being September 3. They will postal notes, the limit of their preparation being September 3. They will prove to be a great convenience, as the sender can transmit any sum from one cent to five dollars. The New York Tribune illustrates the convenience of the new arrangement by stating that "a lady living out of town who wants to send \$3.79 to a drygoods store in New York will hand that sum, and 3 cents fee, to the postmaster. He will give her an order with the figure three punched in the dollar the figure three punched in the dollar column, the figure seven in the column of dimes, and the figure nine in the column of cents. This is simple and easy, and offers no chance for fraud."

P. J. Puppy, druggist, of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good demand for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

Enthusiasm is one of the most powerful engines of success. When you do a thing do it with a vim. Do it with your might. do it with a vim. Do it with your might. Put your whole soul into it. Stamp it with your own personality. Be active, be energetic, be enthusiastic and faithful, and you will accomplish your object. Truly has Emerson said: "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DAN-

PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DAN-PREMONITIONS OF APPROACHING DANGER, in the shape of digestive weakness, lassitude, inactivity of the kidneys, pains in the region of the liver and shoulder blades, mental depression coupled with headache, furred tongue, vertigo, should not be disregarded. Use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and avert the peril to health. It removes all impurities and gives tone to the whole system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

OSCAR WILDE'S LECTURE,

VIEWS OF THE ESTHETE ON HIS WANDER INGS IN AMERICA.

The London News reports the lecture delivered by Mr. Oscar Wilde, called "Impressions of America":—"Stating that he had very little useful information to give, he described his first experience of the interviewer, "the literary pirate of the States," who sprang on board in the midst of a storm off New York, and asked his opinion of America. Not having seen it, he found it easy to give an unbiassed opinion, which was very favorable as far as it went. Now it was more difficult. The first thing that struck him on landing was the prosperity of the people and the absence of rags. He saw millions of chimney-pot hats, but no rags. The second thing was that everyone seemed to be in a hurry, and this made him think it could not be a country of great romance, for romance was difficult where it was a vital necessity to catch a train. The beautiful he found where the Americans had least striven for it, in their great bridges and their perfectly beautiful use of the least striven for it, in their great bridges and their perfectly beautiful use of the electric light.

IN THE CARS.

"The travelling, when one gets into a Pullman car, was the perfection of luxury, but had no more privacy than if one sat in an arm chair at the Hamilton street." sat in an arm chair at the Hamilton street corner of Piccadilly. Boys ran up and down selling literature, good and bad, and everything one could eat or not eat, but what harrowed his feelings most but what harrowed his feelings most acutely was to see a pirated copy of his own poems selling for ten cents. He explained to the boy that he got no profit out of this edition of his work, but the boy said he got some, and seemed to think that settled the question. He had never been called 'Stranger,' but had received the title of 'Captain' and 'Colonel,' the latter in Texas, but he had been very much distressed by being called 'Professor.' Niagara, like the Atlantic Ocean was extremely disappointing, principally. was extremely disappointing, principally he believed, because it was ordinarily seen under conditions extremely unfair In order to appreciate its sple strength it was necessary to go under the fall itself in a suit of yellow sealskin so ugly that he should never have consented to wear it, but that he was informed that a similar dress had been worn by the great artiste Mme. Sara Bernhardt. (Laughter).

"Of America itself the most beautiful part was the West, and California most of all, and the most depressing the alkali plains through which the train 'travelled for days, stopping occasionally at small stations, where what by some curious process of reasoning was called a meal was served. Here he met the Indians, who THE WEST. seryed. Here he met the Indians, who were very picturesque and charming as long as they wore their own clothes, and very ugly when they put on European dress. Their language struck him as resembling German metaphysics—very fine as long as it was not understood. (Laughter). When it was interpreted he generally found it to convey a request for half a dollar or some tobacco. One of the great features of America was the advertiser, who defaced the most beautiful tiser, who defaced the most beautiful parts of the Rocky Mountains with his advertisement—generally of some horri-ble medicine. The names of American ble medicine. The names of American towns, where they were French or Span-ish, were often very beautiful, but the English names were often very ugly. He was asked to lecture on art at Griggsville, but he refused unless they covered the but he refused unless they consented to change the name of the town, which they declined to do. How dreadful it would have been if he had founded a Griggsville chool of art!

CHILDREN AND MEN.

"American children did not seem to be numerous, and were not as healthy or as joyous as in England, but very precocious. They grow up, some of them, into girls who were the prettiest despots in the world. Each American girl seemed to be The fate of Bailey, who was murdered in Skipper's Alley, Dublin, in the latter end of 1881, should have taught Carey how little dependence he could place upon police protection when his services were no longer required. This Bailey gave in formation to the authorities which ensage abled them to make one of the most extensive seizures of arms and ammunition ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-engage and give thanks.

The fate of Bailey, who was murdered in Skipper's Alley, Dublin, in the latter end been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have been forcing up flour a dollar a barrel, have world. Each American girl seemed to be an oasis of picturesque unreasonableness and conditions of men. Time was when he world, on every subject, whether she knew anything about it or not, with lovely hands and feet, and the prettiest boots in the world. There were no idle men. Every man had something to do, and very few took any interest in politics. One career they went into extensively was journalism, for the first thing a baby did in America when he was able to read and world. Each American girl seemed to be a mania for attaching it to all sorts of on oasis of picturesque unreasonableness and conditions of men. Time was when the world. There were no idle men. Every man had something to do, and very few took any interest in politics. One career they went into extensively was journalism, for the first have of carried with it a certain significance in on oasis of picturesque unreas write was to start a newspaper. It seemed strange to English people their intrusion into private life. He was asked by an interviewer at Chicago for some details of his private life, but he told him he had not got one—it was stopped at the Custom not got one—it was stopped at the Custom House in New York. Their humor was, he thought, a sort of philosophy, and one thing he admired about the American journalist was that he could write about journalist was that he could write about the price of wool without referring to Jason and the Golden Fleece. The lec-turer also referred to the distinguished actors of America, and concluded with some remarks on American art."

Debatable Ground.

"That is debatable ground," says the man who holds different views from those expressed by another, on any sub-ject coming up between them. The ex-pression comes from "Debatable Land," pression comes from "Debatable Land," the name given a tract of land, chiefly level and of moory character, but now in course of improvement, on the western border of England and Scotland. This tract of country, situated between the Esk and Sark, was at one time claimed by both kingdoms, and hence its name. In 1542 it was divided by royal commissioners, appointed by the two crowns. By their award this land of contention was separated by a line drawn from east to west ated by a line drawn from east to west between the two rivers. The upper half was adjudged to Scotland, and the more eastern part to England. Yet the Debat-able Land continued long after to be the residence of thieves and banditti, to whom its dublous state had afforded a refuge. The jest of James VI. is well known, who, when a favorite cow had found her way from London back to her native country of Fife, observed, "That nothing surprised him so much as her passing uninterrupted through the Debatable Land."

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of blood, or weak lungs and fear consump-tion (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.

The Cholera-A; Prevention and a

To the Editor of The News and Courier : To the Editor of The News and Courier:
The frequent notices in your paper recently of the dreaded scourge, the cholers, remind me of an article which appeared about twenty years ago on this subject. It was a statement made by a missionary said to be every way trustworthy, and was to this effect: While the cholers was prevailing fatally in the Island of Mauritius there was one plantation employing about five hundred work-Island of Mauritius there was one plantation employing about five hundred workmen upon which not a case occurred.
This exemption was said to have been
secured by the use of a spoonful of charcoal given in the coffee every other morning. The writer went on to state that this
had been found effectual not only as a
preventive, but in many cases as a remedy
for the disease—in some even when in a
state of collapse.
The value of charcoal as a corrective of
acidity and as an absorbent of noxious

The value of charcoal as a corrective of acidity and as an absorbent of noxious gases is well known. It is used ito prevent and correct putrefaction.

I will only add that since reading the statement referred to I have used it in a great many cases both for myself and others in colics, cholera morbus, bowel affections and such like with the greatest success. It affords relief in nausea, sick headache, sour stomach, &c., generally very promptly.

It will be found in all drug stores prepared for use finely pulverized. A few drops of water should be first dropped upon the powder, and this rubbed into a paste, when more water can be added, otherwise it would float upon the water.

The simplicity of this prescription may

otherwise it would float upon the water.

The simplicity of this prescription may lead some to despise it but not those who have tried it. Naaman thought very contemptuously of the Prophet's direction to wash seven times in Jordan, but when he washed he was healed of his leprosy.

Year respectfully yours. Very respectfully yours,
WHITEFOORD SMITH.

Spartanburg, S. C., July 24, 1883.

One Drunk Was Enough.

An old Trojan, whom we will call Col.
T., has one of the best farms near the Illinois river. About 200 acres of it are now covered with waving corn. When it first came up in the spring the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one crow was killed it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral, and determined on its entire destruction. When one crow was killed it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral, and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away they always returned with its echo. The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He purchased a gallon of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn and scattered it over the field. The crows came and partook with their usual relish, and, as usual they were pretty well corned; and such a cooing and cackling, such a strutting and staggering—the scene was rich. When the boys attempted to catch them they were not a little amused at their zigzag course through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, ang there being joined by a new recruit, which happened to be sober, they united at the top of their voices in haw, haw, haw, hawind and shouting aither the survey of the control of their voices in haw, haw, haw, hawind and shouting aither the control of their voices in haw, haw, haw, hawind and shouting aither the control of the control of their voices in haw, haw, haw, hawing at the control of the control of the control of their voices in haw, haw, haw, hawind and shouting aither the control of and shouting either the praises or curses of alcohol. It was difficult to tell which, as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. The colonel saved his corn. As soon as they became sober they set their faces steadily against alcohol. Not another kernel would they touch in his field, lest it should contain the accursed thing, while they went and pulled up the corn of their neighbors. They had too much respect for their character, black as of their voices in haw, haw, hawind much respect for their character, black as they were, again to be found drunk.— Troy Times.

The Title Mania

Perhaps the best abused word in the language is "professor." There appears to be a mania for attaching it to all sorts all resemblance of humanity the face of his opponent, is a "professor of the manly art;" the negro who polishes your boots for the munificent remuneration of five cents is perforce a professor; the collector of the city's garbage and the driver of the street-sweeping machine are professors; and so also is the operator to whose and so also is the operator to whose tender mercies you submit your chin to be reaped, with serious misgivings concerning the safety of your throat, and so on ad infinitum. This may be all right, for it is a leveling age, and what right has any man, no matter what his moral or intellectual standing, to possess and enjoy a title which his fellow-man, no matter what his really her in the said the many man. now far down in the social scale he may now lar down in the social scale he may be, has not the same right to appropri-ate? But, for all that, the indiscriminate use of the word borders on absurdity, and if there is any significance whatever in the use of the title, if it carries with it any particular honor, or if it is symbolical of any especial fitness as applied to the teacher of any of the liberal arts and sciences, then it should be applied only to those who are entitled by high intellectual standing to rightly wear it.

Over the Ocean on Wheels.

A dispatch from London, dated July 29th, says that Terry, the man who left Dover at 9 o'clock yesterday morning on a floating tricycle, crossed the English channel and arrived safely at Calais at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His machine was a tricycle of two side wheels of large diameter and one steering wheel of smaller diameter, each of them buoyant by a hollow composition of water-tight material. The propelling power was his own legs, the larger wheels being furnished with paddles at proper distances on their

If you are broken down in constitution and wasting away by sickness, dissipation, too great nervous taxation, or suffering from any chronic disease, do not abandon hope until you have tried Burdock Blood Bitters. What it is doing daily towards restoring others, it might do for you.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and contain all the best, and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Parifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or aliment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing, \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer,

help.
Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Parest and Vest Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters to-day.



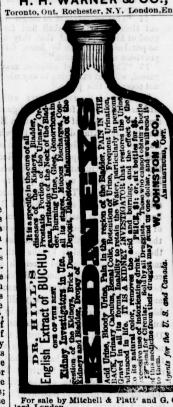
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