ngel of Mercy, in pity send, rom heaven's golden gate lam of hope to the stricken ones that home so desolatethat nome so described name is whispered low, There blinding tears are shed— the years of life will for aye be dimmed with serrow for the dead.

nder if ever the dear loved ones onder it ever the dear loved ones
The are gone to the great unknown,
watch with a tender, loving care
'er hearts they've left so lone; it must be so, for it seems to me The must be so, for it seems to me Then to them such blies is given, will not forget, but will still love on Yith a holier love in heaven.

now, though the Requiem Mass is said lough the funeral rites are done annot be we shall see no more he loved and cherished one; he loved and querished one, the voice of Faith still whispers soft, Tuen earth's frail chains are riven hig we shall meet with the dear lost ones, and live and love in heaven.

MRS. M. Hodgins. bronto, Jan. 6th, 1889.

THER HECKER'S SUCCESSOR.

Augustine F. Newit, the New Superior-General of the Faulists.

The Paulist Order, which has so recently fored the loss of its great chief, Very Rev. ao T. Hecker, has chosen Father Hewit his successor.

thers on the 24 iost., has always been a lous co-worker of the late Father Hecker, ving joined with him in the organization the Paulists Fathers.

Father Howit's life has been a very remarkaone. He was born in Fatrfield, Conn., on wember 27th, 1820. His father, Rev. thaniel Hewit, was a Congregational rgyman of the first half of the century, the pastor of a church at Bridgeport the time of his death, in 1867, he was in args of a Preabyterian church, which he i formed from his old parish. Young athaniel Augustus, his son, was brought up der the tenets of the Congregational arch, and in 1830 he was graduated from nherst Oollege.

He studied law, but abondened it at the of a year to enter the Theological latute of Connecticut, then established at indsor. In 1842 he was licensed to preach a Congregational minister, but the next ar, his religious views having undergone a ange, he entered the Episcopal Church and appointed a deacon in that Church. He bored in the diocese of Maryland, and a ar or two later was to have accompanied ishop Southgate to Constantinople as issionary, but the Missionary Committee fused to ratify his appointment on the ound that his beliefs tended too strongly

the Catholic faith. His views had been quite pronounced for me time, and in 1846, when he entered the nurse, it caused but little surprise to his ends. In 1847 he was ordained as a priest, nd made vice-president of the Charleston ollegiate Institute. In 1850 he became a ember of the Redemptorist Order, and ght years later joined the Congregation of Paul, in which organization he at once k an active part. At that time he reived his religious name of Augustine

From the year 1865 Father Hewit has een engaged in active literary work, besides eing Professor of Philosophy, Theology, and loly Soriptures in the Paulist Seminary. mong the many books he has written are "The Life of Princess Borghese, King's Highway," "Problems of the Age," nd a "Life of the Ray. Father F. A. Baker." le has been a frequent contributor to edited the Catholic World.

he American Civil war. He also joined the atholic Church, and devoted much of his hurch in his later years.

FITS: All Fits atopped free by Dr. Kline's Freat Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's se. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial se. Marvelous cure. Send to Dr. Kline. 21 Arch St., Phila., Pa,

PECULIAR COINCIDENCE

letween a Well Known Montrealer an a Alleged Detective—In Search of Irishmen -To Testily Against Parnell-& Interesting Story of a Canadian's Unsuccessful Mission.

BUFFALO, January 14,—The Buffalo Courier created a profound sensation on Sunday norning by publishing thirteen letters and a number of telegrams written by a aposial steetive from Scotland Yard, sent out in the interest of the London Times to procure evience that would implicate Charles Stewart Parnell in the Phoenix park murders. It mechanic, just naturalized, being out of work and in need of money, conceived the scheme of making something out of the London Times. He wrote a letter to the publishers of that paper to the effect that while working or a mason on the New York aqueduct he came across two Irishmen who were in pos-sssion of documentary evidence that would prove the letters which the Times relies on in the present investigation to be perfectly

genuine. His language was :—
"There is two Irishmen here that was indirectly in the combine to murder Cavendish and Burke, where I can get all the proof yen want for very little."

THE ALLEGED DETECTIVE ARRIVES.

This person received a cablegram from the London Times telling him "to hold on to the men at all hazarde," and that an English detestive would soon be on American soil. The detective duly came in the person of J. T. Kerby, or "Cris Thomas," and was said to be accompanied by a female agent as sharp as himself. Kerby a first letter to the Buffalo man was written from New York, and direct. ed a raply to be sent to O. Thomas, care Major Rice, 1,537 Broadway. It is said that the writer was authorized to see him and the writer was authorized to see unit and on Deafness. Notes in the nead. How only others well compensated who were willing to may be eased at your home. Post free 3d.—give undoubted proofs, and also, if necessary, Address Dr. Nickelson 30, St. John Street, go to Eagland and give link by link testimony Montreal. Ro to Eagland and give link ny link resumment Minnerest.

Stat would be accepted by the courts of the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures a rude, under the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures and strange, bearing a rude, under the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures and strange, bearing a rude, under the railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lionel will it pictures and strange, bearing a rude, under the railway companies to take. Contain term of the railway companies to take. Contain term of the railway companies to take. The railway companies do not furalsh much life. And, Lionel my Lio

procuring proofs, but the protection would be ample. He requested the Buffalo man to proceed to: New York with his documents, to avoid mixing with any one in the city, and to keep a closed mouth,

A VISIT TO MONTREAL. This was written on August 22, The Buffale man did not go to New York, and his replies to Karby were opened at Major Rice's by some third party. Thereupon Kerby changed his same to "Cris Thomas," and shifted his address to Room 34 Gedacy House, Fortieth street and Broadway. This was making things warm for the Buffalo man, especially when he proposed a meeting at the Tiffs house here. He was equal to the occaoion, and warned the English detective that their game had been discovered, advising him to leave the city. Kerby and his companion thereupen crossed over to Toronto. From Toronto he went to Montreal and thence to Chicage, where his headquarters were with George Harvey & Co., 179 La Salle street. All the dime he was imploring the Buffalo man to hasten to procure his proofs, and pay-ing out money in sums of \$25 to \$75 at a time, aggregating in all about \$500.

TIRED OF WASTING HIS MONEY. In his last letter from the Gedney House, he said that he was authorized to assure both of the supposititions Irlehmen comfortable farms of their own and secure them com petence for their lives. He was willing to pay \$500 aplace in each if they would give up the papers. Writing from room 572 Palmer house, Chicago, on November 23, he began to show petulence, suspecting that he was being duped, and declared that he would not pay out another dollar until he could see the p:pers in his ewn hands. Berides, he had got so much other evidence as it was that he could afford to do without them. Still he was willing to pay \$400. "Anyway, I would not want either of them or H. to come here-all I want is the popers and letters after I see them with my own eyes-if after I get them and he has the money, he then consents to go and give evidence, for a further sum, well and good, but you can tell H. what I say.
and nothing will induce me to pay out
another dollar until I get the papers. This his successor.

Rev. Augustine Francis Hewit, who was another dollar until I get the papers. This is final. The papers once in my hands, I'll is final. do as I have said in my previous letter for yourself and more, too. But only when I'm getting the papers." The correspondence ceased with the thirteenth letter, written on December: I from the Palmer house, Chicago, announcly; his intention of proceeding to Niagara F de. In the course of his wanderings after 1. oof, the Scotland Yardman went to Ravonswood, Ill., where he said his son lived, and whence he wrote offering to give the Baffalo man \$500 if he would make surveus certain, and the same to each of the other men. There was, of course, no evidence whatever of the nature sought by the agent of the Times and the British Government.

COULD IT BE MONTREAL'S KERBY. CHICAGO, January 14 .- George Harvey, of the firm of Gaorge Harvey & Co., of this city, in whose office the English detective mentioned in the Buffalo story made his headquarters while here, says Kerby came here from Montreal. His mail was addressed in care of the firm named, calling for it every two or three days. He also wrote his letters at that office. Hs remained in Chicago about three weeks. The last of November he sailed for England where he now is. Kerby has had an adventurous history, and, while in Mr. Harvey's opinion, he is not in the regular employ of Scotland yard, he is just the man to be engaged in work of that sort. Kerby's family now lives in Ravenswood. James Kerby, well known on the Board of Trade, is his

A NATIVE OF HIAGARA. Mr. Harvey gave the following account of Kerby's action in Chicago, with such bits of his history as would indicate that he has been under special employment by the London Times in gathering evidence against Par-nell. It was just after the publication of the Murchison letter that Mr. Karby presented himself at our office, No. 179 Lasalle street, and subsequently unscated and disqualified and asked to be allowed to write and recoive his letters during a short stay in Chicago. I had known him in Nlagora, Canada, and complied. He said he was in Chicago on business connected with some western miner. Reasons for Submitting to the Catholic and would leave for England to interest some capitalists as soon as he could get things in shape. Some times two or three days would pass without his coming to the office. But when he did come he was busy, as letters and atholic periodicals, and from 1869 to 1874 telegrams to him were numerous. Mr. Korby is just the man to be in a thing of this A brother of Father Hewit, the late Dr. kind, although a member of one of the best Henry S. Hawit, served with credit during families of Niagara, Canada, and possessing has American Civil war. He also joined the an excellent education. I have heard that he was a spy during the civil war. On which me to the benevolent enterprises of the side he served I don't know. He has held good positions in Canada, but for two or three years he has not, so I understand, been doing anything."

> When Baby was sink, we gave her Casteria When she was a Child, she cried for Cast ric. When she became Miss, she clung to C Moria. When the had Children, the gave ther instanta

> > LAWYERS' FEES.

PRESENT EMOLUMENTS AS COMPARED WITH THOSE FORMER DAYS.

There has been much talk of late of the enormous income made by leading counsel! and much the greater part of that £500 per diem which is said to be the total cost of the Parnell Commission is no doubt absorbed by them. Through the profession of the law is, like all others, greatly depressed, as regards appears that in August last a Black Rook its ordinary members, the fees given to its chiefs have been advanced "by leaps and bounds." It is curious to contrast their present emoluments with what they used to be. In the churchwarden's account of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1476, there is the fellowing entry; " Paid to Richard Fylpott, learned in the law, for his councel given, 3:. 8d., with fourpence for his dinner." Though Sir Thomas More, we are told, was "an advo-cate of the greatest eminence," he only made £400 a year by his profession—a much larger sum; of cours, in those times, but still small by comparison with the More's of to-day. Lord Bacon, it is true, made £5,000 a year, but only while in effice; and he knew the sort of perquisites he took. The largest sum ever made by lawyer of old in a single case was made by Lord-President Forber, whom Lord Wemyes persuaded to come from Scot-land to plead the case of his father-in-law, the infamous Colonel Charteris, before the Privy Council. It was not a nice job to undertake, but he saved the Colonel from the gallows, and received £300 a year for life for

> DEAFNESS OURED. A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Desiness... Noises in the head. How they

that servive.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Country New at the Mercy of a pack of Adventurers.

M. Edouard Dumont, the author of "La France Julye" and "La Fin d'un Monde," has been interviewed by a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, on the subject of the stability of the Republic. The distinguished writer said, in the reply to the queries addressed to him: "The republic is not in danger because it is a Republic-it is the particular form of Republic under which we live that is in danger. The true France, the France of our Fathers, the France of tradition is trodden under foot by a sort of syndicate for working the Republic, composed of thieves swindlers, Jews, rotten statesmen, and na-turalized foreigners who have taken the word 'Republic' as a trade name. France, which is among the countries the most easy to govern, is sick and disgusted with its rulers, and the reviations which are being daily made in the public press only add to this feeling. After the events of May 16th, nothing could have been more easy than to have established a true and loyal Republic, and the deaths of the Prince Imperial and the Comte de Chambord would have consolidated this form of great strength of General Boulanger lies in the fact that he is a 'broom' that may be used to do this. The people don't take to him on account of any liking for him, but out of sheer disgust at the existing state of things. As the avenger of the inquities and the infamies that have been committed General Beulanger wielde en enermons power. It is only necessary for him to be a 'national man' to enable him to unite the citizens and play a very considerable role in the history of his country. Everybody is tired of uncertainty and party warfare; everybudy wishes for peace and reconciliation. The man who se-cures this will be applauded, no matter who he may be. The Government has sown hatred everywhere instead of peace, and German money is at work through Jawish influences to divide the country before the enemy. Israelites and natural zed foreigners are in office everywhere. M. Steenackers, whose reply to M. Numa Gilly I have answered in to-day s Gil Blaz, is a naturalized foreigner, and was actually Minister of Posts and Telegraphs during the war of 1870, and in that office had control of every dispatch that passed over the wires. The patriotism of every holder of public office should be unquestionable. I have no objections to prople

MR. MOSHANE'S DISQUALIFICATION.

going abroad and making a living in a

foreign country. I find that quin natural,

but the moment you admit them into public

office I protest. I have lived in England;

my sentiments towards your country are

sympachetic; but even if you would allow me I would never accept office in the public

service there, as my love for the country of

my birth would be always so strong that I

should consider its interests before those of

the country of my adoption. Naturalization papers don't make a patriot; it is the blood

that runs in your veins .- Irish Catholic.

Our town contemporary who professes to be so horrified by the disqualification of Mr. McShane should investigate the records before holding up its hands in holy horror at Grit corruption. Let us jog its memory with a couple of facts. Mr. A. P. Landry, who was elected to the Quebec assembly for Montmagny and subsequently unseated and disqualified, became a candidate for the house of commons in the Tory interest in 1878 and was elected. He is now a standing was returned to the house of commons for the same county in 1879, and afterwards appointed a collecter of customs by the present government. We would not like to zee the Liberals of Montreal elect Mr. McShane, while disqualified for the legislature, to the house of : mmons as has been proposed, but were they to do so they could point to the two above mentioned Tory precedents, and what could their opponents say ? Brookvills Recorder.

· Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes-"She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and is perfectly oured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

HOME-MADE COLOGNE WATER. DIRECTIONS FOR TWO PLEASING AND INEXPENSIVE

Take one and three-quarter gallons of cologne alcohol, and into it put oil of bergamot two ounces, oil of lemon three ounces, oil of lavender one half-ounce, oil of cloves three dranchms, tincture of musk one-half-ounce, tincture of orris one half-ounce,
When these ingredients are put into a bottle

shake it thoroughly, so that that alcohol and other fugredients shall become well mixed. Now stand it saids for a week and then add two pints of ordinary water and one pint of the best This is a pleasing and inexpensive cologne

water.
Another inexpansive formula is the following.

Its perfume is somewhat different from that of Take two gallons of cologne alcohol, and to it add oil of bergamet four ounces, oil of orange two ounces, oil of lavender one and one-half ounces, oil of cloves one and one half ounces, oil of cinramon[(must be genuine) one drachin, vincture of orris four ounces, tincture of Peru balsam two ounces tincture of musk one-half

Shake this well, and let it stand for a week or ten days. Then add two pints of ordinary water and a pint of the best imported rose

water.

Eau de Cologne improves with age. After the mixture has stood for a time, if a thoroughly clear article be desired, it will have to be filtered. For this purpose a glass funnel may be bought at a drug store; also some carbonate of magnesia and some French filtering paper. All of these are inexpensive. The process of filtering is so simple that a child can do it after a single showing. If you will ask your druggist to show you how, a moment's instruction will suffice.—[Medical Classics,

The way to be happy.—There was a mar-ried man, and his wife was the head of the household. He had a friend who was in the same case, only his friend was apparently happy and comfortably, while he was just the reverse. He had long studied this pecular difference between them, and he finally mustered up courage to go to his friend and ask "What is the way to be happy?" he asked. "When you are under a woman's thumb don't squirm."

Ah, Lionel, that poem is beautiful?"

AFOOT IN IRELAND.

An American's Descriptions of Suffering in the Green Isla.

The letters of Edgar L. Wakeman, of the Detroit "Tribune," describing his tour in Ireland are arousing great interest in the United States. In his last he relates how he was belated in waiking to Galway, and he found a snug old ruin where the banked leaves gave a fragrant bed for the night? When he awoke his attention was attracted by a song from the other side of the wall. He says :

With my heel I had disloged some rotting mortar and stones from the orumbling ledge, upon this Irish song and circumstances, when I heard—

"Howly mother of Moses! phat's that?" From the exclamation, fearing that some canastrophe had befallen, I vaulted the wall, coming down on my feet within the wretch ed belongings of a poor, God forsaken 'Irish harvester,' the most wos begone specimen of humanity I had ever found in Ireland, pitifully ragged and footsore, yet who, with grand and exalted bravery, to save a few shillings for his wife and little ones far over there on the wild Conemara coast, had government had it been established on a tramped and starved from Dublin; and right basis. But the present Republic is not now, as my unknown fellow lodger of the a true Republic, and in spite of what can be night under the old ruin wall, was endeavordone, public opinion is too errong for those in | ing to get a little food heated over a deadpower, and it will be swept away. The furze fire he had kindled; still with a song and a wall on his hungry lips, just as the curso of Irleh misfertures blend in every word, thought or impulse from every lowly Irish heart.

My new-found friend was but one of s host of wretched beings whom Irish landlords bave transformed into more than slaves; for slaves as chattels at least know the comferts of domestic beasts. For a quarter of a century past the great Irish land-owners of the West have.

MERCILESSLY EVICTED TENANTS with a beartlessness and cruelty no pen can

The land is depopulated. In a 20-mile walk you may see from 500 to 1000 tenantiess holdings, the cabin roofs failen in, the bare walls alone standing, as if an angry army had swept the face of the earth with fire and sword. A few sheep or a few black cattle browse about the spots that once were labor's loves and hopes. In the great castles are the retinues, and the guarded agents. Too owners, titled or untitled, are on the Riviers, or crowding parliament cor-

ridors in Loudon, seeking more rigorous laws

for Ireland. But of my friend and his kind? Their families are those too terribly poor to do class than haddle in huts and fight for very existence itself. Eviction, depopulation of great essates, transformation of countless comfortable boldings into " grazing lands" as wild as when the barbario kings had their helets and herds, have annihilated labor. There is no labor in much of the west of Ireland for those to poor to live and stay, and in whom all hope is fied that they may ever escape the lift -long norror of their present existence. The very gens in which they are permitted to remain by these lords of the land, yield an income greater than that secured by many an Amefloan money-king. This rent, which covers the privilage of simply remaining, at the agent's will, as "caretaker," in horrible discomfort, and the use of a piece of earth from an eighth to half an acre in area is the slander hold these unfortunate people have upon the very breath of life in a Christian land.

So out of these generous conditions furished by the ruling classes, have come from 15,000 to 20,000 "Irish hazvestors," who leave their wretched home in early spring, tramp to Dabliu, Belfast, or some other eastern seaport town, and, after crossing the channel, awoop down upon the English and Scotch rural districts, and there battle, with the native peasantry in savage desperation for a share of the labor rightly wholly the latter's, recurning as it were curse t laws that have made them belpless in their own land. Their belongings consist of the rags on their backs, with usually a pair of hob-mailed shoes, a sickle, cradle, scythe, or fork, either of which is wound with twisted rushes in marvellous patience and care, perhaps a cup or can, and always a nort of covered stew-pan made of tin or sheet iron.

It is their babit to go in equads, for company's sake, for messing purposes. But their wages are as nothing; they live out-doors and upon the cheapest food; and when the harvests are done work their way back to the Irish sea coast, picking up a bit of work here and there,

FINALLY CROSS THE CHANNEL. and again seek their lightless homes. If they have saved enough to pay their rent, and, with whatever little their families may have helped during their absence, exist from one year to another, they are doing

I have seen these Irish harvesters landing in Dablin from the channel ships, or being leaded into cars for the West at Dablin station, hustled, cudgelled and pounded worse than though dumb animals, and yet bearing all with the light of home-saving shining from their gaunt faces and hallow eyes, in a way that wrung my heart until I could have shricked in pain and protest.

Where under the sky above us all, where within the civilization of which we boast, where within the knowledge-and I say it reverenty-of the God that is, may be found such inexpressible devotion, such prolonged and incalculable suffering, such patience illimitable and supreme?

Bidding my friend wait a little, I brought from the tiny Moycullen post station and shop such stores of good things as never before gladdened two belated winter tramps; and the warmed blood and grateful spirit set his tongue to a wondrous wagging, in which I recall that he wished with intense earnestness, "May the top of yer head never folly yer hair;" that despite "the ache o' the gout in the elbow of his leg," his unexpected happiness compelled him to dance a furious ilg upon the rotten stones of the rain which proved so ferlorn a performance that he pleaded, "what he lost in the dance he made up in the whirligig;" and called me over and over, with trembling pathos in his tones, suiligh machree" (light of my heart) for the little human kindness he had perhaps for the first time in all his life been shown. Then got the sore-boned, sore-footed wanderes upon his way. Far over upon the savage Connemara coast away above Clifden were his waiting ones, and I knew it would brighten his tramp to travel beside him. So in the bright winter day we walked and talked along the walled road, having no care for the scornful looks of passing nobility, no fear for the suspicious looks of passing constablury, and only answering looks and words of cheer to the ragged passantry whose ten-der hearts ever show responsive interests to even the least indiction of effortful privation and serrow. Towards midday a strange cortege passed us, and we stood with uncovered heads the while. An hundred petticoated men and women.

the Moyculien graveyard. Now and then the coffin would be set upon the earth. Then pitecus lamentation arose.

Pausing, lamenting, progressing, wailing, the weird, wild living and dead passed from sight; but never from one's memory could be offaced that awful scene and sound.

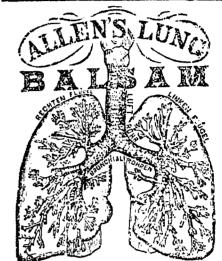
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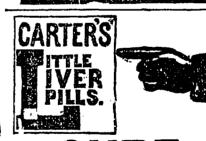
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the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Nouralgia and Rheumatism. ASS-Sold by Dealers
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Rick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, Sc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Hechsone, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, ouring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who ence try them will find these little pills value.

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose.
They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill Small Dog -- "



FREEWAN'S

PEGGING AND PEGGING AWAY.

There was and old shoemaker as sturdy as steel;
Of great wealth and repute in his day,
Who, if questioned his secret of luck to reveal,
Would chirp like a bird on a spray;
"It isn't so much the vocation you're in,
Or your liking for it," he would say,
"As it is that forever, through thick and
through thin.

through thin, You should keep up a pegging away."

I have found it a maxim of value whose truth Observation has proved in the main,
And which well might be vaunted a watch word by youth In the labor of hand and of brain,

For even if genius and talent are cast Into work with the strongest display. You can never be sure of achievement at last, Unless you keep pegging away,

There are shopmen who might into statesmen bave grown. Politicians for handiwork made, Some poets who better in shops would have

shone, And mechanics best suited for trade; But when once in the harness, however it fit,
Buckle down to your work night and day,
Secure in the triumph of hand and of wit, If you only keep pegging away.

There are times in all tasks when the fiend Dis-

Advises a pause or a change And on field far away and arrelevant bent, The purpose is rempted to range; Never head, but in sound recreation resters Such traits as are slow to obey, And then, more persistent and staunch than

Keep pegging and pegging away,

Leave fitful endeavors for such as would cast Their spendthrift existence in vain, For the secret of wealth in the present and past, And of fame and of honor, is plain ; It lies not in change, nor in sentiment nice, Nor in wayward exploit and display, But just in the shoemaker's homely advice To keep pagging and pagging away.

Retired Lawyer (to friend): "Yes, I have lately given up the legal profession, and have retired to the seclusion of my country house yonder. By-the-by I think of giving it a rech name. What would you suggest for it." 'Danrobin."

## ALLANLINE



Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888-Winter Arrangements-1889.

Sarmation.....Fatus Circaselan......Saturday, Fob. 20 Polyncelan......Saturday Fob. 20 At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west. FROM POLITIAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX.

At one o'clock p m., or on arrival of the Orand Trank Italiway train from the west
Rates of Passaye from Montrerl via Halifax: Cabin, \$58.75, 73.75 and \$53.76, according to accommodation Intermediat, \$35.50, Steerage, \$25.50.
Rates of Passaye from Montreal via Porthand: Cabin, \$57.50 \$72.50, and \$82.50, according to accommodation, Intermediate, \$55.50. Steerage, \$25.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via bt. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched from Halifax;

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. Johns: Cabin, \$20.00. Intermediate, \$15.00. Steerage, \$6.00 GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Kavigation schooners will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, no regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston to Clasgow direct, as follows.

The steat ers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phil-schiphta , vice are intanded to be despatched from limitably is to Glasgow. From Philadelphia: 

Manitobe

About Feb. 18

Norwegi

Thiothell Bills of Lading granted at Liverp of and Giasgov and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the Unit. I strives and Canada, and from all stations in Canada; and the United States to Liverpool and Giasgow via Poeta; Tortland or Halifax. Connections by the Interco. Intal and Grand Trunk Rallways, via Halifax, and by the Centra; Vermout and Grand Trunk halifax; and by the Centra; Vermout and Grand Trunk halifax; Nasional Despatch; and by the Boston and Albany, New York Contral and Great Western Rallways (Nerchant's Despatch) via Foston, and by Grand Trunk Rallway Company. Through Rate and Through Hills of La. ing for Fast bound Traftic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named rai ways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orieans, Havro; Alexander Hanter, 4 Bus Gluck, Paris; Aug. Echmite & Co. or Richard Rerns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Beherier, Behusselkorf, No. 8 Bremen; Charley Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co. Queenstown. Allan Bros. & Co., 103 Lendenhall street, E.C., London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Ras & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 Lasalle street. Cheago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; C. W. Kobinson, 1802-14. James street, Ora. B. Chalec, 208 St. James street.

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rards be liberal to all who would serve in quest that they draw the crowd. W.B. -accidents at the classification and perhaps a ball-sovereign. which lay one dead; went by on their way to the country in California and a overeign. which lay one dead; went by on their way to the crowd.