15 WILL, and been write for Cleveland. The out having the strength to regist? same reasoning shows the British American party and the Knownothings, to whom alimion was made yesterday in these columns, are entirely wrong in throwing their influence against the Republicans. If Mr. Medley's views be sound and correct every Britisher in the States should be a Republican, and every anti-Britisher a Democrat.

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY VICTORIOUS IN HALTON!

Halton has nobly responded to the appeal made by Mr. Laurier at Oakville, and returned Mr. Waldie, the Reform candidate for the House of Commons, by a majority of 59. There was no mistake as to the issue. The Opposition leader asked the farmers and manufacturers of the county to give their decision on the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The appeal for restriction was equally emphatic on the side of the Macdonaldite candidate. Therefore the result is as encouraging to the Iteformers as it is depressing to the Tories. Halton is one of the most intelligent, as it is one of the most closely divided, constituencies in Ontario, witerefore its response to Mr. Laurier, who there tested his popularity and the popularity of his policy as severely as either could be tested, may be regarded as the most significant political event that has taken place this year. At the general election in February 1887 Mr. Waldie was elected by nine majority. He was unseated and beaten by Mr. Henderson, who, in turn, was unseated, and now Mr. Waldie comes in triumphantly with an increased majority on the square issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity and the record of the Macdonald ministry. The one is upheld, the other condemned, This is the decision of the farmers of Halton, they being in the vast majority, as there are no towns of any size in the county. The result will be accepted as a true indication of the drift of popular opinion among the agricultural class in the slater province, while the fact that the leading manufacturers of the county supported Mr. Waldie goes far to sustain the afraid of American competition. The Ottawa Government exerted all its power to win this seat, which, had they done so, would have repudiated Mr. Laurier and the policy of the party he leads. The reverse now holds good, and he can justly claim that he is backed by the votes and the confidence of the people of the most populous and progressive province of the Dominion.

## CANADA'S HUMILIATION.

Public opinion has measured the scope and meaning of Mr. Cleveland's famous Retalis tion Message, and has set it down as a political move to turn the tables on the Republicans. But the favor it has met with in all parts of the American Union shows the policy it indicates is highly popular.

Inconsistent though the message undoubtedly is with the previous course of the Democratic administration, it, nevertheless, is an acknowledment that the scarcely concealed pro-British tendencies of the and his Cabinet were a mistako sufficient to secure popular disapproval and the restoration of the Republicans. Mr. Claveland, of course, is perfectly aware that he can safely pander to Anti-British sentiment by bullying Canada—a feat that may be performed with perfect impunity since nothing is more certain than that England will decline to be drawn into a quarrel with the United States for what General Wolseley called "a kettle of fish."

Possibly the feeling of the British Govern ment towards this country, which for long was one of indifference touched with a desire for relief from the worry and responsibility of the Canadian connection, may have undergone a change since the Canadian Pacific Railway opened a new route to India. A desire, arising from purely selfish considerations, may have arisen to retain Canada and back up the Macdonaldite policy of creating a monarchical power in opposition to American republicanism on this continent,

The vast importance of the Dominion as base of supplies and as a open highway from west to east in view of the inevitable condict with Russia is not to be gainsaid or undernted. British statesmen, we may be sure, are prepared to make sacrifices to preserve so valuable a position without oreating alarm or Initation at Washington. The only sacrifice they will not make is that of peace with the United States. The problem for them is therefore how to preserve peace, and. at the same time, reconcile Canada to the constant and increasing encroachments of its powerful neighbor.

In the past this problem has been solved by lavariably sacrificing Canadian rights. The Ashburton treaty, the Oregon boundary settlement, the Fenian claims, the San Juan surtender, are all historic proofs of the willingness of Great Britain to make any concession rather than go to war for the preservation of Canadian rights or her territory in North America. Accepting these several retreats as essons in British policy, the meaning of which cannot be mistaken, the institutions and independence of the Canadian 'Dominion have come to be regarded by men of the World as things existing on sufferance, lacking the essential element of stability and likely at any time to be changed or swept away.

When the exigencies of a presidential election render possible a destructive revolution | Cours D'AILE ET Cours DE BEC, par Rémi in Canadian trade, what security can we offer to enterprise and capital?

What is our standing as a people, what is

It will, the best thing the patriotic American giant neighbor whom, we have insulted with-

How can we look for patriotism among a people whose country has no national past, present or future? We may be loyal to the land of Shakespeare and Milton, of Burns and of Moore, but we cannot be expected to sacrifice our manhood and material welfare to a symbol which, as far as we are concerned, is merely a reminder of our immaturity, weakness and liability at any

moment to immolation. How much more sensible, dignified, honorable it would be were cur people and our government to frankly accept the situation, acknowledge the impractability of challenging the United States to a conflict in which we the infatuation of an unacclimatised Torvism, and come to a fair understanding with our Great Neighbor whereby our status, as an independent nation, would be acknowleded, and an end put forever to the mizerable un] certainty and degrading dependence which now paralyse our energies ?

A flag is no protection when there is a man at the halyards always ready to haul it down. And what courage can there be among a garrison who know the hose is turned on the magazine and that all the guns are spiked?

Sir John Macdonald, sitting a veritable gheat on the tembstone of English Toryism in Canada, must be exercised or Canada stands to be a place for bats and owls. Cunning and scampish as he is, Sir John must recognize that he has touched the bottom of American endurance. He need not fistter higself, as certain English newspapers flatter themselves, that Mr. Cleveland's message is and thus saves her soul, is certainly one of the but a party move. It is that and something more. It means that the President has grasped the American idea that England and England's spawn must get off this continent. Sir John may hasten back to Ottawa. "Retaliate!" he said when the news of the mes sage was broken to him at Sydney, "Retaliate! What does that mean? To return evil for evil. does it not?"

Certainly it does, Oh, most sapient of politicians! It means that the people of America have at last come to understand what you contention that western enterprises are not and your railways and capals, and corruptions, and gerrymanders, and K.C.B.'s, and K.C.M.G.'s, and the Infinite rascalities of all that you are and all that you given them a right to declare that Ontario represent mean. And having grasped your meaning, have come to the conclusion that there is no room on the continent of North America for the breed of serpents which you are spoonfeeding from the sweat of the fools who inhabit what, in the wisdom of parliaman, is called the Dominion of Canada.

A few years ago a poem appeared in pamphletaddressed "To Canada." The concluding lines are worth reproduction just now. We quote :-

E'en now we feel the poor dependent's fate, Inheritors of Albion's jealous hate, At enmity where nature sids-unite; Barred, the' a nation, of a nation's right, Betrayed our welfare, to each selfish aim. Our commerce hampered and ignored our name, Poor, feeble, helpless, tho' in seeming free, Tho question but remains—SHALL THESE THINGS BE Canadians, No! to these a glad adisu, A nobler prospect dawns upon our view. Behold! far stretching o'er the fertile earth, In freedom's cause a nation has its birth ! A land whose deeds in commerce, not the sword. ! broost ct reprow bus esusq protein can't Columbia beckons, shall we keep away? Tis nature bids us, shall we not obey What though our country's, Canada's fair name, Noter tiume the scroll nor fill the trump of fame, Yet we shall share in glory and in might, Our cares be common, all our aims unite : Our nations one, our joyful people be From petty jealousies forever free, And be in feeling, as they are in blood. One glorious, universal brotherhood.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

THE SONG OF SONGS. Translated from the Hebrew, with occasional notes, by the Rev. William C. Dalaud, A.M. Second edition.

Mr. Daland, of Leonardsville, N. Y., has translated and arranged in dramatic form the beautiful Canticle of Solomon. His work possesses considerable interest in being unique in style and the disposal of the elements of the ancient canticles. The translation is readable and sufficiently close to the original. The fine imagery and richness of the "Soug of Songe" is always sufficient to win admiration and reverence for it, and Mr. Daland has proved a pleasing inter-

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY, for the use of schools, by a Catholic teacher. The Dominion Catholic series. Montreal;

James A. Sadlier. OUTLINES OF CANADIAN HISTORY, in the came

These are two handsome school books for use in the Catholic schools of the Dominion. Their tone is practical and to the point; each volume contains invaluable information in condensed form. Historical texts always require careful treatment, although school histories of Canada have by no means received the care and attention which they deserve. The Canadian history primers in use have been models of what history primers should not he. Since the need for accurate and reliable histories is great, all Canadians must hail the advent of a new historian, who will confine himself to the modest task of briefly sketching the career of our Dominion. From a cursory examination of these publications. an opinion conceived in fairness must be favorable. Affixed to the Canadian history is a compendious table of Canadian authors with their works, quite a valuable addition, and one heretofore forgotten in our school histories, and the lenient critic should feel disposed to forgive omissions, even if he has to look in vain for the names of writers of such repute as Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Mr. William Kingsford and Mr. Henry J. Morgan. It would be well if the histories found their way into the hands of older persons also. for much is yet to be learned by the average fellow-citizen of ours about the country we live in.

Tremblay. Montreal, 1888.

The good ability and poetlo taste of Mr. Rémi Tremblay are a sufficient guarantee of the quality of this, his latest production. the value of our institutions, what good is Under the above title he now publishes our government, what is the utility of our various poems on different subjects. His pen is powerful slike in pathos, in animated deconnection with Great Britain, when every lineation and in satire, while his pages are redolent of us is convinced in heart that all may redolent of the fresh piquancy of the journal lat. As one whose circle of interest is far

same wit and good-humored raillery which shines in an impromptu, expands into genuine loftiness and beauty in the more finished poems. Mr. Temblay is distinguished, and deservedly so, while his present volume will add to his previous high reputation.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The September number of this popular Magazine opens with an article on Games of Chance, by L. W. Reilly. Rev. P. A. Tracey has an article on the Relations of Church and State. Rev. J. H. Cotter writes on Silence Its Uses and Abuses. A Dublin writer given some account of that mysterious individual, The Banshee. An Australian Example, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, gives an interesting account of the progress of the Irlah Race in the Colonies. Rev. Father Cenaty's address are sure to be disastrously worsted, repudiate at the laying of the corner stone of Leo XIII. School is given entire. The sermon of Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, at the opening of the 18th annual convention of C. T. A. U. of America, is given at length. On the whole, this number is one of the best issued. Only \$2 a year. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass

The September Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) has three articles of unusual brilliancy. "Ruins of Paradise in South America," with superb illustrations from designs on the spot, brings us much nearer than any other American publication we re-member to have seen to the wonderful 'Reduc-tions' in the Lastern Andes, where native Christians lived a century sgo in a high state of peace and civilization. The 'Singers at Mass 'and the 'Sword-dance before the Altar are especially curious to one unacquainted with final foundation of the Brothers of the Christian schools is given, with interesting details, in the very full biography of their Founder. Mr. Barnaby in his American tale has taken a new flight into a sphere of which only the outside is usually known. "Corkey the Clow," who gives his own life for Zingarella the circus queen, most touching heroes of his kind. Besides the regular Sacred Heart articles, "The Reader" touches pleasantly on certain significant in-cidents of the day, Indulgences in Boston—Mr. Beecher's curious idea of God when a child, and "Blinkey" Morgan's quite as curious idea of

OTTAWA WINE VAULTS.

The liquor store, wine, ale and porter vaults now opened by P. Baskerville & Bros., opposite their wholesale grocery and provision warehouse, George street, Ottawa, have thrown all others into the shade. Persons needing the best liquors, groceries and provisions, at the lowest prices, will find it to their advantage to deal

## PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

PEN PICTURES OF IRELAND'S MATCHLESS LEADERS That cleverest of European correspondence, B'akely Hall, has recently returned to New York, and in a late issue of the Sun he has this to say of Parnell and Gladstone:
The London papulace is slow to recognize the

features of a public man, no matter how famous he may be. I met Mr. Parnell one day coming out of the House of Parliament, and we walked for an hour or more through the principal streets of London talking about Irish affairs. I was amazed to see that the Irish leader was unrecognized, except by an occasional personal friend. We went through Pail Mall, St. James street, Piccadilly, and many of the principal streets, but nowhere was the face of one of the most distinguished and notable politicians in the empire recognized. Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Berestord, two of the most popular young men in British politics—either of whom is nearly fifty by this time, I should judge—met in front of the Garden Club one afternoon and walked for some distance towards Marl-borough street, through a crowd of enerproportions that was waiting to see the Prince of Wales start out in full regalia to hold a drawing room for his royal mother. The crowd was quite ignerant of the existence of either of the famous men who walked along side by side, chatting in apparent confidence. peculiarity of London people has been a boon to Mr. Parnell. He is a man who courts retirement. without anyone having the most remote idea of his whereabouts. He seldom appears in evening dress, and on all occasions when I met attire was remarkable for his unpretension. He wears heavy dark tweed clothes, and it is very seldom that the waistcoat and coat are of the same suit. Mr. Parnell, in a word, impresses an observer as a man who pays slight attention to his dress. He has but one idea, and that is embraced in the word Ireland. In everything he is distinct from the men who pose as leaders, and who use their political aspirations as a means of furthering their private ends. The uncrowned king of Ireland is a tall, the night, but never when he was jocular, happy or in the least inclined to forget the sole and only purpose of his life. AN AIR OF INTENTNESS

and thoughtfulness always envelops him. It is interesting to observe the great distinction with with which he is treated in the House of Commone, and it is an honor that is shown to for other members. The unverying industry and earnestness of his life have won the confidence and esteem of his fellowworkers. Even the doormen, policemen and messengers of the House, who are about as insolent and cocky a lot of underlings as one can find, bow politely and step aside to make room for the Irish leader. Apparently, he is never conscious of the unvarying courtesy with which he is treated by the members and athes of the House in all their personal relations,

aw Mr. Gladstone once at a garden party, ere he was lionized to an extent that is un hown in America. Everywhere he went draws of people followed him. When he began a conversation with anyone, all the surrounding crowd stretched forward as if the lives depended upon hearing every word he uttered. In power or out, up or down, success ful or unsuccessful, Gladstone is the one prominent and majestic figure among his countrymen to-day. To say that he is the foremost man in Eggland is to put it very mildly. He is of so much importance that the mention of Gladstone's name among a group of sombre Britons in a railroad carriage, smoking-room or club in any part of the Kingdom, will set the crowd agog in a fashion wonderful to behold. The name is a flaming menace and a terror to stupidity and silence. I have often amused messels silence. I have often amused myself, when travelling through England, by simply uttering his name and observing the results. It was enough to set the most taciturn of fellow-travellers in a transport of volubility; and the result was always a long lecture on political events brought to a close by violent attacks on the "grandold man," stigmatizing him as everything that was vile and treacherous, or else a long eulogy of the most glowing and exalted nature.

A NEW SAULT LINE. The Sault Ste. Marie & South Western, a new Wisconsin company, is said to have completed negotiations in New York and Montreal lacing of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,-000,000 of bonds, and the construction of the Wisconsin part of the road is to be commenced this summer. The road will be bonded \$20,000. This project has been known in railroad circles and to the general public as "Foster's road," but it is said that the Sault Ste. Marie & South-Western is to be built in the main by Eastern and Canadian capital and is to constitute a link and Canadian capital and is so constitute a link connecting the Union Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, giving the former, by a combination now being negotiated, a short line eastward to tidewater from the Missouri and giving the Canadian Pacific entrance to a south-western field. It will run from Rhinelander on the

counties, striking the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha at Fairchild, thence to the Mississippi, from the Mississippi to Eyota, Minn., whence two routes have been surveyed, one to Sioux City and one to Council Bluffs, to join the union Pacific.

## A UAED MILLE FAILTHE.

Enthusiastic Reception Tendered Bre. Arnold on His Return From the Old Sod-Presentation of Addresses.

Reverend Brother Arneld, who has been absent in Ireland and France during the past two months, has returned to the scene of his labors and the hearts of those so dear to him. He looks recuperated in health, and evidently thoroughly enjoyed his trip. The exact hour of his arrival was not generally known, and consequently many who would have liked to meet him at the depot were forced to forego that pleasure. As it was, however, some three hundred parishioners of St. Ann's church, including representatives of the Shamrock Lacrosse club, St. Ann's Young Men's society, St. Ann's Temperance society, Irish Catholic Benefit society, the C.M.B A and ex-pupils of St. Ann's school, assembled at Benaventure depot shortly after ten o'clock last night and waited patiently until quarter to eleven, when the New York train steamed in. There was an immediate rush for the last car where Bro. Arnold was espied and cordially welcomed home. he stepped upon the platform in full view of the assembled crowd, old Bonaventure was made to ring with three hearty cheers and a tiger for the staunch Irish patriot. He was quickly surrounded by his loving friends and warmly shaken by the hand, while words of welcome were showered upon him from ali sides. He was then escorted to the carriage in waiting, from which the horses had been removed, it being the intention of the boys to pull it themselves, but the ever considerate Brother would not hear of this, owing to the condition of the roads. He was quickly driven to St. Ann's hall, where another crowd of parishoners awaited him and cheered his arrival. In the hall, which was quickly filled, Mr. Morgan Quinn, president of St. Ann's Young Men's society presided, and after a few preliminary remarks read the following address of welcome.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22, 1888. REV. BROTHER ARNOLD:

Reverend and Dear Sir,-A number of your former pupils and friends have thought the occasion of your return from the "Old Sod" a fitting opportunity to tender you a welcome We trust the desire you have always had of again seeing "dear old Ireland" has been amply gratified, and we know that the summer of 1868

will always remain green in your memory. Although there may have been many changes and new faces have appeared in places where you often played in youth, still the picture of former years was before you, and one can only imagine what tender feelings filled your heart

on seeing your native place. Although but two short months away, the cheerful face of our Brother Arnold was missed, but we found consolation in the hope that he would scon return to us, renewed in health and strength. We trust that he will long remain among us, enlivening us with his presence and instructing those young hearts, so dear to him, in their duties to God and their country.

Dear Brother Arnold, it is our pleasant duty to welcome you home, you who have been ever ready to welcome any of the representatives of the old land. We know that no truer patriot ever crossed the ocean, and, knowing this, we heartily wish you "Caed mille failthe."

Mr. Tobias Butler, President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, then stepped forward and read the following address, while Mr. Mace, among males are more fatal. treasurer of the same club, presented the reverend Brother with a handsome gold-headed cane, having the following inscription :--Shamrock Lacrosse Club, 1888."

FROM THE SHAMBOCK LACROSSE CLUB. old pupils of yours and members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, we beg to ten- | good plan to be accustomed to sit, work and der you our most heartfelt welcome, back to the scene of your greatest achievements. As pupils we can never forget the arduous duties which devolved upon you, the sincerity with which those duties were performed, the words of wisdom which fell from your lips, the unvarying good example which marked you and the untiring devotion with which you guided our erring fcotsteps. The lessons which we have learned from you have remained indellibly impressed up n our minds since, and wreathed your name with the tenderest memories in our hearts.

As members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, how often have we not enjoyed your true Irish growing gray, and a manner that is rapidly | bigotry for the title of champions. Sustained by intense, watchful and earnest. I saw him a great many times in Loudon and at all hours of the night, but never when he may be made at all hours of the night, but never when he made at all hours of the night, but never when he made at all hours of the night. hospitality when struggling against hatred and not for you, our efforts could not but have re-sulted in disastrous defeat. We need not refer to your well known patriotic actions on every occasion when the cause of our country needed a helping hand. We were proud to read a few days ago of your meeting with some of the leaders of Ireland's band of patriots and we felt that no truer Irish heart beat in Ireland that day than the one so dear to the Shamrock Lacross Club of Montreal. It is then as your children members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, young Irishmen of Montreal, that we welcome you home and ask you to accept the accompanying souvenir of this evening. Knowing of your great humility our presentation is of little intrinsic value, but we tender it laden with all the love of our hearts and pray that God in His Divine Goodness may long spare you to guide, educate, watch over and protect the Catholic youth to whom your life has been so nobly secrificed. Signed on behalf of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club.

TOBIAS BUTLER, President.

The reverend recipient, upon rising to re ply, was greeted with prolonged cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He was greatly moved at the demonstration in his honor, and cordially thanked all present for this new proof of their friendship for him. He had visited his old home in Ireland, he said, but all the old places had disappeared, and the place was considerably changed. During his visit he had met with many of the Irish patriots, and he could assure them that the people in Ireland were not forgetting what was being done for them in America. He had noticed a great difference between the people of Eng. land, Ireland and France and those of America, the latter seemed to possess more push and life, but he felt certain that in a short time the Irish people at home would acquire the same habit. He would never forget his trip to Ireland, but although he had enjoyed himself and was cordially welcomed wherever he went, he longed for the day when he would return to the scene of his labors in Montreal (applause). They must not believe the reports in the papers of the murders and other agrarian crimes said to be rampant there, nothing head or heart, are passed by by men with of the kind existed. The farmers were happy and contented, their only enemy being want of rain. They still look forward to the time when their long struggle for the way the latter resent and get excited liberty would be ended, and Ireland herself once more, and he would do all in his power to assist them as much, if not more, than he had done in the past. As regarded the Shamrock Lacrosse club he could assure them that he had frequently had occasion to talk of

be induced to visit Montreal also. He desired to thank the club for its kindness in presenting him with such a beautiful cane. would prevent him from using it. After once more feelingly thanking those assembled for the warmth of the reception tendered him the genial brother concluded amid loud ap-

Three more cheers and a tiger were then given and the gathering dispersed.

LEO, "THE BRAVE."

Oh, Piety! thy tear-drops sadly fall, While pure religion, covered by a pall, Droops meekly 'seath mad Persecution's hand. While warlike nations marching with a band Of robbers, outlaws, plunderers, bandits too, Surround that holy place, where dwells the hero

Encompassed by stern foes who hate the Holy Name. And shower on his head the basest, foulest blame.

See France, his friend of old, held grimly down And trodden in the dust with savage frown; Grim Infidelity, triumphant seems to rule And make of all things sacred its footstool; Her priests restricted and her convents closed, Severest penalties on all imposed: Well may her children in their fear exclaim 'Oh, save us. God, from Persecution's burning flame."

Like savage hordes who swarmed from China

wall,
And subjugated Europe nearly all,
When fierce Atilla, 'scourge of God,' o'erran,
Butchering Ohristians with his savage clan,
So now Germanic legions wait the hour
To aggrandize, once more, its monstrous power And swallow up both France and Austria too Exacting homage to the Mediterranean blue.

Thus lives Christ's Vicar, harassed on all sides By foss antagonistic, whose gigantic strides Are closer every year to Rome's Imperia throne
Drawing their cursed fetters hard as stone

Around all races who would fain resign Their whole possessions, if that would consign To a place of refuge that brave prisoner mild, Who loves his children as a father loves h child.

Oh, Ireland I wert thou only free once more From England's thraldom and oppression sore, Quick would thy sons their sabres wave on high

And swear to give assistance or to die; To plough the Mediterranean waters blue With ships resplendent with their gallaut crew, And give the death blow to Oppression grim And set the prisoner free from out his dungeor dım.

Ah, lonely captive! fitting emblem thou Of Aim, whose power thou holdest even now Receiving every outrage, every shame, Stript of power temporal, and but King in name And as He gave his life to satisfy Eternal justice for the sins gone by, So thou wouldst yield thine own, devoid of

To save the souls of those who treat thee as

JAS. T. NOONAN.

Perth, Ont., Aug. 15th, 1888.

HEALTH.

From an analysis of over 6,000 cases o carlet fever, it appears that Hability to the disease is very slight during early infancy, reaches a maximum in the fourth or fifth year, and diminishes every year afterward. The severity is greatest in the first two years, lessening year by year throughout child-hood and adolescence. Females are more liable to attack after infancy than males, but attacke

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE House should stand at about 68 degrees Fahrenheit through the day and evening. When it gets much warmer than this in the sitting-room, somebody is getting ready to take cold. Uniform heat through halls, entries, and living rooms, REVEREND AND DEAR BRO. ABNOLD, -As is better than closed doors to make a warm room, leaving the entries chilly. It is a live through the day and evening in freship aired rooms-not necessarily in draughts, but by having a window raised for a few minutes every two hours at least, to change the furnace air of the room. Hang a wet towel over the register to insure molet air. You can move about or leave the room for the brief interval of window-opening; and the time will not be lost from the closest or most driving work, because you will come back to work in a refreshed and stimulating atmosphere.

A JUDICIOUS CHERRYULNESS, .- There are few characteristics, writes the Medecial Reporter, which go further towards making a successful physician than a judicious cheerfulness, which, while it does not underrate the importance of human ills, does not over rate them either. The bright, sunny dispo sition of certain medical men does as much good as their medicines. This is the doctor's contribution towards the cure or alleviation of disease. But there is something of the same sort which may be contributed by the patient and his friends. Both he and they may do much to supplement the labors of the physician by maintaining as much as possible a cheerful frame of mind. We have al heard, indeed, of patients so hopeful that they insisted they would got well when the doctor said they would die-and did it to. Of course, no physician could approve of such insubordination; but we are all willing to have our patients help us by making good, brave, cheerful fight for recovery as there is a fighting chance.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

HOW MARRIED LIFE CAN BE MADE A HEAVEN ON KARTH TO BOTH,

Of the duties of husband and wife, one to the other, the Queen advises the young married woman to try and realize, when she returns from the honeymoon trip, that holfday is over, and workaday life has begun. She need not be unhappy because she is busy, on the contrary; but she has duties, and must take them up, and one of them is the happiness of her companion, which is prac-

tically in her hands. To begin with, try and arrange your house hold to suit his taste and wants; study his ways and wishes, and let him see you do so. One of the virtues a man greatly affects is punctuality, therefore try and cultivate it, Always be ready in time, and have all your arrangements ready. If he is late, wait, of course. But when he sees you wait he will seldom, if ever, keep you waiting. If men grieve or annoy you, try and take it patiently, and as an mistake on their part; never treat it as a unkindness or inattention, and above all remember men are not as women, and things that set a woman's nerves all atingle and send the hot blood straight to her utter unconcern, even if they chance to notice lie tracts, Catholic papers and periodicals, them, which they often do not. In fact few story books, even such as are being published things astonish men more about women than over words and events the former consider the merest trifles.

Remember, if your husband is to like home, he must be taught to look for his comfort there. It he is a smoker, don't say he them, both in the old country and in coming somethly corner where he can have his pipes. Master of the Vineyard in the great day and going across the occan. In a short time, and his writting-table—his room, to be inmay smoke all over the house, but fit him up

from being too much contracted, the range of Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic by also, there would be a team of Irish athletes vaded by no one, not even by yourself, with bis pieces is wide and comprehensive. The way of Merrill, through Marathon and Clark visiting America, and he felt sure they could out his permission. Many a nervous, over out his permission. Many a nervous, overworked man, whose temper is a burden to himself and all around him, would be softened and become genial if he knew that a cosy He regretted, however, that religious poverty little den awaited him at home, cool in summer, warm in winter, his wife trim and neat as in early days, ready to meet him with a pleasant smile.

That some husbards are not amenable to such treatment may be true enough; where is the general rule without an exceptions But the critical time of young married life is the first year or so, and on this depends almost entirely the future of the couple.

SUGGESTION TO AN ORATOR.

A big voiced individual was loudly orating ma the Leland hotel yesterday on the encellent running qualities of John Sherman. His listeners were mostly Blaine men, and they did not relish the laudations which were being so loudly and copiously showered upon the Ohio candidate, Finally one of them asked: "Weren's you originally a Democrat, my friend?" "Yes, I was," reared the speaker, at the top of his voice; "but, as the Scripture savs. I was born again, and now I see what a the top of his voice; "but, as the Scripture says, I was born again, and now I see what a mistake I made." "Wall, my advice to you, my friend, is to go and be born again, and I think you will confer a favor on the rest of mankind if you are stillborn." And amid the wild shouts that greeted this sally the orator made an ignominious escape—Chicago Herald.

CUNGRESSMAN HONK TELLS A STORY.

Leonidas Cresar Honk, who represents the Republican district lying "in the Tennessee mounts us," holds his grip on its hardy mountainers by his story-telling stump speeches. He is a great rabble rouser, but beyond that is his alever way of telling clever stories. The other night he told one of his best at the ratification meaning the hald by the National breast of Water meeting held by the National league of Washington, so point his declaration that if they wanted o win they must work promptly and efficiently. "There was an old darky," he said, "wisse master had some fine fat turkeys.

Old Uncle Jake made up his mind that he must have one of these turkeys; and, as he told the story, he set to work to get it by prayer. 'I prayed to the Lord,' he said, 'that he would send me one of those turkeys. I prayed that way norming and evening for a week, but still that turkey didn't come, and I tell you my mouth was just a watering for it. So I says to myself I must change that prayer. And so I prayed the prayer are the prayer. prayed one evening that the Lord would send me after that turkey—and, brethren, that job was done before daylight."—Philadelphia Re-

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT RATS.

A writer says that he once witnessed a large ray rat leading a lind companion about by a raw held in the mouth.

It is known that rate dip their tails in long-

necked bottles containing oil, draw them out and lick the unctuous drops from the extremity. B. H. Brown, of Dawsonville, Ga., tells of a hugo rat sleeping se soundly on his back porch that it could not be awakened.

In Scotland a rat was seen upon the back of a cow and from that moment poor brindly declined, and went downward to the grave.

Many people say that rats can tell when a house is about to fall, or a ship to sink, and they

can carry eg. s down stairs, from the top of a house to the pottom, without breaking them. In Ireland the bards or poets (so it is related) had the power of singing, or, more properly, of rhyming the rats to death; or in other words, they destroyed the creatures by repeating to

them certain | ngling verses. Ancient sc ntists seldom mention rate without fear and trembling, giving the creatures credit for more than human intelligence. They believed that there was no wickedness that rats were not ready to perpetrate, and hence they looked upon them as agents of the evil one.

A young far ner near Hopkinsville, Ky, says he recently se: a goose on thirteen eggs near a potato bed. Eight eggs mysteriously disappeared The five remaining produced as many goslings and on the next day the bed was torn up and the eight eggs were found in a hole, having been stolen by a rat. The eggs were placed near the fire and, it is said, soon hatched out eight fine goslings, that were given to the

GOOD MANNERS

Never try to ou's ! . but to please.

desired. Never intrude ill-health, ruins, losses or misfortunes. Never unavoidably wound the fillings of a

human being. Never talk or laugh alou! "

or upon the street. Never forget that vulgarity has ... ilgin in ignorance or selfishness. Never urge another to do anything against

his desire unless you see danger ! e him. Do not ask another to do whot ; a would not be glad to do under similar circum-

Never omit to perform a kind act when it can be done with any reasonable amount of exertion. Never needlessly wound the vanity of an-

other or dilate unecessarily upon disagreable anbiecta. Do not make witticism at the expense of others which you would not wish to have

made upon yourselver. Remember that good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement and then translated into behavior. Be not estentations in dress or deportment:

nothing can be more vulgar. See that costumes fit the time and occasions. Be rude to none; rudeness harms not only

the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitors. Never treat superiors with servility or inferiors with arrogance. Speak as kindly to a

day laborer as to one occupying a high posi-Always give precedence to elders, visitors and superiors. Offer them the cest seat at the table, the best place by the fire and the

first of everything. Go farther than mere form and see that they are comfortable and ьзруу. LITERATURE AND MORALS.-All experience

proves that there is no more prolific source of vice and corruption of morals than the trashy, demoralizing literature which is constantly being scattered broadcast throughout the land. It would really seem that the multitude of such papers is like the plague of locusts among the Egyptians. They force themselves upon us, they meet us at every turn, they are handed to us in the street and at the railway station ; they are thrown into our houses, whether we will or no, and alss! we Christians and Catholics allow the crusade to go on. We see hundreds of persons being corrupted, led astray from the path of virtue and ruined for ever, body and soul; and yet we make little or no effort to counteract the terrible evil. Our experience teaches us that people, children especially, are starving for proper spiritual and intellectual food. They are constantly clamouring for something to read. They will read, you cannot prevent it; and if you do not give them that which is innocent and useful, they will read that which it per-nicious and hurtful. Now, how easy it would be for each Conference of the St Vincent Society to adopt some plan for the distribution of Cathonow in cheap form by the Catholic publishers. Let each Conference have a circulating library of such books, and let the members make it a duty to see that the families under their charge be supplied, from time to time, with reading suitable to the various members of those families. In this way they will find abundant employ-ment for both summer and winter, and will re-