OLD LETTERS.

ī. Old letters! oh spare them; they are priceless.

for their age!
I love oh I love to see each yellow time stained page;
They tell of joys that are no more, of hopes that long have fied:
Old letters! oh then spare them; they are sacred to the dead.

ıv.

Old letters! here is one, the hand of youth is on

Her to this earth of grief and woe: well death, thou might'st be valu. Thou hast not such another flower in all thy dark domain.

Old letters! ye are now the only link that bind us to the past;

Sweet, sweet memorials of the days too happy for to last;
The tear-drop file again the eye which tears had almost fired; anmost area; Old letters! ye are precious, ye are sacred to the dead.

AGRICULTURE.

BURTS FOR THE MORTH-Continued.

ELTCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Work is apt to come with a rush; there are so many different things to attend to, that unless the work is properly planned, much time will be lost. It happens with many who make a change of residence, that shey can not begin gardening until the first of May. These have been obliged to delay the planting of the coron that should be put in so econ as the soil will permit, and will be somewhat behindhand; but with extra affort, and that at once, they may be able to get abreast with the season with most of the vegetables of the garden.

Assertants chould be out with a strong round-

Asperagus should be out with a strong round-nointed knife, and with care-that the neighbour-ing younger shoots or buds may not be it-jured. Out the feed clean, heaving no small shoots to

grow now.

Beens.—Plant the bush sorts in drills is inches apart, as soon as there is no danger of frost. The Limas are not to go in until the cold rains are over and the ground well warmed. Set the police if feet apart, and afterwards plant four or five beans to each pole; thrusting the seeds into the soil with the eye downward. See that the poles are firmly set.

Beets —Thin the same same some at the pole.

in the garden so soon as the ground is warm and dry.

Bgg Plants.—Nothing is gained by setting plants in open ground until warm weather sets in. Pash them with a good supply of rich man-ure. Liquid manure may be used, and with very good results.

Lettace.—Cultivate the early plants; set out new plants from hot-bed for succession. Seed may now be sown in the open ground for the late erop. Martynias.—Sow seed in hot-bed and set the

plants out so soon as well started, or sow later in the open ground. Set about three feet each Onions.—Clean culture is necessary with this crop. The soil needs frequent stirring, and hand weeding will be required in the rows.

Meions and squashes require much the same treatment as cucumbers. They are of the tender group of vegetables, and require a warm, dry soil at time of planting. Allow an abundance of seed to each hill.

Parsley.—Transplant from hot-bed for early, and sow seed in open ground for late crop.

Peppers.—Set out plants when the weather has become settled. A few should be in every garden.

Potatoes.—Keep clean of weeds by frequent hoeing and stirring the soil. Use Paris green or London curple for the "bugs" as soon as they

Radishes will need to be sown every week or so for a succession. Dust with plaster for in-Palsify.-Sow this month and keep clear of

Spinach.-Keep the first crop clear of weeds, and sow every week or 10 days during this Tomatoes should be put in hills 4 feet each

way so soon as all danger of frosts is past. Provide some support for the plants before they fall over a little straw or brush to keep the fruit from the soil may be used if the plants are not supported.

Tarnipa.—The early sowings should be kept clear of weeds, and sprinkled with lime or plas-ter if the black ily appears. Sow seed for a late

Tools of all sorts required should always be in good order and at hand; this last is important, therefore have a place for every tool, and when not in use let it always be found there.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

Lawn.—A light top-dressing of some fine fertiliser should be applied. For this purpose, guano, ashes, ground bone and nitrate of soda, are all good. Either of them may be used, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. The best time to apply the soluble manures, like guano, and nitrate o soda, is just before a rain. If there are thin spots, sow grass seed upon them, and rake in. Lawns that are well established should be i owed once a week; and the cutting left to protect the roots from the son. Lawns weeds are best removed by hand-pulling, aided by an old chiselito secure the roots.

Olimbers are especially used for deforating, and furnishing shade for yellands, and making screens for hiding unsightly places. Of the woody sorts, the Wistaria, Akebis, Clematis, Loniceras, etc., are among the best, if these annot be waited for, sow annuals as Cypress Vine, Canary Bird Flewer. Morning Glories, etc., or plant Maderia Vines.

Annuals may be sown, and care should be taken to properly preserve names by using neat labels at the time of planting, especially with new varieties.

Perennials should have been divided last month, as many start early. Old beds should be kept tree from weeds, and the soil loose, by frequent hoeing.

Bulbs — Lilies and Gladioluses may be planted early, and if a part of the Gladiolus bulbs be kept out for a month, a longer succes sion of flowers may be had; they should have stakes as a general thing. Cannas, which pass for bulbs, do better if not planted until the soil is thoroughly warmed.

work" is a pleasing feature in its place, which is

Castor Oil Plants are so tropical in their nature that they make a fine show, and a few of them should be introduced wherever the garden is large enough. They do best started in a hot-bed and afterwards transplanted to the warm open

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

Old letters! on them spare them; they are sacred to the dead.

II.

They tell of times, of happy times in years long, long gone by.

Of dear ones who have ceased to live but in the memory!

They picture many a bright, bright scene, in sunay days of yore.

Old letters! oh then spare them; for they are a priseless store.

III.

Old am 1 too, and gray-haired now—descrted and alone,

And all of those I once could call my friends, alas! are gone,

Yet off at midnight's stilly hour, in solitude's refreat.

With each one in h's slient tomb, I hold communion sweet.

IV.

Old letters! here is one, the hand of youth is on its face;
Ah! that was from a brother young in some far foreign place;
Asailor boy, beloved by all, frank, open-hearted, brave—
Cold, cold and lonesome in his rest beneath the Atlantic wave.

Atlantic wave.

Another, stained with dark red spots, as clasped by hlooty hands.

Was found beneath a father's corse on dread Corunna's sands;
A stranger hand with kinaly care conveyed the relie dear.

Old letters! ye are priceless, ye cost a widow's tear.

YI.

Another—knew I not that hand? Oh! she was bright and fair.

Too pare, too gentle and too good, for angelsiong to spare.

Her to this earth of grief and woe: well death, thou might'st be vain. BALKY HORSES.

EXTREME COLD ENDURED BY SEEDS.

Come recent experiments by DeCandolle and Pictet of Geneva, are of interest as showing the great cold which seeds may endure without injury. Mus and and cabbage seeds and grains of wheat, without previous artificial drying, were enclosed in seal tubes and subjected to a temperature of 30 to 80 degrees below zero Ceniigrade [60 to 100 of our ordinary Farenheit thermometer], for from 2 to 8 hours. These seeds afterwards germinated promptly with a vigor equal to those not so treated.

COTTON-SEED MEAL.

Is a very concentrated food and in using it this fact must be kept in mind. A ton of it contains about 37; pounds of Potash, 50 bs. phospho ic Acid, and 76 bs. of Nitrogen. It is highly nitrogenous, as the analyses show, and therefore should be used with substances rich an starch, or like materials, which contain little or no nitrogen. Two pound of cotton-seed meal is enough to feed daily to a cow or a horse; smaller animals snould have proportionally less. Feed in the quantities given, there is no danger of its doing any injury, but only good to the animal system. the animal system.

SHREP WASHING.

SHEEP WASHING.

It is a question in the minds of many wool-growers as to the practical utility of washing the fleece while it is still upon the sheep's back. A deduction—usually one third—is made by the wool-huyers from the weight of all unwashed wool, and in most cases this is not far from the loss which the fleece would sustain in the process of washing, if it is done with the average amount of thoroughness. Nevertheless, the practice of washing the sheep is very general, and if there is not return in money for the labor of washing there is the satisfaction of having cleaner wool to work with when shearing.

shearing.
The common method of washing is to select poles are firmly set.

Beets.—Thin the early sown seris as soon as large enough; the tainings may be used for "greens." Sow every fertinght until July, and in drills 15 inches apart. Put in Long Blood for winter use.

Cabbage.—The boe and cultivator should keep all weeds from the early crop. Sow the seed in open ground for plants for the laste crop.

Carrois.—Sow the early horn for early use for the winter supply wait until the ground is warm.

Con.—Plant so soon as the frosts are past, and continue to do so at intervals of a week or ten days, to have a supply of this excellent vegetable through the season.

Croumbers.—Plants that have been started in frames should go out, but protect them if cold nights come. Seed for later crop may be sown in the garden so soon as the ground is warm in the garden so soon as the ground is warm in the garden so soon as the ground is warm and dry. washing is an advantage, as it softens and loosens the dirt and renders the washing easier and more thorough. As the sheep are washed they should pass out upon a clean, grassy slope that rises gradually from the stream, otherwise the water-issen animals may fall and soil their fleeces. After washing, if the weather should suddenly turn cooler, the flock should be provided with shelter, to prevent their taking cold, as they would be very likely to do. From the time of washing to that of shearing, two weeks or so, the sheep should be kept in a pasture that is fire from any bare ground, overhanging banks, or steep should be kept in a pasture that is fire from any bare ground, overhanging banks, or steep should be kept in a pasture that is fire from any bare ground, overhanging banks, or steep should be kept in a pasture that is fire from any bare ground, overhanging banks, or steep side-hills, so that the wool may be kept clean.

A second method of washing which is employed when the stream is small and somewhat rapid, is to a range a speut for the passage of the water, and hok the sheep under the endthe water flowing upon the animal. In this way, the washer does not go into the stream, and if provided with rubbar books and apron, may keep himself comparatively dry. The washing by this method is very thorough, as there is a stream of clean water constantly flowing into and through the wool, and carrying off the impurities as they are removed from the sheep.—American Agriculurist.

A RUNAWAY HORSE CURED.—A writer in the Prairie Farmer tells how a runaway horse was cured, as follows:—"I bad a neighbor once, a queer genius who never lacked in resources and seldom got into any difficulty from which he did not successfully extricate himself. Once he had a beautiful young horse as handsome in limb and style as he was speedy and strong. He was a perfect horse beauty, but he would run away. Nothing was left untried to cure him of this very dangerous habit. All the throttle bits and other devices had been tried without success. He consulted with horse-breakers and followed their advice. But it was all to no purposerun away he would. Many advised him to sell the horse to some stage or horse car company to kill off as usuai. But they would give him no more than they paid for old hacks for their use. He was not hopeless of success, and setting his genius at work he made a study of the snimal's proclivities. He observed that the animal never ran away at night, particularly if it was quite dark, and concluded that he would not run if he could not see where he was going. Acting upon this hint, he made a hood of leather, and so attached it to the head stall that by pulling a cord the hood came down and covered his eyes, completely obstructing his sight ... Putting it on him he drove to a favourable place, and let him have his will. In a few moments he was under full sail, when the gord was pulled and the hood fell. Mr. Horse could see nothing, began to slucken of his own accord, and finally stopped Society is intended to benefit through his s ock-still. The hood was lifted, he began his pranks again and again the blinder covered his eyes. He was guided against a cart time something was done for this very poorest standing in the road, which hurt him some section of the Irish people—a section which In a little while he could not be whipped in has no votes; and consequently about which to a run, he was so afraid of the hood; and was completely cured of his bad habit."

"I Don't Want that Muff"

Is what a lady of Boston same has husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of slok headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and wild Flowers.—Those who take an interest in cultivated flowers, can usually find a place it, the garden for a coll-culton of the prettlest of the wild flowers, and find much evic medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—

noting their time of appearance, etc. A "local Standard.

made 50 enthusiastic in its presse that the presse that as the farm laborers have no votes. One of the first steps will be to send into Ireland one or two commissioners to collect notes noting their time of appearance, etc. A "local Standard.

Standard.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH L'ETTER.

Ornithology and Botany-The New Ministry - Church Establishment - The Land League and English Laborers-Salaries and Penalons.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

London, April 29, 1880. The weather just now is loveliness itself.
All things growing in the ground have put
on their suits of green. They are not Fenians, yet they dress in green. On last Sunday I went for a ramble of twenty-two miles into the country to a place called Dorking, in the county of Surrey. How can I find words to describe the scenery and the truly deafening music of the little feathered songsters as they flitted from bush to bush and from bough to bough! I went by rail to Epsom, sixteen miles from London. Close to this town is the course on which the famous Derby is run. The country round is tichly cultivated and very picturesque. Close to the course is the magnificent country seat called "The Oaks," from which one of the great races is named, the other being named the Derby from a Lord Derby who was formerly owner of this splendid property. Stick in hand, I tramped on over mossy downs covered with primroses and cowslips. I entered between thorn and hazle hedge rows a lovely valley, and ascending the opposite hill I reached the village of
Headly, with its ancient flint-built church, in
which a few centuries back God was wordid not throw off the authority of the shipped according to the canons of the Catholic faith, but now belongs to the creed given to England by the Reformation. It was Sunday, and the bells were ringing out a merry peal, but the music to which I was paying most attention was that of the numerous feathered inhabitants of the glens, dells, copse and hedge rows of this more than garden-like country. The bold, ringing note of the shy blackbird, whose habits are singular, as he is one of our wildest of song birds, yet he is always found in the neighborhood of houses. He delights in ponds and hedge rows, and his music, as it rings out bold and clear, is simply grand. The clarion-like song of the thrush, who, as a rule, inhabits the woods and larger timber growth. The song of this bird is beautiful, ever varying and melodious. The pathetic lay of the little robin red breast. The glorious music of the skylark coming down almost from the clouds, where the tiny singer is balancing himself on air with outspread wings. The pretty melody of the chaffinch as he sits esconced in the thick foliage of some friendly sycamore. The enchanting lay of the linnet as he restlessly moves about in the hazel copee. The chirruping of the multitudes of saucy little sparrows. The cawing of numberless jackdaws and crows. The squaking of the pretty colored woodjays. The cooing of ringdoves and wood-pigeons made up to my satisfaction the grandest concert I ever heard. I have listened to the noble creations of Mozart and Mendelsohn, of Handel and Rossini, of Meyerbeer and Beethoven, and of Balfe and Sullivan, but after all what are they to a medley by multi-tudes of the little inhabitants of our woods and men while going to the telegraph office to plantations. After a conversation in Headly | send a despatch to bugdom in America to say with an old native, who had in his life been twice to see that there large town called Lunnun, and where his oldest gal was now Lunnun, and where his oldest gal was now land for sinecures, salaries and pensions to salve called upon to say a syllable rattled on over the chaik hills of Surrey to the paupers in London alone; starvation stalking in reply to the charges which have old fashioned but pretty town of Dorking, situated in a kind of basin, surrounded by a cluster of wood covered hills, of which the famous Box Hill is one of the most prominent. After my six or seven miles tramp I drew rein at the house of a friend, where I received a cead mille failthe from as generous an Irishwoman, married to a Scotchman, as ever trod English soil. This part of the country is rich in historical lore, for not far

of assassination. The excitement about the SHANGE OF GOVERNMENT

Danes, and on the side of Box Hill

remains of the batteries from which Crom-

well, in the civil war with Charles the First,

bombarded the town of Dorking. A terrible fellow was Cromwell, a regular old war dog;

yet a coward at bottom, as was shown by his wearing mail under his clothes, for fear

has not yet cooled down. Some writers say that the English are a cool. phlegmatic people, but crowds standing all day in front of Mr. Gladstone's house watching the in and the outgoing of the Right Hon. gentleman and his visitors would not show a calm temperament. "What will the Liberals do?" is a question on every lip, but which at present cannot be answered. They will not be idle for the want of stimulation, as every little organisation is agitating to have its project brought under the notice of Ministers. The Liberation Society, the Peace Society, the Anti-Game Law Society, the Woman Suffrage Society, the Anti-Vaccination Society, the Anti-Contagious Act Soclety, the Sunday Closing of Public Houses' Society, the Opening of Museums and Galleries on Sundays and Holydays' Society, and many others, are advertised to convene meetings within the next week or two; and no doubt they are entitled to a respectful hearing from the Liberals, because most of those bodies worked to get the Tories out of office. The Irish party is not idle, for already three meetings of the metropolitan Irish electors are announced—one in Lambeth, one in Southwark, and one in the lower hamlets, in each of which the Irish were the balance of power that returned Liberals for those seats. Those meetings will be held to support the demand for self-government for Ireland, just made in a manifesto issued by the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, and also to assist the Dublin Land League in its efforts to secure for the cultivators the soil of Ireland. There is in the course of formation a new Irish organization for as good and as definite a purpose as any

POOR FARM LABOURERS of Ireland. At the special request of a large number of the members Mr. Peter O'Leary has undertaken the hon; secretaryship, on account of his knowledge of the class the extensive travels in Ireland, England, France, Canada and the United States. It is high very little is said by candidates for parliamentary honours. The poor labourers are too, illiterate and too down-trodden to put, their own case fully before the world, as the farmers are doing through their Leagues and Clubs, to which members of Parliament and aspirants to that distinction pay, on account of the political influence of the Clubs, special attention. The headquarters of the new organization and there the influence of the Society can be can hope to guide to a successful is kinds for sewing—a basket of dark rags, one wielded with greater effect—more especially sue the great political movement of of light, and one of gay, colors. The first may as the farm laborers have no votes. One which he is now the acknowledged include the black and dark-browns and grays, of the first steps will be to send into Ireland leader. No one, we think, will be found to The second will contain the light mondescript one or two commissioners to collect notes deny that in politics, as in almost every other grays, browns, and old calico stuff; the third on the condition of the laborers, and then sphere of labor, money is absolutely necessary thing at all bright. The one who sows

in some way give the information to the sary; and, therefore, we are confident that all world. The matter will also be brought true Irlahmen and Irlahwemen will contribute under the notice of the Royal Commission generously, to the success of our projected

concerned, is doomed, for on this subject there cannot be no mistaking of the voice of the country. She is the richest Church in the world, yet day by day her worshippers are growing less, while the Catholics and Dissenters are gathering strength; Methodists, Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists, In-

dependents, Unitarians, Free Presbyterians, Cetholics, Jews and many other bodies are now in this country becoming a power, and on the fabric of the Church, as established by law, are delivering some telling blows. The Bishop of Canterbury receives for salary fifteen thousand pounds a year and a couple of palaces to live in-one of them, that of Lambeth, a very ancient pile, which was brought to the Crown by Catherine Howard, one of the wives of Henry the Eighth. It was afterwards, in the reign of Queen Mary, the residence of Cardinal Polo, with whom, some historians say, Mary was in love, and wished, like her father, a dispensation from the Pope to marry the Cardinal, as Church as her fathers did. Regiuald Cardinal Polo, who was himself of the royal blood of Eugland, is buried in the churchyard attached to Lambeth Palace. The good Archbishop's other palace is at Addiscombi, near Croydon, about thirteen miles from London, and at this magnificent residence he has 100 acres of pleasure grounds. This good prelate never comes down among the poor in the streets or alleys; oh no, he goes to the south of France in winter, and in summer resides in England. Surely it is not charitable to make Catholics, Jews and dissenters pay for this establishment, but at present they are compelled to do so. However, signs are not wanting to show that we are in the beginning

of the end of this despotism, and in justice to

all concerned the sooner it is abolished the

better. The new Parliament and Government must also deal with SIMECURES AND PENSIONS, which at present in England are a diagrace. Nay, more, they are a downright robbery Take, for instance, the present Duke of Mariborough, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is receiving four thousand pounds a year because he is a descendant of that Churchill Duke of Marlborough, who in the reign of Queen Ann, gained in conjunction with Kugene, over the French, the battle of Bleuheim. Von Moltke is the greatest soldier of the age, yet his income from all sources is less than this pension to a man who to his country is of no earthly good. Punch once had a skit en Ireland in reference to the potato bug. In its cartoon come on here, this is the land for potatoes. So it might be said of England, this is the through Ireland; English tarm laborers working for two dollars fifty per week, while a Chief Justice receives a salary of eight thousand sterling a year; an Archbishop of Canterbury fifteen thousand; a royal family, one way or another, a million sterling. In a word, we are the heaviest burdened people to-day in Europe, notwithstanding happy and prosperous, while the farm laborer of England is a machine and his brother in Ireland a beggar. Fortunately the schoolmaster is knocking round to dovelop our intellectual faculties, which will before long bring about a change. Keep us ignorant and you can govern us in your own way. Educated, we will have an opinion of our own.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

MR. PARNELL'S POLICY. AN IRISH NATIONAL FUND. We are requested to publish the following

appeal :— We, the undersigned, who claim to represent the Irishmen of Liverpool, propose to organize grand drawings of prizes in aid of

what is now well known as Mr. Parnell's policy.
Our chief object at first in getting up this drawing was to strengthen the hands of Mr. Parnell-in whom we recognise the truest friend of the Irish people, and the brave-t champion of the Irish cause-by helping to place at his disposal a fund to be used by him for the purpose of securing the election of honest men and the expulsion of the rogues ourselves compelled by the sudden dissolution of Parliament, which brings the election crisis on at once, so far to modify our original plan as to make the proceeds of the drawing. available simply for the general support of Mr. Parnell's policy and party in the work that is yet to be done for Ireland.

It is evident that Mr. Parnell cannot hope to finish the patriotic task which he has begun so well, unless he is supported, resolutely and enthusiastically, by the people to whose service he has dedicated his lite. To speak of only one part of the labour which his love for Ireland has imposed upon him, how can he be expected to succeed in extortunless his party is strengthened by the election of at least twenty or thirty Parnellite candidates, honest, earnest, courageous men-men resembling Mr. Parnell himself in pure devotion to the cause of Ireland? Surely it is our duty to imitate Mr. were to look on with folded arms while Mr. Parnell is wearing himself out in unappreciated and thankless toil, we should prove to the world that we were unworthy of the services of such a champion, and that we were, in fact, fit for no better fate than slavery and starvation. How then, should we endeavor to support Mr. Parnell? Not merely by helping him to fight the battle of Ireland at the coming elections (though that is unquestionably our most urgent duty at the strings, making the texture of the carpet unpresent hour), but also by co-operating with

on Agricultural Depression, and altogether, judging from a prospectus now before me, a deal of good is likely to arrive to the worst fed, the worst elad, and the worst housed people in Europe.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHERST, as far as her connections with the State are connected in annections with the State are undertaking is intended to promote, which is, that Ireland, redeemed at length from her " percunial desolation," may be permitted, under the fostering care of a native Parliament—restored through the heroic exertions of Mr. Parnell and his followers—to develop the rich resources of soil and sea with which the Providence of God had blessed her, not

for the exclusive benefit of her own people. Several valuable prizes have been already promised, a list of which, with the names of the donors, will soon be published. The promoters of the drawing are proud to be able to announce that it will take place

under the distinguished patronage of Mr. Parneil's patriotic sister, Miss Fanny Parnell. It is expected that all our leading Irishmen, as Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, Egan, T. D. Sullivan, Finigan, Ferguson, O'Neill Daunt, Barry, M'Anulty, Howe, and others will aid this good work by offering prizes, and by lending to our proposed drawing the patronage of their

This appeal is addressed only to good and true Irishmen; to Irishmen who are not Whigs, or Tories, or bigots of any school; to Irishmen who know and feel that their first duty is to Ireland, and not to any other country in the world, and who are satisfied that as long as justice is withheld from Ireland they owe no loyalty or service to any foreign flag, constitution, Parliament or peole. Now one point on which all such Irishmen must be agreed, is that Mr. Parnell's policy is the only one that will ever do any good for freland, and that he has expounded that policy, and acted upon it, in a manner worthy of the grand cause of which he is such a faithful

and fearless advocate. Therefore, we wish this project of ours to be understood plainly as a delaration of our absolute faith in Mr. Parnell, as a proof of our personal devotion to him, and as a sign of our resolution to stand by him, no matter by whom he may be vilified or misrepresented. And this attitude we will maintain until it is proved to us that Mr. Parnell has done

We know that in deliberately preposing to make this drawing of prizes a public mark of confidence in Mr. Parnell we may appear to certain respectable and cautious people guilty of a very grave sin against prudence and politeness. We have no intention whatever of apologizing for that crime. We admit that the brilliant editor of the Osserzatore and the tender-hearted proprietor of the **Berald may be excused for their utter inability to speak in a rational or truthful way about the Irish land agi-tation and its leader; but we do not see how Mr. Parnell can be condemned by any Irishman who is not extremely dishonest or remarkably stupid. At the present stage of the Home Rule movement, with our experience of the different leaders and lieutenants who have been before the public for many years past, we deem it unnecessary to onter upon a labored vindication of Mr. Parnell's policy been, with much persistance and malignity, brought against Mr. Par-nell, in connection with his sayings and doings in America. The Irish people have long since decided between the member for Meath and his calumniators. Wherever Irishmen assemble, the name of Parnell is a people to-day in Europe, notwithstanding household word; and we much mistake the what may be said to the contrary—as, for inspirit that is stirring in the Ireland of to-day if Irishmen throughout the world will not country is rich in historical lore, for not lar from Dorking is Ackly, where Alfred the Great, in a terrible battle, overthrew the Danes, and on the side of Box Hill are the sterling; but then the French pearant is cate the character of the man whom we look upon as destined to be the true liberator of Ireland.

ANDREW COMMINS, LL D, B.L., T.C., M.P. ALEXANDER M. BLIGH, T.C. PATRICK D. GARTON, T.C. LAWRENCE COMPOLLY, T.C. CHARLES, MCARDLE, T.C. JOHN BLIGH, M.D. PATRICE CANAVAN.

All communications to be addressed to P. D. Garton, Esq., T.C., 90 Bedford street South, E. Liverpool.

HOME TOPICS: RUG CARPETS.

My new one-new two years ago-is

almost worn out now. And yet, though this

one has not done very good service, I think more of rag carpets than I used to. It is not because they are especially fashionable, for I have seen only one rag carpet besides mine since I put it upon the floor. The other one, in the sitting-room of a near neighbor, has since given place to a cotton carpet of gay colors and pattern, costing half a dollar a When I "run in!' to see my neighyard. bors, I usually sit with my feet upon an Ingrain or a Brussels carpet. It is very pleasant. at the approaching general election. We find and I admire the neat carpet and the flowering plants, and all the dainty trifles on shelves and brackets. But when I go home and find my "hit or miss" rag carpet strewn with the little girls' dolly work, and the little boys' whittlings, and the baby's crumbs and playthings, I am glad it is only a rag carpet, and that I am not obliged to worry about the injury which would daily happen to a nice carpet where five children spend a good part of their waking hours. Besides, I think it is more "Eastlakey" than the very gay carpets of some of my neighbors! Anyhow, it har-monizes better with my very plain sittingroom furniture than good Ingrain or Brussels carpeting would. I like nice things, and if ing any measure of justice, from the hostile Fortune gives them to me, I shall be thank-British Parliament with which he has to deal ful I hope, as I am now for babies and for the companionship of childhood, and for the experionce of a mother. I believe I will make one more rag carpet, at least. I think it will be "hit-or-miss," instead of striped, and I think I will put it down as I did this, without sewing the breadths, but simply lapping them, Parnell's example, as far as we may, by doing one a few inches over the next; stretching our share of the common work for Ireland each one well; and tacking them very little with something like the brave and persever except at the ends. It is easy then to take up ing spirit by which he is animated. For our and shake and beat the carpet and put it down part, we do not hesitate to say that if we again, so that the worn places may be less exposed. It is easy to wash out the most soited portions. I, will have a stronger warp next time, and then I will have it in two colors, so that there will be strips running lengthwise of the breadths. I will be particular in outling and tearing the rags to have them so that they will be even-sized threads in the filling, for I have never liked to see the places in this old carpet where thick woollen age have sometimes joined on to fluer cotton light and stout, all sizes. even, and causing it to wear out more easily. him afterwards in every possible way in the The little girls must sow them neatly, so as will be in London, as that city is the brain different kinds of work which he must do, not to give a bunchy look, when woven. I of England and the seat of the Government, whether in or out of Parliament, before he think I will have the raps divided into three whether in or out of Parliament, before he think I will have the rage divided into three

can go round and round with these three lots, and so make a tolerably even whiteon-miss." I am not sure that this will pay, but I am sure that I know of no carpeting for 50 cts. a yard that will do se good service as a good rag carpet made as above .- American Agriculturist.

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East Indian veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon." "How did it work?" eagerly asked a bystander. "Perfectly; the tiger didn't even offer to touch me." "Stranget very strange! How do you account for it?"
"Well, sometimes I've thought that it was because I sat down on a high branch of a very

Medical.

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