letter of that sacred legend ! But whose is a neighboring town, mark, there being no law here !- and, when the law refused it, submitharmless Catholics among you, not one of whom has raised a hand in violence? Or slok. whom your brutal mobs, who have insuited both priest and people, destroyed their
property, and threatened their lives? Think
ly, sitting up. "That takes all my right hand, keep them ! If you love freedom, do not it is time to go." practice tyranny! If you claim to be an intelligent people, think for yourselves, and do not let demagogues do it for you! Who is he pretty myth, fine to quote, but impossible to act upon; but he who demands that its most enerous promise shall be fulfilled, and is not afraid that insincerity will be its destruction.

"Mr. Griffeth has uttered his war-cry, Down with the church!' and you have applauded it with enthusiasm. While I have istened to night, there has risen before my That was no empty pledge, for the structure was cemented with their blood from cornerstone to pinnacle. And the genius whom they enthrozed in the centre was no idol of wood and stone, to be used as a puppet by the designing, but a living oreature. She was strong, and pure, and gener-ous, and she had eagle's eyes. She renegade children. It is you are her foe. These narrow and violent counsels which pretend to protect, do contradict her; the manacles which you forge for others, will fetter her; with the violence which you do to others, will her strength be shorn; and the spirit which you obey under her name will dethrone her. But do not fancy that you can blind and make sport of her with impunity. The time may come when that insuited spirit will take in her mighty arms the pillars of the nation, and pull it down in ruin on your heads. No, the foe is not the orphan she has cherished, nor the stranger within her gates, but the children she has nourished at her bosom. "Who is here so vile that will not love his. country? If any, speak; for him have I

offended. When Mr. Yorke went home that night, though it was late, he found his wife and Betsey waiting for him at a turn of the road. He expressed no surprise nor disapprobation, but walked slowly homeward with them.

"What have they done?" Mrs. Yorke asked. She perceived that her husband's arm trambled.

CHAP, XXIV.

"CELUI-LA FAIT LE CRIME A QUI LE CREME SERT." Mr. Yorke was at the Seaton House when the Western mail coach came in Saturday morning, but Father Rasle was not a passenger. The mail brought a letter from him for Edith, however, and her uncle took it home to her immediately. She read aloud to the family his thanks for their invitation and his reasons for declining it. He would drive over in his own buggy, he wrote, and would probably reach Senton before ten o'clock in the forenoon. Edith had better come to see him in the morning, as he would then be more at leisure. "Why, he must be here now !" Edith ex-

claimed, and ran up stairs to prepare herself for the visit. "Nothing can stop their running but themselves," he answered. "They must fell by

their own speed."

"They listened to you?" she asked.

n Yes, they were civil and even applauded a little. But what of that? In spite of all that I could do, they have passed a resolve, passed it unanimously, that, if Father Rasie comes here again, they will give him a suit that is not to be bought at the tallor's." "What does that mean?" was Mrs. Yorke's

wondering question. "You little goose it means tar and feathers! Well, don't let us talk any more about it. I am done with words."

"Edith got into the crowd tonight," Mrs. Yorke said, "and they were impudent. She took it very quietly then, I think, but after she got home she was quite hysterical. I thought the child would sob herself to death." "She had no business to be out," her uncle exclaimed. "Neither had you and Betsey.

How do you know what they may do?" "You are right, dear," she said soothingly. "In future we will stay in the house, and

you will stay with us." If Mrs. Yorke and her daughters felt any

sense of relief on learning that they had escaped the danger which would have threatened them had the priest been their guest, they did not express that feeling. They were quite ready, in spite of the danger, to repeat the invitation. Mr. Yorke alone sincerely regretted Father Rasle's decision. Even Edith, who knew nothing of the action of the town-meeting, perceived that the priest's place was with his own people.

"I have seen the sheriff and Dr. Willis, this morning," Mr. Yorke said, after his niece had loft the room, " and they both agree in thinking that Father Rasle will not be molested for coming here to stay over one Sunday. They are probably right. The great objection is to his settling here. Besides, he comes so quietly, his being here will not be widely known. Half of his own people do not know that he is coming." The two gentlemen named by Mr. Yorke

were among the few who secretly condemned the conduct of the town, but did not publicly avow their sentiments, possibly because they know that such a proclamation would harm themselves without doing any good to Catholics. Aside from the risk of violence to person or property, the physician would be accused of bartering his principles for an increase of practice, the politician of intriguing for the Irish vote. That any one could peak a good word for the church or the Irish from a disinterested motive, was not for a noment admitted.

The day was overcast, threatening rain but to Edith it was as though spring and sunshine were at the door; for Mother. Dhurch, long exiled, bent once more toward

ber bereaved children. "What I do not tell him voluntarity, he will ask," she said to herself, thinking of Father Rasie. "He will point out what has been wrong in me, and reprove me once for all, and have done with it; and the fault that is not mine, he will lift off my shoulders. It is very heavy !" she whispered tremulcusty; and for a little while could say no more.

Edith was not breaking under her burden, but she was bending wearily, and the constant weight of it had a taken away all her elasticity, not of spirits slone, but of body. While making her last examen of consolence, she felt too weak ; to kneel; and sank into an arm-chair instead, dropping her head back against the cushion, and closing her eyes. So seen, the

change in her face was startlingly evident. the hand that threatens it in this town? Is it Her manner was always so fresh, and her eyes father Rasle; who asked a right of you, and, and teeth lighted up her smile so brilliantly, when you refused it asked it of the law in whether she spoke or listened, or only looked, that one could not see that she was pale and thin. But the face that lay against the chairted in slience? Is it the few hundreds of back was very pallid, and even the hands stretched out on the arms of the chair looked

of this, citizens! If the laws are dear to you, and the forefinger of my left hand. And now

The shortest way to the house where Father Rasle was to stop led through the wood path that Edith and Dick had taken when he left who truly loves and honors his country? Not her after his first visit to Seaton. She recolthat man who holds its constitution to be a lected that walk as she passed again through the forest, and murmured a tearful "Poor

Dick! where are you now?' The trees were not as then bright with a prodigal splendor of color, and steeped in mellow sunshine. The gold was tarnished, the reds looked dark and angry, and the lowering sky seemed to press on the branches. That silence which, in the glory vision the possible demolition of another of antumn, expresses contentment with edifice—a demolition which is inevitable, if finished work and wishes fulfilled, seemed such counsels are to prevail. Our fathers now to mean only suspense or endurance. raised in this land a temple to civil and reli- No leaf came floating trustfully down to give gious liberty, and pledged to its support their its earth to earth, and free the imprisoned lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. | gold into its native air; no gray squirrel was discovered gathering its store of beech nuts for the coming winter; no bird flitted about to take one more look at its summer haunts. All was silent and deserted.

"You poor old woods! I know just how to pity you," Edith said, looking about. " But cheer up! These are the days in which Nature tells over the sorrowful mysteries in opened her arms to the world. She feared no her long rosary. Your garments are rent alien foe, for her strength could be shorn and away and the thorns are on your head; but her limbs manacled only by her own after all is ended, then comes the glorious mystery of the spring resurrection. There! now I have exhorted you, you may exhort me. If you have anything to say, please to eay it!"

(To be continued.)

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS L TRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 994. Dame Sarah M. Lynd, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas C. Drake. Defendant. The Plaintiff has this day instituted an action for separation of property of the Defendant, her husband, returnable on the 16th Instant.

Montreal, 4th June, 1883.

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SYSTEMATIC FORGERIES.

Montreal Banks Lose \$13,000 and Toronto Banks \$20,000.

A clever swindle was discovered late yes terday both in Montreal and Toronto, by which it appears several Canadian banks have been heavy losers. The story is about as follows :-- At the Quebec Bank branch in this city yesterday there was presented by the Bank of British North America a draft for \$6,570, purporting to be drawn by the Three Rivers branch of the Quebec Bank in favor of one Walter Gardner, whose endorsation appeared upon the back

of the document, The draft had been left with the Coronto office of the British Bank for collection after an unsuccessful effort by the party presenting it to have it cashed at once. No suspicion was at first aroused when the draft was presented for payment at the Quebec Bank here, so skilfully was the document drawn, but the ever-vigilant bank clerk, remarking that the perforated stamp of the face value of the draft was misplaced, subjected it to a closer scrutiny, which revealed the fact that it was a forgery. Subsequent news was heard of

A SECOND DRAFT

purporting to be issued by the Three Rivers branch of the Quebec Bank for \$6,500, had been presented at the Toronto office of the Bank of Commerce and cashed. Whether any more of this torged paper is affect is not known, but the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Toronto telegraphed yesterday that that bank had escaped 1088. It is likely that the authors of the forgeries presented the drafts simultaneously at a number of banks, endeavoring to have them cashed; that where the money was refused the drafts were allowed to be sent on for collection to ward off suspicion, and that having obtained as much money as possible the criminals have fied the country. The forgeries were exceedingly well executed and are evidently the work of men experienced and skilful in the business. It so happens that the drafts of the Quebec Bank have not printed in the body the name of the office by which they are issued, so that the forged bills may have been obtained in blank at any one of the six branches, or perchance from the printer. The writing in the body

A GOOD COUNTERFEIT

of that of a junior clerk in the Three Rivers office, and the signature not a bad imitation of that of the manager. The ink and perforated stamp of the amount of the draft appear to be identical with those used by the bank, and but for the fact that the stamp was not made upon the proper line of the draft, in all probability it would have been cashed by the office here, and the forgery not detected until it reached the Three Bivers office. The number of the forged draft sent through the British Bank, 82, is the same as that of a bona fide draft of the Three Rivers office for \$400 paid here three days ago. The number of the draft cashed by the Bank of Commerce WAS 83.

A THIRD FORGERY.

A third forgery, and this one also success ful, has been detected, a draft of like character for \$6,573 and numbered 83 having been paid by the Toronto office of the Federal Bank, and it is feared still others may come to light. It is believed that the local banks have been victimized to the tune of \$12;000 or \$13,000.

THE EWINDLERS IN TORONTO.

A Toronto despatch says :- A gigantic swinds has been perpetrated on several city banks here, to the extent of \$20,000. The swindle was a most barefaced one and was of simple execution. Two men deposited large amounts in the following banks:-Commerce, British North America, Federal, Montreal and Quebec, and some days ago, on the pretence of a pressing engagement, drew on all but that of the British North America for amounts over their balance, footing up to the above-mentioned sum. The matter is in the hands of the police and the banks refuse to say snything at all of the matter. Further particulars obtained show that the Bank of Montreal escaped the general fraud, through the watchfulness of the teller. The name given by the man was Gardner, and he gave himself out to be a cattle merchant, and a heavy land speculator. He is supposed to be an American swindler, and by his operations appears to have been an adept. He had established a bogus agency in Toronto, of which the man Cardner was manager. The detectives have the case in hand.

THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The Cologne Cathedral is completed at last. Nothing remains to be done but to remove the stagings and scaffoldings and derricks, and to put the beautiful terrace in order. And for this \$120,000 will be required. There is something wonderfully impressive in this structure, by far the fixest architectural work in Europe and the nichest specimen of the Gothic order in the world. It was begun six hundred and thirteen years ago, in 1270, when Germany was little more than half civilized, and the Mormans ruled England, holding the Saxons in subjection in a lot but a triffs better than serfdom. Who designed this magnificent edifice is not now certainly known. It took over fifty years to finish the choir, which was consecrated in 1322. Work was continued on it till down into the troublesome umes of the Reformation, when it was suspended, the great fron crane standing to show that the faith which begun would surely complete the edifice. And the return of order brought the spirit needed for the task. Work was resumed. The unrivaled beauty of the place compelled the admiration of Protestants, and made the building an object of pride. The King of Prussia took hold of the enterprise as a national monument, and in 1842 laid the foundation of the transept. The naves, alsles and transepts were opened in 1848. The magnificent south portal was finished in 1859, and the north portal soon after, and the central iron spire was raised in 1860. The towers, as now completed, rise upward of 500 feet. Over \$2,600,000 have been spent on the work since 1864. Such a building is a history in stone. Eighteen generations of artisans have worked upon it. Thousands of men have chiseled and carved and wrought their whole lives into it, of whom not one in a hundred had a conception of the finished structure. They builded better than they knew, in a literal sense. And at last it stands, a thing of marvelous beauty and grandeur, rooted in the faith and pious devotion of the ages, as though it had grown out of the hearts of an unconquerable people.

Ayer's Ague Cure is a powerful tonic bitter. composed wholly of vegetable substances. Its action is peculiar, prompt and powerful, breaking up the chill, curing the fever and expelling the poison from the system, yet leaving no harmful or unpleasant effect upon the patient. Sufferers from chills and fever who have used quinine as a remedy will ap.

A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

Her Second Love," and the Important Secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women. (New York Norld.)

CHELSOLVEY WIRE

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced therefore that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John | title, urges the great importance of the study A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested, not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for is now agitating all nations. the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly everyone in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour, are surmounted by a pair of large and earlier portion of the book have devoted quite deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of to the human race the mind of the ful and thorough examination. Do the the most emotional nature. She possesses Most High with reference to the readers of the Journal know what this within herself the elements of feeling with-out which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true, Miss Granger, that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?" "Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the Eastern and Western States."

" Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?" A ringing laugh was the first reply to this

question, after which she said: "Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necesnecessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to feel the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a passages of a part I was playing. The aulence considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my

health." "But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come people's "bounds"-the limits of their farmsthey are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe Israel." Where the boundaries were too large clude an electrician.

thousands of noble women are to day suffer, as in the case of Judah, they were afterwards. The yacut will soon be ready for its trial. thousands of noble women are to day suffer- as in the case of Judah, they were afterwards ing agonies of which even their has friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

" Please explain more fully." "Well, I have found a remedy which seems

specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be bobiova.

"What is this wonderful remedy?" " Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?" "Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming sesson successfully?" " I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in "? oildsq

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square Theatre for soil. two sessons, after that to the Boston Globs for one season, and then to Booth's Theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough, and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille Bosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blains in the Galley Slave and also starred in Two Nights in Rome playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the Planter's Wife and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to Her Second Love."

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

RUSSIA AND THE VATIOAN.

Sr. Petensbung, June 27 .- The Government announces that negotiations between Bussia and the Vatican have been concluded. The hierarchy will be allowed freedom in matters of faith, but interference in questions touching the temporal power is torbidden. The Government retains the right of inspecting seminaries, and the Curia recognizes the right of the Government to exercise control over the education of Catholic children in Russian language, literature and history. Appointments of teachers are to be first submitted for approval of the Government. In regard to instructions in canonical branches the rights of the bishops remain untouched. The power is restored to the bishops of removing clergymen. The Government intends to abrogate the exceptional measures against Catholics issued in 1864.

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Land Tenure in Bible Times.

AN ABLE LETTER FROM THE PEN OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE LAND CATECHISM."

MONTREAL, June 1, 1883. DEAR SIR,-I am glad to see that the Journal, in last week's issue, under the above of the land laws of the Bible as needful to a right understanding of a true system of land tenure, and as preparatory to a satisfactory solution of the great economic question which

The statement is made that Mr. R. Reld, of

discussion. This is hardly correct. In my work, "The Land Catechism," and which bears the sub-title, "Is Rent Just? What Political Economy Teaches Regarding it," published by subscription in the winter of 1880-81, I have gone thoroughly into the question of the Bible Land Laws, and in the a number of pages to this important study. These laws, as exhibiting and demonstrating land-its division, proprietorship, and tenure—as well as its use, culture and is one of the most terrible doctrines that economy, form indeed a noble and interesting | men have ever been saked to believesubject of investigation. They have engaged my close attention for many years, and I am bound to say that, in all my enquiries, I have found nothing comparable to these admirable laws. Speaking as an economist I found these Scripture injunctions and the great principles of Political Economy in active and perfect harmony, a feature which I have done my utmost to trace and enforce in every page of the work referred to. It is therefore with no ordinary satisfaction that I find the Scottish American Journal commending such a study to its readers. The wonder is that our Church teachers remain so persistently and doggedly ellent on a subject which lies so near their hand, and which is threatening society with no ordinary upheaval.
I have not yet seen the article in the Catho-

lic Presbyterian to which the Journal refers, but hope shortly to have that pleasure. So sary to put one's whole soul into the work in | far as I can at present judge, my conclusions order to rightly portray the character. This as to the ultimate system of land tenure enforced in Scripture are not in accordance with those of Mr. Reld. I have found nothing to determine that tenure as in any way, or at all events as in any important particular, identical with the Mir of Russia, the Mark of Geryear I actually cried each night in certain many, the Allmend of Switzerland, the rig and rundale system of our own ancient Caledonia, or with anything generally understood by an agrarian communal system. On the contrary, I find that the six hundred thousand heads of families, or full grown men, among whom the land of Israel was divided lot, became each the owner of his farm or allotted portion, and that there was nothing that an Israelite defended with more jealous and watchful care than this "inheritance of his tathers." The lands of Canaan were partially divided by Moses, and the allocation was finally com-

pleted by Joshua in conjunction with the priests and the beads of the fathers of the very natures are subject to troubles and tribes. They were divided by lot to each afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. family, and each portion became the inheritance of each particular family. God set the according to the number of the children of

subsequently enlarged. We have then, in this Scripture history, the principle on which the lands were dividedthe casting of the lot as a solemn appeal to God-God actually allocating the landequitable portions provided for every family, enough for each, enough for all-the principle of limitation of ownership and of settled and determined boundaries—the different bounds all clearly set and determined according to the number of families for whom provision was to be made—the tiller of the soil the real and acknowledged owner of the soil. Could a clearer declaration of the will of God be made as to the division of the lands among the tiliers? There was every conceivable guard thrown out against the unhealthy acquieition of more than enough-there was every conceivable security thrown around the permanent occupation and inheritance of what was set apart as sufficient.

Here, siso, was a principle wholly just to unborn generations, securing them in the free and unfettered possession of their several portions when they should come upon the stage of life. For the use of the land is for each generation, and for all of each generation who, as life goes on, choose to cultivate the goil.

It is also a thorough protest, from the hand of God himself, against all monopoly of the

The lands were not divided between landlords and tenants. They were not divided between tenants and

tillers. They were divided amongst the tillers of the soil, and amongst the tillers by families, and the principle fully recognized that the tiller is the owner, and the owner the tiller.

Landlords, if they value their own safety had better make no appeal to the Scriptura land laws. There is a far older "no rent" proclamation than Ireland, in her desperate misery, has ventured to enunciate. No land. lordism, and consequently no land-rent, is the decree of the Almighty Himself. He has given a determinate expression of his will on a subject which embraces the very exist. ence, the happiness, peace, and well being of our race. If God's own division of his own land amongst his own children be a significant fact, there can be nothing more interest ing to the investigator than to find that on the front of every one of these Scriptural laws is written, as with a pencil of light, no landlordism-no rent. Thus God would save the race from seridom, poverty and ruin.

Can we conceive of a more infamous orime than that which we see perpetrated before our eyes in Ireland at the present day-the inoffensive and useful tillers of the soil driven like cattle from the land which gave them birth, and the lazy good-for-nothings, who never turned a furrow, or did a useful thing in all their barren and wasteful lives, permitted to drain the country of its resources, and to spend in dissipation and luxury the hard earned toll of their fellowmeh! And some of them, I regret to say, are following their unhappy seris to this Continent, and casting over this magnificent territory the shadows of a landlordism pregnant with future misery and strife. And this is the sort of thing Mr. Gladstone has the assurance to tell the world will be maintained " by all the resources of civilization!"

The land question is one of deepest interest to Scotland and Scotchmen. Would that could only arouse them to think over it. Our native land lies prostrate beneath the feet of landlordism, and is being gradually given up to the dominion of the wild beasts of the earth.

The Duke of Argyle, in a recent contribu-tion to one of the London magazines, "On the economic condition of the Highlands of Scotland," has ventured to tell us all about the depopulation of the Highland glens. He stirs up the bones of poor old Malthus, and brings him once more upon the scene. About the mighty gulf rental which drains every county in Scotland the Duke does not utter one word. There is not a whisper to tell the world of the fifteen hundered thousand dollars annually drained from his own county, Argyle. What would be thought, I ask, if an. engineer were sent to this continent by some European Government to make a report on its system of navigation, and if that report contained not a single word about the Mississippi or St. Lawrence? His Grace holds Kirkintilloch, in an article just published in | that the entire fault is with the people of the the Catholic Presbylerian, has been the first to Highlands themselves, and that over populadraw public attention to this phase of the tion extensively prevails as the fruit of the procreative powers of Scottish Highlanders. I have prepared a reply to the Duke's manifesto, and have shown that were the present population of Argyle scattered through the county at equal distances each would stand about one hundred and fifty acres from his fellow, or beyond the range of a whole platoon of musketry.

In my Land Catechism I have given the Bloardian doctrine of rent a caredoctrine really is? Are they aware that it simply utter ruin and extermination for the human race? Do they know that it is this doctrine, which is, pratically, the basis of the land laws of England, Scotland and Ireland ?. Do they ever think that it is in this infamous am also bound to say that I have invariably and destructive doctrine of Ricardo which, practically, in the hand of the English Government, is bringing upon unhappy Irelands nearly all her some we and sufferings? To ascertain, then, the mind of our benefi-

cent Oreator as to the disposition of the lands He has made for our sustenance and comfort is no mean enquiry. It is a noble theme, well worthy of the closest attention of the best thinkers amongst us all. I hope my words may stir up many readers to reflection. It is of supremest importance that the entire world should know what is the mind of God with regard to the tenure and division of land. WM. BROWN, in Scottish American.

STARTLING WEAKNESS.

General and Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Lack of Self-confidence, Premature Loss of Manly Vigor and Powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youthfut indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked by self-abuse should address, with three letter stamps, for large illustrated treatiser giving means of perfect cure, World's Disper. SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. MAT

GOULD'S WONDERFUL YACHT.

Among the conveniences with which Mr. Gould's yacht will be titted will be a large and improved ice machine, capable of making a thousand pounds of ice daily. The machine was originally constructed for the United States man-of-war Talapoosa. The yacht will also be provided with a patent listilling machine, which will daily convert 500 gallons of salt water into fresh. One. handred and tifty Edison electric lights, such as are in use in the Record building, will illuminate the vessel. Thirty lights will be required in the engine room alone. crew, which will number fifty men, will in-

circumscribed; where they were found to be trip. Carpenters and upholeterers are now too limited as in the case of Dan, they were busily engaged in transforming the space below decks into palatial quarters. The finest of woods are being used in fitting up the rooms. The sleeping rooms will be supplied with buttonwood, sycamore, California, laurel, white maple, Spanish cedar, and cherry; bathroom, white maple; dining saloon, oak; and social hall, black walnut. The bulwarks will be capped with solid mahogany. The engines, which are of 1,400 horse power, were recently tried and found. to work like a charm. One hundred revolutions a minute were made, and when the trial was over not a drop of water was found on its journals. Mr. Nelson D. Johnson, jr., of this city, has been selected chief engineer. The yacht is expected to make twenty knots.

an hour.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Sick Headache. Da. N. S. Bead, Ubicago, says: "I think.

it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion, attended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality."

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT.
To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burlington, Vi. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

The fastest time on record was made by a Grand Trunk train on Thursday week between Windsor and the Suspension Bridge. The distance is 229 miles, and the running time four hours and a half.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, operating from their dif-terent offices, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Mick, and Winnipeg, Man., are treating more patients suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Larynygitis, Pharyngitis, Asthma, Catarrh. Catarrhal Deafness, than any other institution in the world. We will treat no case we think incurable. We can help every case, and cure the majority we undertake to treat if patients will strictly follow our directions. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, exaids surgeon of the French army, and other proper local constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp, for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable reference.

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