S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "Recommended to me as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

Mr. Sexton, M. P., Migh Sheriff, has, a was his official duty, filled an answer of the writ of xive faciar issued from the gueen's Bench respecting the entreatment of Mr. John Dillon's bails. This focument directed Mr. Sexton to give below to the principle and his bail that he Orown would seek to recover the amount of the bonds into which they had severally entered in the "good be assigned matter, on the ground that Mr. Dillon had broken the terms thereof by making the "Plan of Campaign." The Bigh sheriff, in his reply, states that he has given the necessary notice to Mr. Dillon and Dr. Kenny; and as to Mr. Dillon and Dr. Kenny; and as to Mr. Report of the within named Joseph G. Biggar has not anything in my bailiwick where or by which I can give him notice as I am within commanded, nor is he to be found in the same." Four days from the codgment of this return in the Queen's Bench are given to Mr. Dillon to plead to the allegations made against him in the writ of xive factas, and it is expected that several days will be occupied in the searing. Public business in the Queen's Bench must be in a sad way, so much of its time is occupied by vain endeavours to silence Mr. Dillon's potent voice. Wexford.

At various points triumphal arches spanned the road, one of which was quite a work of art in its way. The chair was taken by J. R. Cardiff, M. D. Among those present were—Cannon Sheridan, P. P., Bannow; Rev. T. Meehan, C. C., Ballymitty; Rev. J. Kehoe, O. S. A.; Rev. Andrew Crowe, C. C., Moyglass; Rev. P. M. Furlong, C. C., Tuckenshaw; Rev. John Doyle, Adm., Rathangan.

The people of Wexford have taken prompt measures with Mr. Mayor Harpur, whose action in attending in London to take part in the deliberations of the Queen's Jubilee Committee has caused the most intense disgust among those who bestowed on him the highest civic honors in their gift on the faith of his Nationalist pretentions. A special meeting of the Bosough Home Rule Club, of which Mr. Harpur was president, was held on Jan. 21st, to take his conduct in this matter into consideration. He attended this meeting under a strong eccort of police, and amid a hurrican of groaning which greeted his entrance to the meeting was only a trifle less atunning than that which raged outside during its progress. What is described as a long and heated discussion having concluded, a vote was taken, with the result that the would-be knight was not only deprived of the chairmanship, but banished from the club. He then returned to his residence as he had come, under the protecting batons of the conturned to his residence as he had come, under the protecting batons of the con-stabulary.

of meeting. The speeches were reported by a Government notetaker. The chair was taken by the Rev. A Kinsella, P. P., Caragh.
At Clongorey, county Kildare, on Jan. 30th, a meeting was held of the tenants of the estate of Mr. De Peuthony O'Kelly,

of the estate of Mr. De Pentnony O'Aenly, whose mortgagee is the prime mover in the endeavor to wring from the farmers what the land has not yielded. The Rev. Father Kinsella, who presided, in the course of his introductory remarks, bore eloquent testimony to the efficacy of the land agitation in Ireland as an instrument of recogning the roofs gare the ment of preserving the roofs over the heads of many Irish families, and saving the members from ruin and demoraliza-tion. Dr. Kenny, M. P., who spoke in tion. Dr. Kenny, M. P., who spoke in support of the resolution, was earnest and argumentative in showing reasons why the tenants' demands should be conceded on the De Penthony estate, and exorted them as men not to recede from the position they had taken up until their just and reasonable claims were conceded. Mr. Clancy, M. P., followed up with some solid and trenchant arguments in the same direction, pointing out the strong ground for encouragement which the Irish farmers now had in the sympathy and support now had in the sympathy and support

Westmeath.

Major Stevenson, of Londonderry, has evicted Mr. Molloy, of Portloman. The Major has now executed his death sen-tence. He has thrown down the gauntlet to his entire tenantry, and to the spirit and the manhood of the people of West-meath. Major Stevenson has been obdurate, and has refused to listen to any offer which the tenant could make, and he has vindicated his "right" in its en-tirety. In his eviction, Mr. Molloy has the sympathy of every honest man in the

The tenants on the estate of the Leaders The tenants on the estate of the Leaders Minors, near Youghal, have been served with writs, not being able to pay their full rent. Fearing a seizure, one of the tenants, Mrs. O'Halloran, sent thirteen fine head of cattle to Killeagh, where they were put up for auction by Mr. Thomas Condon, auctioneer, Youghal. The cattle were sold in the "Plan of Campaign" and dook kindly lent for the purpose paddock, kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. Patrick Cronin. The average price was £11 10s, and among the principal buyers were—Messrs. E Lynch and J. Flavin, Youghal; T. Slattery, Bally.

found in the same." Four days from the lodgment of this return in the Queen's Bench are given to Mr. Dillon to pleed to the allegations made against him in the writ of soire factas, and it is expected that several days will be occupied in the hearing. Public business in the Queen's Bench must be in a sad way, so much of its time is occupied by vain endeavours to silence Mr. Dillon's potent voice.

Wexford.

On January 50th, an enthusiastic meeting was held at Bridgetown, a village a short distance from Wexford. The preparations made by the people were of the most elaborate description. Along the route to the place of meeting the houses were decorated with flags and laurel boughs. Johnstown Castle looking somewhat bare, as there was only one flag flying from its pretentious towers. At various points triumphal arches spanned the road, one of which was quite a work of art in its way. The chair was taken by J. R. Cardiff, M. D. Among these present ware. Cannon Sheridan.

A number of prosecutions arising out of the abortive eviction of a tenant named Dayoren, near Knocklong, were fixed for hearing at the Hospital Sessions, on February 20th. The Kilteely band played into the village before the court assembled, and the police charged them with their batons, batoning and dispersing the crowd and breaking their instruments. The act of the police in dispersing an harmless crowd was commented upon. The cases were dismissed. Mr. Edward Cahill, the chairman of the Kilmsllock Board of Guardians, and nine others were charged with being con-Kilmallook Board of Guardians, and nine others were charged with being concerned in a riot at Herbertstown, county Limerick, on the first of January. It appeared the district Inspector was proceeding on the day in question to inspect the police barracks, when a crowd gathered, hooted the inspector, and threw mud and stone at him. He identified the chill as prominent in the riot. mud and stone at him. He identified Mr. Cahill as prominent in the riot. Evidence for the defence, including that of a policeman, showed that Mr. Cahill was only exercising his influence to restrain the rioters, and the case against him was dismissed. The other cases were adjourned.

Another attempt was made on Jan.

31st. to evict Mrs. Scanlan from her
holding at Lisalton, near Rathkeale. The
house was barricaded and defended by a
number of men, who threw boiling meal
at the brill of Finells they were direct on the bailiffs. Finally they were driven out, and formal possession was taken. The agent, however, consented to readmit the tenant on her promising to pay the rent, less a large amount of arrears.

An enthusiastic meeting was held, on January 30th, at Clongorey, to adopt the "Plan of Campaign." The meeting was conveyed rather hurriedly, the posters having only been issued on the previous night; but, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, a large concourse of people from the surrounding district were present. Mr. J. J. Clanoy, M. P., and Dr. Kenney, M. P., came to Nass by the morning train, with S. J. Browne. The placards announcing the meeting were torn by the police, and a force of about 150 constabulary, under the direction of District Inspector Greene, assembled at Clongorey long before the time of meeting. The speeches were reportated by a Government notetaker. The adopting the proposal of the tenants, who, he said, were desirous of maintain-ing the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between them and the landlord. Mr. Kearne said he had no landlord. Mr. Kearne said he had no authority to grant any reduction, but that he would convey the wishes of the tenants to the landlord, and let them know the result in a few days. The large and compact body then left without pay-ing any rent, determined to adhere to the reduction sought for, and in the event of a refusal to adopt the "Plan of Campaign."

Henry Charles White, Esq., Charle-ville, Roscrea, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county

of Tipperary.

Mr. A. Pollard, a Tipperary clothier, has written to Mr. Gladstone stating that, as an ardent admirer of his transcendent genius and of his noble and unceasing efforts in the cause of Ireland, he that, as an ardent admirer of his transcendent genius and of his noble and unceasing efforts in the cause of Ireland, he had presumed to erect a bust of the right hon, gentleman in front of his establishment. Mr. Pollard expressed a hope that its presence there would be accepted as a small indication of the esteem and regard in which Mr. Gladestone was held by the matchless sons of gallant Tipperary. The following reply has been received: "Dear Sir,—I am truly sensible of the honor you have done gallant Tipperary. The following reply has been received: "Dear Sir,—I am truly sensible of the honor you have done me, and I beg you to accept my acknowledgment,—Your faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone.

Waterford.

Waterford.

On January 25th, near the Neptune Iron Works, Waterford, a fine young man named Michael Coady, who resided with his parents on the Rockshire Road, Ferrybank, were sculling a punt from the works, where he was employed, to Cromwell's Rock to receive his divner from his brother, when the boat capsized, throwing him into the water. A strong current was running in the river at the time, and the body immediately disappeared. The deceased's brother, who was in sight of the melancholy occurrence, raised the alarm, and a number of men from the Iron Works ran to the place where the deceased had a few minutes previously left, but no trace of the body could be found. The deceased had only recently completed his apprenticeship.

geoghan, Dungarvan; Thomas Connery,
Midleton.

The section of Lord Muskerry's tenanty, known as the March and September to the property of the property of the property of the section of Lord Muskerry's tenanty, known as the March and September to the March and September to the March and September to the property of the property of the property of Mr. N. W. Leader, J. P. Dromagh Castle, on which the Plan of Campaign is the control of the tenants on the seate, against whom judgment has been marked in the superior court, and made a search for arms, but found none. The police returned to Kanturk late in the evening, and thence returned to their respective stations.

Kerry.

The death is announced on Jan. 26th inst., at the residence of his father, Ballinorig, Causeway, of Laurence Dillon, aged twenty-four years. The deceased was a Secretary and was within a few many series and was within a few many s

The bold, undaunted body of Orangemen in Down and Derry who pay tribute to the lordly Castlereagh have shirked the fight for 30 per. cent. abatement which they demanded, and accepted the 15 per cent, offered—thereby publicly branding themselves as would-be cheats or contemptible cowards. Their craven backdown amounts to neither more nor

Mr. Swift McNeil, Protestant Home Ruler, has just defeated the English carpet bagger, Munster, by a majority of three thousand six hundred votes. Out of seven thousand electors in South Donegal only nine hundred could be got to muster for the Union. Since the last election, over four hundred Unionists have fallen out of the ranks in South Donegal, and it would seem as if the Donegal, and it would seem as if the duped farmers of the North were reconsidering their position.

Galway.

At a meeting of the parish priests of the United Diocese of Galway, Kimacduagh, and Kilfenor's held at Athenry, on Jan. 21st, and presided over by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, to elect a successor to Dr. Carr, the choice fell by a large majority on Dr. McCormack, the present Bishop of Achonry. The following was the voting:—Dignissimus, Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Achonry, 12 votes; Dignior, Very Rev. James Ronayne, P. P., V. P., Ballinrobe, 4 votes; Dignus, Very Rev. Jerome Fahy, P. P., V. G., Gort, 2 votes.

Maye. Galway.

Mrs. Beatty, the owner of some wretched mountain land in Mayo, must by this time entertain some doubts as to the wisdom of the course which she has pursued with her tenantry. A short time ago she served writs on sixty of them for the half year's rent due on the first of November last. The tenants offered the rent lees 20 per cent., but Mrs. Beatty refused to accept these terms. The tenants fell back upon the Plan, and on January 31st, she disposed of all the stock at the fair of Aughamore, near Ballyhaunis. Mrs. Beatty is entitled, under a patent to the toils of the fairs held at Aughamore, the toils amounting on the average to twenty pounds each fair. But on the above day the persons hitherto employed as toll-collectors refused to act, or failed to put in an appearance, and Mrs. Beatty's tenants had the satisfaction not only of realising good prices for their stock, but of telling it for the first time in Aughamore fair without paying tribute to their rapacious landlady. A meeting, held furing the progress of the fair, was addressed by Mr. Deasy, M. P., Father McAlpine, and Father Manning.

At French Park, County Roscommon, on Jan. 29, John M'Nulty and other farmers on the estate of Lord De Freyne, and the state of Lord De Freyne, and the state of Lord De Freyne, and the blood, as the sewer ploed drain impurities from our house. It as ever pipe treaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little har-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of senation; in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas into the earth and fills the house day to the thousand and one little har-like sewer tubes of the kidneys health of the thousand and one litt

At French Park, County Roscommon, on Jan. 29, John M'Nulty and other farmers on the estate of Lord De Freyne, were charged with conspiracy to collect rent under the Plan of Campaign. After the evidence as to the arrest of the prisoners five of the accused were discharged, and M'Nulty and five others were committed for trial to Roscommon assizes.

Mr. J. P. Costello, J. P., of Kilfree, one of the Catholies who was honored with the confidence of "Peter the Packer" during the Woodford trials, had Packer" during the Woodford trials, had an opportunity on January 2. of discovering the esteem in which he is held by the people of the county of Sligo. On that day he put up one of his farms for sale in the Courthouse, Ballymote. This building was thronged and an enthusiatic crowd surged round the doors. "How much for the farm?" said Mr. Flannery, the suctioneer. "Ninepence." answered

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the chan-nels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

Tamarac.

Tamarac.

For Hoarseness and all Bronchial Troubles that usually effect public speakers. Tamarac Elixir will give speedy relief. Try it.

Pope & Bitleau, druggists, Cedar Rapids, Iows, writes: We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can acres. You to numbers that have used it refer you to numbers that have used it for diphtheria with entire satisfaction and

Important.

place where the deceased had a few minutes previously left, but no trace of the body could be found. The deceased had only recently completed his apprenticeship.

Antrim.

Mr. E. D. Gray's paper, the Belfast

It is of the utmost importance that some good household remedy should be kept within handy reach in case of pain and accidental injury. The most useful remedy of this kind is undoubtedly Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for internal and external use in all painful complaints.

DEATS IN THE WATER.

Is the Element we Drink Decimating

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the state were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analysing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage!

found it more deadly than the city sewage!

The filling up of the old well stopped
the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed while
some men were making an excavation for
a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running from near the surface
to hard pan. There it took another
course toward a well near at hand. The
water from this well had for years been
tainted with the drainings from a receiving wault, the percolations of which had
discolored the earth!

Terrible!

ing wault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth!

Terrible!

A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look never so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn yard and the slops from the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well!

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periode, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair like tubes which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a sclentific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, conseverable of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any one thing, but this potsonous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear" as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, immediately announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime They may not tell us that the cause of derangement of these organs, as the prime

The public is learning much on this sub-The public is learning much on this sub-ject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Morr, Brentwood, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthists, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases generally. It is very palatable."

Many Persons Suffer

From Impure Breath and suppose it comes from a disordered stomach. In many cases the actual cause is Catarrh. Nasai Balm will remove the cause, and cure. QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feeble. QUICK TRANSIT from a state of feebleness, budily langour, and nervous irritability—induced by dyspepsia—to a condition of vigor and physical comfort, follows the use of the standard regulating tonic and stomachic, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which speedily conquers Indigestion, Constipation, Billous Complaints, and Female Complaints, purifies the Blood, and reinforces the vital energy.

AYER'S PILLS

CURE COUT.

Headaches are usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or other derangements of the digestive system, and may be easily cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, Portland, Me., writes: "I had suffered dreadfully from Sick Headache, and thought myself incurable. Disorder of the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured me entirely."

GURE RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism is among the most painful blood and derangement of the digestive and bililary organs. Ayer's Pills relieve and cure Rheumatism when other remedies fail. S. M. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I was confined to my bed, with Rheumatism, three months, but, after using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became a well man."

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebr., writes:
"I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which
was followed by Jaundice. I was so
dangerously ill, that my friends despaired
of my recovery. I commenced taking
Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and soon regained relieved me not only from that trouble, but also from Gout. If every victim of Ayer's Pills."

I commenced using the first seek would heed only three words my customary strength and vigor. I feel of mine, I could banish Gout from the certain that I owe my recovery to your invaluable Pills."

Ayer's Pills.'" CURE INDICESTION.

Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, influencing healthful action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered by the use of Ayer's Pills. John Walla, W. T., writes: "I was the pile act of the pi walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered Lazarus, St. John, X. B., writes: "I was from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for years pass." I found no permanent relief, pills. They not only cured me of that until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, which have effected a complete cure." life and health."

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Faithful After Death. They say if our beloved dead Should seek their old familiar place Some stranger would be there instead And they would find no loving isce.

I cannot tell how it might be In other homes, but this I know; Could my lost carling come to me, That she would never find it so,

Oft times the flowers have come and gone oft times the winter winds neve blown, The while her peaceful rest went on, The will have learned to live alone;

Have slowly learned from day to day in my life's tasks to bear my part; But whether grave, or whether gay, i hide her memory in my heart.

Fond, faithful love has blessed my way, And friends are round me, true and tried They have their place; but her's to-day Is empty as the day ane died.

How would I spring with bated breath, And Joy too usep for word or sign, To take my darring home from death, And once again to call her mine!

I dare not dream that blissful dream, It fills my heart with wild unrest; Where youder cold white marches gleam. She still must slumber: God Kuow; best

But this I know, that those who say Our best beloved would find no place, Our best beloved would find no place, Have never nungered every day Through years and years for one sweet face

The Faith of a Little Child.

At a certain country church it was decided by the members to assemble together at a given time to pray for rain, which was rarely needed for the growing crops. At the appointed hour the people egan to gather, and one little fellow came began to gather, and one little fellow came trudging up with an umbreila almost as big as himself. "What did you bring that for, youngster?" some one asked, with a amile. "So's I wouldn't get wet going home," was the confident reply. It is safe to say that no one in the large gathering had come similiarly provided, and not a housewife of them all had set out her tubs and pane to each the reinwater as it. tubs and pans to catch the rainwater as it would pour from the roof in answer to the ascending petition.

She Held the Fort.

There were brave girls among the early French colonists of Canada. One striking instance is related of a mere child defendinstance is related of a mere child defending a fort seven days against assaulting savages. In Eiward Eggleston's recent historic series the story is told as follows: "One October morning in 1692, the inhabitants of Vercheres, a settlement twenty miles below Montreal, were in the fields at work. There were but two soldiers within the first." within the fort. The commander and his wife were absent. Their daughter Made-leine, a girl of fourteen, stood on the landing with a hired man, when she heard firing. "Kun, mademoiselle! run!" cried the

Here come the Iroquois.' "Looking round, the girl saw the Indians near at hand. She ran for the fort, and the Indians, seeing that they could not catch her, fired at her. Their bullets whistled round her, and 'made the time seem very long,' as she afterwards said.

"As soon as she neared the fort, she

cried out, 'To arms! to arms!' hoping that she would get assistance. But the two soldiers were so frightened that they had hidden in the block house,
"When Madeleine reached the gate of the fort, she found two women there cry-ing for their husbands, who were in the fields and had just been killed, Made

leine forced them in, and shut the gate.
She instantly went to examine the defences of the fort, and found that some of the palisades had fallen down, leaving holes through which the enemy could She got what help she could and se

them up. Then the little commande repaired to the block house, where sh found the brave garrison of two, one mandiding in a corner, and the other with lighted match in his hand.
""What are you going to do with the match?" said Madeleine.

"Light the powder, and blow us all up answered the soldier. "You are a miserable coward! sai the ghl. 'Go out of this place!" "People are always likely to obey, in

time of peril, the one person who show resolution and coolness.

The soldier die as Madeleine bade him.
She then flun aside her bonnet, put on a hat, and took

gun.
"Her whole 'force' consisted of the above mentioned soldiers, her two little brothers, aged ten and twelve, and as old man of eighty—and some women an children who did nothing but set up continual screaming as soon as the firin

continual screaming as soon as the firin commenced.

"Let us fight to the death,' said brav Madeleine to her little brothers, who seem to have possessed no small share of he own courage. "We are fighting for our country and our religion. Remember our father has taught you that gentleme are born to shed their blood for the services of God and the king."

"Madeleine now placed her brothers and the soldiers at the loop-holes, where the fired at the Indians lurking and dodging about outside. The savages did not know how large the garrison was and therefor besitated to attack the fort; and number of them fell before the well-directed show of the soldiers.

of them fell before the well-directed shot of the soldiers.

"The girl-commander succeeded, after a while, in stopping the screaming of the women and children, for she was determined that the enemy should perceive n sign of fear or weakness; she flew from the screen of the stopping the service of the sign of fear or weakness; she flew from the sign of fear or weakness; she flew from the sign of fear or weakness; and in how the stopping the savages, and in how the situation and bring them help.

"Thus the fight went on, day after day and night after night, the heroic girl keeing up her vigilant exertions so constant that it was forty eight hours before at caught a wink of sleep.

"For a whole week Madeleine held the fort, with no favoring circumstances by the stormy weather, which prevented the Indians from setting fire to her wooded efences. At the end of that time reit forcements came down the river an 'raised the seige."—Catholic Youth.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate MAKES A COOLING DRINK. Into a tumbler of ice water put a ter poonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar