The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

PEVOTEI FOREIGN NEWS

IRELAND TRISE EMIGRATION.

The Most Rev. Dr. G Donnell, Bish op of Raphoe has addressed the fol- | pect of

Dear Sir-We are promised a Land | gration will continue Bill, about Laster, to facilitate the process of turning Irish tenants into owners of the soil they cultivate The importance of hastening this process is no longer a matter of dispute. But even if Compulsory Sale, instead of being decried by the party in power, found favor with the Legislature, as being the best method of ending dual ownership, fully one-half of the land question would still remain unsettled

There is no reason why public credit should be drawn upon to enable the occupier of large tracts of fertile land to buy out such holdings But In this country, where the whole industrial fabrio rests on agricuniture. there is the most pressing reason for conferring on some public body adoquato powers to acquire the half-neglected grazing ranches, found in almost every county, with the avow-ed object of re-peopling the depopulated parts of Ireland.

I do not alludo to a remedy for congestion, necessary as it is to relieve it. That is only a fraction of the problem. What I mean is a remedy for the tide of emigration that is fast draining off the life-blood of the Irish race at home.

It is a hopeful sign that there appears to be something like starm in our midst at the very alarming loss of a quarter of a million of our population during the past ten years. For we must recollect that a much larger number emigrated than the fall in the census enumerates; that the young and strong went abroad, leaving the aged and infirm behind, and that the stream still flows as continuously as it has flown ever since the years of the great famine

Are we going to do anything that will stop this bleeding unto death? Elight palliatives here and there are no match for this exhausting drain. Only a drastic remedy will effect a Well, after her people, Ireland's wealth lies in her land. must use the land to support the people. The only adequate remedy for population is to run the plough up to the very slopes of Tara.

We must spare the dust of heroes and the memorials of the past; and it is not necessary to break up all the grass lands of the country. But there is not a county in Ireland where more than half the land under grass could not be turned to far better account in tillage, if held in farms of moderate acreage and cultivated by the hands of the cocripying families, with hired help only as a supplemental aid.

rural laborer, if he did not become a farmer at the start, would have employment with others where there is no employment now; the artisan in the towns might count on native demand for the output of his industry; and, besides the crops, the house-fed cattle on tilled farms of moderate else would be more valuable then the stock that now roam on Irish praries. All should work hard; but prospecity would be the reward under such a system.

If the revival of Irish industries is to assume national proportions some such land acheme as this must be the hants of public entherfore. What it more, a Department of Commission, with posture for the purpose, could had at a fair price, divide into forms, give the purchasers! those farms good bargains, facilitate them at the start in the purchase of stock and implements, without a penmy of less to the State that gave its credit for the transaction; provided the Commission were free to select from the applicants such as had capacity to work the holdings, give a preference to neighbors who require land, and not altogether disqualify those whose resources might enable them to live otherwise even if they were excluded from these new holdines.

The work should commence on comparative small scale, and should always be carried out with great tare. But, before this horrible South African war so seriously depreciated land stock, a profit could have been made on such a transaction as has haca described. To effect it, however, without loss, is still possible; and surely no country could have a more desirable population than purchasing cocupiers who by the payment of instalments for a definite number of years had before them the prospect of acquiring the fee of the land that was the recipient of their toil maintain such a population is the

first and best use of Irish land In a self-governed Ireland the polley here outlined would be a conservative policy. But English statesmen are not likely to view it in that light until some fine day they wake to the fact that even from their point of view there is something to be said for giving Irlahmen a chance at home and against the expatriation which makes their receniment so powerful in a great rival Commonwealth

Bot whatever the attitude of the Government may be to a project of this kind it is one of the great ad- been recognized by the Irish people vaniages of having a strong Irish and party - the duty of union and of

parts in the House of Commons that the land question. It was one aslowing letter to the editor of The | the United Irish | League into existme and until the whole subject is fairly grappled with the drain of emi-

With apologies for so much prose on St Patrick's Day, I am, dear sir.

Sincerely yours, PATRICK O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoo

SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLICISM IN SOUTH AFRICA The Sydney Freeman's Journal prints from a South African correspondent some interesting particulars regarding the work of Catholics in the Transvaal and in Zambesi latter mission, founded in 1879, under the Jesuit Fathers, embraces the whole of Rhodesia, extending well into Southern Africa, and from the Portuguese possessions to the 22nd meridian of east longitude. There are industrials schools for native children in many centres, and hospitals and other religious institutions under the care of the Dominican Nuns These nuns came to Rhodesia with the pioneer force, and accompanied it in its march through the country They were the first white women to settle in the new territory, and their appearance at first astonished the natives not a little. There are now, however, several Catholic institutions In this district, comprising the Sisters of Nazaroth, the Augustinian Nuns, and the Sisters of the Holy Family, not to mention a number of male orders.

Mr. Blake and the Irish Cause,

The following is a report of Hon Edward Blake's speech at the St

Patrick's Day banquet in London Mr. Blake, who was received with loud cheers, said. Sir, ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that my colleagues will join with me to the full in the expression of our gratitude for the kind manner in which the toast has been proposed and received. I know the difficulties, the toils, the wearisome nature of the labors of an Irish political party, and I can assure you that amongst the rare rewards which we receive for those labors are such receptions as you have given us tonight, and we value them accordingly. I am grateful to those entrusted with the arrangments for to-night who did me the honor to place me before Mr. O'Connor (cheers). I can only serve as a foll to him. I heard him this afternoon in the House of Commons move his audience, at one time to laughter, at another almost to tears. Our party is not merely in name, but in truth and deed a united some of our opponents seem to think. In some respects we preserve a little of our individuality and some share of individual freedom. The House of Commons is a very peculiar assembly There is great freedom - and I am glad to say freedom of intervention In the course of debate I have heard some instances of it to-day. and only the other night in the middle of a speech I heard the expression, "Go to Whitechapel" I cannot imitate the tone in which the words were uttered, and I believe the user of them intended to use another phrase instead of the word Whitechapel (laughter). Now how are we to treat such a man? The modern dectrine is that we are to expect that all those politically associated with him must disavow the expression on peril of being associated with the expression in every way. That is the suggestion that is made with reference to the Irish Party. I have said we preserve our individuality, and occasionally we gave vent to our feelings. Sometimes one does; sometimes half a dozen; sometimes the whole party make an interruption. and I see that great "censor morum" and master of ethics, The Times, says that unless you reprehend the action of half a dozen men the whole party is assumed to have acted in that way. I entirely deny these exhorbitant and intolerant pretensions. I do not choose to be held responsible for their interruption. I shall not sgy whether I took part in it. I would be willing to do so except that it would create an intolerant precedent (hear, hear). Before the topic which gave rise to that matter, we of the Itish party have very deep feelings - feelings deeper than are understood by the English people those feelings which must animate a notion like ours in seeing the attempt to subjugate a small nation and to create another Ireland in a distant part of the world (cheers) Of the Irish of Great Britain I would say, as I have once before said, that they occupy a most important and exceptional place in the history and life of the movement They are given an opportunity of introducing in an easential part of a constitutional struggle by acting directly upon the constituencies, so belping to change

the political complexion of Parlia-

ment from which we have to obtain

our release, and to them belongs in

an especial way a duty which has

discipline (cheers). What is the posithe fact that a great British politihad taken that policy as the first plank in its platform. It was foundany rate, it was plain to all-some - that the basis of that alliance had fallen away. Why? Becuase it was plain to all that, however some leaders and many tens of thousands of the rank and file of the party adherhered to the principle of justice and freedom for Ireland as a principlo that they had practically abandoned the effort to place in the first rank the Irish policy and to devote themselves to that as their principal measure (cheers). The moment that that was the case it was utterly impossible but that the alliance should be dissolved (cheers). The very basis of it was at an end. It was impossible to expect that Irishmen, to whom that was the sole interest, should be in alliance with. a political party which no longer made that its first and principal plank. Therefore, for this and for other reasons, and by those who shifted their position on that subject, the alliance was dissolved, and not by us. If there were to be any proposals of renewal of this alliance they were not to be made by us (cheers). We stand where we stood (renewed cheers). We stand upon the old lines and upon the old basis. Ireland in her principles, Ireland in her policy, in her returns to

Parliament, presents to the British people that monumental example of undiminished hope, of tenacity and determination - a set face towards the pursuit of this objectm and it is demand for our country (loud cheers). for those who shifted and changed-I don't criticise - I don't condemn - it is for them to propose new terms to us, but we stand where we stood (cheers). No new terms have been proposed. I saw lately some vague suggestion of a policy of step by step (laughter). I have not ob-

any more about the other subjects

which lend themselves to a great deal

of criticism, and I will tell you why.

I am a profound believer in the pol-

icy of the open door I do not limit

It to trade or commerce, or any con-

nections of that kind. I do not know

any sphere in which more than in the

sphere of politics the policy of the

open door for a concrete and long-

enduring cause like ours is required.

Our cause has a fong history, and

we know not how long a history it

may have before it triumphs. We

must expect changes, faint hearts

and different situations. I always

stick, for my part, to the policy of

the open door. There are no set of

people in the world more ready to

adapt themselves to circumstances.

and when the situation is such that

the easiest point of reluge is to be

and when the time of pressure comes.

served any distinct statement. I have not observed even a hint as to what the first step is to be, and I observe great doubt expressed in the very quarters in which first steps are talked of as to what the journey is, and of what the nature and object of these first steps are to be. It will be time for us to consider them, step by step, when we know, first of all what the first step is, and secondly, to what these steps propose to lead. I am not now going to enter, except npon one point, into further criticisms, for a reason which I will give you. I want, however, to make one further criticism upon those who look coldly upon us to-day. They talk, as but we are not so united as reason for some change of the situation, of a disaffected and discontented Ireland. Why, what monstrous folly, what insolence on the part of those who so talk! (Cheers). Was it a well-affected and happy and contented Ireland that Gladstone and the Liberal Party dealt with when they adopted the policy of justice and freedom as the only policy by which they could hope for a change from disaffection to reconciliation? know what the condition of Ireland was at the time at which that great policy was adopted, and do these men calling themselves statesmen do they allege any knowledge of buman nature who suppose that although Ireland did show before she actually realized any of the fruits of the new policy, even from her conviction of the earnestness and sincerity of the proposal, a great change of sentiment, and opinion, that she wholly and freely enjoyed in alvance the benefits, the Imperial benefits, to be derived from a policy of justice and freedom - do they really suppose if those hopes have been chilled, after the bitterness and suffering, the sorrows and sadness, the misery and the sickness of hope deferred, the sign of that cause going back amongst those who had taken it up and pleged themselves to the hilt to support it - do they really suppose that they were to have a contented and well-affected Ireland to deal with? Why, if we hugged our chains and caressed our subjugators we would deserve perpetual captivity (cheers). No; I won't say

fore I am not disposed to enter upon tion of the Parliamentary Party? Al- hostile or acriminous criticism of a ways independent. It was for some I good deal of what is going on. Amtime some years ago in alliance with longst those who were once our one of the great British parties. It friends there is a good deal of interis so no lopger (cheers). It is not necino conflict and acriminous discusmerely as it always was - independ | sion, but I am content to leave them ent, but it has for years ceased to to themselves, I do not think it is in the battle for their rights. Though be in alliance with any political par- for us to take any part in the trial, ty, and I want, in order to clear not shall I ever forget, and I pray away misapprehension sometimes put you not to forgot, that several promthis most important problem will be forward by British politicians - I linent leaders and tens of thousands kept to the front in any a scussion of twant to recall your attention to the of the rank and file of the democracy facts When, how, and why was that | do not waver in the sustainment of this problem that called alliance dissolved? First, on what the principle of justice and freedom was it wounded? It was founded upon for Ireland (cheers) It beloves us to recognize that fact it behaves us cal party had espoused the cause of to rejoice that although there be justice and freedom for ireland, and with no party or with any section of a party, or with any individuals of any party, an ailiance, there are yet ed upon the basis of that policy, and a large number of men who fought to carry out that end. In 1895, at for us in the past, who are with us to-day, and with whom there is still, supposed it had become plain before we rejoice to know, a community of scutiment which may in time and in its own day lead to a community of concerted action (cheers). Now, that being the state of the case, what bave we to do and what have you to do? We have to bear our part, so that, maintaining an absolute independence, we shall repel no true friends - we shall welcome to the fold oven those who may have wavered once they come into line again. and we shall be prepared, four square to all the winds that blow - we shall be prepared to make the assault upon those who turn out to be runegades and loss to the cause of Ireland (cheers). And for you who have that important part in the days which I have described, I believe for you, more even than for the Irish Party, there is a plain duty of solid unity and discipline for your force and your power and your influence, as between the two great parties, for the cause of Ireland depends upon that union (cheers) You will, therefore, I trust, when the day comes, both vote and act as to fortily to the utmost, to strengthen to the utmost in the British House of Commons the Irish Party, for whom, however unworthily, I speak to-night, and who, after all, not in our poor person, but in principle, represent and bear the forefront of the battle for the freedom and justice which we

Bishop Conaty on Ireland

Right Rev. Bishop Conaty, of the Catholic University of America, was the guest at the banquet of the Friendly Sons of St Patrick in New York City St. Patrick's night, and responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." He spoke of the day as bringing before the people a character and an event, both religious The character, St Patrick, and the event, the religious change of Ireland from Paganism to Christianity. The day suggested a priesthood and an apostolate, the birth of the Irish race to the Christian faith through the Christian priest, and the apostolic mission which the people assumed to the world.

Loyalty to religion and loyalty to nationhood are twin sentiments in the singing of Bethlehem, and Calvary, and the Resurrection. The Irish have ever been the champions of the highest type of Catholicity, the spiritual in their nature, under the influence of Christianity, being developed into the asceticism which has always characterized the race, especially, during the golden age of Ireland. purity of womanhood, The the chastity of manhood made the Irish home the consistent advocate of domestic virtues. Their love for the priesthood has astonished the world, which is ignorant of the trials and persecutions when the

people. THE IRISH AS MISSIONARIES. Bishop Conaty spoke of the missionaty character of the Irish, and dwelt upon the story of the exodus of the monks, who traversed Europe, establishing schools and monasteries, and said that second only to this was the exodus of the soldiers, who in the Continental armies fought the battle of religion against the nations in rebellion with the Church. This missionary spirit has never been absent from the people, and is seen today in the number of vocations which have made it possible for the Church to do the work of God in the new countries. He spoke of the debt which America owed to the Irish

priest alone stood faithfully by

priesthood In, all his wanderings the Irish exile has been true to the Cross and the shamrock, true to the Church and to Erin. In spite of persection, which has not been exceeded in the history of any civilized nation, the Irish still remain possessed of the great traits of their great race. The Cromwellian code, the penal enactments of Elizabeth and William, led the English Government to fatter themselves that the Irish were nearly annihilated. In the ships of their oppressors, and with the language of their oppressors upon their lips, they have gone all over the world, bringing the message of the children of God through religion and persevering in their hearts, an undying loyalty to their motherland, and an unceasing protest against their oppresfors They have sown the seed of a world protest against the merciless

rule of England IRELAND'S LOYALTY TO LIB-ERTY AND JUSTICE.

Our motherland has been depopulatfound in the open door, they will ed, but the world has been benefited.

want to push it open. But I want to Honor and glory and power have keen it ajar meanwhile, and there- come to the Irish sxile. His heart lacke.

over turns to his native land, and especially on days like this, when religion prompts him to gratitude for all that Erin means to him-

Oir hearts go out in loving sympaths to the people at home, and our best energies are piedged to aid them at times the struggle seems hopeless, jet the Irish heart never loses courage, for it still loves to think of Erin free, and hopes and prays for that result.

Ireland deserves from humanity which she has bettered that liberty come to her By the title of her large work in civilization, by her devotion to religion and to scholarship, by her unfinching loyalty to God by her undying protest against wrong, Erin should be free - a race that gave Columbas and Columbanas, and Bridgets to monastic greatness, llurko and Grattan to statesmanship and Emmot and Fitzgerald to heroism, soldiers, orators, and literary men to the world.

It cannot be the race of liottentots which Salisbury said could not bo trusted with representative government. She gave to the world an O'Connell, who forced the Emancipation Act from a hostile Parliament and taught mankind the first lesson of constitutional agitation, a Father Mathew, who carried on the greatest social reform the world has seen, a Parnell, who so organized the people that he converted the great Liberal leader, and taught men the true history of Irish wrongs. She gave leaders to the world and power and strength to America. Will men say that the mother of such men should not be free?

The underlying principle in all the recent movements for Ireland has been to root the Irish people in the soil, to relieve the desert parts that are congested, and place the people ipon the lands now used for the raising of cattle. Without a living interest in the land that gave them birth, it will be impossible to retain the few now living in Ireland, T. W. Russell's conversion to the compulsory purchase of the land is an evidence of the rising tide toward the bettering of the land conditions. Loyalty in Unity should be our

motto. Unite to conquer. The people are roused to a new battle. struggle for educational rights, the revival of the grand old language of our fathers, unification of parties, the industrial rebirth, the battle for the land - every effort of the people demands our sympathy and support. Our duty is to aid them. For several years there have been serious divisions in Ireland, while here in America there was unity Now Ireland is united, we must not divide. Differences of opinion should sink before the interests of the cause. Our duty as Americans is to aid the movement of the people of Ireland, not dictate the movement to them. In Ireland's helpless condition the only effectave good that seems within our reach is by union in what has been called constitutional agitation. By it the land laws have been changed, the arrearages blotted out, the County Councils established, and a Home Rule Irish heart, and can never be sepa- bill made the platform of the Liberrated. For filteen hundred years the al party. That greater results did Irish have gone through the world not follow was due in large measure to the divisions among the Irish at home and abroad. Her enemies know how to create divisions, and they know better still how to use divisions against 4 the interests of Ireland. Apathy, indifference and, especially, opposition to the present movement, will be made to do service against all Irish demands. In God's name, and for Erin, let us rally again to show to the world that the children of Ireland throughout the world are one with the people at home, that the race is still proud to call itself

"One in name And one in fame-The sea-divided Gael."

quent appeal to the children of the Gael to be true to all the traditions of their race, and to stand together in unbroken ranks with the people of Ireland until Ireland shall be free.

THEY ARE NOT VIOLENT IN ACTION. - Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use will cheerfully endure any sacrifice produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the atomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

Christianityl it is man clothed with the supernatural and crowned with Jesus Christ.

There is no beautifier of complexion, or form, or behaviour, like the wish to scatter joy and not pain around us.

Take heed lest, in an unwary moment, you stray from the way salvation, the entrance to which is narrow and straight.

AN END TO BILIOUS HEAD

ACHE. - Billousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach. has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are heataches from cold, from fever and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills will cure it - cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of billous head-

MINIMUM MINIMU E CORNER E **CORNER**

SAINT JOSEPH

(By Father Faber.) There are many saints above Who love us with true love, Many angels over nigh, But Joseph, none there, O none, who love like thee-Dearest of Saints, be near us when wo die

Thou wert guardian of our Lord Foster-Father of the Word. Who in thine arms did lie If we Ills brothers be, We are loster-sons to thee-Dearest of Saints, be near us when

CHOOSING OFFICE BOYS

we die.

George Sexton, who has charge of two hundred boys in a big department store, loves to talk about boys. Boys are not a necessary evil at this establishment," he said "They are the material out of which men are to be inade "

"llow do you choose your eash boys, Mr Sexton?" I asked. "My first question is, Where is the boy?' You see, it all depends upon

the boy himself You can judge the boy better from his appearance, his manner, his dress, and the way he comes into an office than from any description of him Character shows forth in little things-you can't hide it I take boys by what you might almost term first impressions I have 'sized a boy up' before he asks me for a place. The removal or non-removal of the hat on entering the office, the respectful and self-respecting way in which a boy addresses mo, the way in which he meets my look and questions, all give me an idea of his bringing up, and the 'stuff' that is in him As to appearance, I look at once for these things: polished shoes, clean clothes and clean face, bands and finger nails. Good clothes are not requisites. A boy's clothes may be ragged, his shoes have holes in them, yet his appearance may still give evidence of a desire to be neat. I will not employ a cigarette smoker if I know it. As for reference, a boy's teacher is the best reference he can have. The recommendation which a good boy in our employ gives a boy applying for a position always receives marked consideration.

"Good cash boys don't stay cash boys long. Some lads who came here as cash boys in 1897 are now junior salesmen. Others have good posi-

tions throughout the house. "A cash boy's first advance is to stock boy, office boy, or cadet. A stock boy attends to the boy work in whatever stock he is in. A cadet is a general utility boy. An office boy works around some one of the offices of the house. We promote according to merit, length of service, or both combined. Wherever possible, we try to give our oldest employes the preference, but if one boy who has not been here as long as another shows greater fitness for a vacancy, in justice to the house and the boy he gets it. A cash boy here gets \$2.50 a week; when he has been here three months, \$8; or, if he has shown marked ability, \$8.50.

"The great trouble with the American boy is be doesn't stick. After he has worked hard at one place for six months or a year, just as be is in line of promotion, he throws up his prospects because some other firm offers fifty cents a week more, and off he starte all over again in a new house whose ways and business he must learn.

"We like boyish boys - full of fun. The liveliest are generally the best workers. The boy who lotters when sent on a message, the boy who sneaks around the house avoiding work and the boy who is always late are the boys who lose positions."-Success.

"MOTHER WILL WORRY." A good test of a boy's manliness is the way he treats his mother, says a writer in one of our exchanges. As a rule this best of earthly friends for the sake of her boy's happiness. A little thoughtfulness and attention on his part will fill her heart with delight. The lad who is mentioned below ought to have many imitators. Don't. worry mother,

boyst One of our writers overheard some boys talking together lately. A plan for spending the evening had been proposed, and one of the boys refused to join the party. He had promioed to be at his home by supper time. The rest laughed at his excuse.

"No," he said, "I have promised to be at home, and mother will WOLLY." There were many jibes at his moth-

er's nerves and whims, and the old maidishness , but the boy was firm, he would not give anxiety to his mother. She was making great exertions to give them all an education at a college near by, and the noble fellow appreciated her efforts. Their great pleasure in any success was the joy of "telling mother;" their best recreation after hard study was a walk with mother. Whenever she was obliged to go to the store or market one of the boys, usually the youngest was at her side carrying the bundles, waiting upon her into the cars and sinding his pleasure in watching her happy face.

The college boys dubbed the three

THAT CHAPTER.

A Chapter on Scott's Emulsion often holds a prominent position in the histories of weak children.

The gist of that chapter usually reads like this:

"Child weak and thinbegan with small doses of Scott's Emulsion three times a day-after a week appetite improved—soon a little stronger -child more lively-weighs more".

And so it goes till the child is reported well and strong.

Seed for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemiste,

sons "Their Mother's Knights." It was a title to be proud of, and it would not be a bad idea to start an order among boys with some such name The lad who was atraid of making his mother worry was the leading scholar in the class, fond of sport and a live boy generally, and bids fair to recompense all his mothce's care by his successes. He is too manly to willingly cause her a moment's pain Happy the mother of such a boy!

BOYS AND DUCKS.

"There's ten white ones and two black," declared Tommy, "and that makes twelve! Coine on and see, Teddy!" So the two little boys ran off to the brook, and when the ducks saw them, they jumped and flow, and then off they swam in the water.

"Why, they're scared as anything!" exclaimed Teddy. "Our ducks are not. They let you feed and pat them, and one duck I hold in my

Tommy sniffed. "Do yout" he said, contemptuously.

"Yes," answered Teddy, alowly. "That's just what I can do!" "H'mi" sniffed Tommy again

Teddy laughed. "It's my sister Belle's motto that makes them so tame," he said, smiling; "and it's a very good motto. It's 'Do unto ducks just what you'd like a duck to do to you''

"Ho! he!" laughed Tommy "Ho!

"We never throw stones or sticks at our ducks." continued Teddy, solemnly; "and we never shout or say 'Shi' to them; and we feed them and treat them just as if we, well-we were ducks, too?"
"Whew!" whistled Tommy. "I fire

atones at my ducks every day!" "Then," declared Teddy, decidedly, "that's why your ducks flew so!"

But the next, summer Teddy went to see Tommy's ducks again. There were ten white ones and two that were black. And when the little boys came running down the bank to see them, or flew. They sat on the grassy shore and plumed their feathers, and blinked their shiny eyes, first one blink, and then another "We're not afraid," they seemed to say.

"And it's sister's motto did it!" exclaimed Tommy, happily; and that was all he said .- F. Margaret Brem-Ber, in Youth's Companion.

SAVED BY A HORSE.

Agnes and Pauline Bain, aged 14 and 11 years, respectively, attempted to ford Cloero Creek, mear Tipton, Ind., on horseback one evening recently. The horse's feet became entangled and he threw the girls into the stream.

Pauline had sunk twice when her sister caught her by the hair and the horse swam to them. The older sister caught the beast by the tail with one hand, and, holding Pauline with the other, they reached the shore saicly. The horse started home on a gallop and neighed as if in great trouble, which attracted the attention of its owner The animal immediately whirled around and went in the direction of the little girls with great rapidity, with the parents in pursuit, and they were met making their way homeward The horse ran up to them, rubbed his head on their shoulders as if he was very glad they were alive. Only a short time ago Mr. Bain offered the animal to a dealer for \$100 but the sale was not consummated. Since the deed of the animal in saving his daughters' lives he refuses any price, and avers at the death of the animal a monument will mark his grave. ___

MISTAKES IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

In some of the most recent as well as in the older text-books of geography used in our schools, not a few inaccurate pronunciations are distinctly authorized in the pronouncing vocabularies. For example, the stress in Bagdad is properly on the second syllable, not on the first; in Bolivar, on the second syllable in-stead of the first; in Clebes, on the second syllable instead of the first; in Galapagos, on the second syllable instead of the third; in Pelawan, on the second syllable instead of the third; in Sarawak, on the second syllable instead of the third; in Monaco, on the first syllable instead of the second, as one of our leading reference works gives it! - New York