

AGRICULTURE.

HEALTH FOR THE HOME—Continued.

ORCHARD AND BERRY.

Planting should be general be finished before the first of May, but trees that have been carefully selected in May be set safely for a long time to come.

Grass can be done now, but great care is necessary. As the grass grows, it will be mown, and the lawnmower should be kept in good order.

Gravel of the plum-stone fruit-while it is quite small, the trees should be jarred in early morning, beginning when they are just passing out of flower.

Canter Worms.—Bands of stiff paper put around the trunk, and kept in a ring of water or printer's ink, will keep the worms from ascending the trees.

Plant lice, which often crowd upon the growing tips of the branches of cherry and other fruit trees, are removed by syringing with tobacco water.

Thinning Fruit.—The sooner the fruit is thinned after it has set, the better it is for the tree, as all growth of fruit costs efforts for the tree to make, and is therefore expensive.

Blight is a quick comer which gives no warning. The best that can be done is to cut away the portion "struck" down to the live wood.

Seed beds of fruit and forest trees need close attention to keep the soil loose and the weeds from establishing themselves.

Planting in orchards.—There is a general tendency to plant too thickly in orchards.

Blackberries and raspberries may still be planted, but as they are not so hardy as the other berries, they should be protected.

Currants and Gooseberries.—Cultivate the ground thoroughly and give a good mulch of litter later in the season.

Strawberries.—Keep the soil free from weeds and mallow. Do not let the fruit be well set before the bed is pulled, which will keep the berries from the soil.

Grapes.—One healthy, vigorous cane upon a newly set vine is enough. Tie it up securely to a support.

Marketing Fruit.—Provide all the appliances of quick and proper marketing before the appearance of the fruit at the market.

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THE ENGLISH HOME RULERS

are as busy as men can be to have their plans well arranged for the meeting of Parliament.

The Liberal leaders are well aware of the influence exerted by Irish electors in England at the recent elections, for in a number of constituencies they were, undoubtedly, the balance of power.

This was shown in South-west, Sheffield and York. A few weeks before the general election Mr. Clark, a Conservative, who promised to support Irish measures, was at a by-election returned for South-west in preference to Mr. Dunn, a Liberal, who would not promise; but on the question of the reduction of the franchise in Ireland, Clark turned tail, consequently at the general election he went.

Exactly a similar case in Sheffield. Mr. Waddy, a Liberal, was, after the death of Mr. Roebuck, elected in preference to a Conservative put forward by the Duke of Norfolk, the ground landlord of the town and principle owner in the neighbourhood.

As the Duke is a Catholic every exertion was made to induce the Irish to vote for his nominee, but no, they would not be deceived, he declined to assist the Irish party in Parliament.

Waddy did promise, and they returned him, but in the House he forgot his pledge and consequently, like Clark, at the general election he went, the wish of the Irish of Sheffield voting dead against him.

At York also Jimmy Lowther, Beaconsfield's Irish Secretary, has been fairly floored by this terrible Irish vote. A number of other seats have also been turned topsy-turvy by this new power, and now the Home Rule organizations are having a loud cry over the work.

That night the executive of the Conservative Confederation met and determined upon sending a message to the expediency of granting Ireland the Home Rule.

To draw up this important document a sub-committee of three members of Parliament were appointed, namely, Frank Hugh O'Donnell, Dunbar, Arthur O'Connor, Queen's County, and Justice McCarthy, Longford, three exceedingly able men, who, no doubt, will produce one of the most important documents yet put before the public in the interest of the Home Rule cause.

This public declaration of principles will be

immediately followed up by a series of public meetings in the various parts of London, the first of which will be held in South-west on the 10th of May, with the member for Queen's County in the chair. By the aid of

THE IRISH VOTE

In Great Britain and Ireland the Liberal party are returned to power, and unless Ireland is properly dealt with the same power will turn them out, and to enable them to understand this fact clearly the Irish in England are losing no time in taking the necessary steps.

You in Canada could do something in this matter by passing at public meetings or in your societies resolutions on Ireland's right to self-government and forwarding for publication copies of those resolutions to the Secretary Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, 3 Adelaide Place, London Bridge, London, England. Those resolutions would doubtless go into the English press and would on the public opinion of this country have a most potent effect.

CANADA

seems to be, in general estimation, occupying a much better place than she did two or three years ago. What to attribute it to I don't know, unless it is to the increased travel of both peoples.

In the many articles of one of our big dailies last week the Grand Trunk was spoken of as one of the best railway properties in the world. This was flattering to Canada, and her great artery, and no doubt, on the public mind will exert a very beneficial influence.

The Americans never cease blowing about their great natural resources—lands, mines, timber, railways, &c.—and to see that the Dominion is at all noticed is very pleasing.

Yesterday I met two gentlemen who are going out in the latter end of the month just to look around to see what the Dominion is like, and if they can find an opening, to invest a few thousand pounds.

One of them is a cheese merchant, and if, from his standpoint, there is anything like a prospect of a successful investment, he will purchase largely. This I mention to show the best of the public mind, which, like many other things, ebbs and flows, and, as Shakespeare says, taken at the flood, it will lead on to success—and, judging from all the surroundings, that flood for Canada seems to be gradually coming on.

OUR PUBLIC PARKS

in and around London are now beginning to look really beautiful, and are of an evening crowded with people of every class, degree and condition; nursemaids with perambulators wheeling young hopefuls out to take the air, lads stripped in their shirt-sleeves playing rounders or cricket, the ladies strolling round talking the latest chat, men, with a little time to spare from toil and care, sitting reading their evening papers, the loving couples meandering round in a listless manner, and repeating to each other the old, old story.

Truly, to a stranger in London, our parks of a fine day would present an interesting and instructive sight. He would see one of the best sides of English social life, a kind of intermingling of people without the least rudeness or vulgarity.

As a rule the English are a stolid, stolid race, a characteristic in my opinion more acquired than natural; but now the example of Paris and other continental cities in the direction of dispersing this gloominess is rapidly prevailing.

In and around London there are fourteen large parks kept in order at the public expense, besides a number of other open spaces, such as the Gardens, on the Thames embankment, the squares in the west end, the churchyards, that have been converted into pleasure grounds, and other nice places that are utilized for walks and promenades.

The trees are now wearing an emerald hue—not the dark green of two months hence—but a lively light green which they only wear for a short time in the early summer.

Flowers, shrubs and bushes are in full verdure, purifying the air and enabling at least some of the people of this forest of houses to see portions of the beauty of nature.

Hyde Park has an area of about 1,000 acres; divided from it by a road is the Green Park of 60 acres, and divided from that again by a carriage drive is St. James' Park of 100 acres.

Then there is Regent's Park of 500 acres, Victoria Park of 270, Battersea Park and Botanical Gardens of 400, South-west Park very large, Bousbury Park, Kensington Park, &c., and in all those parks there are play-grounds, gymnastics, and seats for visitors to rest.

Most of these open spaces so necessary for the public health are the result of modern ideas and improvements, yet there are those who would say, give us back the good old days of narrow streets and alleys.

CELTO-CANADIAN.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

SIR ARTHUR GUINNESS.—We understand that the title by which Sir Arthur Guinness will be called to the peerage will be Lord Ardillon.

At the next meeting of the Limerick Corporation a resolution will be moved to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Parnell, M.P. A counter resolution will be moved to confer the same honour on Mr. Shaw, M.P.

It is rumored that the programme to be submitted by the Land League Conference as a settlement for the present of the land question, will include compulsory purchase of all waste lands and several of the northern Corporation by the Government, and the establishment upon these lands of peasant proprietary upon equitable terms as to payment of purchase money, to be spread over a number of years.

Colonel Colthurst, M. P., does not intend to cry quits with Mr. Parnell. At the meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, he said he would always warmly support Mr. Shaw in whatever policy he adopted. He appealed for a verdict against the conduct of Mr. Parnell, M. P., and said, that until Mr. Parnell either retracted or proved the accusations he made against him, he would hold no further personal communication with him, except in so far as their Parliamentary duties brought them in contact.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.—There is important news from Turkey. It seems that both the people and the soldiery are fast verging to desperation, and that they have taken the idea that Europe is at the bottom of their distress, and believing Christendom in a conspiracy to drive them across the Bosphorus, they are beginning to breathe furious determination to die fighting.

Being there are under arms nearly 150,000 Turkish veterans in European Turkey, all splendidly equipped with the Krupp, the Penobdy, and plenty of ammunition; seeing also that they have been muttering vengeance against the Serbs, the Bulgars and the Roumelians, some fear is felt lest in their despair they should make a dash and sweep the tracts of Russian conquest into the Danube before a foreign arm could be lifted to prevent the act.

There is reason to anticipate that fate will take Mr. Gladstone at his word, and present him with a version of the Turkish question which will take him all the multifarious wrinkles which he pre-

tends to know in the art of statesmanship to deal with successfully.

Not the least noteworthy fact in connection with the movement in Australia for the relief of the distress in Ireland is the donation of £100 from the Christian Brothers and their pupils in Victoria. "This," says the Melbourne Advocate, "is exclusive of what has been done in the same deserving cause by the Brothers in the adjacent colonies. Under any circumstances the sum is a very respectable one; but when it is considered that the parents of the scholars had all contributed to the relief fund whilst their children were in education, and consequently before the Brothers had started the list in the schools the amount received will appear more creditable."

The Irish Christian Brothers, wherever they are—whether at home, or in distant lands—are always true Irishmen, and never omit any legitimate opportunity of serving the land they love.—Nation.

BURNING A MAGISTRATE AT ANDBOE. (Correspondence of the Belfast News.)

On Monday evening the people of this quiet locality were aroused into merriment by a fire and drum band parade. In front were two men, acting in the capacity of constables, dragging along with them an effigy of a well known individual residing near Omagh, and who holds a commission of the peace "for the historic County Tyrone."

After a considerable parade, the crowd was brought to a standstill, and the culprit brought before a judge and jury of his native country. The foreman called on the constables to prove the charge, which was as follows:—That he was guilty of using language calculated to rouse the feelings of one class against another, at a recent meeting assembled after the return of Macartney for Tyrone. His words on the occasion were:—"Fellow-countrymen,—Now that you have again returned Macartney at the head of the poll, the champion who will inquire into that ill-famed system called ill-nuneryism, we have taught the Papists a lesson, we have put our foot on their neck, and can and will keep them down, as they ought to be."

He characterized the inmates of the nunneries as ladies who could not be bound by any parental obligations, and so took to these secluded places where there would be no control over their actions. The counsel for the accused pleaded insanity; but a witness stated that the day before he used the language, when an application for work had been asked and granted, but when the accused became aware that the applicant was a Catholic he refused employment, so that the plea fell to the ground.

After hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the judge proceeded to pass sentence, which was—That as the language used, coming from a man who was commissioned to deal out justice, there could be no plea of ignorance, and that the plea of insanity having fallen through, the dreadful sentence of the law must be put in force, that he be taken from thence to a fire kindled in the immediate vicinity and burned until he be consumed.

The sentence having been carried into effect amid the booing and yelling of the crowd, and three hearty cheers given for Parnell, Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan, the crowd quietly dispersed.

Similar trials took place at Clonoe, Coalsland and most other districts of the county.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

CENTRAL OFFICE "PARNELL IRISH RELIEF FUND," 32 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, MAY 5, 1880.

The Secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief Fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions since last statement:

Table listing donors and amounts for the Parnell Irish Relief Fund. Includes entries for Mrs. P. E. Leonard, Treasurer, \$35.75; Lowell, Mass., Land League, \$25.00; Middle-town, Conn., proceeds of lectures, \$218.20; Alleghany, Penn., per Hon. Thos. McGraw, Mayor, \$176.85; New York City, A. O. E. U., Div. 21, per S. J. Meany, Esq., N. Y. Star, \$119.00; Covington, Ky., "Florence Club" entertainment, E. J. Hickey, Treasurer, \$112.85; New Haven, Conn., per J. G. Healy and T. J. Fox, \$100.00; Belle Plaine, Minn., per Thomas C. Kennedy, \$100.00; Providence, R. I., per Bernard Doyle, \$74.00; Boston, Mass., Non-Commissioned Officers 9th Regiment, \$56.75; Bridgport, Conn., per P. Kane, Treasurer, \$56.00; Dover, N. J., Miners Society, per Rev. James Hanley, \$52.00; N. Y. City, Boot, Shoes & Gaiter Fitters Society, per W. Bartlett, President, \$40.00; Murreyville, Ill., per Denis McCarthy, \$32.00; Sheridan Dramatic Association, North Easton, Mass., \$5.00; Margaret Lynch, \$5.00; Wm. Lynch, \$5.00; Patrick Flynn, Rockland, Mass., \$1.00; Widow, St. Johnsbury, Vt., \$1.00; Total, \$311,768.99.

THE IRISH PARTY AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

(From the Times)

The representation of Ireland in the new Parliament will not constitute the most striking or the most potent element in the political program of the immediate future, but it is, nevertheless, worthy of attention.

It was supposed that when the dissolution was precipitated the Home Rule vote in the new House of Commons would be largely reinforced, and that Conservatives and Liberals alike would almost disappear from among the representatives of at least the three southern provinces of the sister island.

The Irish returns are now complete, and the event has not been found to justify those anticipations of sweeping changes. It remains to be seen what position the moderate section of the Home Rulers will assume in the House of Commons, when the Liberal Government comes into office.

Mr. Parnell, it may be supposed, will "pursue with more or less contempt for consequences" his former policy, and will give the moderate followers of Mr. Shaw an opportunity, if they chose, to avail themselves of it, for separating themselves from the band of Irreconcilables.

If the latter be promptly and vigorously encountered they will have no more chance of coercing Parliament when their number twenty-five than they had when they were only seven.

Mr. Shaw has spoken since his election on the "future" of his party, but his utterance is oracular, and may conveniently admit of several interpretations.

He hopes that all the sections of the Home Rulers will be "united"—an expectation that

is not only charitable but credulous, after the experience through which he has just passed.

He hopes, too, that the Liberal majority will listen to and grant the demands of the Home Rulers; but if not the Home Rulers will not "subside into the ranks and become part and parcel of the Liberal majority."

Nevertheless it is not Mr. Shaw's way, as he says himself, to take the majority, whether it be Whig or Tory, "by the throat and to say, stand and deliver!"

Mr. Shaw believes that more is to be obtained by quiet tactics, and a great many Home Rulers, doubtless, will now be ready to agree with him. It must not be forgotten that a Liberal government will have many ways of gratifying the Irish members without rising to the lofty constitutional issues of the Home Rule controversy.

Under a Conservative administration Irish patronage has for the most part been retained in Protestant hands. Liberalism has an old and intimate connection with the Roman Catholics, and Mr. Parnell's denunciation of the Whigs has not altogether broken the bond.

Without any palpable deflection from the orthodox standard of Home Rule, not a few Home Rulers, we imagine, will begin to look with greater tolerance upon "the Castle" when the practical effect of the Ministerial change is felt in the lower regions of administration.

IRISH LAND FOR IRISH PEOPLE.

THE COMING CRISIS—BRIGHT, FORSTER, AND GLADSTONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK SUN.—Sir: Charles Stewart Parnell had in the last Parliament a following of 7. He enters the House of Commons on the opening of the new Parliament with a following of 36.

As the entire Home Rule party numbers 61—a gain of 8—he commands a majority in its councils, and will exercise a dominant direction in its policy.

Then, while the favours of the old Bull organization, over which Mr. Shaw presides, are nearly all old and timid, Mr. Parnell's party are full of youth and vigor, many of them being young London journalists, penitents, but bright and eager to make a mark.

As a matter of course, after a while, if not immediately, the Parnell party will absorb the more advanced of the constitutional Home Rulers, aided by a gentle pressure from their constituents, and the remainder will either gradually glide into the ranks of the Liberal party, or, drifting rudderless about, will become mere useless Home Rulers unattached.

The Parnell party must become the national party, and the Parnell policy the national policy.

What that policy is becomes at this moment a question of much interest. It seems to have been shadowed in several of the speeches of Mr. Parnell on his crusade through this country, and has found a still clearer and bolder exposition since his departure in the addresses of his companion pilgrim, Mr. John Dillon, who seems to possess much of the same openness of soul and royal frankness which looked through the noble face of his father, made him almost from the moment he entered the House of Commons, beyond any Irish member he had seen, master of his respect and even affection, and marked him distinctly for the future leader (had he lived) of the Irish nation.

The Parnell policy may be defined as "Irish land for the Irish people." A home Parliament may shine splendidly in the distance as the sequence, but for the present home rule, denominational education, and the various other equality measures, some of which doubtless Mr. Forster, the new Secretary for Ireland, will at once introduce, must bow before this vital question of "Irish land for the Irish people," and be used as tributaries to its strength.

It was the secret instinct of this which gave Mr. Parnell his power at the late elections, and which lay behind the victories of Roscommon, Mayo, and Wexford, and the defeat, equal, when the circumstances are considered, to a victory, in the county of Cork; victories won, be it remembered, for the first time in the history of Ireland, in opposition to the open and declared opinions of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the dioceses in which the contests were fought.

Even the venerable plume of the "lion of the fold of Judah," which for half a century had floated in the front of so many battles for the national cause, found the dust in Mayo before this young land champion's spear.

These four elections mark a revolution and a new era in Irish politics.

But, it is asked, will not this "Irish land for the Irish people" prove, like the Repeal so often promised, another splendid phantom, which an imaginative people, living beside the melancholy ocean, are asked to follow in similar weary chase and wasted hour? Will not the people's heart grow faint again with long waiting? At first and superficial sight the Parnell policy would seem similarly impossible, of at all events, present accomplishment.

But on a closer examination it will be found not only not impracticable, but even not very far from the grasp of a near success. When Mr. Parnell opened his land campaign in Ireland last autumn, without absolutely adopting Proudhon's maxim that "property is theft," he touched its fringe when he advised the Irish tenant to first reserve sufficient to feed and clothe themselves for the year in comfort, then discharge their shopkeeper and other small debts, and if any thing was left to throw it to the landlords.

This advice, so unwontedly bold, which some years since would have subjected its utterer to instant arrest, fell on the ear of the Irish tenant as sweet as the sound of laughing waters.

The yearly rents in Ireland are paid in two gales, one in November and one in May. Many of the Irish tenants, we believe the greater number, adopted Mr. Parnell's advice in its full spirit, and paid no rent. The remainder contented themselves by paying upon the concession of a reduction of 20 or 25 per cent.

Now, there are very few properties in Ireland, certainly very few of the smaller properties, which are not encumbered with mortgages, or with charges to younger children and dowers, and from which a large class, independent of the landlord, do not derive support.

Last fall they were compelled to share in the general depression, and have been during the winter "taking what they could get," and many of them enduring much suffering. May, which should bring the next payment, will find the great body of the tenantry equally unable and unwilling to pay rent, and the larger tenants refusing to pay without the reduction of 20 or 25 per cent, previously accorded.

November coming again will bring, it is hoped, to the tenants new and increased means, but will find them with the same unchanged, anti-rent spirit, grown bolder and bolder even by success. And then will come the crisis.

The landlords, pressed from without, and in sheer battle for life, must press the tenantry, even where disinclined to. But they will find it impossible to process an entire people, they can evict a village, but not eradicate a race.

The Land League, too, fortified by the less by strong monetary aid from the Irish on this side of the ocean, who, having given freedom when they begin to desert, strong practical results, will give battle foot by foot.

The cumbersome machinery of the law will be made difficult of movement. The service of a process will become a labor of expansa and danger. Meetings will be called, as recently in the Queen's County on the spot where vic-

ious take place, and the evicted held up to condemnation of mankind.

Public opinion will not permit farms from which tenants have been evicted to be tenanted. In a word, the collection of rent will become impossible.

On the other hand the mortgages and the holders of charges must, for sheer life, press the landlords. What can they hope for from this relentless race? They can sell their estates. But in the present condition of property in Ireland a buyer will be found as rare and be looked on with as much curiosity as a rhinoceros.

The last estate put up brought an offer of only fifteen years' purchase. The Landed Estates Court, should even a stray wild buyer be about, will not permit property to be sacrificed. Thus the whole land system in Ireland will get into a deadlock.

The handwriting can easily be read upon the wall. Irish landlordism is doomed. "Old Marley is dead as a door nail."

In this condition all parties, tenants, landlords, mortgages, holders of charges, will alike call out for a remedy. What is that remedy to be? The Land League at its last meeting proposed one—The establishment of peasant proprietary by advancing the whole of the purchase money to tenants at five per cent per annum for five years.

Now this proposal differs very little either in scope or spirit from the land measure proposed by Mr. Bright in his recent great speech at Birmingham, and which was accepted by Mr. Forster Mr. Gladstone's special selection for the Irish Secretaryship, in a subsequent speech at Bradford, as the expression of his creed; both members, mark it, of the new Cabinet.

Of the two Mr. Bright's and Mr. Forster's measure is more liberal and sweeping than that of the Land League. Then Mr. Gladstone is a different being in toto from Lord Beaconsfield. The latter has no sympathies in common with the masses, and only one solitary conviction that "Eastward the course of empire takes its way."

The vehement expression of Mr. Gladstone, delivered with such eloquent fervor in the reform debate of 1868. "Remember, they are our flesh and blood," is hung upon a printed card in nearly all the workshops of Manchester and Birmingham. And there is no one who has watched the works recently of Mr. Gladstone's mind, as mirrored in his speeches, but can detect a nervous desire to settle the Irish difficulty, though uncertain how to do it—the workings of a mind wandering in search of truth. Everything seems to point to the establishment of an Irish peasant proprietary.

Not many weeks before Sir Robert Peel introduced the measure for the repeal of the Corn laws, and not many months before he pronounced Richard Golden one of "the most unselfish benefactors of mankind," he had denounced him as "an incendiary and inciter of assassination;" and Lord Melbourne, who, the session before, has declared that "the man who would propose the repeal of the Corn laws deserved to have his head placed on the block" voted for it with gay inconsistency.

Need it overcome us, that in a summer session of 1881, a measure introduced by Mr. Forster, founded on his and Mr. Bright's declared views, for the establishment of an Irish peasant proprietary?

Whether such a system or the landlord system best conduces to the prosperity of the nation and the advantage of the tiller of the soil, has been long a subject of discussion. But it has been recently shown, and is now practically proved, that small farms, cultivated by those who own and actually occupy them, constitute one of the great bases for a provident plan which assures that the people from whose labor comes national wealth shall be at least well fed, well clad, and well housed.

Be it as it may, the Irish people may possess the conviction that on accepting such a change they cannot fly to a greater evil than the one they now know.—AN OLD OBSERVER.—N. Y. Sun.

HISTORY OF A TUNE.

There exists a melody, even better known than "God save the Queen," with the history of which, not one in ten thousand of its many singers and whistlers is acquainted. It is known in France as the "Malbrooke," in England as "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and in America as "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

In Arabia it has a different name. Strange to say, the simplest of drinking songs have been stolen from the Arabs. It existed among them as early as the time of the Crusaders, about A. D. 1100, and no one knows how much earlier.

The Crusaders soon caught the melody, and set it to words of their own, celebrating the deeds of a knight named Marmora. Through an error of Queen Marie Antoinette, who learned the tune from a nurse in the royal family, it was in France dubbed "Malbrooke," and soon became a burlesque history of the doings of the great Duke of Marlborough, a song very much in the humorous pathetic style of our own "Lord Lovell."

The tune is still intensely loved in Egypt. Many years ago a concert was given in Cairo, before the Khedive had made European music popular, and the band, after performing selections from Mozart, Haydn, etc., grand, simple, lively and solemn, found each selection greeted with the same "tumultuous silence," and were at their wits' end to find some tune to move the stolid apathy of the audience.

Finally the giver of the concert, Monge by name, cried in despair, "Give them 'Malbrooke,' it's all the brutes are fit for." The tune was played by the grand orchestra, and the result was marvellous; a thrill of pleasure shot through the listening Arabs, and all was life and animation where a moment before had been callousness.

Some could scarcely refrain from dancing and hopping in time with the music. Monge, the giver of the concert, did not know the reason of this enthusiasm, although he found it always followed the performance of the tune.

The fact was, that he had for centuries been dear to the Egyptian hearts, and he had unconsciously given them some of their own national music. To sum up—if an Arab, fresh from his desert, and a Crusader, should come to the metropolis at midnight, and hear "a bacchanal chant of good fellows" sing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," they both would join in the chorus; "the one imagining that he was singing a country song of his native land, the other that he was helping to swell the praises of his good comrade, the Crusader Marmora."

Mr. A. O'Connor, of London, new M. P. for Queen's County, was educated at St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw. Capt. O'Shea, of Limerick, elected for Clare, was educated at Oscott, preparatory to entering Dublin University.

Mr. J. W. Foley, of Kingstown, elected for New Ross, was educated at St. Outhbert's College, Ushaw.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong Kong, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In a very short time Mr. Hennessy will be entitled to his retiring pension and will return to take possession of a charming residence, which was once inhabited by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the neighborhood of Youghal, Ireland.

A Leasing Joker.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Glad Tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are throughout the year borne away by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bathe the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves.

Medical.

DEVIANS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Approved of by the Medical Faculty

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

They are Purely Vegetable.

They are Agreeable to the Taste.

They are Pleasant to the Sight.

Simple in Administering and Sure and Certain in their Effect.