THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES THE GROWTH AND WORK OF A FAMOUS COLLEGE.

MAYNOOTH, April 30.—This is the anniversary of the foundation of this noble institu-tion, "the first seminary in the Christian tion, "the first seminary in the Christian world," as Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans was wont to call it. To the many distinguished clergymen in the United States who claim St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, as their alma mater, no description that I could give would bring those dear halls and the lovely neighborhood home to faithful memories and grateful hearts. In a future letter I hope to give a correct idea of the place, with its splendid architectural piles, its literary and scientific treasures, and an account of some of the illustrious men who have taught there or are gons forth from it to shine in both hemispheres.

things-a brief glance at the memorable historical events connected with Maynooth and the foremost place the college occupies in superior education and the struggle going on to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland an equitable share of the sums devoted by Parliaments past and present to public instruc-

Maynooth is situated on a level plain, which careful husbandry, under a wise and liberal Government, could easily render as fruitful as the plain of Lombardy, for the climate of this part of Ireland is imcomparably milder in winter than that of any part of northern Italy, and its soil by intelligent culture could be made as productive as any portion of the broad lands watered by the Po, the Picino, and what exists, a Law School, a School of Medithe Adige. As it is, the traveller between cinc, a School of Applied Mathematics and the Adige. As it is, the traveller between Dublin and Maynooth is saddened by the perspective of green fields lying fallow or converted into pustures of rare villages stunted in their growth, with many a roofless cottage on their outskirts or along the roadside, denoting where the evictor and exterminator had been at work. You also pass tall chimneys rising up here and there ln the landscape, from which neither smoke nor steam has issued for years; bearing witness to recent attempts to establish home industries and manufactures, which English monopolists rendered abortive. Discouragement, I had almost said destruction, seems to hang like an Apocalyptic plague over the land, rendering useless the vital warmth of the sun and blight ing every germ of fertility in the teeming soil.

A glance at the magnificence and loveliness of the Duke of Leinster's great park at Carlow, and at the spacious grounds of the college itself, tells most eloquently what are the capacities of this vast region-capacities which must lie dormant till Home Rule enables the Irish people to develop all the splendid resources of their soil, climate and position.

This town, sadly dwindled in importance as it is now, was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the great stronghold of the Geraldines of the Pale, the family of the Earl of Kildare, and the centre of their power. Here when in 1534 Henry VIII. openly broke with the Pope and proclaimed his own supremacy in spirituals, began and was decided, practically, the question of the ascendancy of the State religion. Here, on March 1535, the royal troops under Sir William Sketlington, after a siege of twelve days, and through the treason of the Geraldine commander, captured the castle of Maynooth, considered impregnable till then. This crushed the rebellion of Lora Thomas Fitzgerald, and hastened the death. in the Tower of London, of his father, the great Earl of Kildare. It led to the surrender of Lord Thomas himself, and to the treather ous apprehension of his five unites. At if them were sent to London, where, a twelve of them were sent to London, where a twelve of them were executed as traitons of their relatives when a traitons which are the trained to patch up the are traited with the made to patch up the varieties; for example, Early Minnesota and adherents were cut off by the swori in differences between the members on the coersections prior to the sweet, common Eight-rowed Field and Indianal the Entlers who had turned Protest. It is the trained to cut when it the same day early and late varieties; for example, Early Minnesota Sweet, common Eight-rowed Field and Southern Dent. Corn sowed broadcast is ants in 1534, thenceforward directing all their energy and influence to the ruining of the houses of Kildare and Desmond.

The entrance gate of Maynooth College is flanked on one side by the lofty square masses of ivied ruins, the only remaining portions of the impregnable fortress which felt by treason just 260 years ago; and on the other by the tower of the abbey Church of St. Mary's, one of the many foundations of the princely and munificent Geraldines.

Having been recently studying these annals of civil and religious strife, I found myself this morning with no little emotion passing through the quiet streets of this little country town, where the neighborhood of the noble proprietor is attested by "The Leinster Lycars, and she hals fair to keep up the aver-Arms" on a cleanly looking inn ; and then I paused beneath the shadow of the great ivyhung ruips, around which daws innumerable were wheeling, filling the air with their "caw! caw!" In battering down the power of the Fuz-Geralds both Henry and his allies, the Butlers, knew well that they were battering down the supports of the ancient faith. Indeed, the ruin of this mighty Anglo-Irish family, and the wars of extermination by which it was effected, prepared the way to the plantations of Elizabeth and James and Cromwell. But it was singular that this very pot should have been selected for the ercction of a great Catholic school that was to be a fruitful nursery of missionaries not only for Ireland and every part of the British empire but also for the United States. And yet the ivy-clad tower of St. Mary's belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church of the place; and the majestic square keep of the Geraldino fortress is an eloquent witness of the beginning of that obstinate, bloody, and bootless endeavor to impose on a whole by sheer force

a creed which they detested.
Our war of independence had, at least indirectly, not a little to do with that change in feeling and in policy which led to a modifica-tion of the penal laws in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and to the legislative enactments which culminated in the founding and endowment of a seminary for educating the Catholic youth of Ireland. The Irish Parliament of 1793, wishing to prevent the spread in Ireland of the principles of the French revolution, and to secure to candidates for the Irish priesthood facilities for being educated at home, admitted Catholic youth to the University of Dublin, a concession of which they did not avail themselves, and empowered thom to found colleges to be affiliated to that university. The Protestant ascendancy moved heaven and earth in opposition. But the Catholies did not show themselves very grateful for favors so bitterly denounced by their adversaries. At length, in 1795, a special bill was passed founding the College of May-nooth and granting £3,000 yearly for its support. This very parliament accompanied this tardy and very limited measure of relief with a threefold coercion Lot, whose horrors continued till Ireland had lost her native Legislature. Still, in 1797 and 1798, the Irish Parliament voted two further grants of £10,000 cach. From 1800 to 1845 the imperial Parliament yearly voted to the establishment an average sum of £8,500. In 1817 the lay college attached to the ecclesiastical seminary was done away with. In 1845 the annual grant was raised to £26,360, and provision was made for the educa-tion of 500 clerical students, a sum of £30,000 amount to 2,500,000,000.

being vested in the Board of Works for the enlargement of the buildings. At the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, the College of Maynooth was disendowed, a flagrant injustice, since Trinity College and all the other endowed Protestant schools were allowed to retain, untouched, their enormous revenues, derived from the lands and the labor of the Irish people. A round sum, however, was assigned to Maynouth, on the interest of which, together with the pension paid by the boarders and the matriculation fees, the college now depends

for its support. At the present moment there are 526 stu dents on the college rolls. Of these twenty belong to what is known as the Dunboyne establishment for the encouragement of students who, having completed with distinction the ordinary college curriculum, are desirous of cultivating more carefully the sacred sciences.

The course of study is completed in seven years, the four last being exclusively devoted to theology and its kindred sciences, the At present I must confine myself to two three first years embracing a thorough course hings—a brief glance at the memorable his- in arts, mental and natural philosophy, elementary and higher mathematics, and all the matters comprised in the university examinations for arts and sciences. Indeed, the students are allowed to select, as an equivaleut for the very complete examination papers required semi-annually during the three first years, those given to the middle and senior grades by the Board of Intermediate Education; and these would try the mettle of the very best students of Yale and Harvard.

In fact, as I shall have again an opportunity of showing more satisfactorily, May-nooth is, in all out in name, the great theological university school of Ireland. Let the government only give it its well-deserved charter together with the mesne of adding to Science, and a well equipped astronomical observatory, and the College of Maynooth will become the centre around which will spring up the much-needed establishments for Catholic university education in Irelaud. -Bernard O'Reilly, D. D , in New York

LIVELY NEWS FROM EUROPE. ENGLAND VIGOROUSLY RENEWING HER WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

London, May 26.—Every day that passes, with no enlightenment of the public regarding the negotiations with Russia, deepens the already prevalent conviction that a hitch has occurred, and increases the belief in the gravity of the obstacle. This leads to all sorts of disheartening utterances by the papers, and is rapidly undermining confidence in the sagacity, if not in the good faith, of the government. All this interferes to a fatal extent with one of the government's pet objects at present, which is to impress the Czar by a fresh display of vigor in warlike preparations. The vigor is being displayed, but the question of its making much or any impression upon the Czar is very doubtful. Orders have been sent to Aldershot for a fresh squadron of Hussars to embark for Egypt at the earliest possible moment. This order, when it becomes generally known, is certain to cause quite as great a sensation as the detention of the Guards at Alexandria and the Australians at Aden. Orders have also been sent to the royal arsenal at Woolwich to resume overtime and nightwork in hastening the manufacture of ordnauce and ammunition. If parliament were now in session this revival of war preparations would furnish texts for a shoal of questions. As it is, the comments are confined to the papers and the olthal where opinions differ as to whether the miral effect of the preparations is intended mally for France.

reassembling of the House on Friday.
Yesterday was the 66th birthday of Queen Victoria. But little attention was paid to the fact beyond some extra display of bunting on the shipping. The Queen has now reached an age which has been attained by only nine of the fifty-five sovereigns who have preceded her on the throne of England. It is a significant fact that of these nine five were of her own longlived house of Hanover. Of the other four, one was a Stuart, one a Tudor, one a Plantagenet, and one a Norman. Only one was a woman, Queen Elizabeth, who dived to be 70. The average age of the five Hamoverians who reigned before Queen Victoria was 73 1-5

age.
The mysterious defacement of paintings at the Royal Academy continues, and is assuming gigantic proportions. An odd thing about the work of the vandals is that pictures restored one day are found again defaced the following morning. This adds to the mystery, and has led to the suspicion that the perpetrators of the outrages are among the employes of Burlington House. In addition to the detectives in plain clothes, who had been employed since Friday in circulating among the visitors, a number of others are now ployed to keep watch all night, both in the galleries and outside of the building. The rascals have proved very cunning, however, and no clue to their identity has yet been obtained. It is evident that they are thoroughly familiar with all the ins and outs of the galleries, and that they know something about the practical details of painting, as the cuts and scratches are invariably put where they will do the most harm. The attacks are chiefly on the works of Royal Academicians, the chief sufferers thus far having been the President, Sir Frederick Deighton, and Messrs. L. Alma Tadema, Everett Millais, Thomas Fred. W. Orchardson, and Edward J. Poynter, all R. As. Among the pictures which have been damaged or ruined are the two portraits of Lord Rosebery's children, that of Lady Sybil Primrose, aged 5, being by Sir Frederick Leighton, and that of Ledy Peggy Primrose, aged 4, by Mr. Millais. Mr. Alma Tadema's
"A Reading from Homer." Mr. Poynter's
"Diadumene," and Mr. Orchardson's "Mme.
Recamier." The charitable theory that the scratches were inflicted unwittingly by care-less visitors is now entirely exploded, and it

rush of visitors. The following compendious vocabulary of abusive epithet directed against the Russians, arranged for convenience in alphabetical order, is extracted from a Delhi newspaper: "Russians 1 asses, blockheads, boobies, clowns, dolts, empty heads, fanatics, flats, fools, fallow brains, gabies, gcese, hypocrites, ignoramuses, jobbernowls, jabber heads, knaves, logger heads, mooncalves, numb skulls, oafs, pumps, quacks, rogues, ruflians, squatters, simpletons, tomnoddies, ulators, vultures, wreakers, yellers, zokels, zanies !'

is certain that the vandalism is the result of

deliberate malice. The outrages, however. have had one good effect—that of crowding

the galleries with an almost unprecedented

The number of envelopes manufactured yearly in Great Britain is estimated at 70 .-000,000, while in the United States they NARROW ESCAPE.

 Boomester, June 1, 1882. "Ten years ago was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and -Kidneys

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!
"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!
"It took three men to hold me on my bed

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. Morphine and other opiates!

" Had no effect ! "After two months I was given up to

die!!!! 'When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and

seemed to go hunting through my system for the pain. The second dose eased so much that I slept two hours The second dose eased so much that I stept two hours, something I had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most acute add painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a cripple on crutches for life, as they said, I met a friend and told him my case, and he said Hop Hitters had cured him and would cure me. I poohed at him, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again.

again.

In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work lightly and kent on using the bitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my children well and healthy with from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these bitters are used.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother

"Or daughter!!!! "Can be made the picture of health! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters ! ...

J. J. BERK, Ex-Supervisor.

23" None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop" or "Hops" in their name

## THE FARM.

Robert J. Fleming, or Rochester, in a recent letter thus seconds our ideas of sound, useful and blunt remarks when he says :--

"Give the poor spots in the fields, as an extra dose, a top dressing of the finest and best manure you can find. A starved soil, like a starved animal, brings no profit, but rather loss.

Have you an orchard? A little pruning every year is better than a general slashing every fourth or fifth year. A little manuring every year is better than five times as much at intervals. A little cultivation every year is infinitely better than a tearing up after a period of neglect.

Mixed husbandry is generally best in the long run, although there is a wide range of choice among crops in that. The time to take up a specialty is when everybody else is quitting it; the time to drop it, if ever, is when many stand ready to catch at it.

Are you careful of your work horses ! Humanity and self-interest alike plead in their behalf. Overheating is to be avoided. Injury is sometimes done by bringing a team at noon from the warm sunshine into a cool, airy stable. Give food generously, but wisely. Prevent galls by clean, well fitting collars and frequently washing of the shoulders. Nine tenths of the diseases of domestic animals are caused by the carelessness, neglect and ignorance of men; and one-half of these, again, are aggravated rather than relieved by

well meant quackery.

Plant one and a half bushels of corn per acre in drills thirty inches apart on rich land. I there have been few arrivals so far. Trans-Harrow as soon as the rows can be seen and actions this week are said to have taken place twice or thrice thereafter at intervals of five on the basis of \$4.25 to \$4.50 for charcoals or six days. Cultivate thoroughly. Begin | and \$3 80 to \$4 for cokes. Wire is quotable A special meeting of the Cabinet will be to cut when in the silk. To secure a succespoor stuff.

Do you grow roots? Mangolds are best adapted to our climate. Rightly conducted their cultivation is no more puttering work than is that of potatoes. They are free from discases; they furnish a grateful change of food for cows in winter; they do not flavor the milk and butter; they are equally good for other cattle and horses, sheep and swine-Do you work with a will? When farming

proves unprofitable, what is wanted in four cases out of five is not more knowledge but more vim. To know and to do are the flower and fruit of human life.

Do you ever make mistakes? If you profit by them you do well. If you profit by those

of others you do better.

Can you secure the use of thoroughbred animals to improve your live stock? If so, do not neglect the opportunity. Of two animals available choose the better though costing more. Do not breed from a crossbred male if a pure bred can be had. Having started to improve, continue in the same direction—for example, breed the progeny of Durham to Durham again, the resulting progeny to Durham, and so continue."

The broad, flat furrow is not adapted for early spring ploughing of heavy land. It turns all the surface soil to the bottom, and this is always the richest. The best corn especially is grown on land ploughed in narrow furrows, set on edge so as to admit most warmth and air to the seed. If the young plants are stunted at first recovery is difficult

The fact is not appreciated as it should be that young clover is very tender and easily destroyed by frost. The leaves of clover will blacken under frost at any age, and the tiny seedling is nearly all leaf. Much of the earliest sown clover seed is often destroyed by late frosts. More would be but for the fact that large numbers of young plants are hid-den under and protected by the leaves of grain with which clover seed is usually sown.

The popular expression "pigs in clover," as synonymous with an abundance of every-thing good, is very misleading. Pigs will eat clover, but if not well fed otherwise they will gain little, or if thrifty when turned out to pasture will fall away. The only place where pigs can profitably be pastured is the orchard, and then the profit is more from the insects they destroy in fallen fruit than from the grass that they eat.

Farmers generally hurry to sow grain in spring to get it sown before a rain. This, however, is not always an advantage. The seed bed is poorly prepared and a heating rain sometimes so packs the surface that after being dried it shuts in the germ so closely that the young plant is permanently injured. If a very heavy rain is coming on it is better to defer sowing until the ground has partially dried. Even on well drained land crusting the surface is a serious injury. Such fields can, however, be cultivated very soon after a rain, and there is less temptation to hurry in the sacd before the soil is properly fitted.

An epidemic of black-tongue diphtheria is eprending at Paris, Pa., and has appeared at Hanlen's station. Kennedy Trux lost five children. His wife is a raving maniac.

Electricity is now employed in extracting teeth, a recently invented machine pulling, in an actual test, seven teeth in five seconds.

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business appears to be augmenting, and

prove a good average one. BOOTS AND SHOES,-Travellers have just

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. -The re-

DRY Goods.—Remittances are not up to the mark, but a marked improvement is looked for. The city retail trade report a satisfactory output, and orders are increasing. Wholesale houses, while not busy, find themselves called upon to fill a fair number of small orders. Cotton goods of all kinds, while not showing any actual advance, are

heen only moderately active. Superior Extra sold at \$4.90. Ine demand was chiefly from local sources. There were transactions in Extra at \$4.75 and in Spring Extra at \$4.60. Peas are reported to have sold in boat loads at 82 to 821c, sellers are now asking 82c, and

to \$5 per dozen. Canadian apples \$3 to \$4 per brl. Dates, 4c to 6c. Cocoa nuts, \$4.50 per 100. Maple syrup is selling slowly at 60c to 70c per wine gallon tin; Eastern Townships maple sugar scarce and firm at 74c to Sic; Quebec dull and plentiful at 7c Imported vegetables—Cucumbers, \$4 to \$4.50 per bushel; green peas, \$3 50; American asparagus, \$3 per dezen bunches; Upper Canadian, \$2.

are fairly maintained. There have been a few large shipments, principally splits, from Quebec by first outward vessels. Some lots of sole are also going from this city.

business is moderate. Tallow is firmer, and we now quote rendered at 6% to 7% and rough at 4c. There is a fair demand.

been moderate in volume. Teas—A fair job-bing demand was experienced. Sugars—Re-finers are stiff. The advance in beet sugar is confirmed. Refiners ask 7c for granulated, and it is difficult to buy any grade of refined sugar under Sc. Rice is reported easier in England at Ss to 9s 6d per cwt. Here trade opinion on the prospects of the season's crop, is quiet and prices are unchanged. The first but blossom buds are plentiful on apple and cargo of new unshelled has just arrived from pear trees, and on plum and cherry trees. Burmah. Molasses are dull but steady; The long winter was a hard strain on live sales of Barbadoes in lots at 29½c to 30c.

feeling in pig iron on account of lower freight rates, large orders being probably accepted for Gartsherrie, Summerice and Calder at \$17.50. Block tin keeps firm, and we advance our prices of Lamb and Flag to 21 and of Straits to 20c. Ingot copper recently advanced £2 per ton. Tin plates are unsettledat 32 40

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The wholesale trade is quiet. Fall wheat in many sections of Ontario is reported as locking good.

and prices rule low. Several lots of very fair tub sold at 7c. Eggs are offering more freely and prices are easier; case lots sell at 121c. Cheese is dull and lower; new jobs 10c to 104c, and inferior quality 95 to 94c.
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade is re-

this week, and prices rule firm. Sugars hold their own, with granulated quoted at 61c to 6%c. The demand for teas has been fair and liquors and tobaccos rule firm. Fruits are in

and rolls 34c to 10c. Hams firm, with sales of smoked in a small way at 12c. Lard quiet and steady. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops dull, with a few small sales at

SEEDS.—The trade is about over and prices remain steady. There is a small jobbing business in red clover at \$11 a cental.

coarse wools, and prices remain unchanged. New fleege is expected soon, and no change in prices is anticipated. Selections are worth IS to 19c, and ordinary 15 to 16c. Supers steady at 21 to 22c, and extras at 25 to 26c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

The market to day presented a better appearance than it has done for the past nine months. Farmers were plentiful, with carts laden with all kinds of supply, the principal of which was grain and fresh meat. In the vegetable market business was very good, splendid trade was transacted and prices reasonable. New vegetables are plentiful. Prices are unchanged. In cient to keep business on smoothly. Prices are unchanged from our last quotations. In the fruit trade there has been a good business, apples, as usual at this season, are scarce, which add a little to the high price, but on the whole, trade is reasonable, and prices are unchanged. Poultry and game are quiet, and there has been no alteration in prices. Butter and eggs have a fair demand at low prices.

Disinfectants are often used to great advantage in communities threatened with epidemics, but it is a great mistake to rely upon them to the exclusion of individual measures having a far greater importance. Humbolds said that persons whose bodies are strengthened by wholesome habits in respect of food, clothing, cleanliness, exercise, and fresh air are enabled to resist the cause which brings about disease in other men. But then it is so

merchants hope shat the summer trade will

got out, and some houses have not as yet completed samples. Under the circumstances trade is quiet. A fair number of city ordera have been placed.

ceipts of new butter as yet have not been heavy, and the demand continues light. Sales are reported at 13 to 16c. No sales of creamery are reported here. The receipts of eggs have not been large, but stocks appear to be pretty well cleaned up. Prices about the same, bulk of sales at 12 c. Provisions have continued moderately active.

held firmly.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has

Bermuda tomatoes were easier, at 90c to \$1 per box. Valencia oranges were down to \$6.25 to \$6.50 per case; lemons in boxes steady, at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bananas were unchanged; red, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bunch; yellow, \$3 to \$6. Havana pineapples, \$2.75 to \$5.50 per dozen. Canadian

LEATHER. -Business has ruled quiet; price

HIDES AND TALLOW .- No change has been mode in the price of hides this week and

GROCERIES .- Generally speaking, trade has

Fruits, spices, etc., are quiet and unchanged.
IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is an easier

BUTTER-Trade continues unsatisfactory,

ported as quiet, the demand having fallen off in consequence of lower prices at outside points. Wheat is depressed on more liberal offerings. Barley is dull and prices nominal; the season is over. Oats are easier, on account of freer offerings. Peas are dull and easy at 68c to 69c for No. 2. Rye nominal at 70c to 72c. Comment is quoted at \$3.25 a barrel, and Oatmeal at \$4.40 in car lots and S4.47 to S5 in small lots. Bran lower, with sales at \$11 on track on Tuesday.

GROCERIES.—There has been a fair demand

moderate demand.

Provisions, &c —Trade this week has been very dull, and prices in many cases lower.

Bacon quiet; Cumberland cut 7½c to 7½c, 10c to 12c. Beans dull at 75c to \$1 a bushel

Wook.-There is a moderate demand for

the meat market trade is slow, but suffi-

nuch easier to rely upon the germicide poisons of the Board of Health than to adopt sensible habits.

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Oramps, growing nervousness?
Strangs soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid teelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuraigia?

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constination alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the norvous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoza, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—It is an everywhy at Hannder, and

THE CROP POSPECTS.

SPRING REPORT OF THE ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

TORONTO, May 24.—The report of the Untario Bureau of Industries for May states that reports received show that wheat was almost in as good condition on the first of April as on the 1st of November. The greatest apparent damage has been done by hard frosts and northwest winds of April and the low temperature of first ten days of May, but the plants remain firmly rooted in all soils, and the opinion is generally expressed that with favorable growing weather a speedy recovery will be made. The crop of winter rye has come safely through the winter, and although thin on the ground has a healthy look. Reports on clover are generally favorable, but the crop is still in a very backward state. The seeding season this year was fully two weeks later than usual. Fruit trees are generally in a healthy condition. The state of vegetation is too backward to express an stock, but, excepting in the northern and northeastern countries, over which the drought of last summer extended, the supply of fodder has been sufficient.

## A POPULAR FALLCAY.

Many people think that? Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles, causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will eertainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist. buv Kidney-Wort and be cured,

There are more than seven million farmers in the United States, or nearly one-eighth of the entire population.

McCABE—At 57 Coursel street, on the 18th inst., the wife of F. E. McCabe of a son. DEBUSSIERE .- At St. Henri, on the 18th May, the wife of F. A. DeBussiere, of a daughter.

MURPHY.-At Hawkesbury Mills, on the 14th May, the wife of John Murphy, of a son. ROBERTSON.—On the 18th inst., at 155 Apply to St. Urbain street, the wife of W. Robertson of twins (boy and girl).

## DIED.

PRIOR -At St. Sauveur, Quebec, on the 17th inst., William Joseph Prior, aged 62 years. PAQUETTE.-At Pointe Claire, on the 19th inst., George, aged 34 years, eldest son of M. Paquette, formerly of Montreal.

SMITH—In this city, on the 17th mst., Mary Ruby, aged 6 months and 22 days, infant daughter of Charles F. Smith. BICKELL-At St. Mary's Ontario, on the 15th inst., Thomas Bickell, formerly of Quebec,

aged 69 years and 5 months. O'BRIEN-On the 21st instant, at Quebec, accidentally drowned, James O'Brien, aged 29

CARAHER—At Quebec, on the 21st instant, James Caraher, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 57 years.

BUTLER.—At Point St. Charles, on the 21st inst., Catherine Eveleen Butler, daughter of Tobias Butler, aged 2 years 6 months and 21 days.

O'CONNOR.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Agnes, aged 8 months and 15 days, infant daughter of James O'Connor. GILLON-In the this city, on the 25th inst

Mary Graham, aged 40 years, beloved wife of Michael Gillon, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. McKENNA.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Ellen Joseph (Dollie), aged 16 years, 2 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of the late Arthur McKenna.

HUGHES—At Cote St. Paul, on Sunday, the 17th inst., Patrick, aged 36 years and 15 days, con of Michael Hughes, farmer, Cote St. Paul, and brother of Michael Hughes, of St.

RUPTURE



Egan's Impension

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