CALL THIS WEEK

___ AT ___

S. CARSLEY'S

And see the finest assortment of

CHICAGO, August 15 .- This evening a imposing demonstration took place at Ogden's Grove, which was attended by several thousands of the friends of the Irish cause. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated and decreated with banners and emblems suited to the occasion. Alexander Sullivan was called on to preside.

MR, SULLIVAN'S SPEECH. On taking the chair Mr. Sallivan made a speech in which he said that at the time the Land League was organized by the people of Ireland misgovernment had so completely crushed them that only one method, that of crushed them that only one method, that of political organization, remained by which the political organization, remained by which the setaturophe of 1847 and 1848 could be exerted. Then they were wheedled into believing that the food their own soil produced belonged to an idle foreigner and that it was the will of God that they who ewind the land and tilled it should lie down and die while the beneficiary of their labor squandered its proceeds in distant lands. Compared with any man who taught that blasphemy Judas was a saint, for that dectrine made God a monster. It was the organization of the people for the achieve-ment of their political liberty which alone drove that heresy out of Ireland.

RELIEF OF THE IRISH PEOPLE. In the political organization effected under the cloud of threatened famine certain prineiples were adopted which the people of Ireland will never surrender. They are-first, that it is their right to own their own soil and cultivate it to the uttermost for themselves and their children. Second, that it is their right to make their laws on their own soil and to work out their own political des-tiny among the nations of the earth. Neither creed nor clan nor section longer keeps them apart. All the weapons in the old armory of England for maintaining disunion in Ireland have been broken in fragments and flung into the sea. Protestant Parnell speaks for Catholic Cork, Catholic Healy for the gallant Protestants of the North. Dublin Castle no longer nominates the Archoishop of Dublin. The Irish people have convinced their friends and their enemies that they are ready, as they ever have beer, to render unto God the things that are God's, and they will take for Casar the things that are Casar's. They have driven Nero from Ireland to see him banqueted by the moral aristocrats of England. They have driven Errington from Rome to see him knighted by Gladstone. They have driven the liberals out of office and stand smillingly ready to do as much for the Tories whenever it may be necessary for the people have ceased paying the tribute of cowardice to debauchery. SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his remarks the Senator said :- " If I was to inquire of myself why I | cur in the measure increasing the number of am here to night, why I am the recipient of occupying freeholders in Scotland, such an honor and such a compliment as an I notice with sincere gratification invitation to be here, I would find the answer in the single vote that I recordlution. (Applause). And I didn't come 900 hinder so seriously the moral and material miles from home, either, to apologize for the vote that I cast. (Cheers). I believed then, as I believe now, that the would vote that I cast was such as he would and manufacturing industries or the country have not the application of I and manufacturing industries or the country ed against what was called the Bayard resohave cast who wrote the Declaration of Inde- and which still continues. pendence. (Cheers.) Read, if you please, that 'all men are created equal,' that 'all men are entitled to the right of self-government, and that 'all government derives its by legislation. just powers from the consent of the governed. and you will find my justification for that principally occupied by the enlargement of vote. (Applause.) For that reason, and for the electorate and the extensive changes that alone, I can be a friend of striggling which you have in consequence made in Ireland. (Applause.) I can be more than the constitution of the House of Commons. that. I can stand on American soil and say to those who come from Ireland, and those who are the decendants of others who came, that it is your first duty never to forget your mother. (Cheers.) Would you have other reasons assigned from an American standpoint? THE RIGHT TO REBEL.

"Go through all the reasons why the thirteen colonies rebelled, and if you can find one that does not to day equally apply in the case of Ireland I will tell you where Americans find a dozen more instead of it. (Applause) But from an American standpoint that we far from us—no, we are not. I do not want those people to do anything that they them selves do not want to do. But if I were an Irishman I would contribute to the last penny that I had and the last drop of blood to half that I had and the last drop of blood to help Ireland to liberate herself. "I know that when a man comes along and

says that you are in favor of dynamite he means to ridicule you as some kind of an assassin. I live in a country where they have enfranchised the negro. (Laughter.) Nothing has any terrors for me now (Laughter and applause.) And the best way to express your voice or the voice of your sentiments is to tell the American statesmen that the Providence that guided the frail bark of Columbus from Spain and Portugal over here and made this a great nation and emplanted here the spirit of independence in tended that these people should do some good to somebody else—if for nothing else, if you will allow me to say it, to reimburse Providence for the good He did us.'

In conclusion Mr. Riddleberger referred again to the Bayard resolution against which he had voted alone in one branch of Congress, while in the other no opportunity was given to vote. He then desired to know "why Ireland should not have representation as incident to taxation. Was it because Ireland was less than the Boer, less than the Zulu! Those wild nations have each in turn whipped England, and if given a chance would do it again." (Cheers.)

HEARTY RECEPTION TO LORD

CARNAVON. Dublin, August 17.—Lord and Lady Carnavon started to day on a tour through Ireland. The first stop was at Galway, where a large crowd had assembled to meet the new viceroy. The people received the visitors respectfully, but without any cheering. At Galway the Lord Lieutenant received addresses from the Laborers' Society, the Har-bor Commission, the Town Commission and the citizens of Galway. In replying, he said the Government desired to do its utmost for the prosperity of Ireland. He was gratified to see the efforts of the citizens of Galway to develop the resources of the port, which, he said, was two hours nearer America than any other important town in Ireland. He hoped to see in his own lifetime the ancient prosperity of Galway revived. He regretted the universal depression in labor, which, he said, was owing to foreign competition, and urged the laborers to study the interests of their employers. He hoped that the Irish fisheries and other industries would be developed, and in conclusion expressed the conviction that the times would soon mend. His remarks were received with cheers. After visiting the various points of interest throughout the city. the party left on the man-of-war Valorous for

THE OUEENS SPEECH. what she has to say of the nile ex-

PEDITION AND THE ACTION OF HER TROOPS. LONDON, Aug. 14.—Parliament was pro-rogued to-day. The following is the Queen's areech :--

My Lords and Gentlemen :- I am too glad to be able to relieve you from the labors of a session which has been protracted and eventful. When you assembled in October, I informed you that the expedition was advanc-ing up the valley of the Nile to the relief of Khartoum; three months later, with deep sorrow, which was shared by all my people, l learned that the expedition arrived too late, that the heroic Gordon and his companions had fallen. An endeavor, which was ineffectual, was made to reach Khartoum by constructing a railway from Suskim to Berber. My troops were ultimately withdrawn from the whole of Eastern Soudan except Suskim and from Western Soudan down to Alashyert. Although the objects of the expedition were unattained, I have great reason to be proud of the bravery and endurance displayed by my soldiers and sailors and of the skill wherewith they have been

I received with great pleasure loyal offers of military assistance for this campaign from my colonies, from native princes of India, and a contingent from the colony of New South Wales served with distinction in the east of the Red Sea. The death of El Mahdi will probably enable me to perform with less difficulty the duties toward the rulers and people of Egypt which events have imposed on me. I shall not relax my efforts to place the government and good order in that country upon a firm foundation. My relations with other powers are of a friendly nature. Difficulties which at one time were of an anxious character arcse between my government and Russia concerning the limits of the territory of my ally, the Ameer of Alghanistan. Negotiations for their adjustment still continue, and will, I trust, lead at an early period to a satisfactory settlement. The pro gress of events in South Africa has compelled me in the interest of the native races to take under my pro-tection Bechnanaland and certain adjacent territories. I am taking the necessary steps to place the north-west frontier of my Indian empire in a condition of adequate defence, in the absence of which the prosperity and tranquility of my Indian subjects are liable from time to time to be interrupted and disturbed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :- I thank you for the liberality wherewith during the past you have provided for the services of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen :- I have had the pleasure of giving my assent to a measure enabling federal action in certain matter to be interest of Ireland. In a word, the Irish taken by my colonies in Australasia, to a much needed amendment to the criminal law, and to a bill establishing a new department in the government for the management of Scottish affairs. I have also been glad to con-

> I notice with sincere gratification that an effort has been made by a bill which I as sented to to diminish the evils of over crowded and unsanitary dwellings, which

> I have directed the issue of a commission to enquire into the causes of this depression and to ascertain whether it can be alleviated

> During the past session your time has been I earnestly trust that these comprehensive measures may increase the efficiency of Parliament and may add contentment among my people. It is my purpose before long to seek their counsel by the dissolution of Parliament. I pray the blessing of God may rest upon their extended liberties, and that the members who are called upon to exercise new powers will use them with the sobriety and discernment which have for so long a period marked the history of this nation.

> London, August 15 .- The reading of the Queen's speech in the House of Lords yes-terday was a very dull affair. The address while Lords Waveny and Strathen, exclusively occupied the Liberal benches. The Bishop of Truro sat on the spiritual bench. These made up the house. Unly nine passable toilets were in the gallery. To this audience, less than a score, the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech as if it were a chancery brief. In the House of Commons the Speaker read the speech with a dignity belonging to the son of Robert Peel. There was barely a quorum present.

BOOTH'S SCHEME FOR THE RESCUE AND PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS.

London, August 15 .- Gen. Booth writes to the papers that he has a project for the for-mation of an "office of help and inquiry" with headquarters in London and agencies in the world. Men speaking different languages and familiar with the haunts of vice and the traffic in girls will be employed who will be ready to assist all girls who desire to reform and who will aid parents and guardiens in tracing missing children. In connection with the office houses of refuge will be established in London and elsewhere capable of accommodating one thousand persons each, where girls will be provided for and taught means of earning a livelihood and be restored to respectability, In these homes the girls will be under no restraint. The establishment of such houses of refuge will especially meet the case of thousands of girls who have been thrown destitute upon the world through the raising of the age of consent. Receiving houses will be estab-lished in Canada and the United States. Mr. Morley has promised £2,000 and three other gentlemen have subscribed £1,000 each toward the fund.

A CUTTING REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

Washington, August 16 .- The State department has permitted the correspondence between this country and Austria relative to Minister Keily to be made public. The most interesting portion is the letter of Secretary Bayard to the Emperor Francis Joseph. It says that this republic not only does not recognize, but has a profound contempt for race or religious distinctions, that not recognizing them ourselves we cannot be expected to consider them for the purpose of learning other people's prejudices. Mr. Bayard intimates that while the Austrian ambassador will be treated with social and official courtesy, so long as he remains here, the United States Government would not be offended if that gentleman were called home. The Emperor's reply to this letter has not been received at the State department.

THE LONDON ABDUCTION

FURTHER INTERVIEWS WITH PEARCE AND G FRANCIS—DETERMINATION TO BUIN THE WEALTHY LIBERTINE PEARCES VER-S SION OF THE STORY, CHIER CO.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The flogging of Mr. Pearce by Mr. Francis for the alleged be-trayal by the former of the latter's daughter is the political as well as the social sensation of the day. The Liberals say that this discovery of a rich Tory's misdeeds is a set off for Sir Charles Dilke's scrapes, out of which the Tories have been making political capital. Following their example, the Liberals are taking steps to parade the story of Mr. Pearce's incontinence among the constituency in Glasgow, to which he was about to appeal as the Tory candidate for election to Parliament. By Mr. Pearce's own admissions he is guilty, at least of unchastity, and the pro-bability is that Mr. Pearce will be dropped as a parliamentary candidate.

MB. FRANCIS INTERVIEWED.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis and Mr. Pearce were all seen to day by your correspondent, and all talked with considerable freedom about the acandal.

Mr. Francis, who is a big burly man, full f excitability and apparently of courage, said :-- "Pearce deliberately corrupted my daughter by continually giving her valuable presents. She was loyal to her paramour, and went to live in lodgings provided by him only two doors from his own residence in Brooks street, where she went by the name of Mrs. Finlay. When the girl first fled from home I came up to this city thinking that I might find her; but after a long and patient search I abandoned hope and returned to Scotland. After the had got away from the insane asylum in which Pearce had placed her, and had returned home, Pearce again visited ber secretly at my house in Glasgow. He gave her £10, and the poor girl again believed his promises and fled with him to London. He soon tired of her again and turned her adrift. She is still loyal to him, however, and she has now taken refuge with a sneaking Salvation Army butcher. This fellow declares that he protects her for the sake of Christ, but I believe he is an agent of Pearce.'

Being asked what steps he intended to take against Mr. Pearce in the future, Mr. Francis replied: "I intend to ruin him socially," and he added solemnly and not irreverently, "I do, by God."

MRS. FRANCIS PROUD OF HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Francis, who was in the room during this interview is a handsome ladylike woman of middle age, but she has dark rings under her eyes, which tell of mournful vigils and long endured sorrow. When Mr. Francis had concluded, she exclaimed: "I am proud of my husband for having thrashed that fiend Pearce. Woman as I am, my blood boiled to help him. It is nonsence for Pearce to say that the assault was slight. The blows fell like hail upon his head, his shoulders and his back. Mrs. Elder, Pearce's partner, writes me that her heart bleeds at the trouble and disgrace that Pearce has brought upon her firm and my family.'

PEARCE'S VERSION OF THE STORY.

Mr. Pearce was seen soon after this interview with his assailant. He said :- "This assault has been grossly exaggerated. I was not bruised, and I was not even scratched after the assault. Francis rushed iuto my office, but I declined discussing the matter with a madman. After talking in a very excited manner, calling me a villian and a seducer, he decamped. I don't deny that I had been intimate with the girl, but I always paid her well. As for Francis he is a drunken, hard up, wild Irishman, who wanted still more of my money after my connection with his daughter had ceased. I don't intend to take the slightest notice of the case, although I believe that Francis arranged the outrage in connivance with the editor of the Pall Mall (tazette, who waited near by and then published his account.

THE IRISH WOLFHOUND.

A number of influential English and Irish sportsmen have reently organized the Irish Wolfhound Club of Great Britain, having in view the preservation of this breed of dogs from extinction. The genuine Irish Wolf bound is now seldom to be found in Great Britain, and special attention will be given to this breed by the newly formed club. Lord Arthur Cecil is the president and the Earl of Caledon vice-president and Captain Graham, Rednock, secretary for Ireland. The standard of points are as follows:—
1. General Appearance—The Irish Wolf-

hound should not be quite so heavy or massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the deerhound, which in general type he should other-wise resemble; of great size and commanding appearance; very muscular; strongly, though gracefully built; movements casy unc active; head and neck carried high; the tail carried with an upward sweep, with a slight curve toward the extremity. The medium height and weight of dogs should be 31 inches and 120 pounds; of bitches, 28 inches and 90 pounds. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be simed at, and it is desired to firmly establish a race that shall average from 32 to 34 inches in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity,

courage and symmetry.

2 Head-Long, the frontal hones of the forehead very slightly raised, and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle long and moderately pointed. Eers small and greyhound-like in carriage. 3. Neck-Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or

loose skin about the throat. 4 Chest-Very deep, breast wide.

5. Back-Rather long than short. Lions 6. Tail-Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well-covered with

Belly-Well drawn up. S. Forequarters-Shoulders muscular, giv-

ing breadth of chest, set sloping. Elbows well under, neither turned inward nor out-ward. Leg, forearm muscular, and the whole leg strong and quite straight.
9. Hindquarters—Muscular thighs, and

second thigh long and strong, as in the grey-hound, and bocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. 10 Feet-Moderately large and round, neither turned inward nor outward. Toes well arched and closed. Nails very strong

and curved. 11. Hair-Rough and hard on body, legs, and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw.

12. Color and Markings—The recognized colors are gray, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn, or any color that appears in the

13. Faults-Too light or heavy a head, too highly arched frontal bone, large ears and hanging flat to the face, short neck, full dewlap, too narrow or too broad a chest,

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

Business during the past week has been marked by no important features, but there is some tendency towards improvement DRY Goods The staffs of wholesele houses are busy entering and packing orders coming to hand for present and forward delivery. Salesmen on the road continue to report

favorably.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has developed no new features during the past week. A few sales of choice creamery for export have been made at 19c. but there is no export demand for dairy butter at present prices. Choice table butter finds a local outlet. Farmers are holding on to their product, or, perhaps the truth is, they are too busy to sell and would rather lose something on stale goods, later on, than spend their valuable time in a butter deal, Cheese has been dull and lower. Stocks are accumulating in the country but importers are indifferent and fight shy of the July make. Orders in the market are at low prices and the shipments promise to be below the average. Holders asked 74c and 74c for fine goods but a straight bid of 7c would probably be accepted, and in fact sales were made at that price. - French cheese sold at 510 to 60. Provisions.—There has been a moderate demand in a jobbing way. Eggs sold at 11c to

l4c, as to quality. GREEN FRUITS -A fair business has been done. Apples have declined and are weak at \$2 to \$3 per brl. Banana \$1 50 to \$2 per bunch. Oranges \$5.50 per box. Lemons \$7 to \$8 per box; \$9 to \$10 per case. Bartlett.
pears, \$5 to \$6 per half bri; \$9 to \$10 per
bri. Canadian peaches, \$1 to \$1.50 per basket; American, \$2 to \$3 per crate California fruit was quoted as follows:-Bartlett pears, \$6 per box; plums, \$2 50 per box; peaches, \$3 per box, and grapes 20c per lb. Concord grapes have sold at 11c and Delaware at 14c to 16c. Raspberries 8c to 10c per quart. Blueberries have changed hands at 55c to 90c., as to size of box, and the receipts have already reached 2,500 boxes a day. Two cars of watermelons arrived today, and were held for \$25 per 100.

GROCERIES-The volume of business is increasing, but we have no change to make in prices. Tess.—Buyers are still wanting low grades, but supply is limited. Sugars are unchanged but firm. Tea—Advices from China and Japan report settlements equal to last season for all descriptions.

Hinks.-Clips and lambskins are higher, but otherwise there is no change, and the remarks of last werk will apply to hides.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The demand for pig iron is confined to small parcels and there

is a total absence of speculation, both here and in the States, in spite of the low prices ruling. In nails and general hardware busi-ness is light, and makers and holders do not expect to ship much this month. LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES -A steady

improvement is noticeable. Work at the factories is going on briskly and a greater harvest of orders is expected later in the

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business on the whole is fair for this season of the year, although in some departments quietness prevails. As the season progresses the outlook centinues to improve, and more confidence is felt in the situation. Prices rule steady and show very little variation.

BUTTER.—The demand for choice new dairy is very good, in fact there is not enough offering to supply it. Sales are made readily at 14c to 15c. Cheese is meeting with a fair demand at easy prices. Good to choice sold at 8c to 83c and poor at 71c. Eggs are in plentiful supply and the market is weak at 11c

GROCERIES. -Trade continues very fair. prices. Sugars are firm.
FRUITS.—Louse muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40;

new sultanas 6c to 64c, Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 63c; do. French 4c to 43c. Tobaccos in good demand; myrtle navy, 58c; solaces,

42c to 53c. - FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The demand for flour has been good; prices are firm; business is light; superior has sold at \$3 95 and extra at \$3 75. Wheat has been quiet. Prices have been fairly well maintained. No. 2 fall sold at 87 and 88c and a car of new at 86c on the track; Red winter inactive, sold on Tuesday at 89c. Spring scarce and firm, No. 2 quoted at 89 c. Barley continues dull and unchanged. Oats very little doing, prices easy. Peas quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye nothing doing. Bran is in improved demand. Oat-meal dull and unchanged at \$4 for car lots

and \$4 25 to \$4 50 for small lots. HARDWARE.—Only a fair sorting up trade at prices that appear to favor buyers. Har iron \$170 to \$180. Tin plates, Cape, \$4 00 Charcoul, \$4 50. Ingot tin, 23c to 24c. Other lines based upon ruling figures in Montreal markets.

HIDES, ETC. - Demand fairly good. Prices firm. Green steady and wanted. Cured scarce with 90 paid. Calfskins dult and easy. Sheepskins steady and in good demand at 45 for best green. Tallow dull and nuchanged at 3c for rough and 6c for rendered.

Provisions, ETC.—Trade has improved somewhat. Bacon is in better demand at steady prices. Long clear has sold readily at 61c for tone and 7c for cases. Cumberland in good demand selling at same prices as long clear. Hame in light supply and firm at 111c to 12c for smoked, and 12c to 124c for Canvassed.

THE ONTAKIO CROPS.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF THEIR CON-DITION AND PROSPECTS. TORONTO, August 15.-The report of the

Bureau of Industries on the wheat, oats and barley crops of Ontario, based on returns made by 1,000 correspondents on the 5th inst., has just been issued. The reports of the fall wheat crop just harvested indicate that generally within the principal fall wheat area of the province the return has been a good one both in yield per acre and quality of grain; the average will be about as high as that of the fine crop of last year. The present condition of the spring wheat crop throughout the province, though somewhat inferior to fall wheat, affords ground for hope of a fair average yield in spite of a good many adversities. Seeding was generally later than usual and the growth was further retarded by the spell of cold dry weather in May and early in June. Nearly all the correspondents state the fields to be still green at the date of the reports, and cutting will not be general till the 20th. In the western peninsula wheat is exposed to rust, midge and weevil. The barley crop, with the exception of a few localities, has been generally heavy and well matured, but with the great bulk of crop the color of the grain has been materially dam-

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. yield of last year. The following are the comparisons between the yield last year and estimated yield this year :—

Bush, per acre. Spring wheat

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. The markets were flouri hing this morning, a large supply of all necessaries being offered at large supply of all necessaries being offered at very reasonable price. Farmers, as is customary were numerous, and their articles were abundant. In the vegetable market business was brisk. Cabbage is having a good demand and prices are low. The market is crowded with cucumbers, which are having but little enquiry. All other articles are selling well. Fruit is quiet, although the market is firm. Apples are commencing to come in large quant ties, but as yet prices are high The meat market is quiet; only a small business is carried on and prices are unchanged. The poultry and game trade is also quiet. Prices are the tame as

THE FARM.

A kernet of wheat on a farm in Mich gan produced 117 vigorous stalks. For the squash vine borer try placing corn cobs dipped in coal tar among the plants. Last season very great benefits were thus

derived. derived.
Sluggish streams and puddles which are used by hogs become very filthy in a short time, and are often the cause of hog cholera

and other diseases. Cover cucumber and melon vines with light frames covered over the top with mosquito netting to keep off the striped bug. We have found this method more satisfactory

than fighting this peat with poisons. Do not feed much corn or other grain to stock during the summer months if it can be

avoided, as grains create heat, and sometimes do more harm than good at this season. Should grain be used, however, it should be fed in convection with grass and other green succulent matter. The growth of the cattle industry is won Twenty years ago a million of dolderful.

lars would cover the amount invested in cattle ranches in the United States, while now the investment is estimated at a hundred mil lions. Not only in this country, but abroad, agriculture has been superseded in many places by cattle raising, which is lowering and will continue to lower the price of beet.

Objections to the practice of washing wool are multiplying, and it would seem that in many parts of the country the practice would soon die out. An Illinois exchange says :-Mr. Hileman absared twenty-five head of Cotswolds, and the clip as it came from the sheep weighed 214 pounds. It was afterwar is thoroughly washed, and weighed 141 pounds-aloss of 103 pounds. Theunwashed, at the middling ruling price, 20 cents, would have brought \$48 80; the washed, at the present highest price, 32 cents, would have brought \$45.12. This leaves a balance in favor of the unwashed woul, to say nothing of the loss of hard work in washing.

The Brittany cow in color is principally black and white; is low in the legs, seldom exceeding eleven hands, with prominent eyes; horns fine and regular; remarkable for its extreme docility and gentleness, and particu-larly distinguished for its beauty, perfection of form and the silkiness of its skin. One important characteristic of the breed is its natural hardihood and freedom from the diseases incident to cattle generally, no disease being known in Brittany. It thrives well on the coarsest description of food, and it is generally tethered, as in the Channel Islands, or else tended by the children while browsing on the roadside. The Brittany is a rich and abundant milker for her size, and is doubtless the original stock of the Channel Islands, generally known as Jerseys.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

HOME CULTURE.

There is a great fancy for pretty ornamental quilts at present. The ol1 white counterpanes, with raised patterned surface, that recall the days of one's youth, are no more considered it in mode, but are superseded by flowered cretonne, edged with a flounce of tinted lace; red Turkey twill, plain, or embroidered with white flourishing thread; gay printed cotton of any nondescript design, the more quaint the better.

In old days in Germany the housewife prided herself on her embroidered quilts or ned coverlids, and many of the specimens have been taken to England by collectors of work and copied accurately in coloring and design. For the foundation, servants' sheet mg is considered the nearest approach to the somewhat coarse linea of those bygone days, so the tracing is done on that and the surface covered with work. The edges are left untrimmed, unless the worker happens to have some coarse old Greek or Flemish lace by her and considers the addition of it an improvement. These fancy quilts are usually re-moved in the evening and only laid over the bed by day.

The large cotton fancy handkerchiefs or mufflers used by workingmen can be adapted by being sewn on to common sheeting. Three are required, the most effective being laid on the centre of the quilt, the second being cut so that the four corners form points at the quilt, and the third divided into four square pieces and sewn on at one side. A large herring bone stitch is worked all round the pieces in red knitting cotton, and any extra fancy sewing that taste dictates. The whole will wash perfectly. A good deal of taste and ingenuity can be brought to bear on this subject.

Another style of work is the ornamenting, in colored silks or crewels, of an ordinary kitchen table cloth. The tracery on these cloths is sometimes bold and often artistic, so that there is no trouble of designing or adapta ing. They are, when worked, used also as drawing room tea cloths, when a large one is required. Colored ribbon or washing braids are occasionally added. In shades of China blue the effect is particularly good, and the work is pleasant, easy and interesting. Some quilts are darned all over, the design being in shades of color, and the ground of one tint, old gold or dark brick red being popular. The foundation is linen, and the darning is close and all one way-not crossed.

Another quilt shown recently was composed of two strips of common house flannel, alternating with olive green velvet, and bordered with fancy red and green worsted ball fringe. On each flannel strip was a very bold design of large shaded red poppies, buirushes, oxeye daises and a few leaves, worked in thick worsted, very much raised. Odds and ends of wools and silks were worked in, and the aged by the storm of the 3rd. Probably not poppies and bulrushes were padded first and far from three-fourths of all the barley in the then worked over to give the raised appeardewlap, too narrow or too broad a chest, such as the province was out in that storm, and, in consultance of the poppy petals were made suken or hollow or quite straight back, bent sequence; the sample will be more or less dark in color. The accounts of the oat crop ward and dewnward. They were made are uniformly favorable from every section, are uniformly favorable from every section, and a general want of muscle, too and give promise of a high average, though and then attached to the worked and give promise of a high average, though about into most natural looking about in body

House Furnishing Department 1885 23 3 18 Nothingham Lace Curtains.

> Swiss Tamboured Curains, Swiss Applique Curtains: Crete Muslin Curtains, Madeas Mustia Curtains, Oriental Curtains (a few pale, left). MILLINERY!

Cuipure d'Art Curtains,

Carrickmacross Curtains,

Irlah Point Curtains.

The balance of SUMMER MILLINERY is going fast. Only a few left to select from, and these below some very choice goods, reduced to such a price that

Trimmed Hats, Trimmed Bennets, . Untrimmed Hats, Untrimmed Bounets, Muslin Caps, Lace Caps.

CARSLEYS

STOCK OF

Crape Bonnets and Veils;

is very large and complete. Quality and style mans WIDOWS' CAPS! WIDOWS' CAPS! WIDOWS' BORDERS!

WIDOWS' BOEDERS! OSTRICH FEATHERS SPENDID VALUE LOW PRICE!

OSTRICH TIPS: SPENDID VALUE! LOW PRICE! One lot of good useful STRAW HATS, Ite.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL

WANTED.

A situation as Teacher by a Lady of several year experience in best City Schools. Address, "A. C. P.,"
P. O. Box 266,
Sherbrooke, Que.

BIRTH.

GRACE-In this city, on the 9th inst., the vile of J. Grace, cl a daughter. McCLUSKEY.—At No. 3771 St. Dominique street, on the 10th inst., the wife of John McCluskey, of H. M. Customs, of a son. 342 BERMINGHAM.—On August 10th, at 68 Ottawa street, the wife of J. F. Bermingham, of a son.

CAMPBELL.—At Ottawa, Out., on Thursday, the 12th instant, the wife of James J Campbell of a son.

MARRIED. HENRY-MoLAUGRI IN .- From the resis dence of the bride's sister, New York, Annie, twin daughter of the late Francis Mclaughlin, Oity Councillor, Quebec, to J. Fergusen, second son of the late John Henry, ship-owner, of Greenock, Scotland. The happy couple left for their new home in California.

DIED.

DELANEY.—In this city, on Sunday, 16th instant, Bridget Delaney.

LENNAN—On Sunday, August 9th, Thomas Lennan, a native of Bueris, County Carlow,

WALSH.—Accidentally kill d at the Blue Bonnets Crossing, on the 10th instant, George Walsh, aged 56 years.

GRANT .- In this city, on the 11th instant, James Grant, aged 56 years, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, brother of Alexander Grant, farrier. MILLER.—Killed, at Blue Bonnets Crossing, August 10th, James, second son of the late Robert Miller, of Montreal, aged 27 years.

SEALE-At Granty, P.Q., on the 13th inst, Ann Dier, beloved wife of Richard Seale, un-COVEL -In this city, on the 13th inst. Catherine Kirby, aged 27 years, beloved wife of

Michael Covel. O'NEAL.—In this city, on the 14th instant, Jas. O'Neal, infant son of Patrick O'Neal, aged 9 months and 4 days, nephew of the late dames

IN MEMORIAM. MISS J. MORAN.

In Religion Sister St. Denis, Congregation of Noter Dahe, Villa Maria

And thou art gone from our midst away,
Poor, fitful earth, its tears and blight;
Thou'st left for the land of endless day,
Where God's pure love is the living light. And all in vain would we strive to see

The joys divine of that glorious sphere; The radiant gifts that we shower'd on thee, Of which, alas! we can dream not here. Ah, yes! rejoice that the end hath come,

The weary days of thine exile o'er;
The goal is reached, thou'rt safe at home,
With the dearly loved, who had gone before. Long, long ago, in the golden time, Ere life's rough path so far I'd trod, I knew that faithful heart of thine, And its every aim, was all for God.

Then, oh, how great must its need have been, What boons for thee, had Mary won, In the after years when thou wert then

The chosen bride of her Holy Son. Blest Marg'ret Bourgeoys, thy Mother dear, What grace she asked of the Spotless Lamb As drew the time of thy crowning near,

Her favored daughter of Notre Dame. Now thy cherished relics calmly rest, From sounds of earthly turno I free; In her own fair shrine of the Ro ary blest, Where fervent souls will remember thee.

Ah! safe with Jesus, far from care, With Him whose glance is worlds' worth; Ah! deigns to hear the sigh and prayer, Of those most loved by thee on earth.

And these poor words which fain would tell, Our thought of thee enthroned above; Are from a heart thou know et well, Bound to thee by a sister's love.

And from that chain no link shall fall, But closer, as the years pass cer. Twill bind us still, unchanged in all, Until we meet on Heaven's shore,

Br A SCHOOLMARK A 6 Souvenite