## BABYLON.

BY JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE.

[ The London Spectator of June 20, reviewing Douglass Sladen's "Younger American Poets," selects the following as the only poem in the collection possessing "vitality." It divines that "Babylon" is another name for England, and is "glad to say that the poem cannot be called the work of an American poet," "There is a certain rhetorical vigor about the poem which makes it worth notice. The author seems to have dipped his pen in perfumed vitriol. If, however, he can manage to maintain the literary standard he here attains, no Englishman will, we feel sure, grudge him the right to call England as many names as he pleases."

Her robes are of purple and scarlet. And the Kings have bent their knees To the gemmed and jewelled harlot Who sitteth on many seas.

They have drunk the abominations Of her golden cup of shame; She has drugged and debauched the na

With the mystery of her name.

Her merchants have gathered riches By the power of her wantonness, And her usurers are as leeches On the world's supreme distress.

She has scoured the seas as a spoiler: Her mart is a robber's den, With the wrested toll of the toiler, And the mortgaged souls of mer.

Her crimson flag is flying, Where the East and the West are one; Her drums while the day is dying Salute the rising sun.

She has accourged the weak and the lowly And the just with an iron rod; She is drunk with the blood of the holy-She shall drink of the wrath of God!

## "A SORROW'S GROWN OF SORROWS.

PROLOGUE.

May Day in Paris, the early days of the Second Empire-a hot, bright May Day; the sun shining down with cloudless persistency on the pleasure-loving, good-humoured crowds thronging the streets, basking in the more than springlike warmth outside the cafes, or driving. arrayed in all their glory, in the Bois, through which the Emperor himself was passing, then in the triumphant dawn of those eighteen years of splendour, pur-chased by crime, and closed by exile, whether it would be more advisable to defeat, and death.

In a broad, quiet street not far from the Arc de Triomphe, a neat coupe, with an English perfection in all its appointments, and an English coachman to ensure the safety of its occupants, drew up before the house inhabited au premier by one of the cleverest physicians in Paris, M. Victor Merimee, a man who, while still young, was already acquiring name and fortune in the special branch of science with which he had chosen to identify his name.

His visitor this afternoon came by appointment. The footman, opening the door of the coupe, assisted an extremely beautiful woman to descend-a woman no longer in her first youth, yet far from old-in appearance thirty, in reality some years older.

She was dressed with that finished pertection of toilette which no woman studies; possibly because no very young woman needs such care in setting off each beauty of face and figure as this

more could be as plainly read in her grey "Will you be dull, my darling" she

asked fondly in English of the child.
"Yes, very dull. Please take me, too."

In a moment the order was given, Andre, the footman, helped his little master out, and Madame de Vaux, who could not be happy away from her adored son, led him with her up to the doctor's apartments,
After all, she thought, there was noth-

im in her conversation with Dr. Merimee which the child might not hear, or which he could understand.

And when M. Merimee, who had attended the De Vaux family for ten years, but had never seen M. Gaston de Vaux's English wife, entered his salen, his eyes fell on the charming picture of a woman, in dainty draperies of silk and lace, bending over her pretty, bright-faced little boy, who clung about her, gazing up at the beautiful face which smiled ten-

derly upon him. A feeling of interest, even of compassion, came into the doctor's mind as he looked at her. He was a man of six-andforty, extremely busy always, and very little given to sentiment; yet as he looked at this weman, whom he knew to be handsome, rich, and happy in the devoted love of her husband and child, both of whom were likely to live at least as long as she, Dr. Merimee felt distinctly sorry

This feeling she inspired in him would have astonished no one more than Madame de Vaux herself, who on his entrance rose, and after a few polite

commonplaces proceeded to inform him of the object of her visit.
"We are about to start for Switzerland," she said, "as my husband complains of the noise in Paris. But before we go I determined I would call and consult you about him. He is not in the least ill, and gets quite angry if I suggest that he should see a doctor. But he suffers from the deepest depression at times; and since I have often heard how very highly my husband's family esteemed your skill, I thought perhaps, you would advise me what to do to cheer and rouse him, and whether there is any medicine I ought to induce him to take?"

the was stroking her boy's hair while she spoke and although concerned about | they could teach them.

her husband's low spirits, she evidently did not think his symptoms in the least

alarming.
Dr. Merimeo, a tall, distinguishedlooking man with prematurely grey hair, paused before replying, standing before her with his hands behind him and his head bent, evidently in deep thought.

"Pardon me for asking the question,"
he said at length, "but have you ever
met any of your husband's family?"
"No," she replied, "none; except his

sister, who is in a convent, and whom I have visited occasionally. You know my husband's father and mother died seven years ago, and his two brothers are abroad. I met M. de Vaux in Scotland, where I was travelling with my daughter by my first husband, and a month after our first introduction 1 married him.'

"Did he strike you as suffering from depression when you first knew him?" Oh no. He was very much excited and distressed when I wished to put off our wedding, and worked himself into a state of very violent feeling about the matter. But when I agreed to the early date he desired, he was at once appeased and since that time I have never known him suffer from low spirits for any length of time until about nine months ago, when his uncle, M. Antoine de Vaux, died suddenly at his estates in Norman-

dy."...Ah!"

Madame de Vaux coloured, and began to feel strangely excited, she scarcely

knew why.
"I can see by your manner, monsieur," she said at last in a low voice, "that you are acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances attending the death of my husband's uncle. But although M. de Vaux's strange depression seems to date two facts, for the reason that, except for yourself, I and my husband, and some wo or three servants devoted to the family, no one suspects the truth concorning M. Antoine's end; and as he and my husband had not met for twenty years, why should his death be the cause of this melancholy of M. de Vaux's?" For fully five minutes the doctor

made no anwer. In the perfect stillness, through which Madame de Vanx could hear her own heart beating, M. Merimee stood stroking his chin slowly with his left hand, his right hand behind him, and his keen eyes fixed, sometimes on the floor, sometimes on the lady's face. He was debating in what words he should frame his answer; how much of the let her go in the ignorance in which sha had come.

"How old is your husband now madame?" he asked at length. "Thirty-seven: nearly two years

younger than I. draw a little to the other end of this The preserving of manure and retaining apartment, as it is not desirable that your a pure air in the stable is secured, beside, little son should hear what I have to though the use of gypsum, kainit or

Me led the way with dignified courtesy to the inner room, separated by foldingdoors and curtains from the one in manure water. If this method of handwhich the child was left, having first ling manure when it is carried from the given him some pictures to amuse him. | stable-as it ought to be twice a day-Madame de Vaux, with pale cheeks and trembling limbs, followed him. Something in the doctor's manner seemed longer time under the animals and then to give shape and colour to wild and terrible fancies which, on one or two occa- use for the stock of straw, without trouble each beauty of face and figure as this lady displayed in every detail of her appearance, from the arrangement of her the past five years, only to be dismissed as to how it shall be disposed of.

With care as to a clean and dry stall, the cows ought also to be refreshed daily ed shoes on her little feet.

was a wise, brave woman, and her man-

eyes as, before entering the doctor's house, she returned to the carriage, from although the dislikes the noise of cities, prudence, and one so difficult should although the dislikes the noise of cities, prudence, and one so difficult should although the dislikes the noise of cities. the window of which a pretty boy of about four years old was watching her wistfully.

actionage in cursuses the noise of cities, practice, and one so difficult should about four years old was watching her wistfully.

actionage in cursuses the noise of cities, practice, and one so difficult should about four years old was watching her wistfully. hotel full of people, fine air, long walks, are very dirty and affected with sores, but cheerful society also. Never leave washing can be recommended, and ought him alone, but, on the other hand, never to be done with lukewarm water and appear to watch him, and try to conceal, some soap. Care should be observed that all trace of anxiety concerning his health, the washed parts are afterward well Let him have as much of your company, dried and that the animal is not exposed and of all the bright and youthful to a draft. In ordinary cases the udder society, as possible plenty of cheerful can be most easily kept clean with a soft ness, but not too much noise. Travel brush or by rubbing with a straw brush. about; do not remain in any place more than a few weeks, read aloud to him, means of an air shaft, as well as by openamuse him, and give him, unknown to ling the windows and ventilators in the

He bowed as he finished speaking, and | prudence is required in was about to push open the folding-doors, when Madame de Vaux stopped him

with a gesture. "M. Merime." she said in a low, "M. Merime." she said in a low, vibrating voice, "you must answer me one question before I go. Is there the slightest fear that my husband will go good product to kee

Again he paused, looking at her very keenly

"Madame," he said, "there is no absolute fear of it, unless you excite him by exciting yourself, as you are doing

"I can control myself, and I will," she answered firmly "But my visit has reminded me of other things-

Of what, madame?' "Things my husband has said; broken sentences in which he begged me to forgive him for having persuaded me to marry him; strange and horrible expressions I have sometimes seen in his eyes; and his conduct when once, in a fit of violent, causeless jealousy, whilst out driving with me, he purposely overturned the carriage, and I was thrown out,

haming my foot—"
"Why did you not tell me of this before ?"

(To be Continued.)

The rich man despises those who tlatter him too much, and hates those who do not flatter him at all.

Men would be very wise if they could which latter object a pail with warm ally learn as much as their boys think water and a towel ought to be kept cononly learn as much as their boys think

## THE FARM.

HINTS ON CLEANLINESS IN MILKING.

Housing of Cows-The Air-The Farmyard Straw Dangerous

Careful cleanliness in milking is of the greatest importance, and ought to be promoted by all means. If there is not received a clean, fresh and good-tasting milk the product cannot be sold at a satisfactory price. The public has so long been accustomed to fine butter and cheese, and to pay for these such a price, that this should constitute an induce-ment to the production of the best goods, even to the observance of the smallest details.

To secure pure milk it is necessary to furnish a dry bed, good care and fresh air in the stable. Unfortunately these conditions are not observed to the extent that should be desirable. There are farms where the manure is allowed to lie under animals as long as possible, and the owner imagines he has performed the owner imagines he has performed his whole duty. Even with strong and milk-producing food (a perfect assimilation within the animal body requires a soft food, which if it is too soft is not compatible with a good quality of milk or the animal's health) the purity of milk or the animal's health) the purity of milk or the animal's health) the purity of the purity The tone in which M. Merimee made this explanation was significant, and the this explanation was significant, and the tion, The result is also that the quantion, the result is also that the quantion is a significant. tity and quality are unsatisfactory. On the dressing and attention of milch cattle depend in a high degree their pro

What is gained, properly speaking, by allowing the manure to lie a longer time under the animals? A thorough mixing of the solid and liquid excrement with the litter, a good preservation of the manure. and the advantage of thereby securing a from that event, I cannot connect the greater quantity. This is secured cer tainly, but at the cost of the animal's comfort and profit. The same advantage could be secured without converting the stable into a manure-yard, and without the animals being required to suffer for it The liquid excrement is easily saved if for litter one uses straw which has been cut short. By this the straw soaks up the liquid to its whole length, which otherwise would be hindered by the joints. Likewise by this it becomes possible more imin at dy to mix the straw with the solid manure, and the labor with this becomes ca i r, and it can without difficulty be more easily spread on the field. By this process with the straw. the animal receives a good and even bed. The short-cut straw cannot, by the animal, be scattered or gathered in one place, which happens to long straw. Where it is possible to do so, turf or soil

which soaks up not only the liquid, but also gaseous matter. No litter makes the air in the stable so pure as this; it "Ah!" he exclaimed again, thoughtfully, "Madame," he went on, "I see that you are less young than you appear, and that you have had more experience than one would suppose. Will you withture a little to the other ways of the irrelations of the arrangement of the stable. superphosphate, the manure heap, which required particular attention, is kept damp by pouring on it the collected

USED FOR LITTER,

It was quite evident that she regarded dress as a fine art, and studied it carefully; but that there was something else in the world which interested her far You must take M. de Vanx out of mended, considering a complete washing

him, in his coffee, or in whatever way walk. It must be avoided, however, ex you can, a few drops of a medicine I will posing the animals to any strong draft. have made up for you. Above all, and The windows in most stables lie so low this is absolutely imperative, do not let that the animals are directly exposed to him know that you have consulted me." such a draft. Under such circumstances

AIRING THE STABLE.

Hair cloth windows are recommended, through which fresh air, without any particular draft, can be secured through

It is a great influence on a regular and good product to keep an even temperature in the stable. This should be kept between 12 and 15 C. [54 to 59] A constant changing in the tenperature results in a diminished product from the animals. If it is too cold, then too much food is required to furnish the animal heat; if too warm the perspiration is too great—in both cases at the cost of the product. So far as possible ought the temperature in the stable to be regulated by a thermometer constantly

kept there. The arrangement of the stable ought to be such that the animals are not crowded. There should be no stall partitions; without these the animals secure so much more freedom, and have some liberty when they lie down. But this means they may seek, as far as possible,

avoiding lying in the dirt.

If one has performed all these conditions for the production of pure milk, then at milking must the following points be observed: 1. All milk vessels, which are best made of timed iron, must be constantly

kept carefully clean. 2. The milking should be performed in a neat dress and with clean hands, for

3. Before commencing to milk, remove carefully all dirt from the udder and

neighboring parts.
If there is left any dirt in the tests it is incorporated so thoroughly in the milk during the milking that neither strainer nor strainer-cloth can remove it from the milk. No matter to what extent the milk in this manner may be dirted, the dirt is removed at the separating and remains in the grease in the separator. The grease remaining in the separator being more or less black shows whether the milking has been performed

in a more or less CLEANLY MANNER. Immediately after milking strain the milk through a fine cloth-strainer. Pay attention that frequently during the progress of milking the strainer becomes thoroughly washed. Should this not be done the constant pouring of milk on the acumulated dirt reduces it to such a degree of fineness that no additional

straining can remove it.
At milking it should be observed if the milk from the separate cows, and ilso from their different teats, appears fresh and normal. Milk that is not perfect or is diseased should not be poured with the rest, and should not be handled in the dairy.

tried; at the straining observe the condiand cheese-to their injury-|Translated for the Country Gentleman from the Swedish dairy paper "Nordisk Mejeri-Tidning," by MAY I. MORELAND.

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ment is commenced in

time.

of the stomach and my face and body were almost covered with pumples. I of new wheat was sold here yesterday tried Burdock Blood Bitters, the first dose and realized 93 cents per bushel of 63 occasioned slight pain, but I soon found relief, and after taking 5 hottles I became completely circle. I think B. B. B. the most powerful remedy known to science." -Stephen Edge, Nicolet. P.Q.

The milk's appearance, taste and odor from each particular cow and also from their different teats should be frequently tion of the milk; a clean silk strainer shows often a bad abnormal milk; a perfect milk runs comparatively easy through the strainer cloth and leaves nothing on the strainer. The remaining cheesy particles are produced by a clotty milk; a mucous milk, running slowly, deserves prompt and close examination. By testing each cow the source of the defective milk can be readily discovered. Albuminous milk is snown by taking a small portion for trial in a suitable bot-tle. A perfect milk is distinguished after strong shaking by the small butter globules, while the albuminous milk only forms a froth; and in other respects faulty milk only in a slight degree or not at all forms butter globules—a good milk colors red litmus paper a weak blue, and blue a weak red-milk having a neutral be mixed with the normal mik. Milk produced near the end of the milking period injures the good mitk and leaves a bad product, and should not be used in the dairy. It is unnecessary to add that milk from sick anima's should never be used. Milk should, as fast as possible after milking, be carried from the stable, and its air, which in spite of all prudence is too often loaded with foul odors, and which milk too freely assimilates, and transfers to its product-butter

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Economy at the Vatican.

ROME, July 27.-The recent heavy losses at the Vatican have compelled economic measures there also. A commission of cardinals has been appointed to study economies, especially with reference to the pontifical army. The Swiss guard will not be reduced, but the gendarmes and the palatine! guards will be reduced by leaving vacant the places of those who for any reason may quit the service. The cardinals are also obliged to submit to economies. The Pope is inexorable on this subject, mus paper shows a sour milk, and should and says it is necessary to make great exertions to remedy the disasters that have befallen the Peter's Pence. The Pope adds that he remains in Rome during the summer and the cardinals can as well endure the heat in their turn. Several cardinals are dissatisfied with this forced residence and labor, but they must submit.

### Athletics.

Sporting Life. London, England, says: One of the most excellent remedies for sprains, bruises, strains, over-tention of the ligaments, and other ailments incidental to athletic sports, is St. Jacobs Oil.' The same is said of it by the sporting journals of the States.

Smuggling.

QUEBEC, July 30.-It appears as if the gulf were infested by pirates as well as smugglers. Price Bros. & Co., lumber A friend persuaded me to try Burdocs Il'ood Bitters, and after having used it I aware of this fact by a telegram they resolution obtained instant relief, and thoroughly recommend B.B.B."—Jas. Inglis. Breden-Lange, chartered by them to carry deals, and the standard on Bryon's island and was A good time to trust in God is when abandoned by the crewatter having been you discover a glaring error in a Chris- securely anchored. Price Bros. bought the vessel as she lay, but before they could reach her she had floated off and nothing more was heard of her till she was picked up by a steamer and towed to Sydney. Then the cause of her having floated off became apparent. She had been boarded by pirates, who relieved her of all her deck load and fifty standards from her 'tween decks besides her anchor and chain cable, her fore and nam mast and even her deck houses Had she not floated off they would pro-bably have stolen her keel as well. The incident has caused some comment as to the long time the Government steamers lie tied up to a wharf here.

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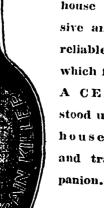
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