SEPT. 22, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MARY.

So sweet that when in heavenly spheres 'tis breathed, The choirs celestial cease their 'rapturing

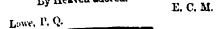
To listen to that sweeter sounding music. To fisted to that sweeter sounding music. That every angel's harp inspires abow, And every saraph's soul inflames afresh With brighter, purer fires, if such could be, The wondrous roses of that Paradise The wondrous roses or that Faradise Seem scentless when the perfume of that name Like precions incense softly floats around, And the Most High is pleased.

There is a name That breathed in lowest depths of earth's de-

spair Hath power to life the over-burdened heart, To heights of hope impassible before, And chase the demon's from their expected

The fainting soul.

O Mary ! name Most noble, most ineffable, that shines, A star amid the tempest and the gloom Of human life, like Star of Bothlehem, Thou leadest thro the desert and t s waste, And night of sin and dangar and distress, So to the advert where Jonus smilling site Safe to the place where Jeaus smiling sits, By Heaven adored.



THE INVENTOR OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Who invented the electric telegraph ? We ull know that it was a Greenock man, James a choice between the horns of a very Watt by name, who set steam on the "rampage." Would our readers be "surprised to Interactionary as the whole of the influ-learn" that it was another Greenack man the diocese; and, as the whole of the influ-learn "that it was another Greenack man the diocese is and, as the whole of the influlearn that it was another preenock man the choese; and, as the whole of the influ-who first constrained or enticed the ence and value of his position in the Irish subtle electric fluid to carry mes-sages for him along metal wires-or, reposed in him by virtue of his co-lesiastical sages for min along metal when or, reposed in nim by virtue of his ec desiastical in plain words, who invented the electric standing, such a move would entirely decould be put; but nearly a hundred years structed an electric telegraph substantially the Convention. Their selection will be surely identical with the apparatus now in objected to as that of a faction, and not of use! There seems to be enough of the whole League, and the right sort of quite clear from the existence in the Scots Magaline for February, 1753, cf a letter dated from that place, and signed with those Its duties, too, are cumbersome, and of a initials, describing his invention. Mr. Douglas gives the letter in full, and it is of such interest in the light of present facts that had we space at our disposal we should be tempted to do the same. Suffice it that in this communication to the Scols $Ma_{ij}a_{2inc}$ in 1753, headed, "An expeditious method of conveying intelligence by means of electricity," "C. M." states the principle of the electric telegraph, and describes how it may be constructed and how it should be worked, in such plain and describes and prove the plain and the place of the second the plain and the place of the second the plane. that in this communication to the Scots simple language as cannot be misunderstood. Of course his instrument is rude and primitive -for one thing, he suggests a different wire for each letter of the alphabet-but substantially, as Mr. Douglas claims, "it is the electric telegraph-we have developed and improved it, but we have dono no more." But who was "C. M."? Sir David Brew-

ster referred to the above mentioned letter in an article he contributed to the North British Review in 1859, and this reference elicited the information. A Mr. R. H. Loudan wrote t.) Sir David from Port-Glasgow im-mediately after the publication of the article, stating that "C. M." must have been a "Charles Morrison, who was a native of Greenock, and who was a native of Greenock, and who was a bred surgeon, 'but who had removed to Renfrew. Loudan's informant was a friend of the name of Foreman, whose grandfather had known Charles Morrison personally, had received a letter from him describing his electrical experiments, and who used often to talk of him and his wonderful feat ci "transmitting messages along wires by invisible means." Charles Morrison according to Mr. Fore-man's grand father, was "a bushful and eccentric man," and was supposed by some of his neighbors to be crazy, and by others to be in league with the "Dail." Those were still the days of popular ignorance and credu. lous superstition, so, of course, the poor, "bashful and eccentric genius" was believed either to be a warlock or a "daft man." Two or three letters passed between Sir David Brewster and these Port-Glasgow men, and those of the latter, which were preserved among Sir David's papers, have recently been presented by Mr. Brewster MacPherson, of Kinguszie, to the Greenock Watt Library; and so it comes that public attention has been again directed to the matter. The letter written by Charles Morrison to Mr. Foreman's grandfather is still amissing, though believed to be in existence. If it could be discovered the only missing link in the chain of evidence which gives the honour of the invention of the electric telegraph to a native of Greenock would be supplied, and it may be expected that the publicity now given to this "strange story" will bring it to the light. What effect "C. M.'s" letter in the Scots Magazine may have had towards stimulating others to the completion and practical application of his "method of conveying messages" no one can tell. He himself seems to have received no encouragement to persevere with his experiments; there was no recognition of his idea as containing the germ of one of the most wonderful and useful inventions of the age. Disgusted probably with the neglectperhaps the derision -with which his revelations were met, he emigrated to Virginia, in the United States, "where he afterwards died." That is all that is known about him. Whether in his new home he ever spoke of his "expeditious method of conveying intelligence," and continued his "magical tricks," or, taught by experience, held his tongue, and plodded along at some "bread-and-butter" occupaalong at some "bread-and-butter" occupa-tion, we cannot tell; if we know little of of Charles Morrison's "sayings and doings" while he lived in our own tion to Irish members when they urged reme-neighborhood we absolutely lose sight of him when he crosses the Atlantic. Douglas has founded his deeply interesting article, they are, as we have said, quite sufficient to warrant him in claiming for old Greenock the honor of having given birth, probably in the same decade of the last century, to the originators of the two most potent agents of modern material progress-the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

DR. O'RIELLY'S DILEMMA. On Aug. 19 all the priests but two of the Ro-

man Catholio Diocess of Detroit assembled at the College of the Amamption in Sen iwich, Canada, and organized the Diogeaan Synod. The Synod formally promulgated eight statutes, strict compliance with which is obligatory on all membars of the Roman Catholic Church within the territorial limits of the De troit diocese. These statutes prohibit figured music in the churches, the admission of non-Catholics as singers into the choirs, and the holding of church fairs and picnics, and fix rules for the governing of the parochial schools and the examination of the local clergy. But it is the sixth clause of the statutes which has made a stir. The sixth

clause is as follows : "No priest in our diocese is permitted to hold a political office of any kind, nor an office in a society or association of a purely political aim or purpose, and if any priest, at this present time, holds such an office, he shall forthwith resign, and forward the evidence of having given up entirely and relin-Gentleman. quished such office, to the Bishop within one month from this 19th day of August, 1886." Just as this was being enacted, the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, was receiving, in the Convention of the Irisa National League of America at Chicago, an enthusiastic re-election to the office of National Treasurer of that organization. It is stated that the bat rarely gets stung, the base devoting their Bishop of Detroit will make no exception to the rule, and hence the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly has just one week left in which to make awkward dilemma. If he elects to hold the Would our readers be " surprised to Treasurership, he must leave his parish and in plain worker, article contributed to the stroy that confidence among the people who telegraph ? An article contributed to the telegraph? An article contributed to the stroy that confidence among the people who current number of the *Celtic Magazine* by Mr. W. J. Douglass, of Greenock, puts it almost beyond doubt that such was the funds that the Treasurer holds are terests representing Patrick Egan and to keep the food loose, so that the use! There seems to be enough of the whole Leggue, and the right solt of evidence to put this all but beyond dispute. a man for so important an office as Treasurer That some person resident in Reefrew. will be difficult to get. General expectancy and whose initials were "C. M.," had will seek an ther priset, but there is a grow-made the discovery before the year 1753 is ing disinclination to have ecclesiastics entangled in the associations and complications that the tenure of such an office entails. and hard work.

This unlooked for setback is an unfortunate opening for the new regime in the Irish National League, and how it will get itself out of the unpromising difficulty is one of -N. Y. Sun.

The following, originally published in George Cruickshanks' Comic Almanac, in 1851, has been reprinted as applicable at the present time. It was written, as supposed, by Thackeray when the Americans first took the cup at Spithead :-

THE BATTLE OF THE VATCHES.

A truly affecting copy of verses, made by a British tar in Spithead last August, and corked up in a bottle, floated to the end of Herne Bay pier last week. The bottle was speeduly uncorked in a vague expectation of cognac; but

FARM AND GARDEN.

PEACH YELLOWS.

J. H. Hele says their great enemy in peach culture in Connectiont is the yellows. He set out 800 trees in 1877, 200 of which were tertilized with barn manure, the rest with potash and bone. The fourth year the ones treated with birn manure began to show indications of the yellows, which were stronger the following year. Those treated with bone and potsah were not affected. Subsequently half of the former died of yellows. Only one case of yellows occurred in the others. To this tree ten pounds of muriate of potush were applied, and it was severely pruned. It made a perfectly healthy growth. The safer, way would have been to take this out, but it was left for experiment. Mr. Hele thought that by careful cultur, close pruning, and fertilizing with boundary potash, we may secure, in a great measure, exemption from this disease.-Country

BEES.

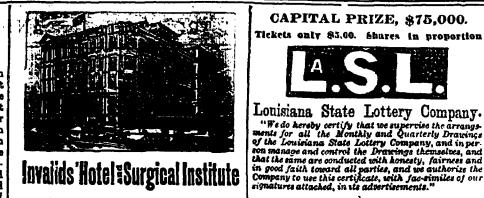
A writer in the Bee Journal says that bees have a strong antipathy to dark-colored objects. A brood of chickens ran about his nives. The bees stung one of the dark ones entire attention to shooting the hat.

CARE OF MORSES.

If owners and drivers of horses were all posted on the subject of foods and how they should be fed, horses and other working stock would fare better than they do. It is not generally known, although constantly presented through agricultural papers dur ing the last few years, that carbonaceous foods furnish only heat and motion, while the nitrogenons foods furnish muscle and power. It is not even generally known what carbonaceous and nitrogenous foods are, and many do not even know the definitions of the almost beyond doubt that such was the almost beyond doubt that such was the case. Amplice said something about sig-nalling by means of electricity in 1822; abandons the Treasurership of the Irish Same means over a wire about a mile in length in 1832; and in 1857 Cooke and Wheatstone showed to what practical uses the new invention to what practical uses the new invention to what practical uses the new invention the right kind ; it is too carbonaceous, furnishing heat and motion, but a small amount of muscle material and torce. Hay and grass are too bulky, and the horse cannot eat enough to get sufficient nourishment when hard worked or hard driven. Oats come the nearest to the filling of all requisites of a complete food ; yet, if they are crushed, the addition of a little pea-meal would be an improvement in cases where exira exertion nuture that few are willing to undertake, as is demanded. But it should be borne in mind they bring no profit, and much inconvenience that the more violent the exertion, the sooner the food is used up and the system exhausted, and as the horse has a very small stomach in proportion to his body it will be seen that it must need frequent filling when the horse does extra duty; indeed, it needs filling the questions that now agitate Irish-American oftener than it generally is filled under ordicircles where the indications of the Rev. Dr. | nary circumstances. The writer has often O'Rielly's choice are being anxiously awaited. | heard it asserted that it does no good to teed a horse extra when it had done extra work. As well way the owner does not require extra food when exhausted from hard work. Surely a man taking much physical exercise meeds more food than one taking none. The same is true of the horse.

ABOUT HOGS.

The hog is not naturally a nesty animal. On the contrary, he is very particular where he sleeps and what he cats. It is true, if he cannot get pure, cold water to bathe or roll in, he will take the best he can get, even if it be the filthiest mud hole. If you want sweet pork, the hog must have pure water to drink and for wallow. When shut up to fatten, he must have a clean plan



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A. W. KILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

CANADA, PROVINCE; OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Agnes Terrault, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Jean Hapliste Gilbert Ferreault, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her husband an action for separation of property.

Beef, Iron and Wine

Montreal, 13th September, 1886.

AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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6-5

CARTER'S

ITTLE .

IVER

PILLS,

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after esting, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Ireadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pillsare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and result the lowels. Fyren if they only cured and result the lowels. The storage of the

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Inder Conirues with the Government of Canada and New foundiand for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Maile.

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This Company's Lines are composed of the followin Double-Enrined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. The are built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for straught, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiance can suggest, and bare made the fostest time on "cord.



THE SUBRIEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.	Buenos Ayrean
neurporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature	Corean
for Educational and Charitable purposes-with a capi-	Grecian
tal of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of ove	Manitobali
\$550,000 has since been added.	Phonician
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was	Waldensian
made a part of the present State Constitution adopted	"ucerne
December 2nd, A.D. 1579.	e (ewroundland
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the	Acadia
people of any State.	bardinian
It never scales or postpones.	
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take	THE SUPRTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN
place Monthly, and the Extenordinary Draw-	AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING
ingsregularly every three months instead of	AMINICA AND EUROPE, DEING
Semi-Annually as heretofore.	ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A	LAND AND LAND
FORTUNE, TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS	
K. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,	The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and
TUESDAY, Uctober 12, 1886 - 197th Monthly	I MUNITUM MAIN SERVICE SELLING ITOM [[TERMAA] AD THINNE.
Drawing.	DAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and
Constal Duiza 875 000	I FARBULLER TO ALL ITAM IPPLANE SAL MCATISAN ARE IN-
Capital Prize. \$75,000.	tended to be despatched, from Quebec :
190,900 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Frac-	•Sardiaian
tions in Fifths in proportion.	Polynesian
LIST OF PRIZES.	"These stepmars carry politics on the new Alay, Oct. 14
1 CAPITAL PRIZE	Potes of vaners carry nerener carro nor Bueep.
1 do do 25.000	Rates of passage from Quebec : Uabin, \$60, \$70, and \$50 (according to accommodation); Informediate, \$30;
1 do do 10,000	Storrage \$20.
2 PRIZES OF \$6,000 12,000	The steamers of the Liverpoil Londonderry, One-
5 do 2,000 10,000	I DEC UND MONIFCAI EXTER REPEICE, Rading from Livernool
10 dc 1,000 10,000	and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and call, 'g at Derry to re-
20 do 500 10,000	ceive passengers from Ireland and Scot. and, are intended to be despatched from Quebec :
100 do 200 20,000 300 do 100 30,000	Circassian,
300 do 100 30,000 500 do 50	Barmatian
1,000 do 25 25,000	Rates of passage from Quebec :- Cabin \$50 and \$60
	The state of the second bound of the second of the sec
9 Approximation Prizes 6750 80,750 9 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$30; Steerage, \$20. The steamers of the Glaskow, Quebee and Montreal
9 11 11 500 4.500	service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow
9 ** 250 2.75*	
	Biberian
1,967 Prizes, amounting to	Korwegian
Application for rates to embashouid he made only to	The steamers of the Theread, finantation St
theoffice of the Company in New Orleans	Johns, Halifax and Baltimore mail service are in-
For further information write clearly giving full ad-	
dress, POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders.	Carthaghian Monday, Sept 27 Nova Scotian Monday, Oct. 11 Caspan Monday, Oct. 25
or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency	Caspian. Monday Oct. 11
by Express (at our expense) addressed	Rains of meanage botwoon Walliam and Distances
M.A. DAUPHIN,	Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00.
New Orleans, La.	The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Gulway
or M. A. DAUPHIN,	and boston service are intended to be despatched as
Washington, D.C.	[follows from Boston for Glasgow direct. From Rostonz
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Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address regis-	
tered Letters to	THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,	
New Orleans La.	Persons desirous of brin ing their friends from
1	Britain can obtain Passage Ce. t ficates at lowest rater
	An experienced surgeon carried on each vessol, Berths not secured until paid for,
CANADA PROVINCE: OF OURSEC	I Through Bills of Lading granted at Livernool and
CANADA, PROVINCE; OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior	Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in
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Bur Freight, Passage of 5ther information apply John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rus Gluck, Paris; Any, Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotter Jam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Nordeaux; Pischer & Beimer, Schusselkorb, No. & Bremen; Charley & Mal-colm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Mont gomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-chirch street, London James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicsgo; H Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 201 Broadway New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1304; St. James street Opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal. H. & A. ALLAN, Statu Street, Buston, and S. Statu Street, Buston, and S. May 28th, 1886.

 $(-1) \in \mathcal{A}$

as possible, after instructing the First Lord to transmit to us the poetry, with a polite note stating how they had come by it, and lamenting that the poet should have so obstinately adhered to his peculiar mode of spelling the word yacht.

O, weep, ye British sallors tine, Above or under hatches, Here's Yankee Doodle's been and come, And beat our crackest yatches ! They started all to run a race, And were well t med with watches; But oh ! they never had no chance, Had any of our yatches.

The Yankee she delayed at first, Says they: "She'll never catch us," And flung up their tarpaulin hats--The owners of the yatches ! Bu: presently she walked along; "On! dear," soys they, "she'il match us !" And stuck on their tarpaulin hats-

The owners of the yatches ! Then deep we ploughs along the sea. The Yankce scarcely scratches. And cracks on every stitch of sail Upon our staggering yatches. But one by one she passes us, While bitterly we watches, And utter imprecations on The builders of our yatches.

And now she's quite hull down ahead, Her sails like little patches ; For sand barges and colliers we May sell our boasted yatches. We faintly hear the club house gur-The silver cup she enatches-And all the English clubs are done, The English clubs of yatches.

They say she didn't go by wind, But wheels and springs and ratches; And that's the way she weathered on Our quickest going yatches. But them's all hes, I'm bound to say— Although they're told by batches— 'Twas build of hull and cut of sail That did for all our vatches.

But novelty, I hear them say, Some novelty still hatches The Yankee yatch the keels will lay Of many new club yatches. And then we'll challenge Yankee land, From Boston Bay to Natchez, To run their orackest craft agin Our spick and span new yatches.

LORD RANDOLPH'S BIG PROMISES.

iand, Lord reancoin Courceful replied that the accusation was unfounded. He de-clared that the Government was esger to rem-edy "every reasonable Irish grievance," and intended for that purpose to develop the functions of the local government boards and boards of works, in accordance, if possible, with the views of the Irish members. The Goveniment, he added, would make proposals to Parliament at the earliest moment possible for placing all questions of local government and public works in Ireland in the hands of the Irish people. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secre-tary of Ireland, also complained of the constant **ALTAUSE LIDGEAL OHER.** THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send heir Celebrated VOLTAIC BELTS and Electric Appliances o thirty days' thial to any man afflicted with Nervous debility Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated ing time. Mr. Clancy responded that no one adebility Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated ing time. Mr. Clancy responded that no one had asked the Government to complete hastily, complete in scaled envelope with full particulars comment in Ireland,

 $01/\Sigma$

floor, with a little clean bedding, changed often. Give clean corn, either raw, cooked, or ground, with pure water. In summertime he should have, with his grain, all the sweet grass he wants ; in winter, second growth of c'over hay. In summer and winter he should have as much as he will eat of lime and sale mixed. Never let him stop growing; and sloughter him in his pest flight of growth, and then you will have sweet pork. - Germantown Telegraph.

TREATMENT OF BULLS.

There have been several instances this season of death from being gored by infuriated nulls, and a correspondent at Santa Monica suggests a plan by which such occurrences may be in a great measure prevented. A riece of dry rawhide is cut of such shape tiat it will entirely cover the animals face. Two holes are left for the horns, with slits lunging from these openings to the outside, so that the rawhide may be laced tightly to the horns and thus prevented from coeming loose. As every one knows, dry rawhide is about as still as a board, and when a bull's face is thus covered he is prevented from seeing except at the sides, and thus may be easily avoided when in an angry mood. This is the same old idea of hanging a board over the face of an unruly cow to prevent fence breaking, and there is no reason why it should not work well with bulls of bad temper. At all events it is worth a trial. -- San Francisco Chronicle.

CONCERNING FOWLS,

Success with fowls kept exclusively for their eggs is gained only by constant care for their cleanliness and comfort. They must have a variety of food, a good, large run, with opportunity to exercise, or he forced to take exercise in scratching for their feed as upon a floor covered with chaffed straw. They may be kept safely in flocks of seventy to one hun-dred, but the larger the flock the more danger there is from disease and from thieves. The free use of crude carbolic acid is a great safeguard. It may be applied in sawdust or clay, the dry material being moistened by the car-bolic acid thoroughly stirred into it. The less of the carbolic acid that is used the netter, provided every particle of sawdust or of dry clay has its quota. The disinfectant, thus prepared, may be used in the nests, in the dusting box, upon the floors, under the roosts, etc. It is fatal alike to parasites and to tendency to disease in most cases. It cannot be depended on in dirty houses, for fermenting manure, receiving fresh additions constantly, will overpower almost any disinfectant that could be safely used. By spading or plowing up a portion of the runs frequently, fowls gain healthful ex-ercise and find a few grubs and worms, and with breeds of fowls which are active by nature, exercise means eggs, and incidentally perfect health .- American Agriculturist.

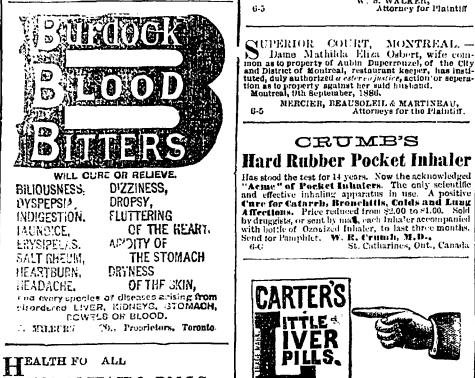
PARNELL'S BILL CRITICISED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times commenting on Parnell's Land bill says :-Parnell's bill has

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HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENI

Its Searching and Healing Properties and Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

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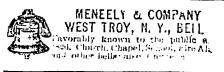






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