The blacksmith tore off his apron The blacksmith tore of his apron And dired in happy mood, Wondering much at the savor Pid in his humble food, While all about him were visions Full of prophetic bliss; But he never thought of the magic In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging, While she with her kettle swinging Merrily trudged away. Stopping at sight of a sonirrel, Catching some wild bird's lay, And I thought how many a shadow Of life and fate we should miss, If always our frugal dinners

Were seasoned with a kiss. -Pittsburgh Commerial.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Monsignor Turinaz announces the publication of a pamphlet in France, in which he intends to prove that freemasonry is destructive of religion. morality social order, liberty, equality, fraternity, and true progress; that it is the enemy of the country, and at once an insult to human dignity and simple good sense. He intends to refute all objections, and to demonstrate the truth of his assertions on the authority of the encyclical letter of Leo XIII. He means also to furnish a triumphant proof of the divinity of the Roman Catholic church now at war with these "iufernal sects."

A CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL FOR WESTMINSTER. A scheme (says a London correspondent) is on foot for the purchase of the site and foundations of the opera house on the Thames embankment for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Westminster. The idea finds great favour with the ecclesiastical authorities of the church. and is quite in harmony with the ambitious policy which they are pursuing. The scheme, however, would be very probably a costly one. and would take more than a generation to accomplish The purchase of the site and the foundations alone would take £30,000, and probably to erect a cathedral of great architectural pretensions, at least another, £150,000 would be required. The project, therefore, must be carried out slowly; and in the meantime steps are being taken to ascertain if wealthy Catholics will subscribe the money necessary to obtain the site.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, CLON-KILTY -The solemn and impressive ceremony of profession took place at the convent chapel, Clonakilty, on Thursday 3rd inst., in presence of a large number of clergy and laity. The most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, lord bishop of the diocese, officiated, assisted by the very Rev. P. Madden, P.P., V.T., and the Rev. P. Kingston, C.C. The other clergymen present were-Rev. A. O'Leary, P.P., Ardfield; Rev. J. Lucy, P.P., Barryroe; Rev. J. O'Brien, C.C., Ardfield: Rev. M. O'Hea, Dublin; Rev. T. Palmer, Glaumire; Rev D. O'Sullivan, C.C., Timoleague; Rev. J. O'Hea, C.C., Clonskilty; Rev. D. O'Brien, Skibbereen; Rev. T. O'Brien, and Rev. Eugene Sheehy. The names of the young ladies prof-ssed were-Miss Flabavin, in religion Sister Mary Dumpna, and Miss Delaney, in religion Sister Mary Benegua. Atter the ceremony his lordship and the accompanying clergy, with the friends of the newly professed ladies and the elite of the town and neighborhood, retired to a spacious room, tastefully prepared by the good sisters of the community, where a sumptuous de-jeuner awaited them.

Splendid Testimonial.

The rev. sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary have just received a touching proof of paternal solicitude from the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. Wishing to reward the zeal the crop will not be cleared first; upon high ground should be cleared first; upon high ground the crop will not be touched by light frosts, and Jesus and Mary have just received a touching manifested by those good religieuse in the education of young persons of their sex he has forwarded them the following benediction. which is at the same time a pledge of future

Rose, June 15, 1879. We grant, most heartily, our apostolical benediction to the superioress and sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, as well as all the pupils, so that they may increase daily in fervor and piety, devoting themselves with the utmost fidelity to the service of the Lord.

LEO P. P. XIII.

Belgian Catholics and state Schools.

The secularisation of the communal schools by the new law of education has had the effect of proving the sincerity of the desire of the Belgian Catholics to secure the blessing of religious education. Their determination not to entrust their children to anti-Catholic teachers is put to the test by the provisions of the new law, and the exertions and sacrifices which they are making to establish Cutholic schools in place of those which can no longer be attended without danger to faith attest their earnestness in the good work. From all parts of the country we hear of the opening of new Catholic schools and of the arrangements made by the purchase or erection of buildings to provide the necessary accommodation. Everywhere the people are firm in their resolution not to send their children to the government schools, and subscriptions are paid in with the greatest cheerfulness and liberality by all classes. The Catholic papers contain long lists of places in which either a school has been already opened, or arrangements completed for that purpose. In many cases the buildings are the gift of individual munificence, and everywhere the most admirable spirit prevails. Even workmen pay in subscriptions which in proportion to their earnings appear almost excessive, remarking that they would rather want bread than not provide for the religious instruction of their children.

The Syracuse, N. Y., Journal says:-"The Waterville Times warns people to watch the Canadian bills that are just now floating around. Those on the broken banks are quite plenty. The Dominion bank bills are "all right." These are always "all right." Whatever comes or goes, "unbounded faith in the nation" remains. While Dominion bills are demanded at home in preference to any other, they are abroad deemed to be "all right," because their name bears the stamp of solidity and good faith. Were all the currency of the country of this kind, we should never be in fear of panic, leading to com-mercial disaster. No street corner rumors could affect it. No mismanagement on the part of any monetary institution would be able to jeopardize the general credit for a moment. All would be fixed on a stable basis the bills would be found "all right" when called for. They would not be subject to any ten per cent share, or liable to take a tumble of 50 per cent just because some individual dealings come to be exposed, or some speculative plans set on foot. There would be no fluctuation, because the notes would be based on the public credit, on the faith of the whole country, and that we know is "all right."

AURICULTURAL.

Minis for September.

Full grain—This month is the usual time for sowing wheat and rye, rom the lith to the 15th is the most popular time, but it is a question if it is not better to sow earlier. On any but very rich soils, it takes some time for the crop to get thoroughly well rooted and tillered, and if tillering is not effected before winter, it will rarely take place to any great extent in the spring. As the yield depends on the tillering, the promise of an early sown crop, is better than of a late one.

Exceptions to this rule occur with very rich soils, where an excessively strong growth may be looked for, and the attacks of the Hessian fly must be considered. These hints, it is obvious, cannot be made to meet every case in a wide range of localities; we give general information, which the intelligent reader will anapt to his own circumstances. circumstances.

circumstances.

Late sowing for spring fodder.—It has been usual to sow rye as late as October or November, for green-fodder in the spring. This is not a profitable practice. The rye comes up very thin and poor, and makes but a lighterop. In the writer's experience, it has been found better to plow the ground in the fail, t-p-dress it through the winter with fine manure, and as early in the spring as possible, harrow in 4 bushels per sere of spring rye, spreading the manure at the same time with the disk harrow. Unless there is some good reason for the late sowing of rye, it should be avoided.

Fertilizer for wheat.—Every year's experience prove the value of superphosphate of lime, as a special fertilizer for wheat. An experienced wheat grower informs us, that he has u-ed 500 ibs to the acre, and that the crop this year, has paid handsomely for the outlay. Where a smaller quantity was used, the yield was unsatisfactory.

isfactory.

A frequent mistake is made in supposing that if a certain quantity of fertilizer will have a certain effect, this effect will be doubled by doubling the quantity of the fertilizer. This has led to much wa te and toss. The greatest possible effect is produced with a certain quantity, varying according to creamstances; and each one must discover for himself, what this quantity is. In the case above quoted, 50 lbs. per acre is the most useful quantity. Others have found it best to use 600 lbs and others again, use only 300 lbs. As a rule, the largest applications may be most safely made on soils well filled with barn-yard manare, or vegetable matter.

safely made on soils well filled with barn-yard manure, or vegetable matter.

The Use of lime.— In application of lime will be found useful upon any kind of soil, at least once in five or six years. It is generally used at this season, with a fall grain crop. But where lime is employed, it will be useless to apply superphosphate, as this combines with the lime, and becomes simple phosphate of lime, which is insoluble. Many farmers who have applied superphosphate without effect, may find the explanation in the fact, that their soils were filled with lime, which rendered it hert.

Smut and Rust.—These troublesome diseases

with lime, which rendered it mert.

Smut and Rust.—These troublesome diseases of wheat and rye may be prevented by pickling the seed. The pickle may be made of strong brine, or of a solution of 4 onnees sulphate of copper, in one gation of water. Sprinkle the seed grain, stir thoroughly to wet every kernel, and spread to dry. Either of these will destroy the spores, which are the seed of the parasitic fungi, known by the above names.

known by the above names.

Smut in Corn.—Smut is poisonous, or at least very injurious, and care should be taken to prevent it from being caten with fodder. It is becoming very common in corn. It might be well to pass through the corn-fields with a sharp knife and a basket, and out off all the banches of smut and smutty ears, and carry them out where they may be burned. As one square inch of surface may contain 400,000 spores of smut, and every spore is capable of producing a smutty plant, it is important to carefully destroy every ball of smut.

The cultivation of turning and water.

Turnips.-The cultivation of turnips and rutabagas consists of keeping free from weeds, and thinning out to a proper distance. One good root at every nine inches, is far better than two or three poor ones in that space. To have good sound roots of any kind, sufficient room must be

Beets and Mangels-Early sown beets and mangels, may be naryested atte this month. I mangels, may be maryested ate this month. I left later, the roots may become hollow and stringy. An over-grown root may be large, but its size is no indication of its value. We harvest our early sown mangels as soon as the larger ones become hollow, and find they ripen in the pits as well or better than if teft in the ground later. The tops may be fed to cows or sheep with beneft. neep with benefis.

sheep with benefit.

Pitting Mangels.—In pitting mangels lifted this month, care must be taken to manage them so that they will not heat. If a cool and well ventilated root-celtar is provided, there can be no safer place for them. In pitting them in the field, we gather & rows together, which makes a long heap, not large enough to cause hea ing. The roots may be covered with the tops, or with straw, held down by a few rails. Afterwards these rows may be gathered together into pits and prepared for winter.

Buckwheat.—This crop. heing easily injured.

here it may be left later. The grain shells so easily that it should be harvested early in the morning, when moist with dew. After lying a few days to cure, it should be raked up when it is moist.

Beans-If wet weather occurs when beans are Beans—If wet weather occurs when beans are ready to pull, it is necessary to protect them from the rain. This may be done by driving stakes in the ground, and stacking the beans around them, and then covering the top with straw. In pulling beans by hand, three or four rows may be thrown together, and left loose y, so thatthey will cure. Then, in case of threatened rain, they may be quickly pathored into stacks. gathered into stacks.

gathered into stacks.

Corn should be cut as soo as it is ready. Early corn will be ready for cutting this month, and the stalks will be much more valuable when cut green than if left to be killed by frost. Frosted corn-lodder will not cure well, and is damaged for use. When the grain is well glazed, and hard on the surface, the crop may be cut. Early cut lug helps early curing, allows the husking to be done in good scason, and the fodder to be housed before winter.

before winter. In shocking com, the use of good bands will In shocking corn, the use of good bands will save much labor and loss. Some sheaves of hand-thrushed rye-straw, thoroughly well welled, will make tough and strong bands. What is much wanted is a permanent and strong sheaf-band for this purpose, which will last more than one season, and will serve for corn and other grain Osler willows may be profitably grown for sheaf-bands.

Pota ocs. - Early potatoes should be dug with out delay. A few ratus will start the ripet be a ratio newgrowth, to their injury. Late potatoes should be the ougaly cleared of beetles, before it is too late to prevent the narve from retiring to the ground for maturing. It is the last broad of insects which stocks the ground for the next

season.

Rats.—The damage by rats is one of the most serious losses to which farmers are subjected. On the whole, this 'oss is doubtless greater than that from all the fires which occur upon farms. We have trid a preparation called 'Poisoned Wheat,' put up for the purpose of destroying vermin and find it very effective. The rats of appear; that is, all that can be noticed. Bupoison of any kit, d should be used so that fowls or other animuse cannot get it. To destroy the rats is now a timely work, and will prevent much future loss of grain.

Live Stock.—During the hurry of work at this

muce future loss of grain.

Live Nicek.—During the hurry of work at this busy season, the stock ought not to be forgotten. One of the most important requisites for health and thrift is rugularity in feeding and watering. This refers not only to times of feeding, but to quantities and qualities of forder. Now that grass is past its best state, the stock may have some roots pulled for them, or some corn-feeder cut, and young an mals will be greatly beneated by a little concentrated food. It is important that live stock have a plenty of good fresh water, especially at this time of the year, when the herbage does not afford the abundance of juices of spring growth.

or spring growth.

Sheep.—A run in the field from which early roo's have been gathered will be beneficial to the flock. It will help to accustom them to the change of food which will soon be required. Small or imperfect roots may be left ungathered for them, which they will pick up for themselves. Where early lambs are not desired, the rams shiuld be kept seperate from the ewes; or, if it is not convenent, the lumb may be aproped or "bratted." of spring growth.

or "bratted."

Pastures.—The droppings of the animals on the pastures should be sea tered and spread. This not only manures the field, out prevents injury to the spots covered with droppings. A dressing of plaster over the pasture will be useful, sweetening the fouled spots, and so avoiding the unequal character of the su face caused by the neglect of cattle to eat down the herbage in otherwise distasteful places.

Sundry Matters.—Harvesting machinery should be cleaned and stored away. The bright parts may be kept from rusting by conting the mith parts no or tallow. One of the best preparations to protect from or steel from rust is made by melting a pound of fesh (not salt) lard, with a piece of rosin the size of a hen's erg—the exact proportion not important. Melt the two dust, and size it coals; keep secure from dust, and use it on all parts of machinery liable to injury by rust... The bearings should be well wiped, and olled with castor-oil. All dust should be removed, and, with costly machinery, it will be removed, and, with costly machinery, it will

pay to provide a sheet or blanket to cover it with as a protection from dust.

有事 网络克莱尔德美国美国美国西南西亚 医克克斯斯氏管 经收益 化二氯化

with as a protection from dust.

....Where swamp muck is to be dug, it is best to give the work by contract. A good man can make fair wases at 15 cents a cubir yard; if the workman is not a good one, he cannot expect higher pay on that account. Muck should be dug before cold weather comes, as it is disagreeable work when the ground is full of cold water... Hay that is stacked hould be hauled in, or the stack should be protected on the top by extra covering. Coarse herbage weeds, not in seed, may be cut and hauled into the barn-yard, and spread to form a basis for a deep coating of manure and an absorbent for moisture. An abundance of litter will soak up the water and prevent the drainage which so often flews from yards, and accumulates in foul pools.

Trouble Ahead.

Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants before separating for the holidays-if holidays those gentlemen can under the circumstances call the period—have held a tormal business meeting, whereat the most important of the government measures abandoned this year, and certain to be introduced next spring, were selected and carefully considered one by one. It was decided that the whole of the recess should be devoted to an elaborate study of all the principles and details of these measures, so as to greet their appearance next session with what Mr. Parnell calls useful amendments and serviceable discussion intended to far outstrip the army bill. With this view the bills have been divided or apportioned among the "action section," as Mr. Parnell's friends are called. Each gentleman is expected, between this time and next February, to make himself master of all that relates to the bills assigned to his case, besides acquiring a fair general knowledge as to the rest. I believe I am correct in saying that the design is to devise amendments that will be sound and useful, so as to exclude any charge of obstruction, but to go in for such thorough examination and amendment of every government bill as will, in my opinion. make two or three of them suffice for a session .- London Correspondence.

A STREET PREACHER IN TROUBLE .-- At Berwick on Monday John Hunter, pitman, from Durham, was charged with obstructing the thoroughfare, and with begging.

Police-constable Frizzle said that on Saturday night, when on duty at Tweedmouth, he found the defendant preaching near the Rising sun inn. Witness told him he was obstructing the thoroughfare, and requested him to go away. Hunter would not move, and witness therefore gave him a push. The defendant came back again, and was very awkward. Witness saw Hunter receive some coppers. When the defendant got money he went to another place and commenced anew. People had complained about him.

Hunter-I am not what they call a Christian. was not begging. God has given me this work to do.

Dr. FLUKER-If you got yourself a suit of clothes, it would say more for you. Defendant-But you must allow me to

speak. You all know the state of the country; work is hard to get and I am out of employment. I was preaching the gospel, and nothing but Christ and Him crucified. Superintendent Garden said Hunter had 10

31d on him. Defendant-If the people had a mind to give me money, well and good; no one has anything to do with that.

The CLERK-How do you live. Hunter-My friends always support me; I have some kind Christian friends.

The CLERK-The penalty for vagrancy is im prisonment. Defendant-Well, God is with me, and His will be done. He suffered far more for me than I can for Him, but I'am quite willing to suffer with Him.

Hunter was ordered to be fined 10s, or undergo seven days' imprisonment-

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HALF MY FACE was covered with pimples and blotches. Four bottles of BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA and three of Pills, have entirely cured me.—David BARE, Saudhurst, Victoria

Cape Trinity.

In the Saguenay River, is one of the boldest promontories which skirt its banks. The excursion there is worth a long journey. Com-fortably seated on a good steamer, as one passes between the jutting hills he realizes how wondrous are the works of the Great Architect. From its entrance to extremity there is a succession of startling cliffs and romantic landscapes. The Village of Tadousac, with its neat cottages and well cultivated fields comes as an oasis. It is remarkable even among American rivers for its wild and picturesque scenery. Interrupted at the upper part by cataracts it is navigable for more than sixty miles from the St. Lawrence, and bears on its bosom the deal and lumber which come from the settlements. Among the workmen who fell the timber, diseases will show themselves and physicians are scarce. It is economy to have on hand a quantity of Dr. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills which are valuable to remove from the system the effects of colds and biliousness, which exist everywhere.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

DR. A. R. SCOVILL, of Cincinnati, says :-For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung complaints, I helieve it to be a certain cure; and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of the disease about the Lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal consumption.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED. NEWASH, ONTARIO, D. C., March 30, 1870.

JONAT FOTHERINGILL writes :- Some two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicans could do him any good. Two hours after taking the second dose of Fellows Hypophosphites his power of speaking was perfectly restored.

CRAMPS are immediately relieved by taking a tempoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst cases.

-A trial which has just been completed at Kieff affords further evidence that the Nibilist movement has taken pretty deep root among the Russian peasantry. At the beginning of the year 1877 seven communes formed secret societies with the object of taking possession Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug 7th 1879—Removal.—To our Frieuds, Patrons and the Public. We amnounce with pleasure our removal to this city, owing to the great and increasing demand for our tools throughout the United States, Canade, and the Colonies and our ormer limited facilities for manufacturing, we in justice to our patrons, as well as to ourselves, have removed our entire business to this city, (St. Louis, Mo.) where we have the advantages of shipments by the great Mi-sissippi River and its Tributaries to almost any part of the World, at a very low rate of freight, besides having the advantage of numerous competing lines of railroads, which gives us added facilities for making loar rates in shipments to our justom ras as well as giving us the advantage of low prices in the purchase of material, and allowing us to increase our manufacturing facilities, so that we may fill all orders with promptness and despatch. Trusting we may be favored with your valued orders, we are, Respectfully thine, Great Western Well august of the promptness of Real Western Well and the state of the promptness and despatch.

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Encouraging to Dyspeptics. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 11, 1878.

Mr. James H. Robinson, St. John, N. B.

Mr. James H. Robinson, St. John, N. B.

DRAR SIE,—By, 1 may say, almost an accident, early this spring, being confined to my room for nearly three months, and during this time I was under the combined care of three of the most eminent physicians of Charlottetown, and by them and m. friends given up as beyond all power to help me, Dr. Baxter, of Moncton, having occasion to call upon me on business, very naturally observed my state of health, and after fully describing my trouble, which by the doctors attending me, was pronounced dyspepsia or indigestion (in fact, I was so bad I could only eat brown bread, and that after being made at least three days, while tea, coffee or milk I dare not touch and a slice of dry toast would invariably give me the utmost distress. Dr. Baxter recommended Honivson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and I feel that I owe the public a debt which can only be paid by saying to all similarly affected—" Go thou and do likewise," try Robinson's "Phosphor zed Emulsion." Today I am hearty and strong, and can without feer indulge in all the luxuries of a first-class day I am hearty and strong, and can without fear, indulge in all the luxuries of a first-class hotel. Yours, etc., (Sign-d). J. McKechnie, For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

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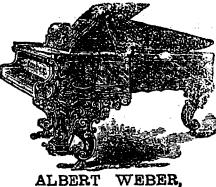


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The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is "AR. B-LINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical currin cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the sculp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using The falling out of the thair, the accumulations of dandraft, and the premature change of color, are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the gl nds which nourlsh the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medic 4 as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results, but it is after i has been chen leally treated and completely de-dorized that it is in proper condition for the tollet. It was in far-off Rusria that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a government officer having noticed that a puritally hald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lumps, had a habit of wiping his oit-besoneared hands in his scanty locks, amp the result was in a few months a much fine had lost their hair from the cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world; but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely baid and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolera e the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overeined the distributed w

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