titles of lumber were burned. People looked every day more anxiously for rain, prayers were offered in the churches for it, and still it did not come. The blue of the eky changed to brazen, the silver and gold of moonlight and sunlight became lurid, the springs began to dry up. Sometimes the day would darken-with clouds, and they looked up hopefully, and watched to see the saving drops descend. But week followed week, and the refreshing of smoke the dense black peaks and rolling volumes of the thunder-cloud, and at night they could see the beautiful lingthing crinkling round; the horizon, and hear the music of far-away thunder that came down with politing rain on distant hills; but still their land was dry, their throats and eyes inflamed, and the fires orept

nearer. Major Cleaveland came home to tea one night with an anxious face. "They are afraid the tire will reach Arroid's woods tonight," he said; "and, if it does, Marvin's house must go, and there is danger that some part of the town may burn. The wind is very high from the northwest."

Mr. Marvin, Mrs. Yorke's tenant, had purchased her house and land, and lived there: but the woods still bore their old name of

Arnold's woods. Later in the avening, while they sat looking out at the baleful glow that grew every moment brighter in the northwest, Charles and Henry Cleaveland came up from the village with later news. Half the men in the town, they said, had gone out beyond Grandfather Yorke's place to fight fire. The firemen were all there, and Mr. Marvin had his furniture packed ready to send away from

the house at a moment's warning.
"And those poor Pattens!" Clara asked anxiously. " Have they wit enough to save themselves? Has any one thought of them?"

.The boys had heard no mention made of the Pattens. They supposed that, if the wind, the fire was not two hours distant.

Captain Cary leaned from the window, and looked overhead. The only sign of sky was a cluster of stars in the senith. All else that tree down. was smoke. "This wind will bring a shower pretty near, at least, before the night is over," he said, "It isn't a wind out of a clear sky."

"I must know about those poor creatures!" Clara exclaimed. J. They are so shut in that they would not be able to see which way to go, if the fire should come upon them; and I am afraid no one will think of them. Charley, if you will have the buggy out, I will drive over to Mr. Marvin's."

"All right!' says Charley promptly. Captain Cary had already risen. "I've been thinking that I'd go over and help the men a little," he remarked, with a moderate air, as if he had been in the habit of fighting fire every day of his life for recreation.

"But you will have to change your clothes," Clara said. "That linen will never do. Now, see which will be dressed first. I must take off this organdie, of course. Hester, take out your watch and count the minutes."

She flow off merrily, her ross colored cloud of skirts filling the doorway as she went through, and Captain Cary walked quietly after, one of his strides equal to three of her small steps. In ten minutes they were heard again, opening the doors of their rooms at the same moment, and Olara appeared in a plaided waterproof suit, and a sailor hat set jauntily over the rich black coils of her hair, and laughingly claimed the victory. "We opened our doors at the same instant," she said: "but I stopped to button my gloves,

and he has no gloves on. Never say again that a lady cannot dress as quickly as a gentleman. Captain Cary displayed a pair of thick boots for which he had exchanged his summer shoss. "May I be allowed to

you have on your feet?" he asked. She put out a foot clad in the thinnest stocking, and a low kid slipper.

" I appeal !" said the sallor. "And I give up!" she answered. "Now

let me see if you are prepared to go into Gehenna. Are those clothes all wool?

She made him turn round, tried with her own fingers the texture of his sleeve, ordered him to button his coat tightly at neck and wrists, so that no sparks could get in, and gave him a woollen goarf, which she commanded him to tie about his face at the proper time. Then they went out together, drop. ping their laughter at the door. For the wind blew in their faces a hard gale, and over the northwestern horizon glowed an angry aurora, and in the senith still hung that cluster of stars.

They drove over to Mr. Marvin's almost in slience. Carts partly filled with furniture stood at the avenue gate, and trunks and packages had been set out on the steps ready to be taken away. Two little children stood in the door, crying with fear, while a servant tried vainly to pacify them.

"Their mother told me to take them out to the village, to the Seaton House," she said to Clara. "And they don't want to go." Mrs. Marvin was up in the cupola, watch-

ing the progress of the fire.

Clara reassured the little ones, put them and the girl into the buggy with Charles Oleaveland, and sent them back home with "But how are you to get back, Aunt Clara?"

he asked. "Oh! in the same way the people out here do," she answered. "I shall not be alone.

Drive along, Charley. The horse won't bear this smoke much longer. He begins to dance

As soon as they had gone, she started off through the woods. Captain Cary had already preceded her, thinking that she meant to await him at the house.

Down in the wood-path all was darkness, only a faint reflected light showing where the path lay; but the tree-tops shone as if with sunset, and the sky hung close, in a deep red canopy. Now and then the light steps of some wild creature, driven from its | house, where Jos and the children had alforest home, flitted by, and its fleet shape was dimly seen for an instant. The voices of men were heard, and the sound of axer, not far away.

When she reached the opening where the Patten's house was built, the whole scene burst upon her sight. The open square of ten acres was as light as an illuminated drawing-room. Volumes of red smoke poured over it, dropping cinders, which men and boys ran about trampling out as soon as they fell. Some men were at work digging a trench along the furthest side of the opening, others felled trees, others dragged them away. and others sought for water, and threw it about the barrier they were making. They worked like tigers, for, scarcely two miles distant, the first was leaping toward them like a quently at home, and consider a most valucourser, or like that figing fisme that ble medicine; in fact, the very best remedy brought the news from Ilium to Mount Ida.

some one who stood near, but without looking to see who it was. 407 44 1899, WILLIAM STORE TO THE STORE THE STORE STORE

ply. She turned her glance at that, and beheld Joe, with his children clustered about him, standing beside the path. A large bundle easily chewed, saturated with the fluids of lay on the ground by them, containing their the mouth, and digested. In order to arrive

She asked him where his wife was. "She's there fighting fire among the mer," messengers passed by on the other side. answered Joe, with an accusing gesture tointo glucose, which again is transformed into glucose, and the glucose glucose glucose glucose glucose. my place to be there, but she sent me off. She thinks now that I and the children are down at the village; but I am going to stay to protect my wife. It shall never be so that I deserted her in the hour of danger." It shall never be said "Have you seen Captain Cary?" was the

next question. "That 'ere big sailor? Lor, yes! He's been working like ten men. There he is, chopping down a tree."

Miss Yorke draw her mantle over her head, as a protection sgainst the cinders, and walk-ed forward. The sky in front of her was like the mouth of a furnace from which a it out, then ran. Not more than half their number remained.

"Good heavens !" she cried excitedly "will he never start?" As she spoke a drop of water fell on her

face. She looked up, and another and another fell. On the very frontier of the battle-ground, midway between the woods that were on fire' and those they tried to save stood a tall maple, its arms outstretched, as if inviting the enemy. Captain Cary was cutting that tree down, swinging the axe rapidly in resounding strokes. A few courageous men still lingered near, working with renewed hope as

they felt the scattering drops, and perceived that the wind began to Iuli. But family had common sense, they had left the they gave a cry of alarm and fled house by this time, for every one said that, also; for a flery crest was suddenly lifted unless there should be a shower with that above the forest, and the enemy was upon them. No one was leit but Captain Cary, and his work was not done. If there was a chance of checking the fire, it was in having

> It bent slightly under the heavy strokes that smote it, and, as it bent, a long, flickering tongue of flame shot across the space, and curled around its topmost tuit of foliage, and devoured it in a twinkling. Twigs, boughs, branches, all as dry as tinder, kindled instantly, and the whole tree, wrapped in

flame, toppled over and fell. With a cry of terror Clara Yorke lifted her face that she might not see the man perish; and, looking upward, saw the redness vividly threaded with a blinding white light. Then there was a rattle and a rumble, and the rain

came down in torrents. "God be thanked!' said a deep voice near

There stood Captain Cary, panting, blackened, scorched, torn, wiping his face on his alceve, and looking to see how much more esfectually fire could be fought by the powers of heaven than by the powers of earth. The flames cowered down from the tree-tops under that tumultuous descent, the brands and cinders died out, hiesing, and streams of water pursued the fire that fled along the ground.

"Providence arrived just in time," observed one of the men who had gathered about him.

The sailor looked at him with a reproving glance. "Providence always does arrive in time," he said reverently. Here Mrs. Patten, looking like one of

those witches we see in the play of Macbeth, not even lacking the long pole, made her appearance about as mysterionaly as those witches do.

"Gentlemen," she said, " since the hour of peril has gone past, and you must be fatigued shelter from the rain in my poor mansion. You shall be welcome to such hamble hospit-

ality as I can offer you." They were nearly in darkness now, having only such light as came from the frequent fisches overhead.

The sallor thanked her politely. "I shall be glad it you can lend me a lantern," he said; "for 1 want to get through to Mr. Marvin's as soon as I can. Somebody is there

waiting for me."
Mrs. Patten led the way, and the others followed. In the semi-darkness, a smaller figure, which Captain Cary had not noticed before, came close to his side, and slipped a hand in his arm; and the "somebody" should have been waiting for him at Mr. Marvin's said quietly, "You see, I cannot walk very well without belp, for I have lost one of my slippers."

The sailor's heart had not given such a jamp when the burning tree fell and just missed him, as it gave at the sound of that voice.

"You here i" he exclaimed. 'What did you come for ?"

" To see the fire," replied Miss Yorke.

"And you are barefoot?" "Oh! no," she said cheerfully. "I have a Lisle-thread stocking, what there is left of if, between my right foot and the sticke, and stoner, and briers, and thistles, and-so

He grouned out, " Oh! you poor little dear ! and seemed on the point of saying something he was airaid to say, hesitated, almost stopped, then stammered, "I suppose it would be impudent to offer to carry you as far as the house, but I hate to have you walk that

way." "Oh! thank you," answered Miss Clara.
"I could not think, though, of receiving so
much assistance from any one but my husband, or the one who is to be my hueband."

The sailor swallowed a great sigb, and they walked on, Clara hobbling fearfully. "I wish that he were here now, whoever

Her escort said not a word. In a few minutes they reached the log rendy arrived; and, waiting only for the men to wash the soot from their faces and hande and to find a shoe which Miss Yorke could keep on her foot, they set out again, with a lantern.

(To be continued).

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamio Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here,

Clara's eyes searched; the space. Do you Yery truly yours, Withat W. Growt. know where the Pattens, are ?" she saked of To Haway, Jonesons & Load, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Causda. 25—6

Here we be " said a piteous voice in re- SOMETHING. ABOUT BREAD MARING.

By the process of bread-making it is intended to convert the flour of pertain grains into a cellular structure, in which is is most valuables, probably, and they were all look-ing back, with the light in their faces. to from olden times, by introducing the same in the dough by means of brewers' yeast. by the loaves, when sufficiently raised. Both gases produce the raising of the dough-ic, the porous and spongy appearance.

By this fermentation the flour not only

loses weight, but the bread also attains qualities which may injure the process of digestion. In order to evade these inconveniences, chemists have long ago searched to impart the spongy structure of the dough by other means than yeas, respectively by substances evolving gaseous bodies, or which in the oven are transformed into gases themselves. To the best known belong the blearbonats of sods fiery blast is rushing, and the tree-trunks in and cream of tartar, certainly well known to light beyond them. Some of the workers were retreating at that last sign. The wind caught a burning branch and bore it almost to her feet. The men stopped to trample it out, then ran. Not more than half that on the system, not to speak of the adulterations to which most of them have lately been subjected.

We are glad to learn that Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., who held the chair of chemistry in Harvard University, invented, some time since, a baking preparation forming an exception to those spoken of, which has already attained universal reputa-

The idea by which Prof. Horsford was guided, was not only to furnish a substitute for brewers' yeast, but also to provide those nutritious constituents of the flour lost in the bran in the process of bolting. These are the so-called phosphates, which are also the nutritive salts of ment, and of the utmost importance for the building up of the organism. If we take into consideration that the nutritive value of wheaten flour is from twelve to fifteen per cent. less than of the wheat grain, and that this loss is now restored by Prof. H(rsiord's invention, then we must look upon it as one of the greatest national economic importance. As Justus von Liebig, said : "The result is the same as if the fertility of our wheat fields had been increased by one seventh or one-sighth."

THE QUEEN AS A MARTINET.

The court etiquette has grown more rigid and inflexible during these months of fucrousing morbidness, and soon, it is feared, the Queen will be as far removed from her pecple as a Chinese emperor. She carries out her wilful insistence inport. She carries out her wilful insistence inport etiquette in every least detail, and the hen it concerns her own children and The fildren.

When the Printy Louise returned from Canada and arrived al- Windsor, she was kept waiting until she had changed her ettre and

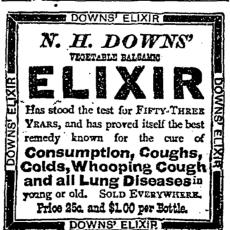
waiting until she had changed her attire and until the Queen sent word that she was pre pared to receive her. It is reported that the Princess entered the drawing-room in the evening to await dinner, dressed in a most lovely crimeon velvet gown, with crimson silk hose to match. The Queer, happening to espy the Princess's feet, said: "Do you not knew that colored stockings are not permitted in my presence? Go to your room at once and change your stockings!' And so the poor Princess came down to dinner in a climson volvet dress wearing white stockings.

Not one of the royal children ever visited the Queen except by special and formal invitation. Her Majesty appoints the hour for her own children to come and for them to go. One can imagine the unnaturalness of such a household. The Prince Consort was stately, but he was a genial, happy, mirth-loving gentleman. He was the most affectionate husband and father, and no royal etiquette ever noss. Since his death his children have had no paternal companionship, and they are as far removed from the Queen as though they had not been born of her.

It is well known that the Prince of Wales has very great influence with his mother and is personally deeply attached to her. He was a constant companion of his father, and he quite remembers how his father managed the Queen in the old days. The Prince is said to recreate both body and mind in various ways, be most charming in his relations to his mother, and is always upon his most beautiful manners in her presence. He at times does approach her with great affection and even tenderness of feeling and demonstration.—Chicago Tribune.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomech which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-Lere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist. Montreal.



DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-DROVINUE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Mary Jane Rorge, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and hereunto duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a sater en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to obtain separation as to properly has been this day instituted sgainst the said defendant.

KERR & CABTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th July, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.

The soil for winter wheat needs to be prepared at once. A clover god may be treated to a dressing of well rofted manure, before its fatal termination is from thirty to forty plowing it under. Much depends upon the variety of seed wheat, therefore sow only the are most (fren taken into the body of the best. If there is danger of the Hessian fly, it animal to August. may to well to defer seeding until next month For fall fodder white turnips may besown now. Oat or barley stubble, when the soil is rich, can be turned under and produce six hundred bushels or more of late turnips per sore.... Now is an excellent time to reclaim waste laud Brush cut this month will rarely aprout again, and drains may be opened, where it theroughly, and so to grass, even if it be only lives when taken into the stomach at the a small portion of the waste land, and thus melting point of ice (32°) and there will be avoid the discouragement of half reclaiming no danger of sunstroke and "sudden prostraa larger area ... Lime is an old-time ferti. tion in the hay field." Still better than icegrass land abounding in vegetable matter. Forty bushels per acre may be spread from the waggon Muck for use in the stables can be dug now. Draw the muck, with a soraper or otherwise, from the bed to some dry place near by, where it can dry out, after which it may be taken to the stable or storeroom. Muck increases in value by "weathering," and it is well to have a year's supply constantly on hand ... Fall plowing for spring sowing has the benefit of fallow to some extent, and the earlier it is done, the better. It improves heavy clay land more than a light sandy one In a time of drouth, look for and locate all springs or any indications that may lead to a supply of water. It is sometimes necessary to deepen wells which fall to furnish sufficient water.... Weeds should not be allowed to go to seed. It is not enough to pull them up, as the seeds already formed will ripen and propagate the pests. The only safe method is to burn the weeds; throwing them on the manure heap only increases a good seeding.

LIVE STOCK IN MID-SUMMER.

This is a trying time for all kinds of farm animals; pastures are usually short, old grain is high, and the new not in the best condition for feeding. It is well to make the most of wooded pastures, where the animals can enjoy the shade during the hot days, and get a part of their living from the underbrush. A good supply of fodder corn helps to keep the cows up to their full flow of milk, and the other live stock in good health and flesh . . . Horses are often extremely annoyed by files, especially when in a shadeless pasture. best to let them stand in a dark stable during mid-day, and turn them out near nightfall. Horser, when at work, need the protection of a fig-sheet. This is easily made and prevents much fretiling.... Lambs are now separated from the ewes, and should be pastured as far apart as possible. Place some wethers with the lamba to lead the flock, and in a few weeks the lambs will be entirely weaned.... Pigs for early fall market need to be pushed vigoronely, with abundant feed at the trough. The apple orchard makes a fine pasture for awine. The fatling fruit is usually wormy, and the pigr, in eating it, destroy hosts of insects, to the mutual benefit of the swine and orchard.

THE FRUIT GARDEN IN A UST.

As soon as the raspberries are off, out away the stems that bore them and encourage the new stocks....Blackberries often color long before they are ripe; for home use or a near market, let them be ripe; if to be shipped to a distance, they must be firm. Cut away all suckers not needed....Watch grape vines for the first signs of mildew, and apply sulphur; hand-pick the beetles and large caterpillars; keep the laterals pinched back, leaving one leaf of the new growth; remove shoots which start where they are not needby your exertions, I hope that you will take stood in the way of his fine German hearti- ed; keep bearing shoots well tied up.... Strawberry plants layered in pots may be set out. Can or dry surplus fruits.

AUGUST WORK IN THE ORCHARD.

The cultivator, whether of orchard or garden, has never a season of leisure; but if there is any mouth except in winter, in which work is the least pressing, it is the present. Recreation may well be taken now. One may as with a fishing excursion, camping out, etc, without other object than rest and change. Excursions to the lakes or to the sex-shore will be preferred by many. A profitable kind of recreation is to visit the orchards and gardens of others; relief from home cares is obtained, and much may be learned. Cultivators, as a rule, gladly welcome others who are interested in the same pursuits Preparations for the fairs should not be lost sight of. Encourage the local fair by competing for prizes, and if any are awarded, be ture and take the money. Nothing destroys the common interest in the fair so quickly, as for those who do not think they need the money, to decline to take the awards. If only twenty-five centr, take it and be proud of it. Newly planted trees will be helped by a mulch; keep off late insects, and do not allow weeds to grow....Budding will begin this month. Keep a close watch on the pickers. Early apples and pears are often more profitable than late kinds. Assort and pack them in attractive manner.... Dry surplus fruit, and use the windfall apples to press for

PURB WATER FOR HOGS. Mr. J. M. Stahl writes as follows on the above subject in the American Agriculturist

for August : Swine are subject to the same laws that govern the health of other animals. Vegetable and animal matters, in a decaying state, when introduced into the system, are detrimental to health. Such matters are readily introduced with water being taken directly into the etomach, soon pass to the intestiner, etc. and become a source of disease. Experience and observation have convinced us that a large per cent of swine-disease is produced by the disease germs being carried into the stomach in foul water. It is now believed that this, and many other diseases, are due to minute organisms so low in the scale of organic life, that it is difficult to say whether they are vegetable for animal; they are known by the general name of "disease germs." The vitality of these germs is not great, except when preserved, as it is in water containing organic substances. In the water of pools, ditches, and ponds, their vitality is preserved for some time. If hoge are forced to drink such water, they take into their bodies the seeds of disease. In August, hogs suffer the most from un

wholesome water. During this month they PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the End of the sun is hot, the air dry, the carth parched; the hog has a compact body, formed largely of fat, small lungs imbedded in masses of firsh and fat, and with its nostrilis insmirated against the said defendant. An action en separation de biene has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

Montreal, 17th July, 1886.

Wholesome water. During this month they require much water, and it is most essential forbit in most essential farbities of the sun is hot, the air dry, the earth parched; the hog has a compact body, formed largely of fat, small lungs imbedded in masses of firsh and fat, and with its nostrilis in masses of firsh and fat, and with its nostrilis in the requirement of the first parched; the hog has a compact body, formed largely of fat, small lungs imbedded in masses of firsh and fat, and with its nostrilis in the said which had apparently been cultivated ones, but are now used as pasture. The fences were down and the fertile fields were abandored to near the ground. It inhales dust, wondered how the people along that section could was devoted to the cultivation of breadstuff. I was told that this was the direct result of vice in the part of the body, and a was could that this was the direct result of vice in the part of the sum of the carting and sometimes of the present and sometimes of the present and sum of the present and sometimes of the present and the arrive and the carting and sometimes of the present and sometimes of the present and sum of the present and sometimes of the present and sum of the present and sometimes of the present and sum of the pre

great thirst, to be alleyed only by large quantities of cold water. But water from creeks, ponds, and the like, are at this season the most heated. The greatest fatality among swine is in September and Outober. As the period from the interception of the disease to dayr, it would appear that the disease germs

IN THE HAY AND HARVEST FIELD. People drink too copiously of iccasold water, and every summer the list of deaths from this cause is a long one. Excessive drinking of icc-cold water becomes as much of a habit as some other forms of drinking. If icc-sold water be used to reduce the temperawould be impossible to get teams on the land | tu:e of ordinary well water, " half-and-half." it at any other season. It is the best to clear | will be found to quench thirst quite as readlizer, and rarely fails to give good returns on | water is some prepared drink, to be taken in moderate quantities. Nothing is better for those who work in the hay and harvest field than the old fash-ioned "Switchell." This is water sweetened with molasser, to which are added vinegar and ground sugar. We do not know of any definite proportions, as the ingredients are usually "mixed according to taste." It is a most refreshing draught, and, if cooled by adding a moderate quantity of ice, the ginger prevents any uppleasant effects. Another capital drink for workmen in the field is Tes Panch." Make strong ter, sweeten i', and then equeeze into it the juice of one or more lemone. This may also be cooled by adding ice in moderate quantitler, and those who like ten at all will prefer it to any other barvest drink. Strong coffee, with sugar and milt, placed on ice until well cooled, is an excellent drink for the field .- American Agriculturist.

> Horsford's Acid Phosphate Is an appetizer; it stimulates the stomach to renewed so ivity, and in many ways tones up and invigorates the whole system.

SENATOR JONES ON TRELAND

Impressions He Received on a Visit to His Birthplace—Destitution and Assisted Engrads—Lord Wolseley's Bauquet and the Bauquet Given the American Senator.

NEW YORK, July 25.-" Yes, I have been in Ireland," said Senator Jones, of Florida, in answer to a N. Y. Herald reporter's question. For the first time since I was a child I went

"For the first time since I was a child I went back to see my old home in Balbriggan, a fine little town about twelve miles from Inibila. I found Iroland far more beautiful than my earliest recollections led me to expect."

"And its people?"

"I found among them a strong, deep and seemingly unquenchable nestre for local self-government, such as the Canadian people have. The feeling is thoroughly national, and, whatever differences may exist as to minor political matters, I believe that Iroland is eager for home rule. The people talk earnestly about their plang, and I falled to see any evidences of disorder in the portion of the country which I visited. There was no more lawlessness or crime than In other countries."

"Was there any great destitution among the people?"

"Was there any great destitution among the people?"
"To tell the truth, I did not go to the section where the suffering was said to be greatest. But when I was in Dublin the late Father Tom Burke left his sick bed to address a meeting in the cause of charity, and I took this hast occasion to hear the famous patriot priest of whom I had read so much. The assembly was a very large one; but I could not judge of Father Burke's oratory, for he was very sick and only spoke a few earnest words, full of tenderness and feeling. He declared that in the western portion of Ireland in one district there were 5,00 little children dying of hunger Father Burke appealed for money with which to buy bread and clothes for the helpless little oner. This I considered the highest evidence that the suffering in some parts of the island was as great as I has been represented. When I was banqueted by the Lord Mayor and citizens of Dublin said in a brief speech that if there were 5,00 children on the verge of the grave in a single district there must be a proportionate amount of destitution among the adult.

"By the way, Lord Wolseley was banqueted in the Randa of Dublin on the very night that I was honored in the Mansion House. The Freeman's Journal commented extensively on the two hanquess, and quoted the words of Lord Wolseley, the act in his speech that the Irish soldler, like the Irish neople, chaid not be governed by the cold discipline of the English, but hast nave leaders of their own. The words had a strong rine, coming as they did from the lips of a distriguished English general. The London Times says that the reception to me was intended as a political meye to detractfrom the greeting to Lord Wolseley. I do not think that it had any political significance, and the fact that the two affairs took place on the one night was merely a careldware." WHAT GENERAL WOLSELEY SAID.

PARNELL AND THE PROPER.

PARNELL AND THE PROPLE.

"Do the people seem to rely generally upon Parnell?"

"Yes, decidedly. They seem to think that a deal of good has been wrought by the Land Act and that it can be altered so as to accomplish much more. The people think that the country can easily be developed it the Government will give it a fair chance. This view was held by the most thoughitul men I mel. Everywhere it was said that the distribution of taxes in Ireland was not just when compared with taxation in other parts of the Empire, and that there was much need of reform in this direction before the country could prosper. I don't believe that any Projestant leader ever had the confidence of the Catholic people as completely as farnell. There are a few who disagree with him, but the great mass of the people are with him beart and soul. They like his moderation and conservation. Even men who dare not sympathize with him openly support him secretip."

who dare not sympathis with him openly sup-oct him secretip."

"What was the most prominent feature in Irish polities that you noticed?"

"The most striking thing to me was the fact that the religious differences which formerly divided the Irish people from top to bottom are being thrown to one side and Protestant and Catholic are joining hands."

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS.

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS.

"How about the exportation of the peasantry to America? Is there really any feeling on the subject?"

"There is a very strong feeling against what is called 'assisted emigration.' The idea of exporting to America, by means of governmental aid, people who can be classed as paupers offends the pride of the Irish, and they talk very freely against it. The popular feeling is that the prorper sants should not go to America, but stay at home and help to work out their country's redemption"

"Did you observe any general sympathy for "Did you observe any general sympathy for

the men who were recently hanged in Ireland?"
"No. I found that the people themselves de-"No. I found that the people themselves de-test any form of crime just as much as we do here. The Irish people think that the orimes committed in the name of Iroland have done the country's cause great injury."

"What were the chief poluis of difference between Ireland and America that you no-ticed?"

"Well, the people there claim that they do not year the full feature of their labor and the

"Well, the people there claim that they do not reap the Inii Iruits of their labor, and that if they did they would be as prosperous as our people are. They contend that under the political system by which they are ruled the country is unable to contain within itself the wealth which is created by the tillers of the land; that the growth of industry is checked by oppressive laws; that, although Irishmen labor hard and skilfuly, the bulk of the country's substance goes into England and nothing comes back. Another difference between the two countries is in the great display of military force which met my eye at every little railway station. There were always a number of constabulary carrying sidearms and sometimes carbines."

KIR BARRETT CONTROL

and the first of the contract of the second of the contract of

tions of tenants by landlords. I really cannot see how it is that Ireland cannot support a larger population when so much of the finest farming land I ever saw is lying waste and almost useless."

HAPPY ONCE MORE.

Sr. Louis, Mo .- A Chronicle reporter was told by Mr. Alfred J. Papir, of this city, that his nephew had the most obstinate case of inflammatory rheumatism which bedled all kinds of treatment until Bt Jacobs Oil, the great pain conqueror, was used. It oured the young man, and he recommends it as the greatest cure for pains in the world.

WOLSELEY ON THE IRISH SOLDIER

"The Administration which Suits other Baces and other Armies does not Suit the Irish Soldiers any more than it Suits the Irish People."

On the 20th of June the University of Trinity College, Dublin, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Earl Spences, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and on Lord Wolseley. On the evening of the same day Lord Wolseley was entertained at a banquet and was pre-sented with a service of plate 'in testimony of the pride with which his countrymen regard the services of a gallant soldier." hanquet took place in the round room of the Rotunda. Lord Wolseley on rising to re-spond to the tosst of his health said:—

"I have been what is termed a successful man, and I am no exception to that rule. E in my turn have had my enemies-my share of them—I think too many of them. Many stories have been propagated by them which are wholly and entirely untrue; but of all the unfair stories, the foulest story ever in vented about me, the greatest untruth started against me is that which has been started by some people recently that I am anti-Irish in my feelings and that my sympathies are not with the Irish people. That calumny I repudiate with all the strength that is within me. (Cheers.) I decline most emphatically to be disassociated or discounceded in any way whatever with those gailant soldiers. with whom I have spent so many years of my life-(cheers)-those gallant Irishmen who have, according to my experience of them, always been prepared, ready and willing, and auxious to take their fair chare of danger on the battle field. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemer, I should be a craven-I would be unworthy the uniform I wear, and unworthy the position I hold in the army, if I wished in any way to be disar sociated from them. (Cheers.) With the Ireland of politics—with the Ireland of

differing and different creeds-I have no concern whatever (applause), but with the Ireland of chivalry my carliest associations were connected. (Cheers.) I was brought up, my lords and gentlemen to believe in the great superiority of Irlehmen. (Hear, hear,) I was brought up to believe that Irishmen were cleverer, were abler, and were in every way better men than any other people in the world. (Hear, hear.) I now speak of my countrymen as I know them and after a long experience of them. After I have seen much of the world and taking a clear view of all I have seen and gone through-speaking of them now I must say that I have seen nothing and heard nothing to make me waver in that faith (Oncers.) I cannot help feeling that every page of the military history of Great Britain bears record of the valour of Irish soldiers. There is scarcely any event connected with the military history of Britain to which we care look back with pride and pleasure but has the name of some Irish soldier prominently associated with it. (Oheers.) in my own special walk in ille I have had a great deal to de, I believe, with Irish soldiers. I have been associated with them in various parts of the world, and under all sorts of circumetances. (Hear.) I have seen them underis liable, and I can only say with reference to them that I have always found the Irlah soldiers to be like clay in the hands of the moulder (hear), and that it was al-ways an essential point that the

moulder should strongly understand the material with which he was working. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I do not think there is a greater folly than to imagine that the strict discipline-that discipline that we know to be so necessary for the maintenance of the army—can be maintained among Irish soldiers by the cold unsympathetic rule of Englishmen. (Cheers) I have a great respect for Englishmen. (Hear.) I know their good points. I live among them, and there is no one can admire Englishmen more than I do; but my own experience in that if you want to have Irish soldiers in a fair state of discipline and get as much out of them as may be got out of gallant mer. they should be commanded by their own countrymen. Irish toldiers, I think, are much like Irishmen generally and the Irish people generally—they require to be ruled firmly but justly. (Caeers.) They require to see the man who rules them. (Hear, hear.) The administration which suits other races in the world, and which suits other armier, door not suit the Irleh soldiers any more than it suits the Irish people (hear); they require tobe ruled firmly, and they require also to know the man that rules them. I have been so impressed with the manner in which those Irish soldiers did their work in the late campaign that if it should be my good fortune at any future time of my life to take command of an army in the field, I hope and

trust sincerely that there will be in that

army an Irish brigade commanded by an Irish

brigadier. (Cheers.) In the many wars in

which I have taken part I have always found

that there was a Scotch brigade, and I can-

not see any good reason why an army which

has on its banner the cross of St. George, St.

Andrew and St. Patrick should not have also

an Irish brigade. (Cheers.) I am quite certain

that if ever an Irish brigade does take the

field under an Irish general having its con-

fidence it will prove itself worthy of the

country." (Loud cheers.) HOW TO REMEDY A GROSS NEGLECT. At the 12th June, '83, Grand Semi-mnual Drawing (the 157th monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery over \$522,000 were scattered broadcast, and many who neglected toavail themselves then can be in time for the next, the 159th, on Tuesday, August 14th, by an immediate application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, when \$265,500 (1,967 prizes) will be distributed among 100,000 tloket

Frederick N. W. Orouch, author of the song, "Kathleen Mayourneen," has been recoued from poverty by a wealthy and eccentrio young Southerner, James Marian Roche who assumes his name and supplies all the

holders.

money that he needs MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE IS & positive remedy for nervous exhaustion and all weakness of the generative organs in both sexes. See advertisement in another column. For sale by Laviolette & Nelson.

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