THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: : 7.2

Sept. 13, '82

and Clement went his way, anxious to get rid of it He was a poetle youth; poets, even only en herbe, must have their odd fancies. Olement was going home to the house of the kind old man whom he called his father. The livery stable keeper had long since given up all manuer of business, and settied with Olement in a house not far from Primrose Hill. The old man was rich enough, and except for Olement, had nothing to do with his money. He was leading a blank, half-puzzled sort of life, growing every day more and more into the conviction that he was to see his lost con sgain; growing only more cager to see him with every year that intervened between the present and the past. Much as he was attached to Clement, yet Clement's presence seemed only to keep alive all the more the memory of his son and the longing to see memory of his con and the longing to see him. Although be had adopted Olement, and the young man called him father, he had nover saked Clement to take his name. He was Edmund Varlowe, old Edmund Varlowe now; and that was all. There could not be any young Edmund Varlowe but the one; so Clement Hope remained Clement Hope. When he had crossed the bridge, Olement

had not very far to walk before he reached Mr. Variows's house.

The house was an old-fashioned building. It belonged, probably, in point of fact, to the early Georgian days, but it nust have had an old-fashioned look even when it was built. Not that it could have had the appearance of an imitation of some older fashion, some modern-antique, some affectation of revivalism. Such affectations did not prevail in the somewhat dull but very simple and straight. forward days when its foundation-stone was laid. It was evidently one of those houses laid. It was evidently one of those houses which have the peculiarity, as some girls have, of always looking old-fashioned even in their freshest days. If perchance, some whim were to cause a revival of the precise period of the Georges to which this house belonged, the house itself would still look oldfashioned and even out of place beside the very neighbors which were supposed to reproduce the sichitectural peculiarities of its day. It was a solid block of a house, with rounded cerners and two straight rows of don't mean," he added, quietly, "that I ought windows above the ground floor, the ground floor itself only showing to the gezer's view a dcor with a semicircular fanlight. On the roof was a round turret, with a little domelike cap on it and a weather-cock. This might be an observatory, or it might only have been thearchitect's idea of an ornament. The house stood alone, with a little patch of mournfullooking ground about it, and it was on the height of a gentle slope that drew back from the waters of the canal. There were many trees and much shrubbery in that region, to say nothing of the foliage of the adjoining park. One standing on the opposite bank, and looking across to the house, could sometimes, as it so happened, see no other human habitation whatever but this oddly-constructed dwelling, and might fancy himself far away in the heart of the country, and gezing on soms family mansion, to which the owner was accustomed to travel down in the family carriage when the season for town was over. in the days when Mrs. Thrale was yet a saucy child, and before the "Vanity of Human Wishes" had been written. It was well worth spending a few moments on the spot from which the house could thus be seen, if it were only for the curious effect produced by the been so long a widower, and, never having sight of dull old dwelling, the observatory, the weather-cock, the canal, the thick trees, and the absence of any bint of other human habitation. It did not tax the fancy of the gazer very much to suppose himself for the time transported, not only out of London, but cut of the century. When he hid enjoyed though a tall and strong boy, and Mr. Varthat sensation long enough he had only to lowe never creamed that the lad might be in walk n few paces either way and ho was in love. But he could see well enough that London and the ninetconth century again to something was troubling Clem, and he felt his heart's content.

evening began to fall. The house was one

"I don't believe much in those new schemes," said the old man, gloomily ; " they seldom come to snything. What do yon want leaving old England? Let her people stick to her, that's my idea. Let all people stick to their own soll while they can, Clem, my boy. Believe me, a man's never so happy as when he's at home." "But all men can't stick to their own soll,"

and and a second s

said Olem, "and some have no home to keep to.

Mr. Varlows looked at him anxiously. He sometimes began to be afraid that the young man's natural desire to see the world was oppressed by his confinment at home. "You effectively. are not one of that sort, Clem, my boy," he said ; "you have a home as long as you like to stay there."

"Oh yes," said Clem, hastily. "I don't mean that. I was not thinking of myself. If everybody was as well off as I, there would be no use for new schemes and new colonies. But when you have been with a master-mind like Montana, you get to think very little of yourself, and your own ways, and your own emotions, and you begin to see that people ought to work for others and think for others.'

"You think for others, I am sure," said the old man; "you don't think much for your-

self; you always think for me." Clem felt a pang of remorse when he had to scknowledge to his own mind how small a part in bis thoughts his fine old father had played for many and many an hour when compared with capricious little Melissa Aquitaine. This was the one secret he had not ever ventured on disclosing to Mr. Variowe, and this he kept back only because he feared it would distress the old man by making him think that his adopted son must soon find new ties and new associations.

"Then, he is wonderful, this new man? Is he a lecturer or a preacher ?"

"Well," said Clement, "he is a lecturer and a sort of preacher, but I have not heard him lecture or preach; it is the man himself who oppresses me. I have only talked a few words with him, but they made me feel as it a new life ought to be opening out to me, and as if I ought to be doing something great. I to be doing something great myself, or that I could be doing anything better than I am doing, but that there is a higher purpose in life when one gets ont of one's own small concerns. He is a man who makes one feel ashamed of troubling himself about passing and personal affairs."

They were now walking up and down the gravel path. This was a favorite amusement of Mr. Varlows. He liked to walk up and down in the evening leaning on the shoulder of his young supporter; not that the strong, straight figure seemed to need much support; and although our youth was of fair stature, he stood considerably shorter than the elder man, who leaned on him with a kind of affectionate semblance of weakness requiring to be upheld.

There was certainly something about Clement's look to-day which still puzzled Mr. Varlows. The boy did not seem quite himself, he thought ; there were alternate lights and shades crossing his face, as if some vexation had its turn occasionally, and was then succeeded by a new light of hope and of elated purpose. Mr. Varlows had had any daughters, had had so little to do with the affairs of women or their gossip, that it never occurred to bim for a moment to think it possible Clem's trouble might have been caused by some daughter of Eve. Clem, to his mind, was still only a boy, aluncomfortable at the idea of anything being

The effect was especially good when the hidden from him. The effect was especially good when the bidden from him. Wening began to fall. The house was one "Something is the matter with you," at last to be seen in the evening. There was a sug- he said, bluntly. "You seem distressed some-gestion of ago and oven of decay about it how. You are taking something to heart. which suited with dun evening clouds and (Come, out with it, there's a good fellow. Let a black vespers' pageants." Why shou'd me know. You don't want any money, do you?" for in his puzzled moment he could such a scene, tamiliar as it was to him, and think of no trouble that could come to young men unless the want of money. (To be continued.)

FASHION NOTES.

The newest color for English "dust cleaks" for travelling and morning shopping is claret red.

India cashmere makes the most refined and simple suit for travelling and for early autumn.

Velvet flowers on repped silk will be the most elegant brocades of the autumn and for winter goods.

Salphur-colored lace trims pale-blue costumes, and flax gray lace trims green dresses

Metal threads-gold, silver and bronze-are woven in the new woolen stuffs imported for autumn.

India-figured cottons and foulards with a great deal of the dull Indis red in them are worn for seaside costumes.

Instead of the combinations of two or three fabrics, it is announced that a single fabric for the entire dress will be prevalent autumn fashicn.

Flowered muslin squares, originally used for the neck, now furnish trimming for rough and ready hats of straw to be worn in the country.

Levantine, satin de Lyons, satin duchesse satin merveilleux and heavy repped faille are the silk fabrics that will be worn for autumn and winter dresses.

The most tasteful bonnet for midsummer has a crown of colored English crape drawn on wires, with a brim of mignonettes, lilacs or other small flowers.

Watteau drapery in the form of a very broad doubled box pleat is added to the simpleet as well as the most elaborate toilets of ladies of nesthetic tastes.

The present season is called a cotton sea-

con, and now, by way of going from one extreme to the other, it is announced that the next season will be a velvet season.

Red is the favorite color at present for children's frocks. It rivals the white dresses formerly used for little girls, and appears in some guise in almost every toilet of the seeson.

Green and cobalt-blue redingotes of cloth with velvet collar and cuffs are sent over from Paris to ladies at Newport, where they are worn over dresses of satteen muslin or foulard.

The short-sleeve bathing suit has finally come to be popular with American women, just as men have at last adopted the flannel belted coat and short Kuickerbockers for mountain travel.

Ivory white is in such a great vogue that satin dresses of this shade are no longer confined to full dress entertainments, but are imported for visiting costumes. The garniture is lace and natural flowers.

Shoes that are laced in front and tipped with patent leather are in great favor. Low shoes are entirely of patent leather, and are worn with black hosiery. Slippers of kid are cut low on the toes and are without ornament. Canvas shoes are worn in the country for long walks and mountain climbing. Pointed toes and high heels meet with the protest of all shoemakers, as they are of permanent injury to the feet.

A DISEASE IN FALSE HAIR

It has been reported that the horrible disease known as the plica polonica has made its appearance in London, brought over by the tuders in false hair from Poland. The discase is one of the most horrible kind, incurable, and rendering its victim an object as hidoors to behold as the leper of the East. The heir, instead of dividing into fine and sliky threads conglemenates into thick matter, with only one thick root which bleeds on being cut. so that no relief can be obtained, save by cauterization of the whole mess. The report has caused a great scare.

dled along the beech in helpless groups young Grey stepped out from smong them and volunteered to carry a line to the wreck. A tew moments afterward, with a rope about his body, he plunged into the surf to almost certain death, and in spite of all expostulation. Watched by the breathless crowd he slowly made his way, though frequently dashed back, and was frequently submerged so long that it was thought he would never appear agaie. Finally, after a long fierce, weary battle with the waves, he reached the ship, and one by one the rescued sailors were pulled ashcre. Among those who witnessed this heroic act was a beautiful young girl, the daughter of an English lady of immense wealth, Mrs. Chisholm, "the Emigrant's Friend," whose assist-

ance to Australian emigrant girls had made her name a household world in that Colony. Miss Chisholm sought an introduction, and ed her to England and won her hand. The Royal Humane Society gave the brave young fellow the Gold Medal, their highest award, and the presentation was publicly made on their behalf by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. Grav is a convert to Catholicity, and was baptized by the elequent Irish Oblate, the Very Bev. M. A. Hunt. Mr. Gray personally is a genial host, a pleasant talker, and always in command of himself. He lives in what is probably the most luxurious home in Dublin. He attends closely to his paper. and by means of telephone between his house and office is hourly in communication with his editors. Mrs. Gray is popular in society,

TO AID IRISH LABORERS.

able and brilliant given in Dublin.

and her entertainments are the most agree-

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A PRAISEWORTRY MOVEMENT IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22.—One of the most plausible objections urged against the Land League movement for a peasant proprietary was that it seemingly ignored the agricultural laborers, whose condition was, if possible, worse than that of the farmer. This omission was often commented on, and was adroitly used in the hope of embarrassing Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Indeed, it furnished one of the strongest arguments advanced in behalf of Mr. Davitt's proposed nationalization of the land. The Lesgue leaders, however, adhered firmly to their policy, believing that too many irons in the fire at once calld lead only to confusion and a clashing of interests. Let us attain the greater reform first, and the less will follow in due time," was their motto. They pledged themselves that the rights and claims of the laborers should be neither forgotten nor neglected, and that pledge they are now proceeding to fulfil.

At the Antcient Concert Rooms, in this city a large and influential meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of placing the Irish Laborers' organization on a more permanent and definite basis. Among those present were seven members of Parliament. Mr. Justin McCarthy presided, and Mr. Parnell read the address prepared by a provisional committee. It stated that the time had come when without detriment to the movement for the destruction of the feudal system of land tenure, a great national effort should be made to harmonize the interest of the trades and workmen of the towns and the laborers of the country in an organization to which each class might look for material benefit and all classes for national regeneration. In prudence, no less than in common gratitude the national credit was pledged to securing for the Irish laborers some such amelioration in their own condition as they have so loyally striven to bring about in the condition of the tenant farmers. As the first portion of work, therefore, an appeal is made to the tenant farmers who have obtained much, and can obtain more, through the exertions of the laborers, and to the industrial classes, who will by and by require the aid of the laborers in making the Irish trade revival

A GALA DAY AT RICHMOND.

CELEBRATION OF TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS-THE INCOBPORATION OF THE TOWN AND THE IN-AUGURATION OF THE NEW BRIDGE.

> [From an Occasional Corre-ponpent.] BICHMOND, P. Q., Sept. 2.

The union celebration at Richmond. on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of August, ultimo, in honor of two important local events-the incorporation of the village of Richmond into a town, and the opening for town of Richmond, on the east bank, to the picturesquely situated village of Melbourne, on the weet bank-was an unusually interest ing episode in the history of that section of the beautiful Eastern Townships. The weathe young man was so smitten that he follow- ther was all that could be desired, the evening especially being one of the most charming of our highly enjoyable Canadlan moonlight oves 'twixt summer and autumn. About five or six thousand old men and matrons, young men and maidens, lads and laseles, were present in holiday attire and all seemingly intent upon having an enjoyable "outing," and a more orderly, well-behaved concourse of people could scarcely be brought together. The popular Mayor of the town had proclaimed a half holiday, which was loyally and enthusiastically observed. Several arches were erected and flags and bunting were displayed everywhere. This was probably one of the first, if not the only, union celebration of all creeds and nationalities ever Province. The good spirit in which it was conceived, planned and executed, was worthy of all commendation, and was as nearly porfact as any such affair can be, and was also a worthy example to the people of the whole country and was a fine exemplification of the large membership in magnificent regalia; the St. Patrick's Scelety, John Murphy, jr., ored by the presence of the reverend chaplains of both these flourishing bodies, the Rev. P. Quinn, cure of Richmond, accompanied by the Rev. Prof. Roy, of St. Charles College of Sherbrooke: the large and prosperous society of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, J. B.

Esq., Chief Ranger, with the efficers and a goodly number of members finely uniformed; the Canadian Order of Foresters, J. D. Dyson, Eeq., District Deputy Chief Banger, and other officers and a numerous membership in new costumes; and all these local bodies, reinforced by officers and members of sister cocioties, from Sherbrooke, Windsor, Danville, Durbam and elsewhere; the town corporation of Richmond; headed by Mayor Hart: the new bridge company, headed by Mayer Boast, of Cleveland as Vice-President of the company ; cflicials and members of the county, township and village, municipal, agricultural collego, school and other corpora-tions and societies; professional and other gentlemen on foot and in carriages-formed a

grand procession of a mile and upwards in leogth, under the command and direction of Liout. Besttio, and Messrs. Edward Bedard and G. McGovern, mounted marshals. The procession having marched through the principal streets of Richmond, over which several arches had been erected, it crossed the beautifully decorated new bridge, headed by seven prettily attired young Indies, daughters of the mayors of the interested bridge-trust municipalities, and of the officers and local stockholders of the bridge company; and on recrossing after marching through the main streets of Melbourne, the procession halted when the officers reached the middle of the contrespan, when it had been arranged that the young ladies should take their places; when James Alexander, Esq., 'Ireasurer of the company, having handed a silver vessel containing the wine to Miss Grace Hart, the daughter of the Mayor of Richmond, she poured a part of it on the superstructure, and the cord having been handed to Miss Jones, daughter of the Secretary of the company, she drew aloft the pennant having thereon the name "St. Francis." President Hart then said :- "Ladies and gentlemen, I beg heartily to thank all who have taken part in these interesting ceremonies to-day, and also to express the hope that this superstructure new completed, will prove to be a great public convenience not only to the inhabitants of Bichmond, Melbourne and vicinity, but to the travelling public generally, for many generations to come. I now proclaim that the bridge will be open for public traffic on tomorrow morning, August 30th, 1882." (Prolonged cheers.) The procession sgain started, and the young ladies who had honored the accusion in the "christening" coremonies, stepped out of the procession at the corner of Main and Craig streets (the latter so named as being a part of the old General Oralg military road from the city of Quebec to Lake Champlain, &c.) The processsion having halted in front of the Town Hall, Mayor Hart addressed the immense concourse as follows :---been in existence as a village for about thirty years, and the population having so iargely increased, it was deemed to be for the best good of the place that it be formed into a town, and hence it was incorporated as such by act of the Provincial Parliament on May 27, 1882. I trust that Richmond as a town may prosper even more than as a village, and that in the days to come it may be necessary to have it incorporated into the city of Richmond." Loud and protonged obsers were given for the Mayor and corporation, and for the Queen. The procession then dispersed the artillery and the several societies retard ing to their respective headquarters, acconpanied by a number of the committee of irrangements on horseback. In the Town Hill. shortly after tour o'clock, a very large nimber sat down to an excellent temperance dinner, prepared and admirahly served by Mr. Paton, of the Bichmond G. T. R. Bestaurant. It would have done no discredt to either of the first-class botols in Monreel. Lord Aylmer occupied the chair, having on his right Mayor Hait, Mr Taylor, Secretary of the Toronto Bridge Company ; Major Alymer of "A" Battery ; J Y Lloyd, E.q. O E, C T B ; Mr Attorney Brown, of Sherbrooks, &; and on his left, Vice-President, Mr. Mayor Boast, Oleveland; J Picard, M P, for Wolfo and Richmond; Mayor Stockwell, of Daville; Mr Jones, of the Guardian; the Bev Wm Mo. Intosh and Charles Hall, Ecq. of Melbourpe. &c. J O Bedard, Eeq, John Murphy, jr, Erq, O P Oleveland, Eeq, N P and Registrar, and others occupied the vice chairs. The bind discoursed excellent music during the dianer, and alter, the oloth, was removed the otic toasts and a long list of others, which forms of nervous debility, and has never were enthusiastically received and responded failed to do good." chairman proposed the neual loyal and patri-otic toasts and a long list of others, which

to, generally in brief and, for the most part, appropriate speeches, which were interspersed with music by the band and by English, French, Irish and Scotch songs. The dinner f stivities were closed with hearty votes. of thanks to the chairman, to all the societies, the corportions, the caterer, to the vari-ous committions, the caterer, to the vari-ous committions, and to Dr. Grahan, and then all writed in singing the National Anthem. These was a fine display of fireworks from the bringe and Island during the evening, under the superintendence of D. Hazle, Esq, which were witnessed by nearly all who had been present during the afterpublic traffic of the new iron bridge over the noon From nin in the evening until two River St. Francis, from near the centre of the | o'clock next morning the re was a grand union ball in the commodious Town Hall, under the direction of an efficient committee, who are endirection of an efficient committee, who are en-titled to great praise. The ball was numerously attended, and was other-wise a great success. The music, fur-nished by Messrs. Bigelow, of Island Pond, and Walker, of Richmond, is said to have been the best ever had in Richmond on a like occasion. The excellent ball supper was provided by Mr. Paton also. Thus closed one of the largest and most enjoyable festivals ever held in this section of the country. The satisfaction expressed was general, and everything passed off with the regularity and precision of clock-work, with the solitary disorderly exception of one poor fellow, who had become beveraged, and was accommodated with a night's lodging in the lock-up. The new bridge is seven hundred and fifty feet in length and about twenty-five feet in width, and consists of five spans of one hun-dred and fifty feet onch. The abutattempted and successfully carried out in the ments and piers are of beautiful split. granite from the Beebe Plain quarry, Stanstead, and the masonry which is first-class, was done by Henry Mcfarlane & Co., contractors, of Strationd, Ontario, under the efficient supervision of Mr. Smeaton, of Queenstown; Ont. The iron superstructure was put up by motte on the new Town seal. "United we the well-known Toronto Bridge Co, Mr. prosper." The Richmond "G" Battery of Hazler, being the shilful superintendent of Artillery, under command of Major the Lion. | construction, and it is no discredit to their Henry Ayimer and Lient. A. Beattie, with its wide-spread reputation as iron bridge build-splendid band, under the skiiful leadership of ers. Whe timber work in flooring, &a, was Bandmaster Walker; the St. Jean Baptiste from the well-known firm of Messre. William-Society. J. C. B.dard, Esq., President. with son & Crombie, lumber manufacturers of all its other officers, monuted marshals and Kingsbury, P.Q., and the earthwork, &c., of the approaches was done by N. Neel, Esq., contractor, Richmond. The total cost of the Esq. President, with its officers, marshals on | bridge is about \$40,000. It has satisfactorily horseback, and numerous retinue of members | slood the severest of tests, and, with proper In spiendid array, and also being highly hen- | care, will last for generations. It is an ornament to the place, a credit to the town and an honor especially to the three municipalities pecuniarily interested, and to the moneyed men of the neighborhood and elsewhore in the Province, who have invested their capital therein. It Ferguson, Erq, Noble Grand, with the other is to be hoped that they may derive fair diviofficers and members in fine new regalia; the dends therefrom, although they are authorized. United Order of Foresters, Douglas Clarke, by act of Parliament to levy only about onehalf as much for tolls as is authorized to be levled for passage over other toll-bridges in the Townships, with only about one-third or one-half the capital invested. The greater traffic over this bridge will probably compen-sute for the low rates of tolls. The general committee of arrangements for the celebration consisted of James Alexander, Esq, merchant, Richmond; Joseph Bedard, Esq, Councillor and merchant of Richmond; Jas Griflith, Esq, Richmond; William Beattie, Esq, Mayor and merchant of Molbourne village; Richard Boast, Esq, Mayor of Cleveland; Ubarles Hall, Esq. Melbourne, and Dr Graham, of Richmond, efficiently assisted by a large number of other committees of citizens of all nationalities.

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Our Western people are liable to be laid ow by malarial fever when breaking up new lands. The folks in the East are also complaining of fevers, chills and agues, arising from decaying vegetable matter and imperfect drainage. For either East or West, the best remedy is Ayer's Ague Cure.

" black vespers' pageants." not Clement Hope feel a new interest in in the odd effect produced by such a house in the neighborhood? Clement was only too much given to the half-sensuous enjoyment of any idle faucy, and he had often a good deal of time to throw away on such harmless, indolent delight. He lingered this evening, and looked long at the house, and took up positions from which fresh picturesque effects were got, and studied the scene as if he had not looked on it before. At last he made quickly for the house, and when he came to its railings and gate he saw that Mr. Varlowe was walking in the front gar-

The livery-stable keeper was falling fest into years. His hair was long and massed had lost hardly anything of his dignity of on this; it will remove the starch at once. his mustache and beard were white; but he bearing, and he only stooped occasionally when he happened to have been for some long time sitting in his chair. He walked usually upright, with a soldierly, resolute air, and shoulders equared, and might have been inhas been passed on horseback.

An odd sensation came over Clement as he opened the gute and saw the old man coming down the gravel walk. It was as if he had began to be struck with the strange impresthe garden, and looked with a curious, half- by the evaporation of the moisture. puzzled air at the old man, exactly as one looks when caught by some impression of fore?" and then the momentary confusion became all the more confused in the recollection of the face that it was the face he had been seeing every day since his boyhood.

"You seem puzzled a bit, Clem, my boy, Mr. Varlowe seid; "what has gone wrong with you ?"

"Nothing, father," said Olem ; "only, as I came up, I could not help thinking that I had seen some one lately who reminded me of you, and think you now remind me of some one I Lately seen."

" Like eno: " Fuld the old man ; "a good many men of any age about London." "But not a good many of your figure and face."

"Well, I don't know; there are some, anyhow; and the fower there are, the more likely you would be to notice any one you chanced to see. But you have been a good long time. way, Clem, and I have been mainly anxious about you now shad thon." Mr. Varlowe still retained a good meny of his Northern psculiarities of speech ...

"I have been mosting a wonderful man," said Clem.

"Ay, ay? What is he like, now? and how toes he come to be woulderful ?" "Well, he is a num who has a grand scheme

for founding a new colony and beginning a new life out in America."

USEFUL RECIPES.

Fresh-laid eggs will keep for six months perfectly if simply packed close in bran with the mail end down.

Medicine stains are removed from silver spoons by rubbing them with a rag dipped in sulphuric acid, and washing it off with soap-

euds. If starch slicks to flat irons it can be removed in a much better way than to scrape it off with a knife, as the particles are almost

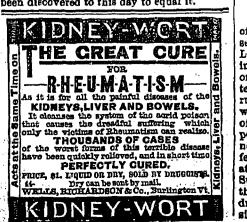
sure to fall upon the garment you are ironing, and so make trouble; the a lump of beeswax about his head; the hair was perfectly white; in a clean bit of cloth, and rub the hot iron

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put the alum into hot water, and let it boil until it is all dissolved; then apply the solution hot with a brush to all cracks, bedsteads, and other places where any insects deed a very statueeque figure but for that are found. Ants, bed-buge, cockroaches and curicus appearance about the legs which be- creeping things are killed by it, while there longs to men the greater part of whose lives is no danger of poisoning the family or injuring property.

A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower pot over the butter, with never seen Mr. Varlowe before, but suddenly some water in the dish in which it is laid. The orifice or the bottom may be corked or ion of a likeness to somebody he had seen not. The porousness of the earthenware will elsewhere, and whose identity he could not keep the butter cool. A wet cloth laid over now recall. Clement stopped in his walk up the inverted pot will soon cool off the butter

For cleansing kid gloves there is nothing more economical, speedy and efficient than unexpected resemblance. The thought that good, clean benzine; and it is well to draw parred across Clement's mind for the moment the gloves on the hands and apply the benwas that familiar thought, "Surely I have zine, as if it were water to wash, rubbing the seen that face, or something very like it, be- hunds together and drying quickly on a clean towel. Of course this must be done in the day-time, and better out of doors; at least nowhere near flame of any kind, for reason that benzine is very inflammable.

STOMACH ACHE .-- We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' Pain-Killer then, and, strange to say, no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.



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WORDS OF WISDOM.

It is impicus in a good man to be sad. Extend to every one a kind salutation. Confidence generally inspires confidence. Venture not upon the threshold of wrong. People do not lack strength; they lack will.

Ipjure not another's reputation or business I hold him to be dead in whom shame is desd.

He who prays for his neighbor will be heard for himself.

He is the greatest who chooses to do right at all times.

When you bury animosity never mind putting up a tombstone.

The exercise of the will has very much to do in determining our physical condition. Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty, if they will. You have time and eternity to rejoice in.

Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischievously inclined.

Knowledge is not simply what we read, but what we hold; but we are judged by the use we make of it.

Gratitude is a word that you will find in dictionaries, but you will not find much of it anywhere else.

Rendering good for good, he is most generous who begins; rendering evil for evil, he most unjust who begins.

Successes in society are most difficult of accomplishment-you have to sacrifice your vanity to other people's.

Holloway's Ointment and Pulls .- Though it | people. is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When boarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these very package of Holloway's medicaments. which are suited to all ages and conditions. and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

BOMANCE OF E. DWYER GRAY.

A romance is connected with the marriage of E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., who has just been sent to prison under Gladstone's Coercion Law. He was, while in his twenties, spending a few weeks at Bray, the Irish Newport, only a few miles from Dublin, and one day a terrific gale, such as seem only to sweep the rugged coasts of Ireland, drove a vessel wrecked and sinking, into the bay. Signals of distress floated at her mast-head, mute appeals for help, but no life-boat was near and no ordinary boat could possibly survive the fearful sea, while the boldest heart quailed at the thought of swimming out there. Suddenly, while hundreds 100ked from the hotel windows out at the halfdrowned figures clinging to the rigging of the | will restore to health such as have been insinking ship, and while hundreds more hud- jured by them.

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a great and all-pervading national movement, to join in obtaining for the laborers of Ireland the following benefits :---

First-To secure for the laborers plots of ground and improved dwellings, and generally more favorable treatment from their employers.

Second-To obtain such an alteration in the present laws as will favor and facilitate the acquirement of land by laborers, and the building of suitable dwellings thereon.

Third-To obtain the Parliamentary suffrage and a share in the local government of their counties for the laboring classes. Fourth-To encourage native industries and

manufactures which will enlarge the field of employment.

The address concludes as follows :- " We trust it will be seen that the interest of all sections of the Irish population liss in a strenuous and cordial support of these moderate claims; and a decision has been made in a high and authorative quarter that the condition of the laborers will have to be dealf with in the immediate future by distinct and secarate legislation. We would impress upon the Irish people that the character of that legislation, for good or evil, will be determined by the attitude of the laborers themselves, and by the spirit in which their claims are approved moderate and sustained by the whole force of public opinion in Ireland. To all who desire the welfare of the Irish people and the strength of the Irish nation, to those who believe that labor has its own rights and that seridom is not the natural condition of the laborers, to the friends of human liberty all the world over. we look for help in this movement, most of all to those of our own race, here or elsewhere, who would wish to see Ireland the home of an industrious, prosperous and free

Mr. Paruell, in a careful speech. reviewed what had already been done in this direction. A vory large number of half-acre plots had been assigned by farmers to their laborers in Leinster, and in Munster fully 2,000. The hope of building better houses had been seriously obstructed by the rulings of the Board of Works.

"During the discussion on the Land Act of last year, and during the proceedings of the Conventiou," said Mr. Parnell, "1 remedies. Printed directions envelope pointed out that in my judgmont the laborer. cught to be judependent of his omployer, so far as his house and little plot of ground was concerned, and that no mere tenure of half an acre of land from his immediate employer could be deemed to be a satisfactory solution or anything more than an attempt at a temporary solution of the labor difficulty.

Mr. Dillon spoke after Mr Parnell, in his usual trenchant fashion, maintaining that rent valuations must come much lower yet before the farmers could assist their laborers as they would wish. An Executive committee was then appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the new Union, which is practically a reorganization of the Land League on a wider and firmer basis.

As Alcohol, Tobacco, Opium, Indian Hemp, Ohloroform, Hashish, Absinthe, &c., prevent the good effects of Fellows' Hypophosphites, so Fellows' Hypophosphites is an antidote against all these narcotion and sedatives, and and the second of the second second filler of the second second second second second second second second second

THE HARVESTS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sep. 6 .- The Times publishes an exhaustivo summary of M. Etienne's annual review of the harvests of the world, issued at Margoilles. As regards French wheat, the result is always known. Maize is good in departments and very good in twoas sgainet good in seven departments only last year. Rye shows a similarly favorable contrast. Burley shows a slight improvement. In Great Britain; 414 enquiries have been sent to farmers, asking their opinion on the growing crops. The replies, taking 100 as representing an average crop, show the following result : Wheat, 92 2; barley, 95 4; oats, 105 1; roots, 107 1; potatoes, 96 4. This may be comwith last year's figures, which were pared as follows :-- Wheat, 90 ; barley, 110 ; oats, 80; roots, 80, and potatoes 98. The wheat crop will probably be 10,000,000 quarters for consumption, leaving 14,000,000 quarters for which we shall be dependent on foreign supply. Spain is the only country from which the reports are unfavorable. In summarizing the result the Times says :-" Never, during the time since these reports were collected, has the harvest in the northerm hemisphere been to good all round. We usually had to report a deficiency either in Europe or America. This year there is absolutely none. The world has over an average harvest, and with such a harvest the year is likely to be one of cheap abundance.

EVERLASTING PERFUME!

MURBAY & LIANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has often been styled the "Everlasting Parfume." It is indeed true that its delightful and refreshing fragrance lingers for many days around whatever it touches--unlike ordinary perfames, that leave no trace of their momentary existence save the sickly, heavy odor of rancid olls.

In making stained glass windows, the coloring matter-red, green, flesh color, or whatever it may be-is first stirred with the glass in its molten state. When it is rolled into sheets and cools it comes out the brilliant hue desired. Next, imagine an old-fushioned patchwork quilt, where the little blocks or leaves are cut out by means of paper patterns and sewed together to make the complete figure There you have the ides of the stained glass windows. Artists who are adepts make a large design of the painting wanted. Different small parts of it are transferred from this, and pasteboard patterns made from these like the patchwork quilt. The glass is cut into the shape desired with a diamond. Then the pieces are joined together into the perfect whole. The edges are united by means of solder and lead, where the patchwork bits would be sewed with a needle.' Thus making a sained glass window is about as much mechanical as artistic. Bare and fine work, such as the uman face and parts of the bu-man figure, aronainted upon the glass, requiring the touch of a artist.

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In Nervous oblity. DE EDWIN F. VOSE, Liand, Me., Says : "I have prescribed it for making the various

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