The Terrible Fate of a Small Body of Men and the Future Hasging Over Many Others.

The keeper of the Eddystone light-house following patietic sentences, the last expressions of a small band of ship-wrecked men; "We have been leaving upon a raft for ten

days and for more than half of the time without water. We have hoped against hope and now are ready and waiting for death. Any. thing is better than this agony. We cannot College, endure it more than a few hours longer. Bishon Yesterday we saw a vessel and thought we were safe, but it passed on without seeing us. Today we have abandoned hope. Such a death, away from friends and in such agony, is terrible. To look into the cannon's mouth requires bravery, but to face death coming slowly but sarely needs only despair. There is no hope."

The only difference between the experience of these men and thousands of others on land to-day is that the shipwreaked men realized their fate while the others do not. They are in just as certain danger but are wholly unconscious of it. They are sware that their heads pain them frequently; that their appstite is fickle; that they are losing fissh or possibly bloating; that their skin is often hot or feverish, alternating with distressing chills; that at times breathing is difficult; that the ambition is gone and despondency frequently occurs. People notice these things but think they are caused by some cold or indigestion, and hence give them no further thought. Any one of the above symptoms at intervals indicates recurring diseased condition of the kidneys which is certain to result in Bright's disease if permitted to go on unchecked. What the terrors of this terrible disease are can never be described, but it has carried off some of the finest men and most noble women America has ever produced. "About one-third its victims," says Dr. Boberts, the highest authority on the subject, "through neglect to take the disease promptly in hand on its first | material greatness, which is already declinappearance, die of uremic poisoning (in convulsions or by diarrhox). Many die from tition, we earnestly counsel our countrymen watery suffocation, from gangrenous erysipelas in the legs, thighs and genitals, pueumonia, heart disease, apoplexy, intestinal ulcerations, paralysis, etc., all of which troubles are the result of Bright's disease." Another high authority says: "Diabetes

and Bright's disease of the kidneys always terminate in death if discover d too late, but yield rapidly to treatment if taken in time. Thou ands of people who pass thick, yellow matter with brick dust sediment and complain of a slight backache, headache, dizziness, imperfect vision, cold back, hands and feet, general debility, etc., etc., are victims of this deadly disease (unknown to themselves) and when, at last, ovecome by its exhausting influence they present themselves to their medical attendant he, nine times out of ten, will write out a prescription for malarial poison, or, discovering their terrible condi-tion inform them that they have come too late.

To permit the kldneys to rot away or to suffer limestone deposits to accumulate in the bladder is criminal carelessness, especially when it can be entirely avoided by care and the use of the proper means. For this purpose, however, there is but one known remedy, and that is Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is true there are many preparations that claim. to cure or relieve these troubles, but no remedy has ever been found that absolutely does this except the one above mentioned. It is, actually, the only proprietary medicine which has ever received the unqualified endorsement of the medical profession. Among the number of physicians who have written at length regarding its wonderful properfice, are the well known Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gund, president of the United States medical college of New York, and Dr. Frank Galiagher of New Haven. These men are men of science and will not endome anything they do not know to be valuable in the highest degree. But the thousands of men, women and children in every nook and corner of America, who have been kept from disease and saved from death by means of Warner's Safe Cure, speak more truly for its value than could all the endorsements of every physician in the land. They do not speak of its chemical ingredients, but of its healing power. They know the value of the remedy, for it has restored them to health. The above facts all show that it is an absolute duty you owe yourself and your friends to not only carefully observe and reflect upon these things, but to attend to them in time.

NEWS FROM ROME.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE POPE-DECISION OF THE ITALIAN COURTS-CARDINAL HORENLOHE AND THE HOLY FATHER -MISCELLANGA.

ROME, Nov. 11 .- The following verdict has been issued by the Corte d'Appello di Roma: "It is undeniable that the Holy See, an in-"stitution sui generis to which no other can " be compared in the whole world, does not "draw either its origin or its power from that " State where it resides.

"The Holy See is the only supreme and " unaccountable judge of all that best be-" longs to its interior and exterior life. "The Holy See is a spiritual power, but such "that it necessarily manifests its life by "external acts. This constitutes its real and " visible existence in the world, and has per-" snaded Catholic and non-Catholic States to " recognize it as a sovereign being, (ente sou-" rano), able to deal with them as equal with

This declaration of the Italian courts is contray to some principles adopted as a rule by the Italian Government on the Roman question. The principle of extraterritoriality is further declared by the same court in the following words:

"No one among lawyers ignores the fact that " laws govern subjects, and not those who are "out of political jurisdistion. The judicial "axlom, Leges ab imperante tata solos obli-" gant subjectos non exteros, is well known. "Now by the very same public internal "Italian rights the head of the Holy See, in " his quality of Vicar of Christ, head Bishop " and supreme ruler of the spostolic univer-"sal Christian Church, though physically re-" siding in Italy and exercising here, as all "over the world, his spiritual jurisdiction, " yet in this his own capacity he is out of the

"kingdom of Italy."
This response of the Italian magistrate deals a hard blow at Mr. Mancini's theorica

about the guarantees.

" equals.

There is no truth in the report that there is coolness between Cardinal Hohenlohe and the Pope. Before leaving Rome to visit Dollinger his Eminence took formal leave of his Holiners. His visit to Dollinger had been made every year periodically. It is well known in Rome that his Eminence is a little disposed to have his own way, but he is in no way rebellious. He does not trouble his Holiness for many audiences, and he is jealous of his own ecclesiastical rights. He gave an in-

at Santa Maria Maggiore before the Pope had time to suggest a name, but his behavior has been always within ecclesiastical boundaries.

Blehop O'Hara of Scranton, Bishop Byan o St. Louis, Dr. Corcoran of Philadelphia, and recently discovered a bottle containing the Archbishop Williams of Boston are lodged at the American College. Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore is expected to-day. He will reside at the Sulpician House with Pere Captier. Cardinal Manning is detained in Paris by a slight indisposition. He is coming here soon, and will stop at the English

Bishop Laurenzi and Monsigner Gori are preconized by public opinion Cardinals for the future Consistory. It is said that the Archbishops of Vienna and Lisbon will be invested with the red beretts.

THE IRISH CONVENTION AT SYBA-CUSE.

PATHER CRONYN'S RESOLUTION-PARSELL TEST! MONIAL FUNDS.

STRACUSE, Nov. 21 .- The Irish National Leagus Convention, attended by upwards of 160 delegates from Irlsh societies throughout the State opened to-day. The object is to organiza the State of New York for the assistance of Ireland's cause. Dr. Wallace, of the State Executive National League, appealed for the fulfilment of the pledge to the Philadelphia Convention to extend aid to Ireland, and balf a million Irishmen should be enrolled for Ireland's relief in this State, that every man should contribute a dollar. After organization, with Dr. Wallace as

chairman, committees were named on organization. At the afternoon session

Father Cronyp, of Public, chairman of the committee on resultations, offered a series of resolutions which were adopted. The resolutions, after reaffirming the principles of the Philadelphia platform, pledge the united support of all the Irish organizations in this State to Mr Parnell in any policy he may adopt for the advancement of the Irish cause. The resolutions continue, "As the manufactures of Great Britain are the chief source of her ing under the influence of American compein this State not to use English manufactures themselves and to discountenance their uee in the sphere of their influence, and that a pledge to this effect be a condition of admission as membership in this National Lesgue," Resolutions recommend postponing the close of American contributions to the Parnell fund until next St. Patrick's Day.

The Committee on Organization reported for apportioning each county, and the appointment of Vice-Presidents who shall be members of the State Committee. Father Oronyn, of Buffalo, offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that a special testimonial fund of \$25,000 from the State of New York should be raised for Mr. Parnell. This fund is separate from the one being raised by the National League.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF ROME. ARCHBISHOF-ELECT BLDER, OF CINCINNATI, TO BECEIVE THE INSIGNIA.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21-A ceremony (the first of its kind that has taken place in the history of the Catholic Archdicesse of Cincinnati) has been set for December 13, the feast of St. Lucy. On that day, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Most Rev. Archbishop Elect Elder will receive the pallium and also the full title of an archbishop. Father P. Smith, the bearer of the insignia of Archiepiscopal authority from Rome, has arrived in this country, and will be in this city about Thursday. The late Archibishop Purcell received the pailium from the hands of Pope Plus IX., so that Dr. Elder will be the first archbishop to be thus clothed with authority in this city. The coremonles, while brief, will be both grand and imposing. All the bishops of the archdiocese have been invited to be present on the occasion. Among those who will participate are Rt. Rev. Casper Borgess, Bishop of Louisville; Rt. Rev. Bishop Waterson, of Columbus; Rt. Rev. Bishop Of Louisville; Rt. Rev. Bishop Detroit; Rt. Rev. Bishop Of Louisville; Rt. Rev. Bishop Of Louisville; Rt. Rev. Bishop Of Louisville; Rt. Rev. Bishop Demogr, of Fort Wayne, and all the priests of the archdiocese.

Pontifical high mass will be conducted by Bishop McClosky, of Louisville, and the oration will be delivered by Bishop Waterson, of Columbus. At the couclusien of the mase, Bishop McClosky will confer the pallium on Archbishop-alect Elder. In the United Siates there are only twelve archbishops, and the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the conferring of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the pallium is a very rare of the conferring of the conferring of th of Archiepiscopal authority from Rome, has arrived in this country, and will be in this city about Thursday. The late Arch-bishop Purcell received the politium from

States there are only twelve archbishops, and the conferring or the pallium is a very rare religions speciacie.

INFERNAL MACHINES.

DESIGNS ON THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON-

ABREST OF THE SUPPECTED PARTY. LONDON, NOV. 23-A German Pole named Wolff has been arrested at a house in Vincent street, Westminster, having in his possession two rough infernal machines, which were all ready for use. It is believed that he intended to destroy the German Embassy, as he has been seen for the last few days loltering about the Embassy building, and has been heard to make threats to that effect, which led the police to keep him under surveillance and to his arrest. Wolff has been employed as an interpreter, and was, at the time of his arrest employed at the Westminster Aquarium Waxworks. Wolff was taken to the Bow street station, where he was remanded until Thursday next. When questioned in regard to the possession of the infernal machines he answered in German and said that he was a chemist by occupation, and declared that the whole affair was a plot of a Frenchman, a fellow lodger, who, to make capital and in revenge for an imaginary wrong, informed the police of the whereabouts of the machines, and concected the story which led to his arrest. He declared that he was innocent of the charge and asserted in the most positive terms that the Frenchman had informed him on several occasions that he intended to blow up the building occupied by the German Embassy, and advised the police to watch the Frenchman closely or otherwise he would abscond. A Frenchman named Bolderane gave the police the information which led to Wolfi's arrest.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. DEAR Sir,-For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could not afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure.

Yours thankfully, Mrs. Paul B. Baxter, Iowa City, Ia.

In Hertford, N. C. the 2nd inst., Oloud Saunders and a friend were playing ball, They were standing about twenty feet apart, Saunders threw the ball with considerable force, and the other lad struck it with a cypress pale about four feet long. The pale broke near the centre, and the broken end struck Saunders in the eye, penetrating the Broughtts and Hoard-mess, yield at once to This gives a hardy, early maturing, large-forehead, and entered the brain. Saunders the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR Pamph-bodied fowl, and it a Plymon. Book cockerel pulled the stick out and ther 'el back, and stance of this in the selection of bis own vicar | died in about two hours.

A GOLDEN WEDDING

Tribute to the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard on the Fliftleth Anniversary of Her Be-ligious Profession—A. Grand Reception at the "Mother House."

Wednesday last, the fiftleth anniversary of the entrance into religious life of the Very Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superioress-General of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the event was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Mother House" in this city.

Between the hours of two and five o'clock this afternoon crowds of visitors flooked to the house to offer to the reverend lady their congratulations. About three o'clock an address was presented to her by representatives of the various congregations in the city, followed by an address in English on behalf of the congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary's Churcher, who last Sunday appointed a committee for that purpose, consisting of the following gentlemen, many of whom were present:— Edward Murphy, J. J. Ourran, Q.C., M.P., Hon. Judge Doherty, Dr. Hingston, Michael Donovan, Ald. Tansey, P. Kennedy, Wm. O'Brien, Messra. Drummond, Sadiler, Grant Coyle, H. J. Clorav, Wm. Wilson, M.C. Mullarkey, P. Fiannery, E. Halley, M. Lawlor, P. S. Murphy, P. Wright, James Connaughton, B. Emerson, Mr. Fosbre. The Congregation of Notre Dame have no less than ninety-three establishments, extending throughout Canada and the United States, in which there are 700 nuns and more than 20,000 pupils, about 6,000 of whom are in Montreal.

Mr. Edward Murphy, the Chaliman of the Committee, then read the following

ADDRESS.

To the Very Reverend Sister St. Bernard, Superioress-General of the Congregation of Notre Dame:

Gratitude, ever a characteristic of the race from

Gratitude, ever a characteristic of the race from which we have sprung, brings the children of St. Patrick to lay at your feet their humble bouquet of congratulations, fragrant with the purest wishes of warm Celtic hearts, on this the happy and anapicious anniversary of your golden wedding with the Heavenly Spouse.

Fitty years! How long it seems to some. How short to you with your lite of devotion? And yet how fruitful of results, redounding to the greater glory of God, the usefulness of the noble Sisterhood of which you have been so long a brilliant ornament—a guiding spirit, and to the moral and material progress of our country, in whose history your community fills a chapter so delightful and editying.

Two hundred and thirty years have gone by since the venerable Margueri e Bourgeois established your Order, simultaneously with the foundation of our good city of Montreal, to which her labors have been a constant source of blessings, and in the same breath with the names of Mothers & Victor, St. Utsule, St.

which her labors have been a constant source of blessings, and in the same breath with the names of Mothers Ed. Victor, St. Ursule, St. Elizabeth and St. Magdeleine, the generous and self-sacrificing promoters of the great work of which the venerable Marguerite Lourgeols was the foundress, the cherished name of Sister St. Bernard will be pronounced with love and vaneration by a grateful people.

Under your wise and motherly care this institution, Divine Providence siding, has flourished and fructified. From the Parent House in the City of Mary have sprung, as if by magic,

tution, Divine Providence stding, has flourished and fructified. From the Parent House in the City of Mary have sprung, as if by magic, numberless branch establishments in every Province of the Dominion, and in many States of the neighboring Republic.

To your labors are due not only the growth of the Congregation de Notre Dame—for how many kindred Sisterhoods, striving in the same giorious cause have not been furnished from amongst your pupils with numbers of their most realous workers—but Canada owes you a debt of gratitude which no human acknowledgments can repay. You have furnished to our country mothers into whose minds and hearts you had instilled that plety, those sterling precepts which make a nation Godfearing and great. And, as it were, to crown your career, during your administration, we have seen gradually rise to its present proportions this magnificent edifice, the Mother House of Villa Maria, whose architectural beauty and grandeur is the glory of your institution and the pride of Montreal, as it is in usefulness the moral and intellectual centre for the ladles of our Dominion. our Dominion.

Needless to attempt the recapitulation of the

all ascend to the Throne of the Most high, that you may long be spared to guide the destinies of your elsterhood, and scatter blessings amongst our people.

Signed, on behalf of the congregations of St.
Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Mary's Churches of

EDWARD MUBPITY, Chairman. J. J. CUBRAN, Eccretary.

Montreal, 21st Nov., 1883. TRIBUTES TO THE VERY REV. MOTHER BY THE PUPILS AND SISTERS OF ST. PATRICK'S

PUPILS AND FISTERS OF ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

The fiftieth anniversary of the entrance into religious life of the Very Hev. Mother St. Bernard, Superiores-General of the Congresation of Notre Dame, was celebrated at St. Patrick's school on Thursday last in a most impressive manner. The pupils of the school, 485 in number, assisted by the good Sisters of the institution, gave an entertainment in honor of the 1 Reverend Mother, the effects of which will not easily pass from the minds of those who had the good fortune of being present. A large hall in the third story was completely darkened, and then illuminated by gas. At the front of the hall stood the shrine of Mary, brilliantly illuminated, presenting a scene at once grand and impressive, and here the good sisters and pupils, about fifty of the sisters of the city being present, knelt, with the Rev. Mother, in solemn prayer and then fille of our good mother so long, and bestowed upon the Church and her children so many blessings, after which the entertainment began, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, interapersed with presentations and addresses. There were fiveplanos in the hall, which were managed by the pupils in such a manner as to speak volumes for the efficiency of their teachers, and the care and watchfulness exercised eyer them by the good Sisters of the institution. These were several other musical instruments, prominent among which was the violin, played by the Rev. Father Martin Calleghan, whose musical islent deserves great praise. The pupils of the school presented the ray mother with an emblem of freight in the shape of a floral narp and \$100 ingold pices, filled into the hearts of the lilies in the most careful and tasty manner. An address accompanied these most beautiful presents, and ont of respect to the Rev. Mother the Sisters of the listitution caused all the addresses to be read in the French language. The Children of Mary of St. Patrick's presented an addresses and a lenguage of the most feeling nature, and internation to whi ECHOOL. Justice were we to conclude without saying that their appearance on this occasion was most creditable to themselves and the Sisters. In fact they looked like so many little dolls, and the scene presented by their assemblage will not easily be forgotten.

Tio most discouraging Cough, as well as lets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

FORD NORTHCOTE.

Sir Stafford's, a true Saxon Tory— A double-dyed one, proud to glory
In hatred of all
That tends to recall
The land of the Celt or its story.

In fact, sir, his powers of hating In ISCS, FIT, his powers of nating
The Irish, there's no means of sating !
His hatred 's so deep,
Awake or asleep,
It pursues its poor prey unabating.

On all other questions arising Than Ireland's weak, 'tis surprising
To see how he'll fight,
To put them to flight,
Those Whigs whom he gloats in despising.

But, lo! moot a bill to redress, sir,
Poor Erin's foul wrongs and distress, sir,
When this viper's soon seen
To sink party spleen,
The better to be her oppressor.

'Tis thus we have seen him in battle, Ere the party guns scarce ceased to rattle, Fraternize with th efos And endeavor to : **how**Why the Celts should be ruled attil as cattle.

This downtrodden people, whose wrongs, sir, Are the sad theme of tale and of song, sir, To slander and harm He fights with an arm That to Satan, his prompter, belongs, sir.

And, pray, what's that arm? 'tis lying, Which the world has just seen him plying To misrepresent The true nature and bent Of our trust in Parhell—trust undying.

Thy lies or cooked figures can never
This plain fact destroy—
Than in Ireland the cry Is: " Home Rule and Parnell forever.'

But valu, dotard! Vain 's thy endeavor,

From the North to the South loudly booming, That patriot ory is assuming,
With every fresh hour,
Fresh impulse and power,
Curst misrule determined on dooming.

Already has Ulster surrendered
To its summons, and fealty tendered
To that worthlest of tasks
Which is Parnell's who asks, That justice to millions be rendered.

That the Union—an act whose conception Is due to the basest deception— From the Statutes be struck And routed the ruck Who 've thrived on it since its inception.

But the days of that foul act are numbered, For the national spirit that slumbered In chains, has awoke To shake off the yoke By which it has long been encumbered! This spirit it was—now so noted— The banners of victory that floated O'er Monaghan's walls And Limerick's halls—

Both triumphs with pride to be quoted. For the shadows they cast is plain reading:
The Union to death's slowly bleeding!
Its extremities, lo!
Even now frigid grow—

The heart and its action impeding! Then, home, Northcote, home, thou traducer! For thy baseness there is no excuse, sir! But our Isle will attain

Self-government sgain,
'Spite thy treach'ry, lies and abuse, sir.
W. U. FARMER.
Montreal, 20th November, 1883.

AGRICULTURAI

TAKE CARE OF YOUR LIVE STOOK. Good Shelter. - It is absolute economy to provide warm and comfortable winter quarters for all live stock, with an ample supply of pure fresh air. When animals are housed in well-made barns and stables they require much less food to keep them in a good condition. Lumber, is this form, is chesper than hay and grain for wintering farm stock. Pure water in abundance is very needful for the health of the animals. It should be fresh from the well. If left in the trough to freeze it soon becomes as cold as ice water, and when taken into the animal system, it requires much heat of the body to bring it up to the required temperature. Avoid as far as possible having the watering troughs partly filled with ice and snow. They may be made so as to turn over when not in use, and this keeps them clean and free from the chilling

Live stock should be fed regularly. Even it not generously fed, this regularity is better of food for a time. Animals are never conpermitted to thus become uneasy. The dammade good by a double ration afterwards. This slip-shod method of feeding is quite sure to bring disorder into the flock or stable.

Horses.---An idle team may be wintered ed, a little grain at noon may be needed. They are to be kept in good health and Hesh, and the amount of grain should be governed accordingly. Horses doing heavy work will need a few quarts of ground oats and corn daily, in addition to an abundance of the best hay. Young colts should have excellent care, for their future usefulness depends largely upor the growth they make the first winter. Linseed oil cake in small doses is one of the best remedies for costiveness in the young farm

Oows .- As the weather begins to grow cold, the cows will fail off in milk unless an abundance of nutritious food is provided in the stalls. Beets cut or pulped, and mixed. without hay, to which commeal is added, makes an excellent ration for a milch cow. It is of the greatest importance to keep up the flow of milk at the beginning of winter. Calves and yearlings may be kept in roomy sheds where, with good feed and abundant litter, they will make a large amount of excellent manure before spring.

Sheep should be kept from the lambs, or they will crowd and rob the young stock. The flock may take a run on the stubble drop). This is a little glass tube or our fields during warm days. The tloks should having a broad base and a lip for pouring out all be killed before midwinter. Boys may be | the liquids. There are marks on the side and paid, by the dozen, for ploking them off the sheup. Breeding ewes to have early mutton lambs, should be kept in a separate yard and shed, where they may have the most generous feeding.

OROSE-BRED FOWLS,

Crossing fowls enables us to combine the merits of different breeds. The Brahma has a very small comb, is heavily feathered, and grows to large size. By crossing this breed with the Leghorn we reduce the comb of the latter, increase the size of the body, and afford heavier feathering. The crossed fowl will sit, though the propensity is not so strong as in the pure Brahms, and the good qualities of both breeds are blended. A cross of the Brown Leghern and Partridge Cochin permits of uniformity of color, and makes a superb fowl for all purposes. The Houdan answers excellently for crossing on the large coarse hens, the offspring usually being larger than either of the pa-When two non-sitting breeds are crossed, such as Leghorns and Hamburgs, the result is sometimes persistent sitters. An excellent cross is to use a Langshan cockerel with large common hens, the pullets from which are mated with a Houdan cookerel.

ENGLAND'S TORY LEADER, SIE STAF- maturing of any of the Asiatics, but has dark legs, which are considered objectionable by some. For plumpness of body, yellow legs, and hardiners, the new breed—the Wyandottes (formerly American Sabrights) are equal to any. They are nearly as large in size as the Plymouth Rocks. Crossed fowls do not produce uniform chicks. A pure-blooded cookerel must always be made with crossed pullets. If this is not done, the chicks hatched from the crossed stock will be of different colors, shapes, and sizer, se they usually revert to different ancestors. Sandy soil is best for the feathered. legged breeds. Plenty of room in the coops should always be allowed, without regard to the breed of fowl .- P. H. Jacobs, in American Agriculturist.

> HINTS FOR FURNISHING FARM HOUSES.

Many farmers' wives and daughters have an instinctive sense of beauty in regard to the adornment of their homes, yet feel that their income is too limited to do anything. But if they look around for what nature will freely supply, they will be surprised at the transformation which can be easily wrought in rooms that before seemed dull and plain. Ferns gathered in summer, and leaves in autumn, pressed, and pinned on the wall in irregular sprays, beginning at the cornice, look very graceful. Let white tarieton, costing eighteen or twenty cents a yard, be cut in strips about half a yard wide and tacked over parlor and sitting room windows for lambrequins. On these pin some brilliant autumn leaves scattered here and there carelessly, with perhaps a border of ferns, and you will be astonished at the fairy-like appearance presented. I remember gathering great quantities of ferns while staying one summer at a New England rural home, and the satirical remark of the farmer, that "he wished he could turn all the Philadelphia ladies loose into his field and have them pull up all the 'brakes.'" But even this practical man was impressed by the arrangement above described .- E. LYNNDE, in American Agriculturist.

POULTRY RAISING AS A BUSINESS. There is just now much interest in poultry raising, and a disposition to take it up on a large scale. The following extract from one of our recent letters will give an idea of the many inquiries made of us: "Is poultry raising a profitable business, and would you advise a young man to invest one thousand dollars in it?"—This might be answered, in brief: Poultry are profitable, and we would not advise a young man (nor an old one) to at once invest one thousand dollars in it. Farmers find the poultry yard the most profitable part of the farm, in proportion to the capital invested. Many reckon in this way : If fifty fowls are profitable, five hundred will be ten times as profitable. This is an instance in which figures do not tell the truth. As goon as the number of towls is doubled, troubles are quadrupled. A range and houses which will keep fifty in perfect health, will be over-crowded with one hundred, and all the troubles due to a dense population will follow. While we believe that poultry keeping on a large scale may be made profitable, capital to purchase birds and build houses is not the only thing needful. Those who undertake the business, must give their whole time and attention to

it. One point is well settled-fowls can not be kept together in large numbers, and thrive The whole matter requires careful study and experiment. The beginner should start in a small way, and increase as success seems to warrant it. The point to be determined at the outset is: Shall eggs or dressed fowls be the object? Each requires a different management throughout, though the two may, in a measure, be united. Starting with abundant capital, and no experience, will surely end in tailure. The best works upon poultry management insist upon keeping fowls small flocks; this is regarded essential to success .- P. H. JACOBS, in American Agricul-

HOUSEKEEPERS' MEASURES.

A great deal of poor food, especially cakes than an excess for a few days, and then a lack | and other "recipe" preparations, is due to inaccuracy in measuring. "A pinch" of salt tented when hungry, and they should not be | cr pepper, or other condiment, may mean four times as much in one hand as in anage done by one omitted feeding cannot be other-quite enough to entirely change the quality and flavor. Teaspoons, teacups and coffeecups now vary greatly. The old standard teacup held just half a pint, or four to the quart, and the coffeecup three quarters of upon good hay alone, but when lightly work- a pint, or, two and two-third cups to a quart; but on testing several cups now in use we find that of one pattern of teacups three fills quart ; of another it takes five, and of another six: while of coffeeoups, two of one set fill a quart and of another it takes nearly four.

It would be a simple matter and great convenience for any housekeeper to keep always at hand accurate measuring cups of earthenware or tin. Let a teacupful or a tumbler full always mean haif a pint, and keep a cup of that size. Or use a small tin cup—one with a side handle being preferable. Spoon measuring is more important

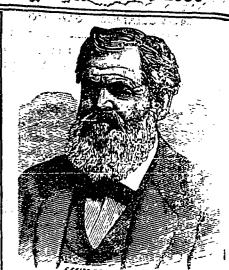
especially in giving medicines. The top is so broad and it is so difficult to know when a spoon is evenly full, that a "teaspoonful dose' of any medicine, or of a flavoring extract in cooking, may be double what is prescribed. The standard tesspoon, evenly full, holds one eighth of a fluid ounce, or 128 to a pint; and a standard tablespoon just three times as much, or 42 to the plut. Sixty drops of water equal one tesupoonful, but drops of different liquids vary in size. Every femily should have a "Minim glass" (minim means a figures 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, for so many drops—the figure 60 making just a standard teaspoonful. With this at hand one is always able to measure off exact teaspoonfuls of anything. In giving medicine, such regularity of deses may mean recovery of health? These glasses can be bought at most druggists for filteen to thirty cents each .- American Agriculturist.

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SETH GREEN.

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Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted majaria in a very severe form. When I churned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. By symptoms were terrible. I had dul, aching palm in my head, im by and around my back, By sppetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often hand described but has never experience. Any one who has ever has a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. Ster such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers

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