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ed

e cell you, Mr. Hope, for the use of an old (Rat-tat-tat.) "Did you really at tat) "two men" (rat tat tat) were dition eaten by one woman

prisoner just secured, he drew aside nstifiable pride to admire his work. tion enabled him to see the side of the on he had secured so cleverly in front a behind, and there was Grass Hope wing down from her bedroom window. She had tied two crimson curtains together

nseful knot, which is call-tsea's fisherman's bend; fastened one to the bed or something, and she was range down this extemporized rope hand alternately, with as much ease and rice as if she was walking down marble Monckton flung his arm and body fally over the paling, and grabbed her with inger ends. She gave a spring with her insert the wall and took a hold look hel against the wall, and took a bold leap her against him into a tulip bed ten feet dis-fing at least. He yelled to Bactley:

"To the garden !" And not losing a moment, flung his leg mer the paling to catch her with Bartley's

Grace dashed off without a moment's hesition at the quickset hedge. She did not in up to it and hesitate, like a woman, for was not to be wriggled through; she went it with the momentum and impetus of a selection, and through it as if it was made blotting paper, leaving a wonderfully small

They gazed aghast at one another, at the es so suddenly emptied as if by magic; the crimson curtain floating like a banner, it be crimson curtain floating like a banner, but glowing beautifully amongst the green impers; and at that flying figure, with her bir that glittered in the sun, and streamed brightal in the wind with her velocity; fly ng to the mine to save William Hope, and the these baffled conspirators a life of penal

CHAPTER XX .- CALAMITY.

ound over a stile like a deer, and dash up to the mine; then there was a hurried colloquy. ad some men were seen to start from the sine and run toward Hope's cottage. What actually took place was this :

The baffled conspirators saw Grace Hope

Shearrived panting, and begged to be sent un the mine at once ; the deputy said : "You cannot, miss, without an order from

"I am his daughter, sir," she said. "He has chimed me from Mr. Bartley this day."
At that word the man took off his hat to

Let me down this instant; there's a plot fire the mine, and destroy my poor father." "A plot to fire the mine!" said the man, lighast. "Why, who by? Hy! hy! cage dy there !"

"One Burnley; but he's bribed by a stran-E. Send me down to warn my father; k cyebrows, and a face like a corpse, al a large gold ring on the little finger of is right hand. You will find him somehere near my father's cottage. Neither

manor I have a moment to lose. Then the deputy called three more men, ad made for Hope's cottage, while Grace went down in the cage.

Bartley fled in mortal terror to his own

Monckton withdrew to the clump of fir trees, and from that thin shelter watched the me, intending to levent as soon as he should me Hope come up safe and sound; but when lesaw three or four men start from the mine and run across to him, he took the alarm and might the thicker shelter of a copse hard

It was very thick cover, good for temprary concealment; but he soon found it masso marrow that he could'nt emerge from meither side without being seen at once, ad his quick wit told him that Grace had munced him, and probably described him constely to the miners; he was in mortal enor, but not quite unprepared for this sort

danger. The first thing he did was to whip off his while tweed suit and turn it inside out; he ad had it made on purpose; it was a thin lead, doubled with black kerseymere, so hat this change was a downright transforma-Then he substituted a black tie for a blored one, whipped out a little mirror and hare's foot, etc., browned and colored his beek, put on an admirable gray wig, whisk-55, mustache, and beard, and partly whiten-this eyebrows, and hobbled feebly out of he little wood an infirm old man. Presently ecaught sight of his gold ring.

"Ah!" said he, "she is a sharp girl; perhe she noticed that in the struggle."
He took it off, and was going to put it ir pocket, but thought better of that, and backed it into the ditch. Then he made for village.

The pursuers hunted about the house, and course, didn't find him; but presently one them saw him crossing a meadow not roff, so they ran toward him and hailed

"Hy! mister!" He went feebly on and did not seem to the they hailed him again and ran wand him. Then he turned and stopped, d seeing men running toward him, took out ge pair of round spectacles, and put them Am/look at them. By this artifice, that like in reality completed his disguise scemulat a very natural movement in an old to see better who it was that wanted

What be you doing here?" said the man. Well, my good man," said Monekton, thing surprise, "I have been visiting an friend, and now I'm going home again. hope I am not trespassing. Is not this the That's right enough," said the deputy, bit by the way you come you must have

No. sir," said Monckton, "I haven't anybody, except one gentleman that he through that wood there, as I passed What was he like, sir?"

Well, I didn't take particular notice, and assed me all in a hurry."

That would be the man," said the to the hear very pale face?"

Not that Tremarked he seemed rather

Light: Tthink "-/fi I almost think it was. What had he been doing "Anything wrong? He seemed to me to be rather scared like."
"Which way did he go, sir?" I think he made for that great house,

Come on," said the deputy.

And he followed this treacherous indica-

tion, hot in pursuit. Monekton lost no time. He took off twenty years, and reached the Dun Cow as acquaintance. He hired the one vehicle the establishment possessed, and was off like a shot to Derby; thence he dispatched a note to his lodgings to say he was suddenly called to town, but should be back in a week. Not that he ever intended to show his face in that neighborhood again.

Nevertheless events occurred that stopped both his flight and Bartley's, and yet broke up their unholy alliance.

It was Hope's final inspection of the Bartley mine, and he took things in order. Months ago a second shaft had been sunk by his wise instructions, and but for Bartley's parsimony would have been now completed. Hope now ascertained how many feet it was short, and noted this down for Bartley.

Then, still inspecting, he went to the other hall or amphitheatre much higher than the passages. This was a centre, with diverging passages on one side, but closed on the other. Two of these passages led by oblique routes been reported unsafe.

This amphitheatre was now a busy scene, empty trucks being pushed off, full trucks being pushed on, all the men carrying lighted lanterns that wavered and glinted like "willsof the wisp."

Presently the bell rung, and a portion of the men, to whom this was a signal, left off work and began to put on their jackets and to await the descent of the cage to take them the but small shreds of her dress, and across up in parties. At this moment Hope met, to meadow at a pace that neither Bartley his surprise, a figure that looked like Ben is Monckton, men past their prime, could be be be to rival even if she had not got the be was right, and Ben Burnley it was. The ruffin had the condeciment of the ruffin had the ruffin ha ruffian had the audacity to put up his lamp, as if to scrutinize the person who examined

him.
"Did I not discharge you?" said Hope.
"Ay, lad," said Ben; "but your master put me on again."

Continued.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

ONTARIO'S BOUNDARIES.

THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRIVA COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Aug. 21.—The Globe to-day con

tains the following:—
London, Aug. 20.—The report to Her Majesty in council on the subject of the boundaries between Ontario and Manitoba, rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, defines the western boundary and in part the northern boundary of Ontario. The southwestern boundary is the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence due north till the English River is reached. northern boundary, so far as settled, is along the English River, including Lac Seul and

Lake Joseph. With reference to the third question, submitted, namely:-Whether-in case legislayou run and seize that villain; you tion is needed to make the decision in this mot mistake him. He wears a light suit case binding or effectual—acts passed by the tweed, all one color. He has very Parliament of Canada and the provincial legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba, in connection with the imperial act 34 and 35 Vic., cap 28, or otherwise, will be sufficient, or whether an imperial act for that purpose will be necessary, the report expresses no opinion as to the sufficiency or otherwise of concurrent legislation by the Provincial and Dominion parliaments, but states that it is council approves the report of the judicial committee, and commands that the award be obeyed and carried into execution.

"MONUMENTAL" CHURCHES.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The following churches are declared, by a decree of 16th July, to be "monumental":—St. Peter in Chains; St. Mary of the Angels, with the adjacent portico of Michael Angelo, and the house of the Carthusians; Santa Maria del Popolo; Santa Maria sopra Minerva; St. Augustin; SS. Agnes and Costanza, with the adjacent ruins and Catacombs; St. Sebastian, with the adjacent ruins and Catacombs; St. Pancratius. with the adjoining Catacombs, and St. Paul, with the annexed cloister. According to Benedict XIV., St. Peter in Chains was the first church dedicated to God, in Rome, by St. Peter. It is entitled Eudoxican Basilica, from having the been rebuilt by the Empress Eudoxia, the wife of Thedosius the Younger, who received from the Patriarch of Jerusalem the two chains by which St. Peter had been bound, and sent them to her daughter Eudoxia, wife of Valentinian, Emperor of the West, and deposited them about the year 440, in the church which she rebuilt on the site of the present hasilica. The Fcast of St. Peter's Chains is held on the 1st of August. Saint Mary of the Angels is formed of the ancient pinacotheca of the celebrated Baths of Diocletian, in the building of which that Emperor employed many thousands of Christians as slaves. When peace was granted to the Church a portion of this edifice was consecrated to the true God. The basilica of St. Agnes was erected by the Emperor Constantine at the instance of his daughter Costanza, who here founded a convent for herself and other noble ladies. Tradition states that the Church of Santa Maria del Popolo stands on the site of the sepulchre of the family Dormitii, within which the ashes of the Emperor Nero were deposited. The church was built from the offerings of the people, hence its name, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. It was in the monastery attached to it that the author of the Reformation—the Augustinian monk, Martin Luther-resided during his sojourn in Rome. Each of the churches referred to in the Ministerial decree has a special and interesting history of its own which ought to inspire respect at least in the minds of the Italian rulers.

SHE GOT HER SEAT.

"Is this sent engaged?" asked a small, thin woman of a fat man in the New Haven train the other day. No reply.

"Will you please take your feet down and let me sit on this seat?" she repeated in a louder tone of voice.

BROTHER IRLIDE.

Death of the Superior-General of the Christinn Brothers' Schools.

(Catholic Review.) Last week witnessed the demise of one of nearly half a century Brother Irlide, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, had honored the garl of his noble profession by those virtues which adorn the devout Christian and the accomplished educator.

Born at Bayonne, on the stormy coast of southern France, his nature caught up from his very birth the restless force of the waves that oft lulled his infant hours to sleep. Earnest, serious and determined to throw himself early in life into the turbulent tide of French politics, shortly after the first empire had fallen before the allied armies of Europe, his eloquence and dauntless courage at once marked him as a leader among men, and his success at the bar at the early age of twenty-five years gave earnest that he would stand foremost among the most eloquent pleaders of his time. But Providence had other designs in view, and, before the last impassioned appeal that leaped from extremity of the mine, and reached a sort of his lips in defence of the widow and the orphan had ceased to be heard, a deep rooted change had come over the impetuous young advocate. Without a day's hesitation, he dropped his lawyer's gown of silk to assume to those old works the shoring of which had the coarse and s mbre habiliments which the grand virtues of the Venezable De la Salle had sauctified. Having become a member of the order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, he exhibited at the very outset of changed career the same indomithie able energy, the same fidelity to duty, and the same strict obserduty, vance of the spirit of his calling which had filled with hope the hearts of those friends who predicted for him a high place in the councils of the nation. Nothing distinguished this gifted and saintly man so much as a fulness of religious spirit which made the success of his work the ever-present topic of his thoughts, speech, and writings. Τo labor for the spread of Christian education was the passion of his life. To this end he lent all the energies of his strong will and impulsive character. This spirit filled him to overflowing, saturated him from head to foot, and left no moment free from schemes and projects looking to the advancement of the cause which was so dear to him. Nature had done her work well in bestowing on him the most brilliant qualities of heart and mind. and he supplemented his liberality by a life of ardnous study and by a cultivation of those virtues which make notonly the good man but the amiable, courteous and refined gentleman. As a consequence his learning placed him in the front rank of modern scholars. Few would suspect that the unassuming Brother who trod the poorest quarters of fair Paris with far greater delightthan he did her boulevards, was the peer of the Academicians and members of the Institute of France. As a linguist he was regarded by the most accomplished scholars of his country as an authority without superior. Latin, Gleck, Italian and Spanish literature were as familiar to him as the classic works of his own tongue, and yet so sensitive was his modesty that very few not intimately acquainted with him understood the depth and variety of his attainments. It

charity to sit for hours teaching their clements to the children of the poor than to discuss the problems of science and philosophy to which his nature inclined him. When but a universal one. The French people are not alone in their mourning, and wherever a heart beats to which religious education is an object of love, there will sadness rule when the tidings of Brother Irlide's death shall have been made known. His lot as Su perior General of the Christian Brothers was east at a most trying and critical time. Irreligion, in the guise of anti-clericalism, sought to shatter the foundations on which

desirable and most expedient that an imperial Catholic France rested, and, with well-Bartley fled in mortal terror to his own Act of Parliament be passed to make this dedevised cunning, the shafts of the enemy use, and began to pack up his things to cision binding and effective. The order-in were chiefly aimed at the education which the hurch approved and supported Schools and colleges wherein the name of God might be heard were ordered closed, and the sorrowful note of protestation which went up from Catholic France against the most iniquitous measure that ever disgraced the statute books of a nation, was heard throughout the world. Brother Irlide was told that his schools were doomed; that he might as well close their doors without a muriour, and quietly submit to the inevitable. But little such timid counsellers knew of the fibres of steel that beat within his bosom. With the consummate tact and politeness which so notably distinguished him, the Brother threw wide his doors to the committee which was to decide the matter, and when informed by them that he was a lawbreaker in keeping his schools open, he told them that he was quite willing to be a lawbreaker, and such a law breaker he continued to beto the day of his death, while his enomies gnashed their teeth in despair. The magnificent courage with which Brother Irlide defied the enemics of France, who pretended to be her rulers, elicited the admiration of all friends of true civilization the world over, and made men think again of the heroism and self-sacrifice of those Brothers who braved and died by Prussian bullets fourteen years ago. Not-withstanding edicts and bulletins, threats and frowns : notwithstanding the ficrce oppo-

sition of a truculent municipality, Brother Irlide flinched not a jot, and came out a conqueror at the end. He has gone from the France which he loved so well, mourned by the noblest, best and most intelligent of the land. Mgr. Guibert, Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Versailles were present at the bedside of the dying Brother, and spoke the last words of comfort to him. Baron Macou, his lifelong friend, wept as the faithful Christian expired, and the noble Senator Chesnelong, a giant among his colleagues, mingled his tears with those of the prelates and nobles who witnessed the last hours of Brother Irlide. His faithful assistants were likewise by his side at the last solemn moment of death, and Brother-Assistant Patrick, whose name is a household word throughout the United States, closed the eyes of his departed Superior. France may build no monument of stone over the grave of Brother Irlide, but a mightier and more lasting monument is consecrated to his memory this very moment in the loving hearts of Catholics throughout the whole breadth and length of Christendom. He has left behind him 15,000 sons of the Venerable De La, Salle, 12,000 of whom are engaged in the active teaching of half a million of Christian youth. Among the early instrumentalities which have contributed to the rapid spread of religion within the

molding the minds of over half a million of young men, cannot but leave a lasting impress on their time, and that impress is happily seen in the success with which the Church is stemming the tide of modern infidelity in rudely shaking the indifference the most conspicuous men of France. For and lethargy of Protestantism, and in the accession of thousands of forvent and onlightened men to the ranks of the secular clergy and the religious orders. The efficiency of their labors may be estimated by the exhibit their schools have made in the educational department of the London International Exposition. Such impartial witnesses as Nature, Engineering, the Pall Mall Gazette and the Athenaum are enthusiastic in their eulogics of the work sent from the Brothers' schools. Contributions representing the best efforts that have been made in theoretical and applied science, in agriculture, hygiene and the industrial arts figure alongside of papers written in Greek. Latin and all the modern languages. latest number of Engineering speaks as follows: "Among the 12,000 Brothers that form this society, which seems to be well imbued with the progressive spirit of the times, The confidence of the geologist in the pretheir splendid exhibition proves that there are many able men and eminent teachers in all the branches of a scientific and technical education. But little was known in England of the Brothers before this exhibition, save that they had a college at Clapham which figures well at the London University examinations. Their work at South Kensington has now brought them

thoroughly organized and equipped for their

calling, these twelve thousand earnest men,

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF SASKATCHE WAN.

most favorably before the British public, and

we have little doubt that their rich and var-

ied collection (an international exhibition in

itself) will exercise a beneficial influence upon

the elementary and intermediate education of

already mentioned have written, and the

be added, such unexpected sources, makes it

clear that the Christian Brothers form the

vanguard of the soundest and safest educa-

tors of the ninetcenth century, and the death

of such a man as Brother Trlide, even at the

ripe age of 72, is a serious loss and one that

will not easily be repaired. Requiescat in

To the same effect the journals

this country."

HE BEARS TESTIMONY TO THE EARNEST-NESS AND DEVOTION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE FAR WEST-A TRI-BUTE TO THE BISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND.

There was a very large congregation in Holy Trinity Church last Sunday to hear the

Bishop of Saskachewan preach. His Lordship spoke of Christian charity. He could not but know that the vast audience listening to him was composed of peo-ple belonging to different denomina-tions in the city. Besides members are frequently pilgrimages from Ottawa and tions in the city. Besides members are frequently pilgrimages from Ottawa and of different Protestant denominations being present, he trusted there were also Canadian districts of the New Engsome Roman Catholics there. He pointed land States. The shrine of St. Anno out the great lesson taught in the text, that dates from 1658, when a pious habitant preit was not the denomination, or the distinct | sented the cure of Quelice with a piece of ive creed, or the superior or extensive ground on condition that the erection of a understanding of many difficult parts of the blessed Bible that would save or lose us in was infinitely more congenial to his ardent the day of judgment, but Christian charity. One of the great characteristics of Christ was his Christian charity to all. Do not, said the Bishop, let us all think we are the only ones in the country. Oh, do not let such a man dies the loss is not only a national us be guilty of the miserable uncharitable- laying three of the foundation stones; and so ness of thinking or speaking of our Roman Catholic brethren as if they were not three months. The whole country soon re-Christians as well as ourselves. Christians sounded with the praises of St. Anne, and it were tried by the test of Christianity which was for a long time customary, says Dr. Beers, he had been holding up. As a resident of for vessels passing up the river to live a sa-the Northwest for 20 years, continued his lute when passing her shrine. Occasional Lordship, I can stand here to-night and tell miracles have ever since been reported, but you without a shadow of a doubt that our this year there appears to be an immense re-Roman Catholic brethren have been distinguished for their Christianity towards the Indians of this Northwest. My to respect the and clergy of the Roma

early experience in this country not a week, passes without reports of further led me to respect the Bishon manifestations of here. especially in regard to their work among the Indians. He had witnessed the devotion with which they had supported orphanages and sisterhoods, whose first duty was amongst the poor and sick. A few years ago, about the time of the great scarcity of food in the far west, he had seen tears trickling down the cheeks of the noble-hearted French bishop, Bishop Grandin, as he spoke to a committee of the privations of the poor orphan children of St. Albert, near Edmonton. He stinted himself in his own living in order that others might have something to eat. With all those experiences in memory he could not but pay a tribute to the Christian charity of the Roman Catholics. He could not refrain from speaking of the high in the shape of a Christian charity displayed by His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land during his long period of work in this country. His Lordship had signalized himself in a remarkable degree by the principles of true Christian charity with which he had dealt both with Roman Catholics and with all denomination of Protestants. He called the congregation to witness if it were not so. The speaker regarded this as week, may be taken as a noble example, second only to the bishop's personally pure and holy life—a life he had SPECIMENS: known to be such for at least thirty-live years, On Thursday last a thirteen-year old son of

of kindly courtesy, Christian charity and loving brotherly conduct to every Christian in this Province and these Northwest Territories. He especially hoped that in the future as in the past the people of this country would be distinguished by kindly forbearance towards one another, and that they should all, both clergy and laity, keep before their minds the fact that they are first of all Christians and then members of different

ARCHBISHOP RYAN. HE LEAVES THE WEST TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE

churches.

ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA. Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 19.—Archbishop Ryan left for Philadelphia, his acw archdiocese, in a special car. At the depot a large crowd had assembled on the platform to bid him farewell. The Archbishop was accompanied by Father Elcock, director of the Cathedral at Philadelphia; Father Kernan, president of the seminary; Father Brennan, secretary of the diocese, and a committee of home priests. A committee from the Christian Brothers' College at Cote Bril-liante was also present. During the few moments before the train started the Archbishop stood on the platform of the car shaking hands, and expressed his regrets at leaving warm-hearted friends. As the train pulled out the gentlemen present lifted their hats and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Archbishop Ryan and a distinguished party arrived last

AND THE LAME WALK.

Miraculous Cures Effected at St. Anne's Shrine-A Plie of Crutches Twenty Feet High.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19-Standing upon Dufferin Terrace, the most magnificent promenage of its kind in the world, and easting the eye northward, to the left of the beautiful Isle of Orleans, and over the expansive bay formed by the estuary of the St. Charles, the vision is arrested by the pale blue outline of the Laurentian mountainsthose "everlasting hills," possessing so much significance for the hundreds of scientists laily arriving here to attend the meeting of the British Association in Montreal, and declared by geologists to be the oldest known form of rock farmation. Let the eye run down the slowly ascending range seaward until it rests upon the promonotory, which, jutting out into the north channel of the St. Lawrence, bounds the vision, and you have before you

ST. ANN'S MOUNTAIN.

cambrian origin of those crystalline rocks, as

armed with microscope and hammer he pronounces upon their azoic or aurentian or huronian formation, is not one whit stronger, dogmatic though he be, not one-half as touching as the simple faith of thousands of Canadian and American pilgrims in the efficacy of intercession with "La Bonne Ste. Anne," at her shrine at the foot of yonder mountain, in the production of such superhuman results as the miraculous cure of all those ills to which flesh is heir. There are several parishes in Canada called after the good mother of the Virgin Mary, but this one is officially known as "Ste. Anne de Beaupre." "Pré," in French, signifies "meadow," and all who verdict, coming from so many, and, it might | have visited the land of Evangeline will readily trace in the extensive grass plain surrounding the bay of Minas the derivation of the name of the village of Grand Pré. The name "Cote de de "the beautiful meadowy Beaupre," or side of the river," aptly describes the slope of the country between the St. Lawrence and the hills beyond, and marks the contrast existing between it and the character of the land at the opposite side of the mouth of the St. Charles, the site of the rockgirt city of Quebec. Twenty miles or so of a deasant drive along the Cote de Beaupre brings the tourists to St. Anne de Beaupre -commonly called here, in the language of affection, "La Bonne St. Anne." grims generally go from Quebec by steamer, but sometimes on foot. On Sunday the pilgrims visiting St. Anne's frequently fill five or six steambouts. Two boats make daily trips to the shrine, and frequently there are others from different points on the river. It is usual for almost every Roman Catholic congregation and religious society in the province of Quebec to make its hurch should be at once commenced. Tradition relates a number of miracles said to have been wrought during the construction of the building, of which the foundation stone was laid by the first governor, P'Argenson. A devout resident, who had been lame for years, was instantly cured upon was a woman, who had been bent double for vival in

THE GOOD SAINT'S EFFICACY or good will, and scarcely a day, certainly generally during the veneration of the saint's relies, or while the subject of the cure is engaged in prayer or in receiving communion. The existing church is of modern date, and is creeted on the site of that which was built two and a quarter conturies ago. Neither in exterior nor interior does it differ much from the average Canadian parish church. The most striking object inside is the pyramid of crutches over twenty feet in height, left in thanksgiving to the saint by lame and the halt who have been cured, or fancied themselves to have been cured, of their infirmities. These curious mementoes are of every size and style. The church also possesses a much prized relie broken and partially decayed bone in a small glass case, said to be the bone of a forefinger of the Virgin Mother. As the pilgrims kneel at the alter railings of the church the relic is held by the officiating priest for each of them to kiss in turn, and it is not infrequently that at the hour of venerating the relic miraculous cures are effected Of the numerous miracles reported, the following, all which date from within the last

Mr. Elizear Vincent of this city, master printer and city councillor, made a pilgrimage to La Bonne St. Anne, for the purpose of being cured of lameness. At ten years of age he was confined to his bed for six months, with an affection of the leg, which was accompanied with intense pain. On rising he was unable to move about without the aid of crutc'es, and continued lame until his recent visit to St. Anne's, when the l meness left him while partaking of the Holy U mmunion, and he arose and walked without the aid of his crutch. The fact that young Vincent has not walked without crutches for three years, and that he now walks well without them, is fully authenticated. Almost exactly similar is the miraculous cure reported on Friday last of a young man from Vermont, named O'Connor, who advanced with the greatest difficulty and pain to the holy table, moving slowly on crutches, and who immediately after receiving the holy communion rose without any apparent effort, and with his face radiant with joy laid aside his crutches and walked vigorously back to his seat and subsequently out of the church. On the same day a little child named Welch was similarly cured of lameness, after prostrating himself for twelve days in succession before the shrine of Ste. Anne with his mother, who had brought him for the purpose all the way from Michigan.

rum, the journal in question yet thinks it necessary to point out, and it does so with apparent knowledge of the whole subject, the great and insurmountable objections to the scheme. The difficulties are political as well as commercial, and on all important points would affect not only Canada and Jamaica but also Great Britain and the United States, and any overtures for union would, without doubt, arouse interference not only from the mother country but also from

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not only from the incher country but also from our dearly beloved Uncle Sam.

We think the time is yet distant when Canada will open her arms to admit any of the West India islands. Canadians when they want to annex any more territory will in all probability prefer to take a slice of the land to the south

THE PRECISE MOMENT.

As human curiosity is never satisfied as to the precise moment of death in the case of beheading, the account of the latest experiment on a decapitated criminal, which is communiented to the Revue Scientifique by a French scientist who made his observations on the head of Campi, is of interest. This time the results are more satisfactory than has hitherto been the case, and Dr. Petitgand makes the following statement with regard to the manifestations of consciousness after the head has been separated from the body: 1. That the head, on being separated from the body, remains in possession of all its faculties if the hemorrhage does not pass certain limits, and if the proportion of oxygen in the blood is sufficient for keeping up the nervous functions for a few short moments, which can never exceed half a minute. 2. That repeated convulsive maxillary movements after the separation of the head from the body, generally called "biting the dust," are nothing but the reflex action common in cases of acute asphyxia.

WHY EVE DIDN'T NEED A GIRL.

A lady writer in one of our exchanges furnishes some of the reasons why Eve did not keep a hired girl. She says: There has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one (a man of course) has the presumption to ask: "Why, when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not made to wait on her?" She didn't need any. A bright writer She didn't need any. A bright writer has said Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sewed on, gloves to be mended "right away-quick, now." He never read the newspapers until the sun went down behind the palm trees, and then stretching himself yawning out, "Is supper ready yet, my dear?" Not he. He made the fire, hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture, and pulled the radishes, peoled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends together when Eve hadn't any fresh pome-granates. He never stayed out till 11 clock at night and then scowled because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers. Not he. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short he did not think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting upon him, and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten a wife's cares a little. That's the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the reason her descendants did.

THROUGH A POWDER MAGA-ZINE.

HOW THE EXPLOSIVE IS SHIPPED AND STORED.

Through a powder magazine with the thermometer in the nineties, within sight of Montreal and, the men were never so cool in such weather before. Yes, gentle reader, try the experiment, and in spite of kegs of powder from the course blasting stuff to the st. My country or good will, and scarcely a day, certainly not a week, passes without reports of further manifestations of her power. The miracles are invariably wrought in the church, and construct the country finest sporting grade, piled on shelves from "floor to ceiling," you will—without your temperament is a decidedly nervous one—feel iey cold, and be in a position to think feelingly perhaps of the sufferings of North Pole explorers undisturbed by the fiery glare of the sun outside. Magazines are built with special reference to coolness, and through the thick masonry there are peculiarly shaped shafts through which a cold current of air is constantly circulating, taking away too all dampness from the vault-shaped rooms within. The powder is stored in 25 lb kegs on trestle work reaching to the ceiling, and these kegs are entirely of wood, pegs taking the place of nails. Stored in this shape powder will stand any amount of banging about and it is as barmless as so many kegs of meal. Some people will run away if they see a man with a keg. of powder on his shoulder, but such dread is absurd, and the great inconvenience to which powder manufacturers are put through common ignorance of the safety in which it is handled is a great addition to first cost. Of the two fine military magazines on the Island, the largest is leased by the Hamilton Powder Company, and was built in 1822. It is constructed of hard red volcanic stone, which will stand for ages, and is situated at the end of a deep, rocky gully, the building being surrounded by a massive high wall. Its situation is such that military men think that even if the magazine was to blow up the city of Montreal would suffer no ma-terial damage. The rules relating to the storage and shipment of powder in Canada are very strict, not more than a keg of 25 lbs being allowed in any one establishment. The company employs its own steam yacht, and when any of its nowder is received in Montreal from its works in the West it is at once taken

to St. Helen's. There is a great demand for blasting pow der just now from railway contractors, principally those engaged in building the Canadian Pacific road. The nervous public will be glad to hear that such care is taken in handling the explosive, particularly as the wants of trade require the storage of a large quantity of powder at Montreal.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENTS IN ENG-LISH POLITICS.

LONDON Aug. 20 .- Mr. Andrew Carnegie the American iron master, has a syndicate of Liberal newspapers, under the management of Mr. Samuel Storey, M/P., which has considerable influence in the political world. The St. James Gazette, in an article this afternoon, comments on an interview with Mr. Carne-gio originally published in Pittsburg. The (næite declares that the present agi-tation against the House of Lords or ginated in America, that it is an attempt with Tourists as well as pilgrims are flocking to sinated in America, that it is an attempt the shrine of the saint, where, if they do not become witnesses of miracles, they may at least feest their eyes upon a scene that will all its parapharnalia of processions monster the meetings, and other factitious, machinery to meetings, and other factitious, machinery to meetings, and other factitious, machinery to meetings. definition of the particular notice, and it take particular notice, and it is a houry.

Again no reply.

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