province and a control of the first of the state of the control of the state of the control of the control of

A GREETING.

IRELAND! Mother unknown, Situting alone by the water, Lift up your eyes to your own, Siretch out your arms to your daughter!

Many and many a day have I longed for your green robe's splendor, Your eyes of the deep sea gray, your strong love patient and tender; For the croon of the welcoming voice, and the Soul of my soul rejoice, for this is the hour of thy gladness!

Sare if I never had heard What land had given me birth, And cradled the spirit's bird On its first weak flight to earth;
If I never had heard the name of thy sorrow

and strength divine,
Or felt in my pulses the flame of the fire they had caught from thine, I would know by this rapture alone that sweeps through me like a flood, That the Irish skies were my own, and my blood was the Irish blood!

> Proud did I hold my race,
> Yet knew not what pride might dare;
> Fair did I deem thy face, air did I deem thy face, But never one half so fair :

Like a dream with deep happiness fraught that some happier dawn makes true, Nothing was glad in my thought but gladdens yet more in you-

From ivied sower and wall, and primrose pale on the lea, To vales where the bright streams call to the listing bird in the tree.

How can I frame the thought That sets all my soul aglow! How can I speak as I ought The longing that moves me so?

My comrades laugh like a boy whose heart to

pleasure is stirred, But my heart is weeping with joy while my lips never speak a word;
Here where the green hills start from the breast of the deep blue water,
Ireland! land of my heart, stretch out your arms to your daughter!

-Mary Elizabeth Blake, in The Independent.

THE BLESSED JOAN OF ARC

Investigating the Facts of Her Inspired and Heroic Lite

The Process of Establishing the ation as Seen in Her Case.

(N. Y. Freemans Journal)

Rome, January 21st.

The cause for the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc will, as soon as the documents relating to her life are ready, be discussed by the Cardinals and the Sacred Congregation of Rites. The canonization proper, when the the assault with an indomitable courage; celebrated French heroine will have then be and Beaugency and Mehund were surrendered come a saint, will not be for many years, as she has got to go through two grades before-hand. She must first be made "venerable;" then become "venerable servant of God:" after that must be beatified. Every minute particular relating to her life is being looked into with the greatest care by Mgr. Caprars, the learned advocate employed by the Vati can in matters concerning beatification and canonizations

I paid the reverend gentleman a visit and was received by him with great courtesy. ly to discover a weak point. When all the documents are ready the case will be discussed | welcome their king. before the Congregation of Cardina's by the advocate who pleads her cause, Signor Marini, and by me, who oppose her, because of those bad points which have been found. If, how-Pope having given consent then Jeanne will be made 'venerable.' I think, however, that any way supernatural, but some particular dent, because it happened in her presence. I can tell you that this kind of miracles which I mean have happened in our country. If in her case they exist they must then be most carefully and minutely examined. That takes time and must also be legally confirmed, and ing entreaties to alter her resolution. In the as far as I can judge she will not be made midst of his successes Charles led his blessed for another eight or nine years

"Once 'blessed' It is necessary that two other miracles should happen-e. g., to persons who, by imploring her intercession, get what they want granted; then she will be canenized and become 'Ste. Jeanne d'Arc' (St. Joan of Arc.")

It is evident by this that it will be many years before she is cononized; it may be an indefinite time, as the reverend gentleman remarked : "There are many who were made 'blessed' years and years ago that we have not even thought of canonizing yet."

THE INSPIRED HEROINE OF DOMREMY

John of Arc (in French, Jeaune the heroic Maid of Or-was the daugther of Jad'Aro), eques d'Arc, or Darc, and of Isabrau Romee, his wife, villagers of Domrémy, on the borders of Lorraine, and was born in 1410 to 1411. She received the usual education of a 1411. She received the usual education of a son to another Joan of Arc was finally sold peasant girl at that period, and was taught to the English by John of Luxembourg for to spin or sew and repeat her Paternoster. and Ave Maris, but not to read or write. From her early years she was employed in tending the flocks of the villagers, and was distinguished only by her simplicity and kindness of heart, and her ardent qualities. At greater part of her native country. Even the remote village of Domrémy did not wholly the English and their allies locked apon the escape the danger and privations of those Maid of Orleans with almost diabelical evil times, and on one occasion Jean and her hatred. And no doubt many people believed hostlery in Neufchateau. The perlious confind a cause for persecution. The proceed-dition of her native land produced a deep ings were of the meet infamous character; at impression on the ardent and enthusiastic mind of Joan, which strengthened as the visions of saints came to her in her moments of meditation. Mysterious volces, it is chronicle ed, declared to her as she knelt before the

bury, seems to have given a definite shape to her future life. The simple peasant girl almost in a day

BLOOMED INTO A WOMAN OF BEAUTY AND NERVE.

Joan announced that she was commissioned from heaven to relieve the city and to crown the daughter of Rheims.

With considerable difficulty assisted by her uncle, whom she had convinced of the truth of her mission, she prevailed upon in February, 1429, to the French court, which resched the vicinity of Chinen, and with some difficulty obtained admission to the presence of Charles. After some conversation with the King and his courtiers, and a long examination before the University and Parliament, at Poutiers, in which she sustained herself with marvelous ability, that the popular opinion was so atrongly expressed in favor of the maid, that the royal coun-olilors were constrained with censiderable misgivings, to recommend that her services should be accepted. Her presence among the troops at Blois, and the fame of her supernatural powers, had an extraordinary effect in raising the drooping spirits of the soldiers, and it was resolved immediately to make an attempt, under her direction, to throw two cenvoys of provisions into Orleans, which was now reduced to utmost need. This difficult enterprise was performed with complete success, and Jean herself entered the telesguered city on the 29th of April. Anxious to raise the siege, if possible, without bloodshed, she sent repeated warnings to the besiegers to depart, under pain of vengeance from heaven; but, as might have been expected, they answered only with sceffs and ribaldry. On the 4th of May a part of the garrison made a sally against the English bastile of St. Loup. but were driven back. Joan heard the noise of the fray, and galloping to the spot,

PLUNGED HEADLONG INTO THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

and leading the troops into a second enset, succeeded in storming the Bastile. Nothing in human history parallels this episode. The remaining bastiles on the southern bank of the Loire were carried by assault on the 6th and 7th of May and the garrison put to the the saints of God. It is the prescribed oussword, and on the S:b, the English generals, dispirited by these defeats, and finding that their troops were panic stricken at the approach of the "sorceress," as they termed her, raised the slege and retreated to Mehan-Merits of Candidates for Canoniz- sur-Loire. The anniversary of this deliverance is held still sacred at Orleans. Having thus achieved the first part of her promise, the relief of Orleans, Joan hastened to Tours, where Charles was now residing, and urged him to undertake at once the expedition to Rheims. It was deemed necessary, however, in the first instance, to reduce the other posts which the English held in the Leire. Jargeau was stormed,

JOAN, AS USUAL, LEADING

and Beaugency and Mehund were surrendered

without assistance. The remainder of the English army under Talbot retreated towards Seine, but was overtaken near the village of Patay, 18th June, and so terror-struck were the troops at the exhibition of the Maid's supernatural power in battle, for she teemed the most conspicuous where the carnage reigned the fiercest, that they fied almost without striking a blow. The brave Talbot himself was taken prisoner, and upwards of 2,000 men were killed in the pursuit. Joan now renew-"I am called by my colleagues," he said, ed her entreaty that the king should set and learning his will when matters of vital by a name which will perhaps surprise you. forth to be crowned at Rheims, though that importance are to be decided. In the case I am known as 'L'Avvocato del Diavele' (the city and every other stronghold on the way of those attracted to the rolligious life, a few Davil's advocate), because my business is to was still in the hands of the enemy; and days spent in the retirement, restraint and find out all the sins committed and all the Charles, indisposed as he was to personal silence of spiritual retreat with a view of obworst points in the life of the person to be exertion, was compelled to yield to the taining special light from God as to their vobeatified or canonized. Now, in the case of solicitations of his benefactress, supported as cation, would often enable them to distinguish Jeanne this is rather difficult, and there is not much in history to tell us her personal wishes of his troops. D.fficulties and perils and private life. However, we are making seemed to vanish at the approach of the deep researches, and shall be able undoubted. Maid. Troyes, Chalons, and Rheims in succession opened their gates as if in concert to

HER MISSION FULFILLED.

On the 16th of July Charles made a triumphal entry into the city of Rheims, and ever, the Cardinals judge in favor of her cause on the fellowing day was solemnly crowned than it is pleaded before the Pepe by the Con- in the Cathedral, his deliverer standing by sisterial advocate, Signor Marucoi. The his side before the high altar during the cere-Pope having given consent then Jeanne will mony, with the banner unfurled in her hand. Jean now regarded her mission as accomthat will not take place much before the end | plished, and asked the king to "allow her to of the year. Now, before she is beatified it return to her father and mother, and keep is necessary that in the course of her life she her flocks and herds as before, and do all should have accomplished feur miracles. It things as she was wont to do." But Charles must not be supposed by that that she should | and his captains, though they did not themhave restored any one to life or done anything selves credit her divine commission, were well aware of her influence over the soldiers aplaced, like being wonderfully cured or and the people, and by their argent entreaties miraculously, for instance, saved from accilinduced her to remain. Loan and other strong towns epened their gates to the king, but the army was repulsed in an attack upon Paris, and the Maid was severely wounded.

She determined once more to retire from

the contest, but was again induced by presstroops back into winter quarters, and by his laziness lest a most favorable opportunity of completing his triumphs. Meanwhile Joan, looking upon the inertness of Charles with uneasy spirit, spent the winter with the court in Bourges or its neighborhood. In December of the same year she received letters patent of nobility from Charles for herself and family, and at her own request her birthplace was in future exempted from impoets, a privilege it enjoyed for three centuries. On the return of spring the French army took the field and Joan displayed her usual bravery. On May 21st, she threw herself and a recoforcement into the fortress of Camplegue, then besieged by the Dake of Burgundy. Un the evening of her arrival she headed a sally from the beleaguered gar-Flavy, envious of the Maid's renown, be-trayed her into the hands of her enemies. After having been transferred from ene pri-10,000 livres. The English treated her most cruelly, and ultimately brought her to trial on the then convenient charge of witchcraft befere an ecclesiastical tribunal, presided over by Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvals. The long wars between the French and Engthat period the English had conquered the lish, which were partly racial and partly parents were compelled to seek shelter at a in the charge who were enly teo willing to all events the heroic girl was condemned in

advance. In May, 1431, she was FOUND GUILTY OF SORCERY,

and having, under terror of death, signed a Ornelize that the foreign invaders were to be formula of abjuration, she was condemned to you ask when you pray believe that you shall expelled and the independence of France es- perpetual imprisonment with "the bread of receive and they shall come unto you." perpetual imprisonment with "the bread of tablished by her aid. The crisis which took grief and the water of anguish" for her food. place in the affairs of the country, when The object of those proceedings was to de.

pretext for putting her to death. By fraud only one thing absolute; that a reasonable or violence she was induced to array herself proof of character be furnished by those who in men's clother, and was, in consequence, pronounced a heretic and condemned to death | seeking its shelter demands this o. r . On May 30th the was burned alive in the market place of Rouen, protesting to her last gasp that the veloes directed them were ununfeigned and that in ebeying them she was

doing the will of God.

The atrecious treatment meted out to this brave, devoted, generous and patriotic woman, says a Protestant historian, reflects deep dis-Robert de Baudricourt, Governer of the grace on all parties cencerned in it, upon the neighboring town of Vaucoulers, to send her, English authorities, renegade Frenchmen, in February, 1429 to the French court, which and perhaps chiefly upon Charles, who, steep was then held at Chinon, in the valley of the Loire, between Tours and Saumur, one to save her. On receiving news of her death English, Spanish and Italian poets and writers have made her the theme of song and

WORK OF SPIRITUAL RETREAT

the Soul.

Our Divine Master Often Withdrew for Deeper Communion With His Meavenly Father-Two Instances of the Growth of Now in the Possession of A Citizen of St. Houses of Retreat.

"Nothing is more important than that all should be called from time to time to meet for spiritual retreats, which are of admirable efficacy for the reform of life, for perseverance in good, and for giving renewed spiritual vigor in the midst of the dangers and innumerable causes of distraction existing in the world."

Thus writes the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome on the subject of retreats for the spiritual well being of the

Clergy. Into solltude, apart from even His dearest disciples, our Divine Master often withdrew for deeper communion with His Heavenly Father. This practice of withdrawal from the world from time to time has marked the lives of tom of many religious communities. People living in the world, serving God in the secular state, are alone debarred from this salu tary exercises. They are alone unconscious of its precious fruits because the opportunity of gathering such a harvest has rarely been

within their reach. Ged has a time and a way for the accomp'ishing of every work destined for His glory and the leading of souls to heaven. For years, perhaps, His spirit breathes in silence now to one, now to another, before the moment comes for action. His works often grow as grew Christianity, in poverty, abnegation and suffering. The work of spiritual retreats for people living in the world has grown thus; and ever humbly, slowly, prayerfully. For years past it has been developing in Europe. In this country many religious communities afford opportunities of a in a royal collection. The workmanship on yearly retreat to secular people. But this is this ring is estimated at \$1.500, and the not really enough.

Words written elsewhere upon the subject strength by dwelling a few days beneath the roof with Christ in the Eucharist, the source of etrength; how many fatal steps in life would be prevented if souls would but pause, seek an opportunity of communing with God, and learning his will when matters of vital between a mere natural attraction and a divine call, and thus prevent a humiliating return to the world. For all who are attracted por called to embrace it.

It is not only once a year that these soulneeds arise; hence once a year does not suffice for the opportunities of spiritual retreat. They should be frequently presented to persons of all ages, of all stations in life. They should be sought, not only in great matters as mentioned above, but in lesser needs. The countless cares and petty annoyances of daily secular life are trying indeed lways; how many tried serely would gain the grace of patience and of peace by living apart a few days with Him who is meek and humble of heart; of living a brief day even, at regular intervals, in the atmosphere of tranquility that comes from the near presence of God in

the Sacrament of the altar. The crying need of the bustling, active souls of the American people is just the opportunity of spiritual retreat, of dwelling for brief space apart from every distracting care, every alluring pleasure of the world. They need to enter now and then into the silence of retreat that they may hear the voice of God; into the light of retreat that they may behold his many miracles, too often ignored, and discern their own infidelities, in His service. From the sight of God's mercles will arise the prayer of thanksgiving; from the sight of human infidelities, the prayer of reparation; and the precious fruit of both when sown in hearts will be adoring love and I ought to pay that kindness back now, and I a firm purpose of ameadment.

The spirit of God by implanting in hearts the spiritual need of this work has produced will. Two instances of the growth of houses of retreat have been noted. Perhaps there are more. It is sincerely hoped that there are many. In the discusses of Hartford, at Manresa, Keyser Island, South Norwalk, Conn., there exists a house of spiritual retreat where priests and laymen may retire from the world for a mouth, a week, a day, as time may permit, devetion suggest or sou rison and was taken prisoner. It is thought that the Governor of Campiegue, Guillame de direction of the Jesuit Fathers. Rev. Joseph Loyzance, S. J., for so many years at St. Joseph's, this city, is superior of this house. The second house of retreat offers to

women advantages of placing the soul face to face with God. This house belongs to the diocese, and exists in the city of Lord in the tabernacle, where twice a week the Blessed Sacrament is solemnly exposed in the little chapel, women of the world may find every facility for apiritual retreat, for purifying the soul from its contact with the world and strengthening it for future con-

Want of employment often presses upon those whose lot in life is to labor for their own support and for that of others. How much anxiety and despondency may be spared them by passing a time of enforced idleness in an abede where everything breathes of peace; where from the Blessed Sacrament the divine Master repeats the consoling promise : "All things whatsoever receive and they shall come unto you."

In things temporal and spiritual, this con-

are strangers to the sisters. Justice to others

The third Sunday of every month has of late been chosen as a fixed day of retreat. Already people in the world have begun to profit by this opportunity of setting apart one day of the month for special intercourse with God. The exercises last from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Many who cannot take days at a time for such a spiritual exercise, will be glad to know of this opportunity of one day at regular intervale. Full particulars may be obtained by writing or personal application to the Sisters.

In point of numbers, perhaps this work of Monthly Retreats may be of slow growth. hundred and fifty leagues distant. Escorted the maid's father died of grief, but her If the roots of virtue strike deep into even a by the Sires d'Metz and d'Poulengy, she mother lived many years a pensioner in the few souls, then will much indeed be accompanded the vicinity of Chingon, and with City of Orleans. The memory of Joan of plished, both for time and for eternity. The mother lived many years a pensioner in the few souls, then will much indeed be accom-City of Orleans. The memory of Joan of plished, both for time and for eternity. The Arc is held dear in France and German, ground is tilled, the seed is already sown, and God in His own good time will bring forth the locrease. It is not always those who sow the seed that are permitted to reap the harvest.

Aderation, Reparation and Thanksgiving from the triple life spirit of the Daughters of St. Dominic, of the Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci, affiliated by the Master General of the Dominicans to that Apostolic Nothing is of More Importance to Oorder, that bears for its motto; Veritas,

MARGARET E. JORDON.

PIUS IX'S RING

Louis.

The ring is now the property of Mr. Robert Bagnall. of that city, who accompanied Father Phelan on his recent trip to the Eternal City. The late Pope directed that men his death all his property of Mr. Robert Phelan on his recent trip to the Eternal City. The late Pope directed that men his death all his property of the ring publishers, Messrs. McDermid & Logan, London, Ont., comprises in one magnificent volume a graphic account of the travels, discoveries and brilliant achievements of Stanley in the Dark Continent.

A complete history of the content of t Rev. D. P. Phelan, editor of St. Leuis his death all his possessions, even down to his jewels and clothing, be sold at public auction and the proceeds be given to the poor. In the face of spirited bidding from the College of Cardinals, a wealthy Roman lady secured the ring. At the time Father Phelan and Mr. Bagnall were in Rome, this lady, being then in greatly reduced circumstances, made overtures to them through a third party for the sale of the ring. The lady's offer was gladly accepted, and Mr. Bagnall became the purchaser of the jewel at a round sum. Father Phelan satisfied himself that it was the pontifical ring from the assurance of Mensigner Ricci, major domo for Pope Pius IX., now Oardinal Ricci. It is a massive seal ring with an exquisite emerald setting, surrounded by 102 smaller stones, diamonds, sapphires, pearls and tubies. Aside from its sacred aspearls and rubles. Aside from its sacred associations the ring possesses an intrinsic value of many thousands of dollars. Surrounding the emersidare twenty-six pearls; extending around the sides are twenty diamonds, on each side of the emerald is a small solitaire surrounded by brilliants; on the corner facets. surrounded by brilliants; on the corner facets | tions and magnificent triumphs are portrayed of the seal are thirty-four stones, following with masterly power in this new and very the same arrangement, being set in triangu- attractive work. lar form ; below the double row of diamonds on each side appear a ruby and two sapphires. The entire arrangement is in perfect artistic taste, and the jawel is worthy a place emerald is worth \$2000 at the lowest valuation. land. Mr. Bagnall and Father Phelan had some will bear repetition here—How many souls difficulty in keeping it, for, when a high trembling on the brink of temptation would be saved from falling if they would but seek mand was at once made that it be not allowed to be taken out of the country. Archbishop Crake was also inconsolable when he learned that he could not keep the treasure in

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India musionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchite, Catharrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having teat ed its wonderful curative powers in thousands to the religious life are neither adapted to it of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it this recips in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing for using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Re chester N. Y. 28-10-eow

The Time to be Pleasant.

"Mother's cross," said Maggie, coming into the kitchen with a disfiguring pout on her Her aunt was busy irening, and she looked

up and answered Maggie:
"Then it is the very time for you to be pleasant and helpful. Mother was awake a great deal in the night with the poor

Maggie made no reply. She put on her hat and walked into the garden. But a new idea went with her. "The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when other people are

"True enough," thought she, "that would do the most good. I remember when I was ill last year, I was so nervous that if any ene spoke to me I ceuld hardly help being cross and mother never got cross or out of patience, but was quite pleasant with me. will."

And she jumped up from the grass on which she bad thrown herself, and turned her face, consoling fruit of which they may partake at full of cheerful resolution, toward the reom where her mother sat soothing and tending a

fretful, teething baby.
"Couldn't I take him out to ride in his carriage, mother? It's such a sunny morning," she said,

"I should be so glad if you would," said her mother. The hat and coat were brought, and the baby

was soon ready for his ride. "I'll keep him as long as he's good," said Maggie, "and you must lie on the sofa and take a nap while I'm gene. You are leeking

tired The kind words and the kiss that accompanied them were almost too much for the mother, and her voice trembled as she replied:

Albany. In this convent of Daughters of St. "Thank you, my dear; it will do a Dominio, beneath the roof where dwells Our world of good. My head aches this morn-

What a happy heart Maggie's was as she turned the little carriage up and down the road! She resolved to remember and not on her aunt's good advice—"The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody is tired and cross."- Waverly.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 80 St. John street

In speaking of Archbishop Ryan, the noted pulpit erator, the Catholic Tribune saysvent adapts itself to the reeds and means of looking man, and stands fully six fast in his Orleans was invested by the Earl of Salis. grade her in public opinion and then to find a those who desire what it profess. There is cassook of purple. His brow to massive, and

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXIO

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalied anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the beauty of colors, narmony in composition, and so lift in Like that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

withal he preaches so elequently that Pope Pine IX, christened him the 'ailver tongued American,' quite overlooking the fact that his acte de naissance took place in Tipperary. He is rising seven and fifty, and although the most astute of theologians, ha can tell a humorous story without missing the point.

A Book of Rare Merit. EXPLORATIONS AND ADVENTURES OF H. M. STANLEY.

From the Toronto Daily Globe of Dec. 31, 1889. Explorations and Adventures of Henry M. Stanley and other World-renowned Explorers: Containing Thrilling Accounts of Famous Expeditions, Miraculous Escepes, Marvellous Discoveries, etc., in

the Wilds of Africa.

This superbly illustrated work, a copy of which we have received from the Canadian publishers, Messrs. McDermid & Logan, Lon-

is given from Shanley's own pen. In this volume the great explorer relictes his terrible aufferings and dangers, his long and wearisome journeys and conflicts in rescuing Emin Pasha and his brave band.

The work is extremely fascinating. The explorations of the greatest travellers, their thrulling adventures, terrible dangers and miraculous escapes; the strange customs, savage wars, human sacrifices, rude forms of government of wild races; the brilliant scenery, beautiful birds, ferocious beasts and reptiles of the tropics, are all described in the most captivating

manner. The reader is conducted through the thick jungles, the cheerless deserts and luxuriant plans of Africa. He beholds a wonderful country, famous for its fertile valleys, its vast forests, its mighty rivers and cataracts, and mines of untold wealth.

All the world renowned explorers of the

There is more to be learned from such a volume as this, more to interest and fascinate the reader, than can be found in dozens of trashy bo ke. Here the most wonderful dis coveries and adventures ever narrated charm the reader. "Starley's Explorations and Ad-ventures" should be in every household in the

The magnificent volume is issued by Mo-Dermid & Logan, of London, in connection with the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising publishing firms in the United States, and it is but fair to say that in the great race of rival firms to push forward their Stanley books, this is the first to appear in a completed It contains 808 large octavo pages, over 200 elegant engravings, maps and colored plater, and is sold at the low price of \$2.50, which includes a handsome portrait of Stanley, size 15 x 20. Agents are wanted for this valuable work, to whom liberal terms are offered.

The Cheapest and Bast

(Extract from a letter from an agent at Carleton Place, Ont., dated January 29, 1890)

"Three other houses wanted me to sell their Stanley books, all claiming theirs to be the real, genuine article. In fact, two of them sent me prospectuses; but after a careful examination of each, I find that yours is the cheapest and best of the lot, so I will stick to

A Great Chance for Ireland.

If Ireland, now, were to put forth a supreme effort for an industrial representation at the approaching world's fair in New York, it would prove an object lesson to the modern world such as England could never withetand. is would show, first of all, that Ireland

wants only a fair and equal chance to compete successfully with England in these pro-fitable industries which the latter has through sheer legislative power denied her the right to participate in. English greed refused to the American colonists all manufacturing and most trading privileges, allowing them to enjoy existence only as subjects for taxation, and the inevitable result was est angement, assistance and final separation. Ireland never could make so effective, so unanswerable a protest against this selfish pelicy of England as by appearing before the whole world of industry and civilization at this most notable of all its assemblages, with the actual and accumulated proofs of its in-

dustrial capacity and skill. Why are such a people, once producers like the rest of us, they would ask, denied the natural right to exercise their faculties and increase their home prosperity just as we do? And they would be all the more astonished to have it thus impressively thrust upon their attention, that while England boasts of maintaining free trade with all the world, she persistently refuses to allow free production in one of the three branches of

the United Kingdom.

Gen. Collins has recently given an impetus to this happy auggestion offered to Ireland that is sure to conduct to the hap. piest and most timely results. He advises the Irish merchants and manufacturers to wake up and realize the forces that are here to co-operate with them if they get a chance,

He reminds them that the markets of the British colenies, Spanish America and the North American continent with an aggregate population of Irish birth or origin of not less than 25,000,000, are open to Ireland, the most of whom would rather buy Irish goods than any others of the same kind .- Boston Globe.

CALLED FOR HELP.

GEUETLY, Ten., Nov. '88.

I was suffering from severe headache and dizziness two or three times a week so that I had to call for help; then I had to stay in bed for days and tried many remedies without avail, but one battle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, has relieved me entirely of all my troubles. K. Lenzinseb.

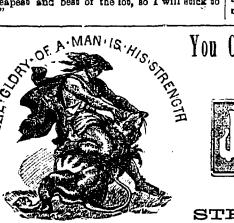
We overrate whatever we have accomplished, and underate what we have resolved to perform, as was the case with the lady who, when she pruned her rose bush, thought that the clearing of a forest could not be such a very hard thing after all.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MoGALE'S Butternut Pills. Of all charities, mere money giving is the

least; sympathy, kind words, gentle judg-ments, a friendly pressure of weary hands, an encouraging smile, will frequently outweigh a mint of coins. FITS. All Fits stopped tree by Dr. Klines Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day'z use. Marvelous oure. Treatise and 82.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

Arch St., Phila. Pa. Fools with bookish knowledge are children

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