CHARITY.

Pearls are shining around her door, Pearls that tremble where billows roar, Pearls that glitter beyond earth's shore.

Jewels from the mine of unmeasured store, Jewels that the purest of virgins wore, Jewels that bought for us Heaven once more Treasures more pure than the golden ore,

Treasures more priceless than sage's lore, Treasures still growing while giving more. Gems from the love of our Saviour are they, Gems we may gather from care each day, Gems that gleam brighter as life wears away.

Peace is the foremost within her bright span. Peace earth has sighed for since ages began, Peace that makes home e'en an Eden to man

Purity glows in the crown on her brow, Piety gilds it—its holiest vow— Sweet Charity gem of life's ocean art thou. M. B.

COMMON SENSE IN EDU-CATION.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

What a Leading English Journal has Venerable La Salle.

As a result of the conferences just closed the department of the Health Exhibition labelled Education is now guaranteed a measure of public attention somewhat in accordance with its deserts. These are unquestionably high. At every other step, the visitor meets with something to interest, and probably to instruct, too; in every room, the practical educationalist will pick up points in plenty. One collection of exhibits which especially repays examination is that crowded into the department allotted to the Institute of the Christian Brothers. The system of the Brothers is simply common sense applied to education: yet none the less (unflattering as it may be to the English nation to say it) every one who is anxious to make our educational methods efficient may accept the assurance that until its principles and ramifications have been fully mastered, they have no small amount yet to learn.

The Origin of the Christian Brothers.

The wonder is "The Institute of the Christian Brothers" is not better known in this country; for it is not merely an ancient institution—it has representatives laboring in every part of the globe; while its constitution, polity, and general policy are marked by several features which, despite its denominational character, ought to commend it to the warm sympathy of Englishmen. The institute is a society of lay teachers founded in France upwards of two hundred years ago by the Venerable Dr. La Salle, who at the time he instituted his great work was Canon of the Metropolitan Church of Rheims, but eventually divested himself of his priestly office in order to bring himself into harmony with the character of the society, as well as to devote his entire energies to its welfare. The infamous way in which the education of the poor was neglected in the reign of Louis XIV., appealing to the heart of La Salle, gave the world an Educational Reformer who was far indeed ahead of his age—as a matter of fact, his methods, in many instances, are only now beginning to recommend themselves to educationalists; and thanks to his wisdom, energy, and organizing ability, we possess at the present day a world wide organization of missionaries of education, described on authority as keenly zealous for the efficient secular training of the young people committed to their care. We cannot here follow the history of the institute, remarkable as it is; all we propose to do now is to describe what the society is and what it is doing to day. In doing this we avail our selves of information elicited in the course of an interview accorded to one of our representatives a few weeks ago by Dr. O'Reilly, Vice-Principal of St. Joseph's College, Clapham, who had been entrusted by the chief of his institute with the proper presentation of the society's exhibit, and Brother Noah, Professor of Method in the New York College of his Institute, who was honored with a commission appointing him the institute's special representative at the Exhibition until the close of the educational conferences.

Apostles, not Mercenaries.

La Salle's great aspiration was to organize a body of teachers who would labor as apostles, and not as mere mercenaries; and though the stigma of "mercenary" can by no stretch of phrase be applied to the great mass of our British teachers in the present day, it must be confessed that the almost unique self-sacrifice of the brethren in the cause of education entitles them to an exceptional place in the regard of all men and women, whatever their creed, who aim at the elevation of humanity. "Salary is a word without meaning to them; food, raiment, lodging, and intellectual recreation provided, all their requirements are met. Marriage, domestic felicity, the family life—they deliberately put away from them; community-life among themselves is alone their portion. They are known as a rule only by Christian names, bestowed upon them haphazard when they join the society, sometimes with the most cruel results—Brother Potamian, for instance, does not praise his "godfathers" "who gave him that name"—and they lead quiet and unostentatious but useful lives. "But surely you have some ambition to gratify; surely there must exist some honor of which you are in pursuit?" suggested our representative. "No ambition whatever," responded Brother Noah, "except the ambi tion to turn out the children in our charge well fitted to fight the battle of life; and as for honor, it is not an extraordinary circumstance for a brother to decline appointment as a 'superior,' because the duties of such an office are destructive of the student life which so many of us love to lead." Many of the brothers, by the way, are known in the realms of literature, art, and science. For example, Brother Azarias, a professor in a Maryland college, has written a "Philosophy of Literature," as well as a work "On Thinking," which has won high commendation: one of the General's assistants, Brother Louis, has made several contributions to the literature of phylosophy which are much esteemed by the Pope; the General's secretary, Brother Asclepiade, is the author of several volumes of literature which have become textbooks in the order; and Brother Thomas has acquired a reputation by his works on Logic; while Brother Noah, besides a series of school books, has produced several works on Method, and Dr. O'Reilly himself, who is the first Catholic who has received the degree of doc-tor of Science from the University of London, is distinguished for his writings and reports on electricity. The headquarters of the Brothers, of course, are at Paris, and the General of the Order, Brother Irlide, who died just the other day, was one of the best known men in the distinctly Catholic world of France. Brother Irlide was originally a lawyer, and it is related of him that once

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ducted a case in which the Society was inter-. ted before one of the courts, the judge, having ascertained that he had ceased the pursuit of the law, exclaimed, "I regret it, because France has so lost a great judge." "He is one of the men," it was exclaimed, "who are not afraid to go and argue a point with the present Government," and he addressed the Committee of the Senate for upwards of an hour when the laicization of the schools was appointed in October.

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An Educational Republic.

The constitution of the society is essentially democratic. The brethren have in their own hands the appointment of the officers of the institute, from their superiors up to the General of the order. The General is elected for life; his twelve assistants in the administra-tion of the general affairs of the order, who are called the executive council, are elected at a conference of delegates from the brethren from the various provinces held in Paris every ten years. Each province has its own administrator—for example, Brother Patrick, gentleman highly esteemed in America, has nad charge of the schools in the Englishspeaking countries for the past thirty yearsand each province has also its inspectors and sub-inspectors. "It is a very complex piece of machinery," remarked Dr. O'Reilly, "but it works very harmoniously and advantageously. But the reason is very hat a Leading English Journal has simple — every man is nominated to say about the Followers of the to his post by his accomplishments and experience; the square men get into the square holes, and the round men into the round We only realize the full force of this the first published for school purposes, cannot holes.' observation when we are informed subserial to command admiration, and if the jury quently that at some of the society's colleges award them the highest honors, no one can be special pains are taken to ascertain the bent of the pupils in regard to the arts and sciences and the general pursuits of life. Plots of ers should not be overlooked. There are a ground for cultivation, machine tools, large number of exhibits in illustration of the materials for modelling and drawing, and the methods adopted and work performed in the like—these are at their command; and when society's drawing classes and schools. Several they have developed unrestrainedly their in dividual tastes, they are put in the way of utilizing their talents to the greatest advantage. But we close our description of the constitution of the order in the words of Dr. O'Reilly: "The Institute is essentially an educational republic.'

The Question of Religious Propaganda.

The order at present possesses 1,175 schools and colleges, with 328,800 pupils, directed by 11,233 brothers. France and her colonies naturally have got the great bulk of these— 953 houses, 8,833 brothers, and 248,307 pupils; and the rest of the Continent -Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Austria—takes 236 houses, 922 brothers, and 42,229 scholars. But the United States has 70 houses, 698 brothers, and 26,338 scholars, and Canada 26 houses, 273 brothers, and 10,190 scholars. Then there are eleven schools in South America, nine in Turkey, six in Egypt, five in India, and two in Chira. England has only 7 houses, 62 brothers, and 1,774 scholars. Schools of the Christian brothers are well known in Ireland, but they are not directly identified with the organization under notice. The institutions managed by the Brothers comprise primary schools, orphanages and poor schools, deaf and dumb schools, boarding and collegiate schools, training colleges, art schools, agri-cultural colleges, and technical schools. The object of the schools, no doubt, is religious propaganda; but, as a matter of fact, it is declared they are not proselytizing institu-tions at all. Only half an hour out of the six hours daily during which the schools are at work is given up to religious observance and instruction. In the European schools, the pupils are chiefly Catholics. In schools elsewhere, however, a considerable proportion of non-Catholics attend; for instance, at a college in St. Louis, Missouri, in which Brother Noah had laboured, there were 85 young men non-Catholics out of 250. In most of the schools in the United States the pupils are not obliged to assist at in England attendance is insisted upon as a natter of discipline. These the conditions hear the assurance of the two experienced brothers with whom we are in conversation : Dr. O'Reilly declares, "I have been teaching for twenty years, and have never made a convert yet;" and Brother Noah exclaims, "I can only offer full corroboration of that stament." The subject is rendered the more complex by the information volunteered by Brother Noah: "Some of us teachers in the American schools are converts; I was educated in the public schools of New York." The various schools and colleges are supported by fees, Covernment grants, and, where these cannot be obtained, by subscriptions. Whenever a Government grant can be carned, an attempt is made to earn it, and generally the Brothers' pupils pass the examinations with great success. In the secular examinations for scholarships offered by the City of Paris, in which the Brothers' scholars participated previous to the laieization of the schools, they won in 1878 94 out of 115 scholarships, and in 1879 S4 out of the 118 scholarships.

The End and the Means.

It is the spirit of common sense which pervades the administration of these Christian Brothers schools that at once constitutes their charm and accounts for their success. Utility is the end of the teaching; practical demonstration, wherever possible, is the means employed. The industries and pur-suits characteristic of the districts in which the schools stand are always kept in view; the teaching is made to suit the wants of the people. As Dr. O'Reilly said :- " Meeting the requirements of the time is the key to our success everywhere." A proof of the advanced character of the instruction imparted may be discovered in the comments of visitors who give heed to the exhibits on the fearless way in which science is taught, despite its assumed antagonism to religion. Two examples of the Society's plan of adapting itself to the requirements of the situation may also be mentioned; At Manhattan College, U.S., in order to meet the needs of young men seeking a high-class education, they pay particular attention to the classics and natural science, and as a result the college principally turns out doctors, lawyers, and clergymen. Out of 150 graduates one year, one hundred became clergymen. At the ordinary collegiate schools, of which St. Joseph's College, Clapham, is a type, great attention is given to the higher mathematics, experimental physics, and chemistry, and the pupils of St. Joseph's College frequently distinguish themselves at the examinations of the University of London.

The Methods of Teaching-The School Museums,

The methods of teaching followed, once understood, must in most instances, we should imagine, impel imitation, where the spirit of imitation has not already been at work. This addendum is justified, if in that alone, by the facts of the case in relation to school museums, the value of which is now generally recognized. La Salle in his own time introduced them into his schools. Several splendid specimens of school museums are on exhibition in the room apportioned to the Christian Brothers in the City Guilds Institute. The next door, for instance, is a cabinet laden with exhibits which practically describe the industries of Marseilles; lawyer, and it is related of him that once almost opposite is a case containing be made when, as a superior of the order he had con objects imported to Havre from all parts of ordered.

the world. In the first instance the pupils of the school are instructed in the various natural and artificial products of their own dis-trict; in the other case, the youth of Havre are shown how France is fed by the rest of the world through their local port—and not only so, in addition they are taught the courses which the ships from the various parts of the globe sail to reach Havre, and, further, even the style of book-keeping adoptunder consideration. His successor will be ed in the different countries which do business with Havre. A number of other muse ums will attract attention. Rheims sends specimens of local woollen industry, and numerous specimens of cotton come from Memphis, U.S. Beauvais has 1,500 specimens of various handicrafts, while Rome is represented by a collection of the marbles, earths, and cereals of Italy. The contents of these museums exemplify the results of another instruction of La Salle's-that children should be brought into contact with nature by being taken to public gardens, local exhibitions, natural history collections and other places where they can inspect the actual objects in which for the time being they are interested. The teachers in some of the schools at the present day, we should judge, march their pupils into the workshops; and on one of the tables will be found admirably executed drawings of parts of engines drawn directly from an engine by a boy of tifteen years, a pupil in a school of mines.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The Leading Exhibits. We have no space left to describe in detail

even the leading exhibits. The hydrometrical

maps, the work of Brother Alexis, which were

surprised. Their models in relief, too, are capital. The special text-books of the Brothers should not be overlooked. There are a or these are very notable—a model descriptive of the development of solids, which a French authority has spoken of as sufficiently renaving in itself a journey from Paris; a series of unpublished drawings with a pen vigorously executed by one of the brothers at Rheims while lecturing in class; and (from Paris) a couple of books of sketches, so excellently executed that South Kensington authorities are said to have cast doubt on their be ing veritably the work of mere youths -a doubt which means may be taken to remove. The work of the technical schools must be equally hastily passed over-silk woven in the Lyons school, along with exhibits illustrative of the production of silk and the preparation of designs; printing, engraving on wood and stone, wood-carving, frame-making and gilding, from Dreux; screw-cutting lathe, microscopes and telescopes, candelabra, bronze statuettes, cabinets, and bookbinding, executed at the great school of St. Nicholas, Paris; the shoes, the suits, the books turned out by the waifs in the Protectory at New York. too, must be noticed in the briefest sentence the large body of exhibits from the Agricultural Institute at Beauvais, where a system of combined instruction and practice is pursued which appears wellcalculated to proagriculturists at once scienand sensible. tific There ontv for observation the exhibits remain from Canada and the United States. In the schools in these countries special attention appears to be given to the commercial side of education. The first-class boys learned shorthand, the Morse alphabet, and the use of the type-writer; and there are exhibited notes of a judge's charge, taken in court, in which the lads are declared to have attained to a speed of over 200 words a minute. Bookkeeping is carefully taught, and in some of the schools attempts are made to realize the actual conditions of commercial life-a "bank" being conducted, at which cheques are presented and cashed and bills negotiated, the pupils the religious functions; and cashed and ships in counting house filling the various positions in counting house and bank in turn. Some splendid specimens of penmanship come from Quebec, and when on Wednesday the Princess Louise paid a spe-cial visit of inspection to the rooms she accepted with pleasure an admirable portrait of the Prince of Wales most skilfully executed with a pen from a photograph by a Canadian boy of fifteen years. All the exhibits, let us add, are open to the fullest examination. La Salle's Monament.

> La Salle has been honored with a statue at Rouen, "the cradle of the institute." But his most striking and permanent monument will be found in the schools and colleges of his order and in the order itself. The only regret associated with the great work is that its advantages are confined to the male sex.—
> London Pall Mail Hazette.

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents. tts

Lulu Hurst the Georgia magnetic girl, has returned home to rest after wrestling for several months with innumerable chairs, walking canes and broomsticks. Whatever may be said of her alleged magnetic energy, she has certainly had magnetism enough to gularly and intimately mingled with devodraw the shekels. Her first tour has netted tional exercises and acts of neighborly kindher \$40,000.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT THERE eannot be anything more exquisitely delicate for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its great and distinctive property is its adaptability to has done and is doing more to give the Birthe uses of the bath. It is the only perfume mingham Oratory a legitimate claim to the that we know of especially and particularly suited to use in this way. The power it has of imparting to the waters of the bath great soothing, refreshing, and invigorating effects, is peculiar to itself.

THE GREELEY PARTY.

FURTHER REVELATIONS FROM THE SURVI vors' diaries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An army official who has read portions of the diaries of the Greely party says they reveal a more serious condition of affairs than the survivors admit It seems that from the beginning of the ex pedition there were disputes between the members of the party. These led to the divi-sion which existed at the time of the rescue. When found there were two parties, one in charge of Sergeant Loug, the other in charge of Sergeant Brainord, and they were living as separately as two tribes. Greely, while an invalid and during the last few months of Arctic life, was in the party headed by Brainard, who cared for him daily. Stealing rations was a common practice. One entry says Pavy stole them whenever an opportuni ty offered, and that he sometimes took those apportioned to the indisposed members of the party. When the men were sent to shoot birds and were successful, they concealed some birds in the snow for their future use. No mention is made of cannibalism in the portions of the diaries that have been read, and

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S HOME

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

About a mile and a half from either of the Birmingham railway stations a visitor who passes along the whole length of Broad street to the "Five Ways," and then turns up the Hagley Road, in the pleasant suburb of Edg. baston, reaches a plain, substantial red brick building on the right which covers a very

considerable piece of ground. It has no pretension to ecclesiastical style-the old-fashioned Plough and Harrow Hotel, a few yards distant, and Lord Calthorpe's Estate Office, which is crowded up against it in very unneighborly fashion, have perhaps more claim to such a character-but is nevertheless in one sense as important a centre of spiritual activity as any in England; for this is the Birmingham Oratory, which has been for more than thirty years

THE RESIDENCE OF CARDINAL NEWMAN. The building adjoining, which has somewhat the appearance of a riding school, and comes right up to the pavement, with an almost un broken red brick frontage of some eighty feet, is the big room of the Oratory school in which the well-known plays are annually perform ed; and an ostentationaly plain door at the nearer end of it, open in the mornng and evening, leads to the Oratory church, through a pleasing little round-arched cloister, which bears marks rather of ingenious contrivance than of any boldly conceived design. The Church itself will probably disappoint the visitor, as it is small and dingy, and without any architectural feature of interest, being in fact only a temporary building that has undergone alteration from time to time. The careful observer may, however, find in odd corners a bit of mosaic or of marble work that will please him; but where imitative decorations is a true centre of spiritual activity in a sense mainly provail, the lover of the genuine is apt in which no other place in England is, and to distrust everything.

THE PLAIN OAKEN PULPIT

is that occupied at irregular intervals by Dr. Newman until two or three years ago; and up a passage behind a statue of St. Joseph will be found the small and dark chapel of Bona Mors, where he daily said Mass at seven in the morning, until his elevation to the Sacred College gave him the privilege of doing so in his own private room. On the spectator's left of the high altar is

THE CARDINAL'S THRONE where, unless indisposed, he presides at the chief ceremony on the great festivals of the the scale in favor of their present career, Church, and notably at the High Mass on the feast of St. Philip Neri (May 26) and on the feast of St. Philip Ner that of the Immaculate Conception (December 8). On these occasions the splendor of Aristotle, as every one knows, makes persuathe function, the high character, if not the sion to lie in the person of the speaker, and finished performance, of the music, and the in his presentation of the subject, rather than crowded congregation, testify to this being in in the cogency of the arguments he employs. some sense a "centre of spiritual activity," though in what sense a visitor might be puzzled to guess who should chance to come at other times and marvel at the poverty of all dimly conscious that it is really an answer to that is offered for his soul's sustenance. For it must be confessed that the Birmingham Oratory can lay but little claim to that title in such sense as is borne by other religious centres that have been described in these columns, inasmuch as only very rarely is preaching heard within its church that invigorates the spiritual man and sends the listeners home warmed and enlightened and BETTER ENABLED TO FIGHT THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Nor is the title earned (so to say) egregiously by other departments of work connected with the church. There are but twelve or fifteen hundred Catholics in the district assigned to the Oratory by the Bishop; and this is little in comparison with the five or six thousand, mostly poor Irish, attached to more than one of the eight or nine parishes into which Birmingham is for Catholic purposes divided. Nor is this number sensibly increased by conversions; for these do not now exceed chiefly of young women employed in factories or warchouses; while the Edgbaston well-todo residents, whether nouveaux riches or their presumably better educated children, remain absolutely unaffected by the presence of Catholicism in their midst. The parishioners of the Oratory are, however, well off in the matter of schools; for, leaving out of account the Oratory school, properly so called, on which a word must be said, there is the Hagley Road school for young ladies, well taught by nuns, while the middle and working classes have spacious and well furnished buildings in Hyde Road, about seven minutes walk from the Oratory, where there are four departments under Government inspection, containing nearly 500 children, most of whom are also under the care of the nuns. the site, moreover, being a very convenient one, in the

centre of the populous part of the district. THERE IS ALSO SOME SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY in the institution known as the Little Oratory -the prototype of modern Protestant Young Men's Christian Associations-in which, in accordance with traditions which date from the sixteenth century and had their first home in the Chiesa Nuova at Rome, music, recreation, and corporal refreshment are sin ness. But as the members barely number fifty, the association cannot be said to have a very marked influence in so large a town as

Birmingham. THE ORATORY SCHOOL

title of a " centre of spiritual activity." though it usually numbers not more than sixty scholars, these come chiefly from some of the best Catholic families in England and Ireland, and they carry away with them a careful religious training, and perhaps more than from any other Catholic school, those precious characteristics which go to make a gentleman. The school is, however, now little more than nominally under the supervision of Cardinal Newman; but it is controlled in every detail by one of the community, while the masters are mostly laymen But what without controversy makes the Birmingham Oratory to be a centre perhaps rather for than of spiritual activity is the fact that it is the home of the one living theologian towards whom are turned the eyes of Christian believers all the world over, whether or no they sympathize with more than a few primary articles of his belief.

WHEREVER THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN Newman is believed both by Catholics and Protestants to have at his fingers' ends all the intellectual difficulties which now-a-days beset faith in the unseen, and to be able to indicate a sufficient answer to every one of them, should he think it opportune to do so.
It is not merely that the Risualistic curate, when some failure in his scheme convinces him that he is merely playing at Catholicism and that Rome is the real thing, turns his thoughts to Edgbaston, and even ventures to write to the great Catholic ecclesisatic but does no more, inasmuch as he has relieved the officer who has, seen them refuses to say his mind by this courageous act; many a whether or not any other member of the party than Henry is reported to have been the world, and who sees only too clearly shot. The officials say the diaries will not for his own comfort the way that men's be made public until an investigation is thoughts are tending confirms himself in his ordered.

belief by making an act of faith in Cardinal Newman. For it is quite a mistake to suppose, as many do, that there is any considerable mistrust of him among Catholics. There are, no d ubt, a few ecclesiastics who cannot make him out, and can no more feel at home with him than a dog can with a tortoise. There may be also a few theologians, deeply versed in the traditions of the Roman schools who shake their heads at reasonings which betray a refreshing ignorance of their cramped, but indispensable, dialetic methods. And there is, perhaps, here and there an enthu-siastic convert-making priest who is vexed and perplexed at the great man's wise slowness to draw others into the fold. But these are, after all, only a handful of exceptions; while the Catholic laity, probably to a man, are proud to think that so

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notwithstanding their affectation to be the men of the future, are really all the while trembling lest the mighty Oratorian should come forth from his lair against them, and should scatter to the winds them and their paltry criticisms; for that he has the knowl edge and the power to do this, should he think it worth while, is beyond dispute. And this confidence, so far at least as the primary articles of the Christian creed are concerned, is shared by a great number of the clergy, whether Anglicans or "orthodox Dissenters;" and on that account they are willing to overlook what they take to be the superficial errors of his "extra belief." The very aspect of the venerable man makes him to be like another Moses fresh from the presence of God; for to him the unseen seems to be as real as the things of the sense are to less favored mortals; in fact, that it is more real and more certain is his own assertion.

THUS THE BIRMINGHAM ORATORY

in which it will never itself be again when its august superior shall have passed away. He himself indeed is silent, or speaks only on matters of controversy which have pretty nearly lost their interest in these later days. Nevertheless, if traced far enough back, very much, perhaps the greater part of the modern life of the English-speaking churches will be found to rest on him as its fulcrum; for among the many active clergy of to-day the majority, if they scratinized their spiritual pedigree, would find that at some crisis in their lives, though perhaps at second or third But great is the subtle power of thetoric; and And an exquisitely turned sentence coming from a man whom all revere will go far to settle an inquirer's doubts, even though he be some other question, and not to the one he had asked. Whether such a settlement can be permanent is a matter beyond the scope of this article, which will have done all that its writer proposed if it have vindicated for its special subject a peculiar right to the general title of the series.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN LONDON. sionary," it appears that it is a common thing in the East End of London for the boys and girls of sixteen to get married. Boys and girls of twelve "keep company," and at four-teen almost every lad has his "young lady." In his own district a boy of sixteen married a girl the same age, and on the evening of the marriage the two children fell out, the bride receiving a black eye; a boy who sits at the back of one black eye; a boy who sits at the back of one of Pickford's vans is a "married man;" in a current of Niagara above the Falls. printing office in the city there are four boys -the eldest is nineteen and receives I: shillings a week, and is married; the next is eighteen, has three years of his apprentice ship to serve, and has two children; the youngest is sixteen and has to keep a wife and child on 11 shillings a week; a newspaper boy, between sixteen and seventeen. has two children, and a butcher's boy of sixteen has one child. These are cases known to this one writer.

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofnlous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This will purgeout the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are orginated and fed.

SKELETONS IN A WELL.

DUBLIK, Sept. 4.—A ghastly discovery has just been made near Fermoy, County Cork, three skeletons being found in a well which supplied all the drinking water for a large farm-house. The skeletons are believed to be those of persons who have been missing for seven years.

A Great Problem. -Take all the Kidney and Liver

-Take all the Blood purifiers. -Take all the Rheumatic remedies

-Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion -Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious

specifics.
-Take all the Brain and Nervo force revivers. -Take all the Great health restorers.

-In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the —Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that vorld, and you will find that —Hop
—Bitters have the best curative qualities

and powers of all nd powers of all —concentrated
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or —combined
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this. Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney

and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.
"I was dragged down with debt, poverty.

and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I com-menced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY How General Scatt's Life was Saved and Now His Driver Twice Escaped Death. The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its buffet cars and palace sleepers, seldom reverts

in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is rare that one of the real old-time stage drivers is met with now-a-days and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N.Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "forgotten lore." Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers in stage driving the formerly ran from Lewiston to Ningara Falls and Buffalo), is hale and hearty and bids great a genius is on their side, and that fair to live for many years. The strange women unser revine writers. volume. At one time when going down a mountain near Lewiston with no less a personage than General-Scott as a passenger, the brakes gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel horses. The only remedy was to whip the leaders to a gal op. Gaining additional momentum with each revolution of the wheels the coach swayed and pitched down the mountain side into the streets of Lewiston. Straight ahead at the foot of the steep hill flowed the Nia. gara River, towards which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold for the clear brain its conception of what must be done in the emergency. On dashed the horses until the narrow dock was reached on the river bank, when by a masterly exhibition of nerve and daring, the coach was turned in scarce its own length and the horses brought to a stand still before the pale lookers-on could realize what had occurred. A purse was raised by General Scott and presented to Mr. Haskell with high compliments for his skill and bravery.

Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution the strain of continuous work and exposure proved too much for Mr. Haskell's constitution. The constant jolting of the coach and the necessarily cramped position in which he was obliged to sit, con. tributed to this end, and at times he was obliged to abandon driving altogether.

Speaking of this period he said : "I found it almost impossible to sleep at night; my appetite left me entirely and I had a tired feeling which I never knew before and could not account for."

"Did you give up driving entirely?" "No. I tried to keep up but it was only with the greatest effort. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years until last October when I went all to pieces."

"In what way?" "Oh, I doubled all up, could not walk without a cane and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant desire to urinate both day and night, and although I felt like passing a gallon every ten minutes only a few drops could escape and they thick with sediment. Finally it ceased to flow entirely and I thought death was very near.'

"What did you do then?" "What I should have done long before: listen to my wife. Under her advice I began a new treatment."

"And with what result?"

"Wonderful. It unstopped the closed passages and what was still more wonderful regulated the flow. The sediment vanished my appetite returned and I am now well and According to a letter from a "Home Mist the aid of Warner's Safe Cure that has done wonders for me as well as for so many others.'

Mr. Haskell's experience is repeated every day in the lives of thousands of American men and women. An unknown evil is undermining the existence of an innumerable number who do not realize the danger they are in until health has entirely departed and death

AMERICAN CATTLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—The department of agriculture to-day had an interview with its inspector for the Province of Quebec in reference to the quarantine of cattle in the North-West entering this territory from Dakota, Montana and other North-western States. The inspector is anxious to have a quarantine established along the frontier of our north-western territories. The effect of this would be to put an increased value on the cattle now in the country for supplying our ranches, as the cattle coming in would have to undergo a 90 days' quarantine, and a staff of officials would have to be established along the whole line. They would cause increased cost and great dissatisfaction among the people of the North-West. It is stated that the inspector himself is connected with a ranch, and has this season imported four thousand cattle. Such a regulation would at once give increased value to these cattle. A scrious question arises for the consideration of the minister whether the public will be satisfied to have the policy of the depart ment framed by a person in the position of

SCANDALOUS NEGLECT.

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 3.—Two men named H. Peterson, a Swede, aged 18, died of ty-phoid fever, and J. Lawson a laborer aged 65, died of dropsy. The bodies of both, atter being coffined, were taken to St. Johns cemetery, but the person who undertook to dig the graves failed to carry out the job, and left the two costins in the sun just inside the cemetery fence, where they were found by the Rev Mr. McMorin, of St. John's Church. Ald. Hasking, Mr. McMorin and two other gentlemen then set about digging the graves, which after several hours hard work they accomplished, burying the corpses side by side. The gentlemen were all sick from the effluvia from the coffins.

SCOTCH LAND REFORM.

DINGWALL, Scotland, Sept. 4 .- The Scotch crofters held a demonstration here yesterday. Prof. Blackic presided. Messrs. Macfarlane, Fraser, Mackintosh and Sir George Campbell, members of Parliament, were present, Blackie made a speech in which he alluded to the enemies of the crofters, which he said included those of their own party who were smitten with Henry Georgeism A resolution was adopted favoring the Franchise bill and demanding a change in the land laws so as to secure to the Highlander the right to live on the particle of the secure to the Highlander the right to live on his native soil under equitable conditions.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. Allan N. McDonald, of North Lancaster, who died at his late residence, on Friday, the 29th ult., in the 44th year of his age. His remains were interred at Ste. Margaret's, on Sunday, the 31st. Numerous relatives, friends and acquaintances attended the last sad rites, there being no fewer than 160 carriages at his funeral.
Mr. McDouald was a highly respected cit

month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor; visit will cost. I know it. "A Work with the Sacraments of the Church. He leaves a widow and five small children to the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop or "Hope" in their name.