

WAITING.

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I have no more 'gainst time or fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;
For what avails the sager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own, and draw
The brook that springs in yonder heights;
So flows the goods with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delights.

You floweret nodding in the wind
Is ready plighted to the bee;
And, maiden, why that look unkind?
For lo! thy lover seeketh thee.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

—John Burroughs.

A BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

Some Bits of Dublin's Early History.

We have often heard Dublin called the "cardrivingest city in the world," but, in earlier days than ours, it appears to have been much more so, for, in 1624, complaints were made to the Mayor that by reason of the multiplicity of carmen repairing to the city without license, rule, or order, the pavements were broken, the city commons decayed, and the channel of the river defaced and abused, while the throng to the Wood Quay and the Merchants' Quay was so great that coaches and other vehicles could hardly pass without danger of hurt. Orders were made for the regulation of the car-men, who rode up and down the city streets upon their cars and car horses with such speed that they hurt many children and put some in danger of death. Carmen were, by the new rules, obliged to obtain licenses from the Mayor, and to bear badges with the arms of the city on the fore-parts of their cars, "according to the London fashion."

At this time it was proposed to erect an exchange or "bourse" at Dublin, and steps were taken by the Municipal Council with that object. A site was assigned, a model prepared, and walks were laid out, but the project was not carried to completion.

A custom house was erected on ground in Dame street, "lying on the river," for the receipt of the Crown dues on imports and exports. This was done by the Government of James I. in Ireland. A proclamation from the Viceroy, Oliver Grandison, in 1621, declared that the crane and wharf in connection with the custom house to be the only legal places in the port of Dublin for loading and unloading goods imported and exported.

A judicial inquiry as to the amount of the customs payable to the Crown by maritime towns in Ireland was held at London early in the reign of James I., the result being that the city of Dublin was entitled to receive threepence in the pound on all merchandise entered in its port.

There were many important traders in Dublin at this time, but they had powerful rivals in the merchants of Holland, whose financial resources and shipping arrangements gave them many advantages in the transport of various commodities in general use in Ireland. One particular Dutch merchant, Christian Borr, occupied a leading position in Dublin, where he carried on extensive business. He obtained a patent of naturalization from James I., acted as a banker in London and Dublin, and was a confidential agent of Richard Boyle, the noted Earl of Cork, Lord Justice of Ireland. Borr and his Dutch fellow-traders in Dublin combined to resist payment of imposts demanded on their goods under the municipality. "The threepenny custom" had been levied beyond the memory of man to defray the expenses of keeping the port safe for traffic by maintaining buoys and beacons, and cleansing and scouring the river. The Municipal Council obtained a decree against the Dutch merchants, and the decision was upheld in London after an appeal to the King and Council had been made against it.

In the Assembly rolls reference is made to the great increase of population, and the "multitude of buildings" there in the reign of Charles I. Many gardens

were formed on the banks of the water-course, and a special place was assigned in the city for the sale of "garden ware."

Sir William Brereton, a visitor to Dublin in 1685, admired the city very much, saying it resembled London more than any town he had seen in the King of England's dominions. The buildings he found fair and stately. Every article was very dear. The hire of a horse was one shilling and sixpence a day. Divers commodities were cried in the streets as in London. The city was extending its bounds and limits very far.

While resident at Dublin as Viceroy, Wentworth made endeavors to ensure good style in new buildings, so as to "beautify the city exceedingly." James Howell wrote later: "Traffic increaseth here wonderfully, with all kinds of bravery and buildings."

The Mayor of Dublin was annually installed on the 30th of September before the Viceroy in the Castle, or before the Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer. In 1636 Wentworth, as Viceroy in the chair of state, received from the outgoing mayor the white staff of office and the city sword, in the presence of the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns. After the oaths were taken the Chief Baron and the Viceroy addressed orations to the mayor of an admonitory character. Wentworth afterwards visited the mayor at his house in Skinner's row, and there conferred knighthood on him.

The allowance to the mayor was doubled in the reign of James I., and in the years in which Parliament met in Dublin further grants were made on the ground of extra expenses entailed on the mayor in extending hospitality to the nobility, gentry, and other persons frequenting the house. Occasionally a condition was made of presentation of gloves to the mayor or his wife, in conjunction with admission to the franchise of the city. In 1633 the city plate, which was much broken and defaced, was changed for plate of the newest and best fashion, with the exception of the "great standing cups bestowed by noblemen," which were mended but not altered.

On every assembly day the great bell of the Tholsel was tolled at five o'clock in the afternoon, and after this hour no new business was to be entered upon.

In those days the election of members of Parliament was the occasion of even more dangerous excitement than it is in our own time, for in 1612 a riot occurred in the Tholsel, so alarming that Nicholas Stephens, a merchant of this city, would have escaped an alarm in the city by ringing the Tholsel bell if he could have found the key. Others offered to lay hands on the King's sword that was before the Mayor, but he took it in his own hand, and went to the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester. Several Aldermen and citizens were imprisoned, together with Stephens, who for a time was "continually kept in fetters," and warned to prepare for death.

Sir James Carroll, who was Mayor of Dublin in 1617 and 1624, presented, in the latter year, two memorials to the Viceroy, Wentworth, both of which, in the matter of the complaint, suggest a picture of the state of the streets of the city in this time. A grant had been made by the Mayor and Aldermen to a widow named Katherine Strong, which gave her the tolls of the market in conjunction with the office of city scavenger. She re-married with Thomas White, a Dublin merchant, but retained in her own hands the office of scavenger and the right to the tolls, which she and her servants exacted with pertinacious energy. The statement of Carroll's first memorial reveals the manner in which this strong-willed Katherine performed the duty of public scavenger. He says: "She had but only the toll of the market granted to her, yet she doth continually extort on poor people coming to the market with butter, eggs, cheese, wool, fish, roots, cabbages, and almost all things that come to the market, from whom she taketh what she pleaseth, and deposesh the country people ordinarily on a book that she carrieth about her to accuse themselves for the goods which they bring that she may get greater toll and custom from them. She is so much affected to profit, as she will never find sufficient carriage to take away the dung, for where six carts are few enough to take away the dung of the city every week to keep it clean, she did and will maintain but two, which can scarce keep the way from the castle to the church clean, or that from the Mayor's house to the church, neglecting

all the rest of the city, which she cleans but sparingly and very seldom."

Many law proceedings taken against Katherine were successfully evaded by her, and she even set at naught an order made by the Government, and the Viceroy himself was at length appealed to against her proceedings.

During a period of heavy snow in 1635 popular feeling found expression in the erection of a figure in snow of "Kate Strong," bearing in her hand the obnoxious toll measure.—*Rosa Mulholland, in Melbourne (Australia) Advocate.*

NEWS FROM ROME.

(Gleaned from the London Universe.)

The German Catholic Congress will be held at Wurzburg in 1893 by the decision of Prince Charles of Lowenstein. Mgr. Stein, Bishop of the metropolis of Lower Franconia, has already given his assent to the project.

Mgr. Galinberti has been officially informed that he will be elevated to the Cardinalate. He will remain as pro-Nuncio at Vienna until the second Consistory, which will not be held until next July. The date of the first will be during the first fortnight of January.

The Holy Father has renewed the appointments of Mgr. Corrado and Father Smolikowski, priest of the Resurrection, as Consultors of the Sacred Congregation of the Council.

The Holy Father has received in private audience Mgr. Castelli (Bishop of Tine), Cleri (Bishop of Amelia), and Ouri (Bishop of Dijon). His Holiness has likewise admitted to audience His Excellency the Baron de Farenbach, Resident Minister of San Domingo to the Holy See, with his consort, on his return from a temporary leave. The Pope is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

There has been a great deal of hubbub touching the immense fortune left by Cardinal Lavigerie. The truth is that the illustrious ecclesiastic has divided his means amongst the Christian families of the villages founded by his own exertions, the missions in the centre of Africa, and the hospitals and schools. In addition, he has lavished money on various establishments in Algeria, Jerusalem, Malta, and Equatorial Africa, and has built a cathedral in Algiers, and started a bishopric and seminary at Tunis.

At the funeral rites of His Eminence at Tunis the natives paid profound respect to his remains, for they almost worshipped him as a grand Marabout. If cannon-firing, the display of flags, and the assemblage of multitudes on the route of the procession could convey any human being to heaven, His Eminence would be sure of a lofty position in the other and higher world. Every official mark of reverence was rendered to him. No less than seventeen decorations were visible around his coffin, and all the exalted dignitaries of the colony were in evidence.

Put to Flight

—all the peculiar troubles that beset a woman. The only guaranteed remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. For women suffering from any chronic "fema's complaint" or weakness; for women who are run down and over-worked; for women expecting to become mothers, and for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; at the change of girlhood to womanhood; and later, at the critical "change of life." It is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates and cures.

What you are sure of, if you use Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, is either a perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case may be, or \$50.00 cash. The proprietors of the medicine promise to pay you the money, if they can't cure you.

Every man should know something of law; if he knows enough to keep out of it he is a pretty good lawyer.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. (12-18-c-o-w)

Over 200,000,000 of railway tickets are printed annually in London. And yet there are fellows mean enough to try to ride without one.

At the Bank.



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Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites to build you up.

It will STOP A COUGH, CURE A COLD, and check CONSUMPTION and all forms of WASTING DISEASES. Almost as palatable as ICE-CREAM. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, 140 William Street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

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Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other pectoral herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR
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Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and LUNG DISEASES. Obsolete coughs which resist other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant pine syrup.
PRICE 25c. AND 50c. PER BOTTLE.
BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Ask for and see that you get DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS, the great Worm Remedy. 25 cents per box, at all Druggists. Being in the form of a Chocolate Cream, Children never refuse them.