.08

.181

The foregoing applies only to these who occupy lands of "inexhaustible fertility"—while they remain such. Later in the history of these lands, we begin to hear of "inesots," "blight," "wet seasons," "dry seasons," "weeds," and all "wet seasons," "dry seasons," "weeds," and all the long list of scourges which beaet the path of all farmers, but which become grave, early when the bountiful productiveness of the soil grows weak and unable to overcome their devastating influence. There is a long period between the eras of "inexhaustible fertility" and absolute exhaustion," during which the science of farming should come to the roccue, and save that which the unaided art of farming threatens with destruction. Then we need to study the question of manure—then, true farming begins. Let me not be understood as undervaluing the intelligent management of his affairs, which marks the character of the frontier farmer, or his use. Aliness in the world. I mean, only, that he is rather a manipulator of what the earth gives him most freely, than a skilful stimulator of her power to give; and even this difference is far more marked with reference to the question of manures, than to any other branch of farming;—generally it is not apparent when we come to the breeding of animals.

Lying between the frontiermen and the farmers of the Atlantic slope, come those who cultivate the garden States east cf. and bordering upon the Mississippi River. There seems to be no reason why they should be regarded in this commection as forming a distinct class by themselves. In so far as they are still independent of the necessity of adding manure to their soil, they belong to one class;—when the waning fertility of their land has compelled them to seek its add, to the other.

When the demand for manure comes, (as it must, inevitably, come in time, to all farms that are not occasionally inundated.) the rules for its application, and the principles of its action must are not occasionally inundated.) the rules for its applied on the plant and the soi

conting wasted of va secoming wasted in plowed in at once. F.

plowed in at once of the sum of the

such as disintegrate the particles of the soil and make it finer.

Frobably no manure acts in any one of these calcalites alone. For instance, common sult not only gives up its own ingredients to plants, but being dissolved in the water in the soil, it gives this water greater power to dissolve other plant from the surfaces of the particles of earth, or from other manures added to it. It is, therefore, to be regarded as both a nutritive and a silvent manure.

fore, to be regarded as both a nutritive and a solvent manure.

'arm-yard manure, the universal fertilizer, is a direct source of most valuable plant food; it produces, in its decomposition, ammonia and other substances, which, while they feed the crop, add greatly to the solvent power of water; as it rots down, its coarser parts are changed into compounds which are very active absorbers or fixers of ammonia; and, by reason of its fibrous extere, it loosens heavy clays, and birds together blowy sands, while its decomposition produces heat which warms the soll, and its power of absorbing moisture from the air keeps it moist.

The action of all manures is so complex, and, in some respects so imperfictly understood, that it is not easy to classify them by any system that is free from objection, and as this is a book of gractice rather than of principles, it will be best to consider the different common fertilizers. in order, leaving the question of their classifica-tion to more purely scientific essays. The first in order, in the agriculture of all countries where domestic animals are largely kept, is, of

Farm-yard Manure.

Tails consists of the undigested parts of food; of hose constituents of the animal's body which, being expended in the vital processes, are discarded in the urine and dung; and of the straw, etc., used for litter. The first two of these constituents always bear a relation to the food, and their relative value may te more nearly estimated. The third, the litter, is very variable in kind and in quantity, according as we use much er little of straw, corn-stalks, leaves, peat, seaweed, beach-sand, etc., etc.

Except when peat, sand, etc., are used stable manure contains nothing but what has already formed a part of plants, and it contains every ingredent that plants, require for their growth. This, however, states but one-half of the question. The other half—and a very important one it is—is as follows: a given quantity of

cuantity must shrink in proportion to the do-creasing supply.

It may be in ten years, or it may be in a hun-dred, but the day must inevitably come, when the constant removal of more than is returned will lessen the ability of the soil to produce.

This is the theory of the exhaustion of the soil, and it is based on a law so simple, and yet so in-exorable, that no man can deny its existence, or reasonably hope to escape the penalty of its infraction. The recuperative power of the soil is very great, and we have many means for amending or postponing the injury of excessive crowing; but the use of green crops, fallows, there ough and deep cultivation, exposure to frost, and the whole array of processes through which we are provided relief, are only so many means for more complete exhaustion in the end.

re what extent it is advisable to increase the inmediate fertility of the soil, without the use of manure, must be decided by each man according to his circumstances. Any process by which this may be accomplished is a process of discounting future fertility. No farm from which more of the earthy constituents of plants is soid off than is brought back, can be perfectly manured by using only the excrement of the animals feeding upon it.

more of the earthy constituents of plants is sold off than is brought back, can be perfectly manured by using only the excrement of the animals feeding upon it.

These earthy constituents have a very different value in different localities. In Central Illinois—where, as a correspondent of the Country Gentleman recently wrote. "Cornis the crop, every line."—they must still be of very little value. On the island of Rhode Island, where it pays to buy coarse stable manureat six dollars per cord, and to expend a day's labor of a man and four onen in hauling it to the farm, they are of very great value. In Illinois, where there is still a superabundance of them in the soil, their value will increase as the stock on hand becomes reduced by the more complete development of the supply already contained in the soil.

The question is, after all, a purely commercial one. So long as the soil, aided only by the manures made on the farm, yields paying crops, and our chased manures would not increase the product sufficiently to return their cost, it is of course to be recommended, that the whole attention of the farmer be given to the careful lawsonding of his bone-made supply. When it becomes profit tible to buy manure, (or, which amounts to the same thing, to buy food for the sake of the manure it will make) that made on the farmer, should be still more vigilantly protected against look, and the cheapest means of supplying the deficiency must be sought.

So long as the yield, with no manure, is large enough to satisfy the ambition of the farmer, even farm-yard manure will not be used at all. This is a misfortune, of course, but there is no help for it, and there is nothing to be gained by talking about it.

Within the past twenty years, the question of the use and application of farm-yard manure was been a good deal discussed, and some new ideas on the subject have been developed.

The most complete practical investigations were made by Dr. Voelcker, Professor of Chemistry in the Hoyal Agricuttural College, Circonistry of th

The examination extended over a period of more than a year-and included an investigation of the, constituents of, as uniform a sample as could be prepared of the manure of horses, cows, and pigu; as ordinarily combined in the farmy-yard, in its fresh state; after hong exposure to the weather; after fermentation in the open air; and after fermentation under a tight shed. Careful analyses were made of each lot, at intervals during the whole time, and the results were carefully aummed up and considered with reference to their bearing on the treatment of manure in practice.

I give she conclusions arrived at, partly in Dr. Voelcker's own words, and partly in a more condensed form:—

1. "Perfectly fresh farm-yard manure contains but a small proportion of free ammonia."

2. The nitrogen of fresh dong is mainly insoluble.

3. The soluble parts of manure are much the most valuable. Therefore, it is important to save the urine, and to keep manure protected from the rain, so that its soluble parts may not be washed out.

4. Farm-yard manure, even in its fresh state,

the rain, so that its soluble parks may not be washed out.

4. Farm-yard manure, even in its fresh state, contains soluble phosphate of lime.

5. The urine of the animals above-named does not contain any considerable amount of phosphate of lime, but this is largely contained in the drainings of dung-heaps, which are more valuable than urine.

6. "The most effectual manner of preventing loss in fertilizing matters is to cart the manure directly on the field, whenever circumstances allow this to be done."

7. "On all soils with a moderate proportion of clay, no fear need be entertained of valuable fertilizing substances becoming wasted if the manure cannot be plowed in at once. Fresh, and even well-rotted dung, contains very little free ammonia; and since active fermentation, and, with it, the further evolution of free ammonia is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable volatile manuring matters pannot escape into the air by adopting this

in the case of day soils, I have no hesitation to say the manure may be spread even six months before it is plowed in, without losing any appreciable quantity of manuring matters.

On light, sandy soils, I would suggest to manure with well-fermented dung shortly before the crop intended to be grown

Is sown."

8. Well-rotted dung contains, likewise, little free ammonia, but a very much larger proportion of soluble organic and saline mineral matters than fresh manure."

9, "Rotten dung is richer in nitrogen than fresh." fresh."
10. "Weight for weight, rotten dung is more valuable than fresh."
11 and 12. During fermentation, dung gives off organic matter in a gaseous form, but, if properly regulated, there is no great loss of nitrogen.
13. During fermentation of dung, organic acids are always formed and gypaum is developed, and these fix the ammonia as fast as it is generated.

rated
14. "During the fermentation of dung, the phosphate of lime which it contains is much more soluble than in fresh manure."
15. Ammonia is given off in the heated interior of the fermenting heap, but it is arrested by the organic acids and the gypsum in the colder external layers.
16. While ammonia is not given off from the surface of well-compressed heaps, it is wasted in appreciable quantities, when they are turned over.

over.
No advantage appears to result from carrying on the fermentation of dung too far, but every disadvantage."
18. "Farm-yard manure becomes deteriorated in value when kept in heaps exposed to the weather—the more the longer it is kept."

19. The loss from manure-heaps kept exposed to the weather is not so much due to the evapora-

to the weather is not so much due to the evaporation of ammonia as to the washing out, by rains,
of the soluble ammoniacal salts and other soluble fortilizing parts.

20. "If rain is excluded from dung-heaps, or
little rain falls at a time, the loss in ammonia is
trifling, and no saltae matters, of course, are
removed; but if much rain falls, especially if it
descends in heavy showers upon the dung-heap,
a serious loss in ammonia, soluble organic matters, phosphate of lime, and salts of potash, is
incurred, and the menure becomes rapidly deteriorated in value, while, at the same time, it is
diminished in weight."

paper in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society" of the next year (vol. xvill.) The following are among the conclusions there arrived at:—

"I. It will be seen that these drainings contain a good deal of ammonia, which should not be allowed to run to waste.

"2. They also contain phosphate of lime, a constituent not present in the urine of animals. The fermentation of the dung-heap thus brings a portion of the phosphates contained in manure into a soluble state, and enables them to be washed out by any wate y liquid that may come in contact with them.

"3. Drainings of dung-heaps are rich in alkaline salts, especially in the more valuable salts of potash."

"4. By allowing the wathings of dung heaps to run to waste, not only ammonia is lost, but also much soluble organic matter, salts of potash, and other inorganic substances, which enter into the composition of our crops, and which are necessary to their growth."

The forgoing statements convey a sufficiently clear idea of the changes that result from the fermentation of manure, to enable us to understand the importance of protecting it very carefully against the action of rains, until it is finally applied to the land.

They furnish, furthermore, the most convincing proof that a very large majority of American farmers manage the manure of their stables in the most wasteful and extravagant manner possible. Many, even of those who attach great value to manure, and purchase large quantities of grain, mainly that the dungheap may be made ticher, allow the most valuable parts of their cutive store to be stolen away by the drip of their barn-roofs.

Dr. Voelcker's analysis of fresh farm-yard manure, which is given below, is generally accepted as the best and the most complete that has yet been made, and as representing, probably, a fair average of the composition of the manure of a farm on which are kept the usual variety of stock. It is as follows:—

Composition of fresh farm-yard manure, [composition of fresh farm-yard manure, and purchase of the composit

Composition of frosh farm-yard manure, [com-p sed of Horse, Pig, and Cow-dung,] about fourteen days old.

murteen anysom.	
Detailed Composition of Manure in tate.	i Natura
	66.1
Varer	
Soluble organic matter	2.4
oluble inorganic matter (ash:	
Soluble silica, (silicic acid)	.237
Phosphate of lime	.299
Lime	.064
Magnesia	.011
Potash	.573
Soda	.051
Chloride of sodium	.030
Sulphuric acid	.055
Carbonic acid and loss	.218
	1.
Insoluble organic matter	25.
nsoluble organic matter (ash):	20.
Holpohlaciling	.967
Poluable slica. sillete acid	.561
Abeldo of lane and olimple will	*901
Oxide of iron, and alumina, with	504
phosphates	.596
[Containing phosphoric acid., .178]	
[Equal to bone carth	
Lime	1.120
Magnesia	.143
Potash	.099

Fotash....

4.05

Containing nitrogen

Equal to ammonis

Containing nitrogen

Equal to ammonis .149 .494.

According to this analysis, a ton of manure. [2,000 lbs.] contains, in addition to 1.323 lbs. of water and 515 lbs. of insoluble organic matter, gwoody fiber, etc., I that following quantities of the more valuble manuring ingredients:— Ammonia... Ammonia. Solub e phosphoric ackl. Involuble " " Potash 3.64 " 3.56 " 13.44 "

Total 36 24 * (To be Continued.)

> THE MECHANICS' BANK. Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, March 2. A special meeting of the shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank was held this morning in the office of James Court, official assignee. Mr. Jas. Court occupied the chair, and Mr. Hyde acted as secretary.

The offer which was made yesterday for the estate was repeated, with the exception that the payments be made in one, three and six months.

Objection was taken to a clause which gave the syndicate 30 days to complete arrangements for taking over the estate.

Mr. McLaran, in opposing the objection able clause, remarked that it was only giving the syndicate thirty days more to consider the liabilities of the Bank, and at the conclusion of that period, they might possibly refuse to abide by their agreement.

W.H. WEIR expressed himself in favor of causing the sum of \$5,000 to be deposited with the assignee, and should the syndicate retract their offer, the money to be confiscated and the estate revert back to the credi-

The CHAIRMAN enquired of Mr. McLaren it that stipulation would suit him. Mr. McLaren declined to express an opin-

ion on the subject. He was there merely as an agent of certain parties, and pravious to accepting any other terms he would have to submit them to his clients. A consultation then took place, and a new

proposition drawn up, in which the syndicate consented to accept the specifications presented by the shareholders. It was signed by Messrs. Weir, Garth, McNames and Mc-Dougall.

The amended proposal was then submitted to the meeting. The syndicate offered for the estate, en bloc, the sum of \$112,860, parable in three equal instalments, in one, three and six months; to pay in addition the sum of \$20,000 due by the estate to the Provincial Government; \$10,000 for rent, taxes and assignees' expenses, and the claim of the Molsons Bank.

The purchasers likewise bound themselves to liquidate all preferential claims, and, in the event of the second or last payment not being paid, the estate to revert to the assignee without legal process.

Mr. WEIR, moved, seconded by Mr. G. L. MARLER, that the offer now before them be accepted, and that the affair be referred to a committee to prepare the preliminaries.

Mr. Ingram, of the Merchants' Bank, desired to be informed if the Chairman had sought any legal advice on the question of disposing of the Double Liability as an asset. He did not think the majority of the creditors could barter away the rights of the minority.

The CHAIRMAN stated he had consulted Mr. Ritchie, Q. C., J. C. McLaren, Q. C., and in their estimation they were fully empowered

to do so.
Mr. Wein quoted the advice of Mr. John J. C. Abbott, Q. C., on the points at dispute. His views fully concurred in those received by the Chairman.

Mr. INGRAM said he had taken some trouble to ascertain the condition of the Bank and at | their titles to Mr. Gladstone, to whom also the same time he had obtained legal advice | Lord Ripon owes his advancement from an | Irishman should have a copy of Ireland's

Mr. Wen thought it would be detrimental to the interests of all concerned if the present negotiations failed. Everything was favorable, money was beginning to come in, and during the next month he calculated on col-

Mr. Ingram on rising to propose an amend-

ingredent that plant. require for their growth. This, however, states but one-half of the question. The other half—and a very important one it is—is as follows: a given quantity of same plant from the sine and an extra the first produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly throw off in respiration; this two new plant must, gasain from the air. A part baseen resolved into water, and has been thrown off from the are and has been thrown off from theirs or skin, or has evaporated in the exapling moisture of the manure; this must be taken by the new plant from the water of its am, a hard because of the manure into the form the soil. In the crop of a field is fell to milch cows, and low best of possphoric acid is sold away in the product, the manure must contain look and if the whole of the manure contain look best of possphoric acid is sold away in the product, the manure must contain looks. In the soil, in the soil, however larged in the substant take from the soil. In the case of the substance of the manure is supply.

If the crop of a field is fell to milch cows, and low best of possphoric acid is sold away in the product, the manure must contain looks be not the field is sold away in the product, the manure must contain less phosphoric acid,—and so be smaller—or it must take from the soil. In the contain the cope can take up the dark product in the soil is sold away in the product, the manure must contain less phosphoric acid,—and so be smaller—or it must take a like the substant of the sub ment to the resolution made a few remarks to the effect that he was opposed to the rights of the shareholders being transferred to a few individuals. At the request of several stockholders he had been making a new valuation. It had proved that the shareholders would ultimately realize 40 cents on the dollar. He would be favorable to compromising the matter for 33 cents cash, and was willing to report favorable to his employers, the Merchants' Bank, to that effect. It would be better for the syndicate to come before the shareholders and offer them 33 cents cash on their claims than to proceed and have the validity of the Double Liability clause tested, as he was aware it would be. If this was not satisfactory speaking for himself and other creditors he was willing to accept 20c cash and 13 cents in three months. To carry out this scheme it was necessary that the estate be placed under a Board of Directors selected from the creditors. He also placed great stress upon the appointment of a solicitor of undoubted judgment and ability. He felt convinced that some such plan should be adopted for their mutual benefit and if any shareholder plan felt any vindictiveness towards the old management of the Bank, let him vent his spleen against those who squandered their money while in power. He concluded by demurring

> estate to a syndicate, and then offered the iollowing amendment:-Moved by W. J. Ingham, seconded by ALF. DYCE, that the offer now before the meeting be not accepted, and that the Inspectors be authorized to proceed with a division of the

with strong emphasis from committing the

estate. Mr. F. B. McNaues desired to know if the shareholders from the country were expected to dance attendance at every meeting for a matter of three per cent?

Mr. Simpson egreed with the former speaker, and thought that the matter should now be left in the hands of the assignee, who could deal with it as he thought best. However. he did not think they should accept less than thirty:three per cent.

Mr. J. C. McLAREN referred to a meeting held in Beauharnois, where \$180 had been subscribed for the prosecution of those into whose hands the money of the bank had illegally fallen .

Mr. F. B. McNames said he had come that day from the County of Welland for the purpose of attending the meeting, and what did t amount to after all. Nothing had been done. He had been trying for several years to get at the guilty parties, and he would give \$100 to get one of them in gaol for a fortnight. He was willing to accept 30 cents on the dollar and have no more further trouble, and he

should hold out for 333 cents, which he felt assured could be obtained. Mr. Wein was willing to accept 33 cents.

were of the same mind. The CHAIRMAN was of the opinion that they

unanimously carried. By this decision the syndicate has been refused. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was car ried, after which the meeting closed.

THE LUCAN HORROR.

The Jury Disagree-The Verdict of the Hajority.

LUCAN, March 3 .- At 8 o'clock this morning the Coroner paid a visit to the locked up jury, and found they had not yet agreed upon a verdict, and again, a few minutes later, and no verdict; but this time the jury asked another half hour to consider ere he would send them to London to be discharged by the judge. At the expiration of this time, upon the appearance of the Coroner, the jury announced that twelve out of the fourteen had agreed upon the verdict that John Donnelly came to his death on the 5th ultimo from gnushot wounds received from a gun in the hands of some party to the jury unknown. The twelve before mentioued signed this verdict, but two out of the fourteen held out and would not agree to this. conscientiously believing that the parties sworn to by William Donnelly should be committed for trial. Strong opinions are expressed on the streets as to the verdict arrived at in both cases, some even going so far as to say the verdicts were rendered through prejudice, other maintaining, from the fact of there being no rebutting testi-mony given against the evidence of O'Connor and Wm. Donnelly, that with this before them there should be a commitment in both cases.

COMMITTING THE PRISONERS-BAIL ACCEPTED.

London, Ont., March 5.—The examination of the prisoners charged with the Donnelly massacre was resumed this forencon at eleven o'clock. The public interest has greatly diminished, and but few now attend the Court. The first witness was William Hodge, County Constable, who was at Lucan the day of the murder. At two o'clock, p.m., he met old Mr. O'Connor, father of the boy who was at Donnelly's house and was conducted by him to where the boy was. He heard the boy's story from beginning to end. The witness then related what the boy had told him of the circumstances at Donnelly's. The hearing of this evidence is to support the boy's veracity. The story told Hodge and that told by him in Court are identical in the main particulars. The witness then related how he, in company with Pope, had arrested J. Carroll and others. The magistrates took bail for the appearance of William Carroll and Patrick Ryder, jr., at the Assizes, in the sum of \$2,000. The rest of the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday.

The English Catholic Peers.

The presence of the Duke of Norfolk at Lord Beaconsfield's last Parliamentary dinner has been taken by politicians as a further in-dication that his Grace has finally severed himself from the Liberal party, to which his family traditionally belongs. This is an extreme view to take; and a fairer conclusion would probably be that his Grace does not hold himself pledged perpetually to either party. He evidently finds himself in temporary harmony with the existing administration, but that is no reason why he should not support some future Liberal ministry when the vexed questions now uppermost are set at rest. The Duke, by the way, is not the only Catholic peer who is wavering, as it were, between the two sides of the House, for Lord Petre also is an occupant of the cross

benches. Not all the Catholic peers, however, are off the accepted party lines. The Marquis of Ripon is, as everyone knows, an ardent Liberal, and his political as well as his religious faith is shared more or less earnestly by Lord O'Hagan, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Acton, Lord Emly (all of whom owe earldom to a marquisate), Lord Beaumont, Lord Camoys, Lord Clifford, Lord Kenmare, Lord Lovat, the Earl of Fingall, Lord Stourton, Lord Stafford, and presumably Lord Vauxthough the latter has not yet attained his majority. One or two of these are lukewarm Liberals, but others are full of zeal.

Full of zeal also (as becomes a member of the Government), only on the opposite side, is Viscount Bury, the active Under-Secretary for War—a rising politician. The Earl of Denbigh, too, is a very warm supporter of Lord Beaconsfield, and so is the Earl of Gainsborough. The Conservative party also includes the Marquis of Bute (Lord Beaconsfield's own "Lothair"), Lord Granard, Lord Gerard (whom Lord Beaconsfield made a peer), Lord Oxford, Lord Arundell, Lord Gormanston, and Lord Tauffe, who, though an Austrian resident and statesman, is nevertheless a member of the Carleton Club .- Liverpool Catholic Times.

A CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.

AN OTTAWAITE EN ROUTE TO MANITORA THE

VICTIM. PRESCOTT, March 2 .- A man named Connors, frome Ottawa, en route to Emerson, to-day met with a stranger at Prescott Junction, who caused him to miss the train for the West. and then brought him into Prescott, and told him be must get his Canada currency into United States currency. He also represented there was an exchange office at Daniel's Hotel, offering at the same time to go out and get his money exchanged for him, and kindly tendering him a bogus bond for \$1,000 on a silver mining company at Denver, Col., as security. Connors declined to receive the bond, as he had every confidence in the stranger who was so accommodating and gentlemanly, and gave him \$117 to exchange. The stranger then passed through the hotel and disappeared with the money. D. W. Atkins, clerk at Daniel's Hotel, called Chief Tinker's attention to the matter, who moved at once, and succeeded in capturing his man. who had taken refuge in a barn on Water street. He was completely covered with straw. The \$117 was recovered, also a \$1,000 bond, a bogus cheque for \$380 on the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia; also a red leather pocket-book, initialed " Eva H. Hoag," with several railway tickets over different roads in the United States and Canada. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Sawyer. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, 25 years old, of sandy complexion and whiskers. He is apparently well-educated and intelligent. He was brought before His Worship the Mayor and remanded until to-morrow.

-Sir Dominic Corrigan, who succeeded Sir Philip Crampton as leading Irish physician, died in Dublin on the 5th of this month at the age of 78. He was educated at the lay college of Maynooth, was a Roman Catholic, and realized a larger income than any medical man of that religion over made in Ireland thought there were other shareholders who before him. He had a high European and American repute, was President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, and M. P. for the Irish capital from 1870 to 1874. In 1866 he was made a baronet for his pro-A vote was then taken, and the amendment. fessional eminence and great public service.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A correspondent asks what is the best method of feeding cattle in summer? We don't exactly know. One man might prefer to take the ox in his lap and feed him with a spoon. Others would bring him into the dining-room and let him sit at twhe with the old folks. Taxles differ in matters of this kind.

"How much are these goods a yard?" said a gentleman at an American dry goods store the other day, as he picked up and examined a piece of ruffed rilk "Good gracious," cried the horrified clerk, "that lan't for sale! That's the end of a lady's train? She's just gone up to the third story in the elevator."

Sweetly sings a nineteenth century poet, "What wit heat my bleeding heart?" Lint, man lint; put on plenty of lint. Or hold a cold door-key to the back of your neek, press a small roll of paper under the end of your lip, and hold up your lett arm. This last remedy is to be used only in case your heart bleeds at the nose.

nose.

Beside a straw stack sat a tramp—a jolly tramp, and wise—who, while he patched his tattered coat, did thus sollicquise, "It seems so sad that my lone life doth ever downward tend, and rags me into wretchedness: but still I'm on the mend. And when I needle little cash, I make no loud laments, but by a straw stack sit me down, and gather in my rents."

Stack ait me down, and gather in my rents,"

The dramatic editor of a Frrnch paper had occasion recently to crinicize severely the performance of a somewhat popular actress. shortly afterwards the lover of the young lady met the journalist at the theatre and presented him with a package of goose quils. "This, sir," sadhe, "is a present from Miss X." "What!" exclaimed the critic, "did she tear all these out of you herself? How you must have suffered?"

suiered:

It is related of a well-known merchapt that, after making his will and leaving a large property to a trustee for his son, he called the young man in, and, after reading the will to him, asked if there was any alt-ration or improvement he could suggest. "Well, father," said the young gentleman. "I think, as things go nowadays, it would be better for me if you let the property to the other cellow and made me the trustee."

A fire-cating Irishman, covered with wounds received in duels, challenged a barrister, who gratified him with an acceptance. The duellist, unable to stand without support, requested that he might have a prop. "Suppose," said he, "I lean against this milestone?" "With pleasure," replied the lawyer, "on condition that I may lean against the next?" The challenger burst into a roar of laughter at the joke, and swore he would not fight so good humoured a gentleman.

It is not always safe to hazard remarks upon the personal appearance of those with whom we are brought in contact. A story is told of a specimen of the traveling Englishman whom we are brought in conduct. A story in told of a specimen of the traveling Englishman who was regularly sat upon for venturing on an impertition of this kind. It was at a table d'hote at boulogne. The Englishman in question, a very bumptions individual, was accompanied by a lady, and sitting opposite to them was a young German, on whose ingers were a number of massive rings. After gazing in a most persistent manner at him, the Englishman addressing his companion in a loud tone, said. "I hate to see a man with ringson his fingers!" The German replied to this with a supercilious sort of sneer, so the Englishman, "went for" him again, and said in a still louder tone, "Do you know what I would do with a ring if I had one?" Before the lady could reply, and to the great amusement of all who heard it, the German broke in, "Vare it in your nose!"

The bitterness of feeling against the Jews in Roumania is curiously shown in the story told of a murder at a place called Folticzay. A Greek murdered a Jew there under the most disgraceful circumstances, with no excuse whatever to be pleaded for him. Nevertheless a jury acquitted the Greek, and the ruflian was, after the verdict, paraded through the Jewish quarter amid general popular rejoicing. There is no doubt that there is a growing hatred of the Jews, not only in Roumania, but even in Germany and Austria.

For Sale.

GOD SAVE IRELAND

Still on hand a few copies of the new book entitled, Irelands story and Song. Also some of the finest photographs yet issued of the late lamented Irishman, B. Devlin, Esq.,

Q C.
Also photographs of the brave and noble
Agitator, Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq.
The above three articles will be sent to any
address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents. Every and Song, as well as the photographs, in his house. The above photos are all cubinet size.

N. B .- Special terms to the trade. JAMES McARAN, Publisher, 196 Murray Street, Montreal, P.Q.

Patent Saw.



Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. A \$100 PRESENT will be given to two men who can saw as much in the old way, as one man can with this machine. Circulars sent free.

United States Manufacturing Com-pany, 149 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—Any sawing machine having a scat for the operator, or treatses for his feet, is an intringement on our patent, and we are prosecuting all infringers. SO BEWARE WHO YOU BUY OF. 23-feew

Marble Working.

LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS 91 BLEURY STREET. CUNNINGHAM BROS

> WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Cemetery Work a Specialty. MANTLES

PLUMBERS'SLADS, &c, MADE TO ORDER. 4-G-

Stove Polish.



Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents. 00 g mi Dry Goods.

A WARNING!

We beg to advise the pub is that a number of credit retail stores have combined, apparently for the spiteful purpose of scandalizing people who have discontinued dealing with them.

The modus everandi is the publishing of a secret directory of the city, and putting their estimate upon the standing or honesty of each person or family. We have just been shown one of these directories, and find some well-mown cash-paying citizens marked as Dead-Beats, and, for a purpose, some who are really Dead. Beats are marked Reliable.

A surprising part of this business is to find in the list of the patrons of this system some of our prominent credit dry goods firms. This system enables clerks employed in stores where these directories are taken not only to ridicule these directories are taken not only to ridicule makes the reandal almost as public as if the names were published in our daily papers.

We consider it the duty of the authorities in the interest of the public to investigate this matter.

We notice the names of the wives of some of our prominent men most disgracefully used in said directories.

GENTS' FINE TWILLED COTTON

GENTS' FINE TWILLED COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS

In small, medium and large sizes, at 8 Caraley's. STOUT TWILLED COTTON

NIGHT SHIRTS In small, medium and large sizes tat s.

FINE, PLAIN COTTON NIGHT SHIRTS, In small, medium and large sizes, at ${f s}$

BIOUT, PLAIN COTTON NIGHT SHIRIS. In small, medium and large sizes, at s

NIGHT SHIRTS At 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. COLLARS.

Fine quality Linen Collars, in four different styles, stand-up and turn-down, for oue per had Extra quality Linen Collars for \$1.00 per hali

COLLARS IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AT S. CARSLEY'S.

BTY LESS.

Round end with spring.
Square end with spring.
High straight collars.
Low straight collars.

S. CARSLEY.

393. 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.

Books.

BOOKS FOR THE CLERGY,

BONAL(A.)—Institutiones Theologie ad usum Seminarium adoptate: 6 vols, in 12m...\$1.8) CARRIERES (B.P.d.)—La Sainte Bible conte-

DEBREYNE (P.) - Machialogie traite de peches contre sixieme et neuvieme commandements du decalogue, in 12m.....\$1.00

DEVOTI (Joannes.)—Institutionum Canonicarum; 2 vols., in 8 vo., bound.......\$38 FLORES E PATRIBUS et Scriptoribus Ecclesia Latine, in 8vo., bound......\$1.0 HALLEZ (Chan. D.G.)—Catechisme du Conclle de Trente; 2 vols., in 12m\$1.00

Cours triennal d'Instructions; 5 vols., in 12m., \$3.00. Instructions sur le Symbole; 2 vols., in 12m., \$1.50. Instructions sur le Decalogue; 2 vols., in 12m., \$1.00. Instructions sur la priere et l'Oraison Dominicale, in 12m., 75c. Pians d'instructions d'apres le Catechisme du Concile de Trente, in 12m., 38 cents.

MANUALE CHRISTIANUM in quo continen-

For sale by J. B. ROLLAND & FILS, Booksellers and Stationers, 12 & 11 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

Baking Powder.

THE COOK'S FRIEND **Baking Powder**

Is manufactured under the patronage of the CONSUMERS OF CANADA! The constantly increasing demand for the

COOK'S FRIEND Shows it to be the "People's Choice." Retailed everywhere. Manufactured only by

W.D. McLAREN, 55 AND 57 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Spencerian Steel Pens.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Of the very best English make, unrivalled for Flexibility, Durability and Eveness of Point. REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION IN For Schools we recommend Nos. 1, 5 and 15. In Commercial use, Nos. 2, 3 and 16. Complete set of samples (20 pens) will be sent on receipt of twenty cents.

D. & J. SADLIFR & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS,

No. 275 Notre Dunie Street, Montreal. a the term of the second of