### YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

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THE ROBIN'S GARDEN.

Twas a saucy, bold robin perched high on the With an eye on my cherries, the other on me; "And what do you want in my garden?" said

I knew he was young by his flight and his note, By the color and cut of his dapper new coat, And the spots, like a thrush, on his breast and his throat;

So I said, "It's a shame to be thieving ! It's wrong
For a chicken like you!" But, "Ho! Ho!" was his song,
"I've been out of the egg shell for ever so long.

"If I followed your thought, it was chicken you said!
Why, sir! I remember the strawberry bed
When there wasn't one berry quite edibly red.

"Do I like them? Like strawberries? Well, for the take Of judicious variety—just for a break
In a diet of worms—I do sometimes partake.

Did I hear you say cherries? Now, now, if you please, Go find your own cherries. I'll answer for

Or fill up that vulgar great basket with peas. \* Your cherries? my cherries, you mean,

whistled he;
"For my title is clear as a title can be,
I was hatched in that very identical tree!" -Wide Awake.

#### AN ANGEL OF REPARATION.

A little bey had just made his First Communion. The poor child was in misery be-cause neither his father ner his mother ever heard mass; he implered them to come to church but in vain. What was he to do? He went to mass twice during the week-once for the father, ence for the mether. His mother began to notice his going out early in the merning. One merning she followed him and saw him in the church en his kneer, recellected and praying with angello fervor. She waited for him at the church deer, and noticed the trace of tears en his face.
"Mother," he said. "yesterday it was fer
papa; to-day it is for you."

The rest may be guessed. The parents' hearts were touched. On the fellowing Sunday the radiant little angel was at mass sitting between his father and his mether,—The Australian Messenger.

#### A FAIRY STORY OF TO DAY.

Abed the Arab, who had been a slave and lvory hunter in the band of the neterious Mtagameye, and a true Sindbad in his wanderings, told Mr. Stanley a thrilling story of adventures in the dwarf country. The great slave-raider had so wasted all the region in his erdinary circuit that he determined to go te a new hunting ground, where he heard there was much ivery, which could be selzed er purchased. In the land of the little men a task could be beight for a single cowry shell, so report said. Mtagameye sailed forth with a following of 300 guns, besides perters and slaves, and in due time found himself in the village of one of the kings of dawri land. At first the new comers were well treated. Huts were given them, and ample supplies of plantions and yams. Said Abed—"The king was kind, or appeared to be so, the first; the next day he was not so kind, but he seld us ivory in plenty. There was no lack of that. The dwarfs came from all parts. Oh! it is a big country, and every ene brought ivory, till we had about 400 tusks, large and small, as much as we could carry. We had bought it with copper, heads and cowriss. No clethes, for the dwarfs were all naked—king and all. They told us that eleven days' journey senthwest there was another country where there was even more ivery, and four days beyond that a great lake with ships on it. We did not starve in dwarfland the first ten days. We had bananas as long as my arm and plantains as long as the dwarfs were tall. One plantain was aufficient for a man for a day. We thought, seeing as we had obtained as much ivory as we were able te carry, that we had better return. To enr surprise, the king—he was no longer than my leg—said that we should not be allowed to ge. "Why?" we asked. "Because this is my country, and you are not to go away till I "But we have finlehed our business and have had trade aufficient; we don't wish to buy any mere." "Yeu must buy all 1 bave get; I want more cowrise; and he ground his teeth and looked just like a wild

"Mtagameye laughed at this, for he was very funny, and then told him that we would have to go away, because we had many friends waiting for us. He said, 'yeu shall net go from my country.'

The end of the ivery adventure was less pleasant that the beginning. The dwarfs assailed the camp of the Arabs like a swarm of infuriated hernets, and with stings far mere venemeus. After desperate fighting, the trader get away with about half their men, and still less of their ivery. But all along the jungle path on their retreat the twit of the arrow sounded without ceasing frem ambush, and out of Mtagamoye's great caravan of soldiers, perters, and slaves, only thirty returned alive.

READY. "Ne." said the man, "I want a boy stout enough to carry a bushel of eysters on his shoulder. You are too small for that," "Yes," answered the bey! "but I can go

twice. The ready answer carried the day. The bey got the place and with a good start in the world.

### THE HOOD SEAL.

An interesting denizen of the ice-fields off the Greeland and Labrador coasts is the stemmatopus, or hooded seal. This is an ungainly beast, often larger than an ox. He lies in a great heap on the loe, and is much the orier of seet. On days when the sun is strong, as the spring advances, the cil fairly come out of his glistening skin. I have sometimes seen him lying so still, and bathed in his perspiration of cil, that I imagined him dead, and "rendering" out in the heat. The seal-hunters call him the "dog heed," because he has a huge heed or membrance consisting of blubber and a tough tissue, several inches thick, which in the twinkling of an eye he can draw ever his head. He is then safe from all ordinary assault, being shielded all ever the by several inches thick of blubber or fat, though which the heavy shet of the seal-hunters gun cannet reach vital parts. The greenhern delights to capture the pelt of a deg hoed, but the experienced hunter is just as centent to let the ugly brute alene.

TOSLIA WHAT THE BALLOON HAS BONE. The proportion of balleen accidents to sucof Green, who made ever 1900 account, St. Jehn Wise, who made the distance from St. Jehn Wise, who made the distance from St. Leuis, Mo., to Jefferson County, N.Y., 1200 education, in which case he may be Leuis, Mo., to Jefferson County, N.Y., 1200 education, in which case he may be admitted at the age of twelve. It was this admitted at the age of twelve. It was this of Green, who made ever 1400 secents; of Blet, who in 1804 made a most valuable series of meteerelegical and physical ebservations at the height of 19 000 feet: of Glaisher, who rose to 37,000 feet with the aerenaut Coxwell; and especially, recently, of the brothers Tissandier—all these are familiar to every ene. In 1794, the balloon was used for military purposes by Gen. Jerdan, who secured centinual observation of the Australian movements, and thus gained the battle of Fluery. The French are also reported to have used the same method in the battle of Solferine. A balloen corps was organized by Gen. Mc-Ciellan at the outbreak of the American Civil War, 1861; and the use of balleens was one of the regular means of obtaining information of the movements of the enemy. During the seige of Paris the balleon became the only means of sending despatches out of the belangured city, and proved to be very reliable. Of all the balloons sent out from Parls, over sixty in number, but three were lest; and they prehably simply because they were despatched at night to avoid the risk from the fire of the enemy, which, as the event proved, was far less dangerous than darkness. Every government prebably new has a balleon corps.

#### THE HONERT BOY.

A gentleman from the country placed his sen with a dry-goods merchant in street. Fer a time all went en well. length, a lady came to the atore to purchase a slik dress, and the young man waited upon her. The price demanded was agreed to, and he preceded to feld the good. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and pointing it out to the lady, said, " Madam, I deem it my duty to tell you there is a fracture in the ailk."

Of course she did not take it. The merchant everheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the young man to ceme and take him heme; "for,"

sald he, "he will never make a merchant." The father who had ever repeated confidence in his sen, was much grieved, and hastened to the city to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will be not make a merchant?" asked

"Because he has no toct," was the answer. "Only a day or two he told a lady, rolun-luntarily, who was buying silk of him, that the goods were damaged, and I lest the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws, it would be foolishness of me to tell them of their existence."

"And is that all the fault?" asked the parent. "Yes," answered the merchant, "he is very

we'l in other respects." "Then I love my son better than ever : and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in your store for the werld !"

#### BE TENDER TO THE OLD.

Catholic Union-Times.

Hew few in the hurly-hurly of the world's Mairs pause to reflect upon the sadness, the sorrews, the loneliness and heart-hunger of these who have been swept aside by the current of the years into the neglected eddies of old age? Surely, though Cicero has discoursed se elegantly on the beauties of the evening of our human life, there is more of melanchely reminiscence than of philosophic joy in the period of physical decrepitude. Divorced from the active pursuits of the teeming, vital, enthusiastic tumult of existence about them, the aged sit apart with helpless hands and dream upon the years agene with all the vanished hopes, leves, aims and glories of their youth.

Happy they who have such pleasant retrospect? Tee eften it occurs that some ficed during all the years that make up the three scere and ten, only to have the shadows of loneliness and desolution make night of life before the night of death. How frequently it happens, too, that the children of such eld people seem to forget that their parents have any enjoyment or interest in the ordinary pleasures which appeal to the young ! Ah, saddest of all thoughts, how true it is that the heart and the spirit may yet be young, when and the spirit may be young, when everything else is old. The thought that the aged have little value in the practioal affairs of others causes many a time the slow tears of receilection to course down the

oreatures, who having a little better chance in life owing to the industry and self-sacrafice of their parents, then turn about and despise or are ashamed of the homely manners of the good eld people? How mistaken some children are in the impression they create! All right-minded persons must abeminate them from neglect of filial duty, and condemn without reserve the false shame in keeping parents out of sight or relegating them to the background when visitors call, results only in the deserved contempt of the very people where good epinion is sought.

Bakind to the aged. To them a pleasant

visit, an interesting chat, a cheery word, a leving smile are great events, the memories of which serve to brighten with the sunlight A small bey, anxieus to help support his of comfort, the lengthening shadows at the widowed mether, applied for a position as vale. Listen to what they have to say, be errand-bey in the shop of a fish dealer.

gentle with thier whims, and in the days hereafter when the roaring world shall sound dim in your aged deafened ears, God will repay you with like service.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

#### The Comte de Mun gives an Important Point in the French Chamber.

The Cemte de Mun, who has dens a much in France of late years to identify in the public mind the Cathelic spirit with the material well-being of the working classes, scored not only an oratorical success in the Chamber of Deputies the ether day, but alse a political one. By his intervention a clause in the Republican Bill to regulate the hours of labor with regard to women and children underwentan impertant amendment. As Catholics throughout the world have thrown themselves with such zeal into the mevement for amelierating the condition of the working classes, it may be well to enter semewhat into details respecting this measure which is before the French Parliament, It is not the result of the Berlin Centerence, although this doubtless gave it an onward movement. It has already made several journeys between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, It only applies to workshops and factories, it not being proposed to in-terfere with the home labor of children and young women under age, except when machinery is employed. It was proposed to

clause that M. de Mun attacked so successundertake regular labor when physical what like particles of incandescent charceal. tell were considered. He was willing, hew-ever, to accept the age of thirteen en condi-tion that it should be applicable to all without reference to achoel certificates. Although the Commission steed out for the retantion of the clause, the Chamber\_adepted M. de Mun's view by 378 to 105. It was moreover decided that until the age of sixteen ne child should be admitted to a workshop without a cortificate of physical aptitude." The Bill fixes the maxium labor per diem at 10 heurs in the case of males under 18 years of of hours would have an unfortunate influence upon Fench production in view of foreign competition, M, de Mun made a very closelyreasoned and eloquent speech. He observed that although the question of industrial former. If the economic consideration were the highest in connection with this matter it | tions that he has eften witnessed these exerwould be justifiable to abase the labor of international understanding would be arrived at on these questions. He was aware of the difficulties in the way of such an agreement, but the fact of the subject having been dis-cuesed as it had been was in his opinion one of the most important events of the century. He referred to what England, Germany and ether countries were new deing to improve the condition of laber in the interests of the working classes, and he declared that if the other nations of Europe. The Comte de Mun's speech made a very perceptible impression on the Chamber.

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### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

DISTANT OBJECTS.

There has been a discussion going on in Europe concerning the distance at which large objects on the earth's surface are visible. Emile Metzger mentions that he once saw Keizerspickt in Sumatra, when separated from it by a distance of 110 English miles; he also says that on very favorable eccasions he has made out to see Guy Merapi, in Java when 180 miles intervened. E. Hill, the civil engineer, says that he has seed Ment Blanc from Piz Muraun, near Dissentis, a distance of almost 120 miles. J. Starkie Gardener states that Ment Blanc is visitle from Piz Landgard, though distant about 210 miles Waymper, the explorer, says that when he was in Greenland he could plainly see a mountain peak from which he was separated by 150 miles. The whole range of the Swiss Alps have been leeked upon by J. Hippisly while 200 miles away; Sir W. Jones affirms that the Himalsyss have appeared to his view from the great distance of 224 miles.

#### THE HYGROMETER.

The absorption or organic hygremeter was invented about the middle of the fifteenth century, by N. de Casa, although the invention is generolly described to L. da Vinci. The first condensation by hygrometrical is attributed to the Grand Dake Ferdinand II., of Tuscany. The first continuous hygrome tricel observations appear to have been by R. Boyle, at Oxford, in June, 1666. The first thermometer is attributed to G. Gelliel, toward the end of the sixteenth century Some few years later the instrument was improved, although the freezing point was the only fixed point determined, and the gradua-tion was made by means of little knobs in the glass, every tenth one being enameled. The first rain-gauge was used by B. Castelli in 1639, although usually a later date is quetoccurred in 1643.

HOW TO HANDLE WASPS AND BESS. W. L. Wilder, in Science, says :- "It is a fact not generally known that if one helds his b eato, waspe, bees, and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes stinga duty; and a duty, too, which, when gently dene, the blessing of God transmutes into a pleasure. How pitiful are these ebjects or creatures, who having a little better observed. the sting will penetrate at ence. I have never seen an exception to this in twenty-five years observation. I have taught vonne girls with very delicate hands to astenish their friends by the performance of this feat, and I saw one so severely stung as to require the services of a physician through laughing at a witty remark of her sister, forgetting that laughing required breath. For a theory in explanation I am led to beliave that helding the breath partially closes the peres of the skin. My experiments in that direction have net been exact eneugh to be of any scientific value, but I am satisfied that it very sensibly affects the amount of insensible perapiration."

SEA SICKNESS. Dr. C. W. Hamilton, writes to the British Medical Journal of May 10, 1890. that he has found the seed of the kola (Sterculia acuminsta) a mest successful remedy in sea-slokness. From half to one drachm of the seed was slowly chewed, and in about half an hour the distressing symptams of the malady gradually disappeared The writer had never found any drug to act as well as this, and believes that further trials will prove it to be an effectual remedy ter sea-sickness. The se-called nut is in reality the seed of the cola steroulia acuminats, a tree over thirty feet high growing in treples! Africe, each fruit of which centains frem six to twelve seeds about the size of chestnuts. It has properties similar to coffee and cesoa. The chief active principles are caffeine, of which there is about 2½ per cent., theebromine 0.02 p.c., and tannin 1½ p.c., in addition to starch, cellulose, etc.

### PUMICE STONE.

This is a velcanic product, and it is ebtained principally from Campe Biance, one of the Lipari Islande, which is entirely compesed of this substance. It is extensively employed in various branches of the arts, and particularly in the state of power, for polishing the various articles of out glass; it extensively used in dressing leather, in grinding and pelishing the surface of metallic plates, etc. Pumice-stone is ground or orushed under a runner and sifted, and this state is used for brass and other metal work, and also for japanned, varnished and painted geeds, for which latter purpose it is generally

partially ignited, and they are centinually stirred, to expess fresh pertions to the heated air. The process is complete when the fluid fully on Saturday last. He declares that metal entirely disappears, and the upper part even at thirteen a child was tee young to of the exide then produces sparkles somedevelopment and the dangers of premature The oxide is then removed with ladels, and spread over the bottom of large iron cooling pans and allowed to cool. The lumps of oxide, which are as hard as marble, are then selected from the mass and ground dry under the runner; the putty powder is afterward carefully sifted through lawn.

#### SPORTS OF INSECTS.

It is not generally known that some of the smallest insects are discovered to enjoy themselves in sports and amusements, after their erdinary tells, or satisting themselves with age, and girls and women irrespective of age, food, just as regularly as is the case with one hour being deducted for meals and rest. many human beings. They run races, wrestle In reply to the argument that this limitation with each other, and, out of fun, carry each ether on their backs, much in the same manner as beys. These pleasing characteristic of insects, are particularly observable among outs, which are remarkable for their sagacity. Bennet, a French auther, says he observed a competition with other countries was one of small species of ants, which, in the intervals great importance, the health of women and of their industry, employed themselves in unildren was of still greater moment, and he carrying each other on their backs, the rider and those who shared his views would never holding with his mandibles the neck of his consent to the sacrifice of the latter to the bearer and, embracing it clesely with his legs. Gould, another writer on ants, mencises, and says, that in all cases, after being wemen and children because it cost less than carried a certain length, the art was let go in that of men. He earnestly heped than an a friendly manner, and received no personal injury. This amusement is eften repeated, particularly among the hill ants, who are very fond of this sportive exercise. It was among the same species that Huber ebserved similar preceedings which he has described with his usual minuteness. "I approached," he says, 'one day, to the formioary of weed-ants, expesed to the sun, and sheltered from the north. The ante were heaped upen one another in great numbers, and appeared to en-France persisted with her system of long joy the temperature on the surface of the working hours she would be left behind by nest. None of them were at work; and the immense multitude of insects presented the appearance of a liquid in a state of ebullition, upon which the eye could scarcely be fixed without difficulty; but when I examined the conduct of each art, I saw them approach one another, moving their antenræ with astenishing rapidity, while they patted, with a slight movement, the cheeks of other ants. After these preliminary gestures, which resembled caressing, they were observed to raise themselves upright on their hindlegs by pairs, struggle together, seize each ether by a mandible, foot or antenna, and then immediately relax their hold to recommence the at ack. They fastened upon each other's shoulders, embrace and everthrew

> "They did not spurt out their venom as in their combats, nor retain their opponents with that obstinacy which we observe in their real quarrels. They presently abandened those which they had first seized, and endeavered to catch others. I have seen come who were so eager in these exercises that they pursued several workers in succession, and struggled with them for a few moments, the skirmish only terminating when the least acclytes swinging their censers; in the bedy animated, having everthrewn his antegonist, of the church knelt the faithful. Suddenly succeeded in escaping and hiding in one of the lew murmur of the Latin prayers and the the galleries. In one place, two ants appear- wail of the "Miserere" were broken by the ed to be gamboling about a stalk of grass, clatter of hoofs, by the clash of arms and by turning alternately to avoid or ceize each other, which brought to my recollection the shouts of soldiery. Many a mesk face grow pale within its cowl, many an attenuaport and pastime of young dugs when they ated hand grasped nervourly at the crucifix, rise on their hind-legs attempting to bite, everthrow and selze each other, without once cleaing their teeth. Te witness these facte, it timid monks were huddled together like a is necessary to approach the ant-hills with flock of sheep. The censers lie smeking on much caution, that the ants should have no the pavement, together with the rich plate ides of your presence; if they had, they snatched from the altar; the sacred building would cease at the moment their plays or their echoes to the transping of armed heels, to the occupations, would put themselves in a post clang of steel, to the caths and ture of defense, curve up their tails and eject fierce men, and the terrified cries of the their venem."

each other, then raised themselves by turns,

taking their revenge without preducing any

serious mischief.

### Marriages Rites.

In old times in Ireland it was thought right and proper to seem to use force in carrying ed. The discovery of the Torricellian tube off the bride to her husband. She was placed on a swift horse before the bridegroom, while all her kindred started in pursuit with shouts and cries. Twelve maidens attended the bride, and each was placed on horseback behind the young men who rede after the bridal plerced by many aword thrusts. So Adare pair. On arriving at her future home, the bride was met on the threshold by the bridegroom's mother, who broke an eaken cake over her head as a good augury of plenty in the future. In the mountains where horses cannot travel, the bridal party walk in procession ; the young men carrying terches of dried begweed to light the bride ever the ravines, for in winter the mountain streams are rapid and dangerous to cross. The Celtic ceremonial of marriage resembles the ancient Greek ritual in many points. A traveller in Ireland some fifty years ago, before politics had quite killed a mance and ancient tradit on three bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I in the hearts of the reeple, thus describes a was able to get up and attend to my household rustic marriage festival which he came on by chance one evening in the wilds of Kerry ;

A large hawthern tree that steed in the middle of a field near a stream was hung all ever with bits of colored stuff, while lighted rush candles were placed here and there amengst the branches, to sympolize, no doubt, the new life of brightness preparing for the bridal pair. Then came a procession of boys marching slewly with flutes and pipes made of hellow reeds, and one atruck a tin can with a stick at intervals, with a strong rhytumical cadence. This represented the plectrum. Others rattled slates and bones between their fingers, and beat time, after the manner of the Cretellateri-a rude attempt at music, which appears amongst all nations on the earth, even the mest savage. A key fellewed. bearing a lighted terch of beg-weed. Evidently he was flymen, and the flame of love-was his cognizance. After him came the be-trothed pair hand-in-hand, a large square canepy of black stuff being held ever their heads; the emblem, of course, of the mystery of love, shrended and veiled from the prying light of day. Behind the pair fellowed two attendants bearing high over the heads of the young couple a sieve filled with meal; a sign of the plenty that would be in their house and an omen of good luck and the blessing of children. A wild cherus of dancers and singers closed the procession; the

## CHORUS OF THE EPITHALAMIUM

and grotesque figures, probably the traditional faune and satyrs, nymphe and bacchanals, mingled together with mad laughter and shouts and waving of green branches. The procession then moved on to a bonfire, evidently the ancient altar; and having gene round it three times the black shroud was lifted from the bridal pair, and they kissed each other before all the people, who shouted and waved their branches in approval. Then the preparations for the marriage supper began, on which, however, the traveller left them, having laid some money on the altar as an effering of good-will for the marriage fuinclude shops and effice, but the number of these marriage future. At the wedding support there was proposed to good-will first the marriage future. At the wedding support there was halleening as a vecation, died in his bed in his bed in 1809, after having made sixty-six ascents include shops and effice, but the number of these in France being estimated at about powder is the pulverized exide of tin, or genture. At the wedding support there was rejected on the call yet that it would be difficult, if not important the marriage future. At the wedding support there was proposed to geods, ter which have it gently and invertigate the sale and

without sucident. Many ascents have been of inspection. The bill declared that no child an iron muffle, or a rectangular bex closed by the whole party of friends standing, while made in the cause of acience; and the names | shall enter a factory or workshop before the on all aldes except a square hele in the front | the bride and bridegroom remained seated at age of thirteen, unless ne shall have side. The retert is surrounded by fire and the head of the table. The choreus of one of previously obtained a certificate of primary kept at a red heat, so that its contents are these ancient songs may be thus literally translated from the Irish .

" It is not day, nor yet day, It is not day, nor yet morning; It is not day, nor yet day, For the moon is shining brightly."

Another marriage song was sung in Irish frequently, each verse ending with the lines : There is sweet enchanting music, and the gold-

en harps are raining;
And twelve comly maidens deck the bride bed
for the bride." A beautiful new dress was presented to the bride by her husband at the marriage feast; at which also the father paid down the dowry before the assembled guests; and all the place round the house was lit by torches when night came on, and the seng and dance continued till daylight, with much speech-making and drinking of poteen. All fighting was steadily avoided at a wedding; for a quarrel

as the bride would assuredly weep for sorrew throughout the year. But the bright warm sunshine was bailed joyfully, according to the eld saying: Happy is the bride that the sun shines on;

But blessed is the corpse that the rain rains

wenld be considered a most unlucky omen,

A wet day was also held to be very unlucky,

#### ADARE ABBEY.

Story of the Ancient Chapel and its Martyred Monk.

Passing first under a rulned archway whose keystone bears the saltire of the Kildares, blazoned with erange and silver lichen, and then through a lew and narrow decrway with a slab of gray limestone for perch, we leave the warmth and sunshine for shadew and chill air, and find ourselves suddenly transperted from the nineteenth to the filteenth century, Above our heads a tall gray tower lifts itself into the sunshine which steeps its rugged brews in gold and brightens, too, the glessy plumage of the jackdaws who sit chattering at each angle; in front of us the blue sky is seen through the stone mullions of a noble shafted window; at our feet the damp, dank grass, starred by ne daisies (for no sunshine ever comes to drink its dewdreps), is checkered by old monumental slabs worn level with the ground, and en each side of us rugged walls, partly covered at the base by rude placter, but displaying at the top nothing but scarred stones, warmed and enlivened by every variety of mess and lichen. We are in the nave of the church; let the reader pause to look at the perfectly preserved sedilia, at the recessed tombs with their carved and crecketed finials, and then pass into the transept under one of the two pointed arches which, springing frem an octagonal pillar, divides it from the nave. Facing us is one of the recesses above montioned, and we notice at once that the wall within it is stained and spetted with dull red. The imagination immediately conceives a scene of violence and bloodshed, and is in this case not wrong.

When the Cromwellian seldiers came down upon the abbey the priest was saying Mass. On each side of the altar stood the little of the church knelt the faithful. Suddenly ated hand grasped nervously at the crucifix, but the priest continued his murmuring as if he heard it not. In broke the soldiers. The friars. A torch is thrust into the roof, red flames begin to leap up, still the priest stands at the altar. Examperated by the calmuss and courage of the monk, Murrough, the wild leader of the band, studes up; his sword flashes in the red glare of the kindling rafters. Ancthor moment and the pricet is being hounded down the nave and into the transept. He yet has t'me to fling his arms around the feet of the Virgin who smiles in her niche above the recess, and then falls, has a martyr of its own, and can proudly point to bload stains more deeply red and more numerous than those which visitors to Holyrood strike matches and go down on their knees to discover, -English Illustrated Magazine,

# THREE BOTTLES BROUGHT HER OUT OF THE BED.

JOLIET, III., Nov., '88. I was suffering from anxiety and palpitation

of the heart for four years, so that I had to stay in bed in the month of March, but after taking duties again.

MRS. DOLL.

2 DD

#### BANQUE PEUPLE.

### DIVIDEND No. 108.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Divi-dend of TEREE PER CENT, for the last aix months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Hank on and after Monday, the lat September

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to 16th August, both days inclusive, By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashler. Montreal, 29th July, 1890.

#### FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue, B. B. OHAFFINACO., Bichmond, Va 19-13

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" HYGIEA OFFICE," New York.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1868. CORDELIA MOREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, here-

# **EVERYBODY**

Should keep a hox of McGALE's PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilions Pill, they cannot be equaled, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED

# MEXICAN

BY THE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

# LOTTERY

### OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA

(PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1878. And in nowise connected with any other Company using the same name.

#### THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

MORESQUE PAVILION

## CITY OF MEXICO

ON MONDAY,

September 15th, 1890. Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordic pary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE tells One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

### \$120,000.00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit:

CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the Bunk of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteris de la Beneficencia Publica.

APOLIMAR CASTILLO, Intervence.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty, six per cent. of the value of all the tickets in Fries-a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money: Wholes, \$8; Haives, \$4; Quarters, \$2 Eighths, \$1.

Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50. LIST OF PRIZES:

| LIST OF PRIZES: | 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000 | is \$120,000 | is \$120,000 | is \$120,000 | is \$1.000 | 1 Capital Prize of 40,000 | is \$1.000 | 1 Capital Prize of 20,000 | is \$20,000 | is APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

150 Prizes of \$120,
approximating to \$120,000 prize, \$15,000
150 Prizes of \$100,
approximating to \$40,000 prize, \$15,000
160 Prizes of \$60,
approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$15,000
799 Terminals of \$40, decided by \$120,000 prize, \$31,960

All Prizes sold in the United States fully raid in U.S. Currency.

The number of tickets is limited to 80,000-20,000 less than are sold by other lotteries using the same

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Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico.

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may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just ar readily cured as any other disease which incline can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquer, you can do so it you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarity one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparative triffing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one that affects should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all drugglate.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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Boys received at any time, from

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### TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted, in St. Sophie, County Terrebonne, three School Teachers, capable of teaching French and English, Salary, \$150. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Ste. Sophie, Co. Terrebonne, P.Q. 12

husband EDOUARD LESCARBEAU, heretofore hotel keeper, of the same place,
Montreal, 22nd July, 1890.

A. ARCHAMBAULT,
BOISVERT, Pres. School Commissioners,
Gracefield, P.Q.