pleased to see their prophet in aristocratio The Church of Free Souls was very crowdcompany. ed on this particular day. To get to see Montans, even for a moment, was the ambition of a great many. To be able to hear him speak was a thing to struggle and crush and wrangle for. To hear him speak from what in an ordinary temple would have been called a pulpit was to confer on one's self a sort of distinction for the remainder of the season. Then, the peculiarity of the place in which the discourse was to be held, and its odd, out-of-the-way situation, lent a new and weird charm to the attraction of the day. Therefore the Church of Free Souls had had a specially strange and motley congregation. Carriages thronged the narrow ways that led to it. Unwonted silks and satins rustled through its dingy passages and up its decaying stairs. Huge servants in plush, with powdered heads, lounged about its rickety doors, and looked mildly contemptuous at the slums and the people around. Artisans, with close-cut hair and keen, dark eyes, hustled their way impatiently through this fashionable throng of fine ladies and finer footmen. Professional-looking young men, with rounded, bulging foreheads, and spectacles, and long, colorless hair, were pushing eagerly in. Young women in waterproofs, and with uncared-for locks and iringes, represented clearly the speculative part of the fair sex—the ladies who have aviews" as to woman's rights on this side of the grave, and are aggressively sceptical as to anybody's rights, wrongs, or existence on

the other. Just as Montana was handing Lady Vanessa out of her carriage another carriage brought up Captain Marion, Geraldine, Sydney Marion, and Melissa. Melissa grew red and her eyes shot angry fire as she saw the leader's attention to the great lady of whose friendship for Montana she had already heard. For the first time in her life Melisea began to form political opinions, and they tended very decidedly in the direction of Radicalism. It flashed through her mind at that moment that the only thing which could make the world sufferable to rational and high-spirited persons would be the instant abolition of the order of aristocracy, and it is not certain that there was not at the same time in her breast a special yearning for the very severe measures to be taken against the feminine members of that order.

Montana only saw Lady Vanessa as far as the inner door of the temple. He then withdrew to enter the building by a side door, intending to remain in seclusion until the mo. ment should arrive for him to come out upon the platform and begin his discourse. Mon-tana made it a rule never to exhibit himself to a congregation of any kind before he had to speak, or after he had finished speaking. He kept out of sight, in mystlc seclusion, until just the moment came for him to begin his address. Then he presented himself to his admirers, and the moment he had done speaking he bowed and withdrew. Even if he had to be one of many speakers at a public meeting, he always took care never to arrive at the place, or at least never to come on the platform, until it was his turn to go on. He had an impression that for an audience to have a man long under their eyes diminishes their interest in him. They grow familiar; they are critical; they begin, per-haps, to study minute points of appearance, of dress or deportment. The glory of a leader's presence might thus have its lustre worn away. Montana always took care that, as far as might be, his dress should be faultless. He wore it of the latest fashion of whatever civilized country he happened to be travelling in. To him there always seemed a dash of the vulgar about the ambition of some persons to look like foreigners, even like picturesque foreigners, in any country. Montana's principle was to dress up to the newest fashion of the people surrounding him; and to let his personal appearance impress by its own merits, without aid from cddness or foreign

The audience was settling down. An observer of any keenness could not have failed to notice its curious and motley composition. The mingling of rich and poor is of course a condition of all congregations; but congregations do not usually exhibit many different types of classcharacter, if such a word may be used, and of intellectual and moral individualism. Almost every man and woman here appeared to represent a separate mental order. So, at least, it seemed to Geraldine, as she looked round the nearest benches. Katherine sat by her, flushed and eager and nervous; Melissa pale, with downcast eyes, as if she hardly ventured to look up. Mr. Trescoe was supposed to be somewhere about the building, but he had got lost, and nobody took any trouble to find him. Clement Hope came in, and on his arm as he went up the hall leaned his stately father. Many eyes turned toward the tall, handsome young man, and the still taller old man with the fine head of gray hair and the broad shoulders, and the dignified, half-soldierly bearing. He seemed to lean on Clement's arm more out of affection than because of any need of a staff or prop to sustain his steps. The congregation enclosed many remarkable faces and many remarkable pairs, but none, perhaps, more so than Mr. Varlowe and Clement.

To be continued.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Counsel for the delicate. -Those to whom the changeable temperature is a protracted period of trial should seek the earliest opportunity of removing all obstacles to good health. This cooling Olntment, perseveringly rubbed upon the skin, is the most reliable remedy for overcoming all diseases of the throat and chest. Quinsey, relaxed tonsils, sore throat, swollen glands, ordinary catarrh, and bronchitis, usually prevailing at this season, may be arrested as soon as discovered, and every symptom banished by Holloway's simple and effective treatment, This Ointment and Pills are highly commended for the facility with which they successfully contend with influenza; they allay in an incredibly short time the distressing fever and teasing cough.

HENRY GEORGE ON THE LAND NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

London, Sept. 21 .- Henry George, at a largely attended meeting of churchmen in London, explained the views on the land nationalization question. He declared that as a matter of abstract justice, no compensation should be awarded the present land owners. If the State made the land common property by taking the whole retail value in taxation for public purposes, very little hard-ship would be incurred. If these urging nationalization declare this to be their intention, as soon as they obtain power the value of land would decline. Practically the whole process amounted to carrying the principle of free trade to its logical conclusion. He believed that on this basis the free trade battle in America could be fought and won.

Fellow's Syrup of Hypophosphites saved the life of my wlie, after her case became apparently hopeless from Tubercular Consump-

H. L. Harding, Nelsonville, O. Priko jož vejeto jistepovije

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN.

Ireland's Case Stated by One of Her Greatest Orators.

IMMENSE GATHERING IN THE COOPER UNION.

With the large and enthusiastic audience which greeted him last night Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan must have been well pleased. Every one knows the capacity of the vast lecture hall of the Cooper Institute, and when it is said that almost every inch of it was occupied by men and women attentive to the words of the Irish Parliamentary orator it is enough to give an idea of the numbers of his auditors. Long before the doors were opened there was a large gathering outside, and at fifteen minutes to eight the room was filled. There was very little decoration on the stage—two mottoes, "God Save Ireland" and "United We Stand"—and, of course, the representative flags of America and Ireland. The audience was a most respectable one-the word "respectable," however, not conveying half enough. On the platform were Mrs A M Sullivan and Miss Sullivan, Richard O'Gorman, Eugene Kelly, W E Robinson, Dr W B Wallace, Rev Dr Mc. Glynn, Rev Dr McSweeney, W Wood and Dr F Chauveau.

Before the proceedings began there was a good deal of delay, which caused some impatience. At last the hero of the evening entered accompanied by Mayor Grace, Dr Wallace, W E Robinson, the Very Rev A M Hunt, O M A, and other gentlemen, preceded by a gay banner of green and gold and white. Dr. W. B. Wallace introduced the Mayor as chairman. His Honor's opening remarks recalling Mr. Sullivan's efforts for Ireland were duly applauded. He adverted to Mr. Sullivan's parliamentary career, and to the Nation, mentioning the name of Charles Gavan Duffy-which name was received with some hisses, but more applause. The name, too, of the Nation's poet, Thomas Davis, was received with cheers. Speaking of Clontarf, where His Honor once lived, and where history told how the Irish drove the Danes into the sea, the speaker hoped that their guest might live until a new history was written which should tell how other and better agencies had produced a like result and how Ireland's nationality had become an accomplished fact. (Applause.)

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Sullivan then came forward in the midst of loud applause, and when quiet was restored said :-

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,-You will I am sure readily comprehend how very little even a considerable acquaintance with public life in the Old World will qualify a man in my position to address with untroubled mind such a vast assembly as this in the maritime metropolis of free America. (Applause.) The genial courtesy of your press, the warm enthusiasm of my own race, the kindly words of eulogy you, sir (to the Mayor), have spoken are deeply and gratefully felt by me. But to add to my embarrassment they devolve upon me a responsibility and I throw myself in this, my first effort, on the generosity of my own people, or the children of Ireland whose feelings have been intensified by exile. I have one request to make, if my poor words should seem all too cold for the passionate anger. the deep sense of wrong that has rankled in their souls—remember I am not here to wage war upon other men's convictions. (Applause.) My object is to portray the evente, the facts and scenes in the land of our common love, for whose weal you would freely die. I have also one request to make of American citizens who are not of Irish birth. I know how much there may be to arouse in their minds misunderstanding of the case I have to state. The American people, socalled-for though Americans sometimes talk of Irishmen as strangers, yet no man, except in a certain sense, is anything but a stranger here, except the red Indian and his descendants—(applause)—should remember that Irishmen, citizens of this land, are just as fully entitled to the proud name of American citizen as the men who mingled their blood red tide with that of their forefathers in the fight for American liberty.

Mr. Sullivan then went on to point out that there were too conflicting ideas in the American mind; there was an affinity between the Englishmen and the American on the one hand and on the other there was the still more national love of liberty which all Americans feel, and so between the two the American sometimes felt perplexed. They drew their knowledge of the Ireland of today from the press of London. (Hisses.) Americans were too busy to read up the story of Ireland's history. He supposed that if the shrewd American were once deceived he would not trust the deceiver again. Where has been a single reform which the London press now praise that the London press did not formerly decry? Especially for the last fifteen years the echoes of that Irish struggle were heard upon these shores. The American would fain help Ireland, but he had heard it said that Americans were a law abiding people who would not go against England. It was a historical fact that having caused the Irish to hate the words law and government, yet every virtue that belonged to law and government was that day the characteristic of the Irish people. (Cheers.) He said he disliked the use of strong statements in the present phase of the Irish question. Quoting from Lord Aberdure—and some Englishmen, he said, had brains-(laughter)-he showed how even that nobleman said that English laws were detestable to the Irish people. The Englishman, Mr. Joseph Kay, who had visited almost every country in Europe had given his testimony that England had made Ireland the most degraded, the most miserable country in the world. All the world, said Kay, was crying shame at England, but Englishmen were callous to the mistakes of their government.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Mr. Sullivan next sketched the English policy in Ireland from the seventeenth century, which policy was, he said, to justify the Irish race. But a new policy is said to have dawned in England forty years ago. Americans said English oppression of Ireland was a thing of the past. But the policy of this century was not to extend the barbarities of the penal code, but it was to " keep what you can and yield when you must. (Applause.)

"I cannot venture," he continued, "for a moment to stand before this audience and so combined as to be readily taken into and make statements stronger than I made in the absorbed by the system. Pamphlet sent free. ation. By far the larger portion of them are boiled. They require to be dried for at least face of the British Ministry: (Applause.) I say this is the policy that has led to disorders

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in Ireland. Would to God my countrymen could march forward on the road of liberty unstained by crime, uncontaminated by violence; but if those things do happen, not them do I hold accountable." (Applause.) The orator recalled the cry for emancipation and the prediction that the granting of it would cause every Protestant office-holder to be hurled from his place, but he proved that Catholic suffraglets had elected, not alone to municipal place, but to parliamentary power, many and many a Protestant, and among them was Charles Stewart Parnell, whose name was loudly applauded. He told how the convict cell and the bloody scaffold had held a dismal place in the history of Ireland, but as long as liberty was denied so did generation after generation of Irishmen down to their own day spring madly up against the bayonets of oppression. Then going on to speak of alms for Ireland, he said :- " I tell you that never more will the hat go round for starving Ireland. (Cheers.) I will tell you why. Because Irish famines spring from Irish rack rents. Whenever famine looms again the people will not pay their rent and die." (Applause.) IRELAND'S HOPES.

Mr. Sullivan told many laughable stories of boycotting which he had witnessed in Ireland, and resumed:—"To the young men of this generation it will be given to see the accomplishment of the hopes which cheered the dying hour of many an Irish hero. Dark seemed quenched forever in the blood that flowed from the pure and virtuous Robert Emmet. (Immense appiause.) For long the black flag of despair fluttered over the land, but the Christian hope of Ireland is not buried; a brighter day has arisen; the spirit has awakened to a glorious resurrection; a spirit proud and strong animates Ireland to-day. (Cheers.) She is more united more compact. more confident, more powerful than ever history found her before. (Applause.) Day by day, with heart aflame and courage high, the leagued battalions of her sons are marching onward, capturing, one by one, the citadels of her foe. Wall I know the end is not yet; but if, in the coming winter, you desert them they will be driven sore. But the men who did so much for their suffering country are not going to be defeated; with ardor and impetuosity they are sweeping the field, daring every hazard, equal to every vicissitude, and they are going to win. As for me, my course is run; I have been wounded and borne in-

valided to the rear." In the further course of his speech, Mr Sullivan recalled the well-known names of Irish history—the landmarks of persecution and renown-and each one, from the Geraldines to John Mitchell, was loudly applauded. His argument was that intelligent Englishmen knew of the wrongs their countrymen had inflicted, but dared not, in the face of popular prejudice, to redress them. He demonstrated the inconsistency and cowardice of representative men such as John Bright and Gladstone, and pointed out how they had been bearded in the House of Commons by Irish members such as John Dillon. Finally, looking forward to the day of Irish national independence, the orator concluded with these words: "The nations of the earth will hail with reverence and awe the fulfilment of the decree that the liberation of Ireland has been accomplished and mainly through the devotion of her exiled children -they have sown in tears and they shall

reap in joy." At the finish he was greeted with thunderous applause. Amid loud cries for "Robinson" the Mayor came to the front and anuounced that Mr. Sullivan's lecture would finish the proceedings. The audience then dispersed. Mr. Sullivan spoke for one hour .- N. Y. Herald.

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

hygienic properties of Murray & L MAN'S FLORIDA WATER are a marked and distinctive feature of this delicate perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick room, mark it as peculiarly adopted to the requirements of the boudoir, the dressingroom and the bath.

RECEPTION OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DUHAMEL OF OTTAWA, BY THE STUDENTS OF OTTAWA COLLEGE.

His Lordship not having returned from Rome until after the students of the Ottawa College had left for vacation, was unable to give them as early a visit as would have been paid to them under different circum. stances. Yesterday afternoon, however, he was pleased to honor them by a visit, and on the occasion a grand reception was tendered to him by the professors and students, in the dramatic hall of the College. The band of the institution was in attendance and discoursed some choice pieces of music, after which Master P. Ryan, of Pembroke, read an address in English to His Lordship, which was followed by one in French. Both addresses were well worded, and expressed the happiness the students felt in hearing of the honors conferred on His Lordship in the Eternal City. His Lordship replied to the addresses in terms of deep emotion, telling his hearers of the pleasure he experienced at once more beholding them assembled within the walls of his Alma Mater. He told them of the esteem in which their institution is held at Rome, and among the many favors granted to it there was one which gave him much happiness to announce, and it was that His Holiness was pleased to confer upon four of the professors of the College the distinguished title of Doctor of Divinity. The names of these reverend fathers, are, Revds. Fillistie, Professor of Philosophy, Balland, Prefect of studies and Professor of Natural Sciences, Mangan and Froe, Professors of Moral and Dogmatic Theology. The announcement of these honors was halled with delight by the pupils, and the applause continued for several minutes. When His Lordship had concluded, the students recelved the Papal Benediction. The favors conferred, show the solicitude the kind Bishop has for the welfere of the college, and the esteem the Holy Father has for His Lordship, The pupils represented many cities of the United States and Canada, but Pittsburg, Pa., takes the lead, as this year, it has sent as many as thirty students.

THE WORST CASE of weakness, exhaution, impotency, and all diseases and weakness of the geneative organs can be cured by Mack's Magnetic Medicine. See advertisemen in another column.

It is expected that about 10,000,000 feet of square timber will be marketed this season from Pembroke district.

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DRIFTING.

BY JOHN FITZGERALD.

In a recent number of the North American Review, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher pays his respects to the Catholic Church in somewhat remarkable language. He says:

"It is no wish of ours that it [the Catholic Church | should perish. It is the grandest organization of time. Its history is almost the history of the race for two thousand years. Its aim is sublime and its achievements wonderful. Its faults have been great, but what great government can cast the first stone? Shall monarchy be destroyed because kings have sinned? Shall republics be disfranchised because Marat, Robespierre and Danton have blackened the memory of the French Republic? It has healed as well as hurt. The holy men and women in her calender fill the heaven of history with stars. Her missionary and priestly martyrs have given to human nature its crowning glories. Her li-terature is an imperishable treasure. Her hymns have conveyed myriads through sorrow and darkness to light, love and victory, and are still chanting in the air, in every tongue to all within her communion, or out of it, as with angel voices, words of divine love, of Christian hope of triumph over death, of immortality in heaven. I am her son, her brother, her lover; butas son, lover, brother I desire for this great sect such inspiration and purification as shall bring her into accord was the hour when Sarsfield lay bleeding and with the inward purposes of Christianity, and dying upon the plain; the lamp of liberty reconcile her to the aim and drift of Divine Providence in this age and nation. Then with fervor can I say: 'Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces;' for my brethren and companions' sake, I will now say, Peace be within thee; because of the house of the Lord our God; I seek thy good."

This striking passage has drawn forth much comment from the Protestant press of the country. Those papers that do not admire Mr. Beecher—and they are many—say that the above is but the bray of Balaam's ass, an asservation which may possess boomerang qualities. Papers that are friendly to the lymouth divine, as a rule, are wiser and say nothing, realizing that nothing that they may say will help the matter.
We quote this passage as a sign of the ra-

pid drift of public sentiment within the past few years. A few short years ago no Protestant minister, even though he possessed the moral courage of Mr. Beecher-which, by the way, few ministers do possess—would have dared to write the above. We do not believe that Mr. Beecher himself would have written it ten years ago. Public opinion does not always move rapidly; but in reference to the position of Catholicity it has, during the past ten years, drifted with especial rapidity. It is an acknowledged fact that the press of the United States accurately voices the sentiment of the American people. If such be the case, then the manner in which the secular press received the recent announcement, since contradicted, that Archbishop Feehan was to be made a Cardinal; the manner in which it has commented upon recent statistics compiled, showing the rapid growth of Catholicity in the United States, and the liberal and respectful tone adopted by its writers when dealing with subjects relating to the Cathalic Church, as a contrast to the flippant and often satirical manner with which Protestant subjects are treated, can but lead us to believe that in the opinion of this impartial jury, the Catholic Church in the United States occupies a position as far in advance of Protestantism as is Protestantism in advance of Ingersollism. The enemies of the Catholic Church have asserted that it thrives only where it is supported by throne or by universal ignorance; that wherver education is thorough Catholicity cannot exist. The weakness of this argument is shown by the fact that in the best educated of all countries, England and America, the Catholic Church has made such rapid progress as to surprise her friends and confase her enemies. Here in the United States, under the shadow of no clown, under the sway of no sceptre, the Church has so grown that even her enemies are asking, "Is not America becoming Catholic?" Impartial observers, statistics, and the drift of public sentiment answer that it is.

Such being the condition of the Catholic Church, the reader will naturally ask, " How fares Protestantism?" Not even its most ardent devotees, can find comfort in the progress that it has recently made. Its followers are diminishing and its divines are seeking vainly for new doctrines and new inspiration. It is drifting upon ground that is untakable and daugerous. This is true of Pretestantism in both England and America. In England the High Church is steadily drifting hack into the Catholic fold. We quote a prominent Protestant paper to show that this assertion is not groundless. This journal says: "High churchism in the Anglican church has been gradually tending to Romanism. In fact the march to the eternal city has been taken up. Many have entered within the gates; a larger number is within sight of St. Peter's and a still larger number is starting. " " Unless soon the Evangelical churches of England arouse themselves to a mighty opposition against the progress of Romanism, it will gain a complete triumph." From this and other authorities we infer that the writing upon the wall has become so plain

that no Daniel is needed to interpret its meaning. In America Protestantism is drifting in two different directions. One portion is drifting toward comp-meetings, clap-trap revivals, and the Salvation Army; the other portion is drifting in a solid mass over to infidelity and agnosticism. The older followers of the Protestant Church have begun to notice the dry-rot that is eating into their organization, and are clamoring for more enthusiasm, more revivals. "Help me, Lord, or I sink" cried Peter. "Revivals! ravivals! or we are lost!" the pillars of Protestantism are crying. It was lack of faith that forced the cry from Peter, and it is lack of faith that prompts the latter cry. And lo! in response to the cry for revivals come evangelists and mountebank preachers upon the scene. "Boy preachers," "mountain evangelists," and religious side shows of all kinds are pressed into service, and the bringing of souls into the fold is conducted upon principles that would bring a blush to the cheek of a circus man-

these methods, and even with them the atwhatever among Protestants of to-day. It is this lack of enthusiasm that is carrying despair to the hearts of the leaders in Zion. The zeal shown by the fathers of the church

manifested. The Protestant Church seems unable to keep the rising generation within its communion. It has no control over the element that is now growing up, and it is reasonably plain that the young men of to-day will not look to the church of their fathers for inspir-69 m wi lng in both faith and works. Many of them four months drying.

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have openly indorsed infidelity and more of them are prepared to do so. The agnostics are making vast additions to their ranks, and it is from among the youth of the Protestant church that their most ardent disciples are drawn. The doctrine of the agnostics, for various reasons, is one especially attractive to the young man of to-day. It is a doctrine that exacts little from its disciples but unbelief. It has no past, and expects no future. It makes no demand upon the intellect of its followers. It bids them know nothing belleve nothing, hope for nothing. Bishop Keane aptly terms it the philosophy of the "1 don't know." The sum total of this doctrine is contained in those words. I don't know. Such a belief, or rather such an unbelief, is easily donned and comfortably worn. In this day of cynicism this doctrine draws some advantage from the fact that it is quite the fashion to disbelieve in everything. The blase young man of to-day, older at twenty than was his grandfather at forty, wears the armor of unbelief, just as he wears pointed shoes and enigmatical hats, simply because it is the fashion to do so. So has this new re-ligion of the know-nothing grown; so is it and infidelity continuing to grow. No re-cruits are being drawn from the Catholic Church. Her children are steadiast; even her enemies admit this. It is the Protestant Church that is losing its youngest and best blood. Can it long survive the drain? We prefer not to answer, but to content ourselves with submitting that the outlook for that sect is the reverse of encouraging. Meanwhile the Catholic Church progresses. Her doctrines and inspirations are eternal. Peace is within her walls and prosperity within her palaces, and to all her doors are open wide.

Ayer's Ague Cure not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease without eaving any injurious effect, as is the case with quinine and many of the agus medicines advertised. It is the only medicine in exist ence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague and kindred

Agriculture.

The most certain method of preserving salinas through the winter is to take them up and repot them; they may then be kept in a cool frame, provided the frost is not admit-Salvia fulgens and S. patens will surted. vive in the open ground if protected above the roots by a covering of old tan or cinder ashes; or, after the foliage of the latter plant has been destroyed by frost, the root may be taken up and stored away like the dahlia. Pleuro-pneumonia is of two distinct kinds

-one infectious, and the other not. The infectious lung disease is generally confined to the province of Leinster, and exists principally in or near the neighborhood of Dublin. It could be stamped out if proper measures were taken. Infectious pleuro-pneumonia is not amenable to treatment; the other is. In both there is a combination of pleurisy and instammation of the lungs, but the causes and progress of the diseases are different.

The autumn sowing of cabbage is the most important of all the sowings of cabbage, and should generally be done from the middle of July to the end of August. However, in warm soil and situation sowings may take place in September. A great deal, however, will depend on the weather. The bed in which the seed is sown should be double-dug or trenched and weil manured with short dung. It should lie for some time before the seed is committed to it. The beds should be about four feet wide, with 18-inch alleys, and a square perch of ground will supply plants for an acre. The drumhead and green Savov sown thus will be ready for planting out in spring, and afford excellent feeding for milch cows, ewes in lamb, and pigs. Piga that are troubled with the infectious

disease known as red soldier or pig typhoid and become covered with red spots should be treated as follows: Clear out your sties, disinfect them, and keep the pigs separate. When once red soldier has seized a pig there is no cure. The thinnest parts of the skir become either purple or red in spots, which spread rapidly till they cover the body. The flesh of animals that die of this disease is certainly unfit for use. The following have been recommended as preventatives, but are of doubtful efficacy. Sulphur in the food twice a week; a seton of the fibrous part of the black hellebore; sulphate of soda; solution of chloride of lime. However, there is another disease distinguished by large spots of a livid bue, viz. - Erysipelas, but this is generally curable by means of warmth, dryness, cleanliness, and quiet, with cooling drinks. Anybody that has once seen instances of the two diseases will at once distinguish them afterwards. Erysipelas is a skin disease; red

soldier is not. In drying a cow great care should be taken, and one should proceed slowly and systematically. First, she should receive a couple of doses of salts, and her food should be of as dry a kind as possible. The interval between the milking should be lengthened by an hour or so daily, till at last she comes to be milked only once in 24 hours. She should, however, always be milked clean. After a time, and when the milk is diminished in quantity, she may be milked every second day only, and get another dose of salts. The udder must be watched that it do not become inflamed. If it shows a tendency that way she should at once be milked and the udder well stuped. In your case foment the udder for at least two hours constantly with water as hot as the cow can bear, and then clap on a large hot poultice, which should cover the whole udder. Then proceed as we have often directed in similar cases of garget or inflammation of the udder. There is a quick way of drying a cow's milk, but it is dangerous.

THE COMMON MUSHROOM AND ITS POISON.

Professor Ponfick, of Breslau, has lately made experiments on the common mushroom, of which the following are the practical results: -Ail common mushrooms are poisonous, but cooking deprives them in a greater or lesser degree of their poisonous qualities. 'The re-peated washing with cold water which they usually undergo to clean them takes away a portion of the poicon, and boiling does the rest; but the water in which they have been traction is not lasting. And yet were it not for this cheap-John style of saving souls, it is doubtful if there would be any carteful and sould always of its own weight of a raw much and continued to the continued and carteful poison had a mon violent but not fatal effect, and if it ate 2 per cent. it was inevitably fatal. The water in which mushrooms had been bolled was far more poisonous than even has departed, and there is nothing to lead us the raw mushrooms; while the mushrooms to believe that that zeal will ever again be thus boiled could be taken without hurt to the amount of 10 per cent. of the weight of the dog's body. Washing with cold water does not remove all the poison, so that mushrooms thus prepared were poisonous when taken in larger quantities. Dried mushrooms, are still dangerous for from twelve to twenty days, and also the water in which they have been Bumford Chemical Works, Providence, B.I. merely nominal members of the church, lack- a whole month, and are only really safe after

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A HINT.

If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of Perry D . ri-' PAIN-KILLER.

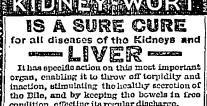
. 19.—The Khedive has ALLX CADO A communicated to the Sultan the contents of Arabi's letter of submission, in which he says:—"I have obeyed the demands of patriotism. My mission is ended. I now submit to the will of my conquerors." The correspondence between the Sultan and the Khedive on the subject of Arabl's approaching trial continues, and the question excites much interest here. Officials of high rank and influential citizens are endeavoring to exact from the Sultan a pledge that Arabi's life shall not be taken. It is generally believed that he will be convicted of treason and sentenced to death, and his life finally spared through the interposition of the Sultan, who will endeavor to secure his banishment to the United States.

THE HOLMAN PAD CO.'S office is at 744 Broadway, N.Y., and nowhere else. They have no office in Toronto nor in Montreal. Druggis sell the Holman Remedies.

A GOLD PANIO IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Spanish gold advanced to 197 Wednesday and closed at between 192 and 193. This unwarranted rise in the price of gold and the fluctuations it has been subjected to have almost caused a general panic. The provision market is paralyzed, sellers and buyers disagreeing as to whether sales should be closed in gold or paper. Certain parties want to compel the provision merchants to resume sales against paper. The provision merchants will hold a meeting on Friday to determine what action to take under the circumstances.

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inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of
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