grass at his feet, and Peto, a minute before so goud in his repulse of the stranger, whining piteously and wagging his tail for assist-

"Awa' wi' ye, man', were the first words Hell uttered, as she descended from her horse, and knelt down baside the insensible Alice, #aws, and fetch water frae the burn. Yer Elowerin' there canna cure her, I ween." The stranger obeyed, and Alice soon re-

covered on the application of the water to her forehead, already as cold and white as

marble. "Look up, lassie; dinna ye ken me?" whispered Nell.

Alice found, in a few moments after her consolousness returned, that she was more stunned than hurt, and blushing to appear thus ing on the arm of Nell Gower, and thanked the gentleman for his courtesy, timidly rais-

ing her eyes to his face. The stranger, with the case and grace of a courtier, expressed his deep regret that such an unluckly accident should have happened through his awkwardness, and having, by the most earnest inquiries, satisfied himself of the attack. lady's safety, begged the privilege of accompanying her on her journey, for a time at least, till she recovered his spirits, after the shock she had received; but Alice modestly declined the honor of her escort, assuring him she was now quite composed and able to

proceed. Whether it was the stranger's countenance or voice that struck Nell, now that she had leisure to look and listen, we cannot say but to the rent increases imposed on the Iversgh she peared up suddenly in his face, exclaim. tenants. ing as she crossed her hands behind her, "Weel, the dell's in my ears if I didna hear that voice afore; eh, mun, yer na came frac Embro', are ye." "I'm journeying from that direction," re-

out to Brocktoa Hall."

"To Brockton Hall," repeated Nell-«humph!"

"Is that not the name of Sir Geoffrey Wentworth's residence in these parts?" "Ay is it," responded Nell; "is yer business wi' the knight himsel?"

"With Sir Geoffrey himself," responded the stranger. "I am the bearer of a packet | while of some importance, and would fain deliver it with as little delay as possible, since I am denied the pleasure of further company with thee and thy fair companion."

mak ilka traveller ye meet on the road acquaint wi' yer business, in that fashion, ye'll prove but a vera untrusty messenger gude man." And she drew, as she spoke, a packer's needle from her wallet, and began sewing the broken ends of the bridle rein together.

"Thou hast forgotten, methinks," said the stranger, smiling, and pointing to the crest on the saddle, "that every traveller cannot boast of such a coat of arms as that. But how comes it thou takest such an interest in my trust, good woman? Thou seemest to

know ms. "Know ye," repeated Nell: "humph | guid be aboot us, yer no so muckle changed, I trow! Weel, I has na leisure nou to claver wi' yo; but this young lady, whase life yo has jist pit in jeopardy wi' yer loupin' an' rantin, is Mistress Alloc, Sir Geaffrey Wontworth's ain daughter, at yer guid service, and I'll wager a bawbee to a pund Scots, gin ye he proposed to charge his tenants a perpetual gie her the packet, she'll tell ye it came fras Holyrood, an' written by ane whase troubles Later in that year, in November, I find are somewhat akin to her sin."

The atranger again uncovered, and respectfully saluting Alice as the daughter of Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, expressed his concern that anything should trouble one so young and so the perpetual rent increase was to be £5 per

dear to his mistress. Nell, who knew more of the stranger than she cared at first to confess, now ventured to public moneys which the carrying out by the acquaint him with the cause of their setting out so early, and of Sir Geoffrey's intention of absenting himself from home for a few

"Then," said he, " since thou hast confided bold enough to claim the privilege of accompanying ye both to a place of safety."

Alice, who had retreated a step or two, and was leaning against a tree, with her head bent. looking at a little pebble, which she moved to and fro with the toe of her shoe, raised her eyes timidly to the face of the person who expressed such an interest in her

He was a tall, athletic, handsome young man, about twenty-five years of age, of distinguished mien, and dressed somewhat in the style of a Scotch courtier of that day. He wore a cap of tartan plaid, with a short black feather rising from the band, where it was fixed by a diamond of some value. His doublet was of green velvet, edged with silver, and his close-fitting jerkin richly ornamented with gold lace. Bis hose were covered to mid-thigh by heavy riding boots, which buckled by a strap to a narrow buff belt, in which he carried a dagger. His long brown hair fell over the collar of his doublet, and waved to and fro under the light breeze of the morning, as he stood uncovered before Alica Wentworth.

Alice again declined the proffered services of the stranger, thanking him for his courtesy, and, moving towards the pony, bade him adleu and a pleasant journey.

" Now, my certie, old friend," he said, addressing Neil, "this maiden of thine seemeth more disposed to decline my services than I

can well account for." "Hegb, man! an if she kenned ye as I ken ye," replied Nell, chuckling behind her hood, as she drew it round her thin face, "she

wadna think hersel far astray." "And what knowest theu of me, grandmother?" he demanded.

"Mair than ye wot o', Bodger O'Brien." "Ha! so thou'st seen me before—humph I little thought, when I left Scotland, I should

be recognized by the first old woman I met in the woods of Worcester.' "An I leetle thought, master madcap, ye'd three years."

(To be Continued.)

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A NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESE. The Catholic dicesse of Portland, comprising Maine and New Rampshire, is about to suit of misapprehension. The Marquis now be divided in two, because of the Increase in distinctly states that for the money borrowed the Catholic population within the past five by him from the State at one per cent, and years. That part of the diocese comprising repayable by him in thirty-five yearly instal-Maine is to be known as the Diocese of Port. ments of £3 86. 6d. each, the tenants shall land, and that part comprising New Hampshire is to be called the Diocese of Manchester. Bishop Healey will still be in the Dio
But again, this is far from satisfactory. He cese of Portland. Several priests in the diocess are mentioned in connection with the bishoprie of the new diocese. The names is expected the Pope will select a new bishop, who will reside in Manchester.

REPLY OF MR. RUSSELL

The state of the s

TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

He Editerates his Charges against the Marquis—The Government Leans— Exerbitant Prices for Lime —Rack reming in Iveragh.

I now proceed to reply to the Marquis of Lansdowne's letters. Allow me to say, in limine, I have not now, nor have over had, any desire to single out Lord Lansdowne as an instance of bad landfordism. I have heard him spoken of by many persons for whose ned than nutts, and blanker, rose up, lean judgment I have respect, as not alone a highminded, but a considerate, man. I most willingly believe this. All the same, I cannot avoid the conclusion which I have stated in these letters, that the management of his estates is a despotism of a bad and injurious kind. which does little to soften the harshness of the land system which it is my object to

I shall endeavor to meet Lord Lansdowne's statements point by point. The matters as to which the Marquis challenges my accuracy are these:—First—As to the suggestion of his making profit by borrowing money from the Government for drainage purposes; Secondly-As to charging to his tenants exorbitant prices for the lime which he supplies to them; Thirdly—As

GOVERNMENT OR BOARD OF WORKS LOAN. It is to be observed that I was not the first person to call public attention to the complaints made by Lord Lansdowne's tenants. My letter aliuding to them was not published plied the stranger, unwilling to hazard a until November 15, 1880. In November more direct answer to so abrupt a question, there appeared in the columns of and by advice of my honest host of the the Standard a letter writter by a White Hart there boyond, had taken this short special commissioner of that journal, who mentions these and several other matters as grievances alleged by the tenants against Lord Lanedowne and his agent, Mr. Trench. He says that the charge of making a profit out of the Board of Works' Relief Loans was

the others;" and adds, "I point-out to Mr. Trench that that Lord Lansdowne would have paid off the loan, both principal and interest, in thirty-five years, there was nothing to prevent the tenant continuing to pay forever the addition of 5 per cent to his rent." Mr. Trench's reply is important. The correspond-"I didna expect so plain an answer," Trench's reply is important. The correspond-observed Nell, "in sic kittlesom times; if ye ent proceeds: "Mr. Trench said he had no instructions on this point, but as it was usual to revise rents every twenty-one years, he had no doubt Lord Lansdowne would act fairly by his tenants.

"an accusation more loudly urged than any

On the evening of the publication of this letter a reply was addressed by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice to the paper containing it, in which, having quoted the passage relating to the drainage money, he says: "In regard to the above matter I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to state that the proper course to be ultimately- pursued towards the Kerry tenantry in regard to the loans has already received Lord Lansdowne's considera-

I find from a letter of Lord Lansdowne, which is before me, that, in the summer of 1879 he offered drainage employment with the Board of Works' moneys (repayable by him in twenty-two years at £6 10s, per cent per annum principal and interest), for which

Later in that year, in November, I find from another letter of Lord Lansdowne, which also is before me, that he amended that offer by relieving the tenants from any interest for three years, but after that date

[ahal tenants of either of those offers would have secured to Lord Lansdowne. The figures are startling. At the latter date, when the distress had declared itself, the same question was addressed to Lord Lansdowne as was addressin me so far, and ere thus unprotected, I'll be ed to his agent by the correspondent mentioned a year later.

We have seen Mr. Trench's reply to Lord Lanadowne, at that earlier date, said, " You are perfectly right in assuming that, after three years, the five per cent will be a permanent addition to the rent. I see no reason for departing from the usual practice of the estate in regard to this point."
By his lordship's letters which appeared in

the Daily Telegraph of Nov. 27 and 30, 1880 he admits he was informed by the Board of Works towards the end of January that he was to pay only one per cent on the £5,000 drainage loan sanctioned for him on Dec. 27; he admits that every tenant, before commenoing work, was required to sign a printed agreement, binding himself to pay, as a per-petual rent-increase, five per cent upon the sums paid to him, and that these agreements, forty-sight, were signed subsequent to the end of January, 1880. In fact, the matter stands thus—that whether the money advanced to the tenants was money borrowed from the State at 5 per cent., but repayable, principal and interest, at £6 10s per cent in twenty-two years, or whether it was money borrowed at 1 per cent per annum interest, to begin after two years, and repayable, principal and interest, at £3 83 6d per cent in thirtyfive years—in each case the tenant was called upon to pay as a perpetual addition to his rent £5 per annum for each £100 borrowed.

If, therefore, in November, 1879, the Marquis wrote that the tenants should pay a perpetual rent increase of 5 per cent per annum on the drainage loans; if, subsequent to the date when he knew, ween his agent and when his tenants knew, that the rate charged by the Board of Works on the loan was reduced to one per cent, he still continued to make the tenants sign, or allowed the tenants to sign, agreements to pay the perpetual increase of 5 per cent; and if, up to November, 1880, notwithstanding that the injustice of these agreements was (in the language of the correspondent cited) an "Accusation has changed sae muckle for the waur in twa more loudly urged than any of the others," the Marquis's agent admitted he had received no instructions to vary the terms of these egreements, I do not think the Marquis can wonder if his tenants should believe his intention was to insist strictly on those terms being carried out, and so realize the large rate of profit which I shall presently mention out of the money borrowed by them from the State on exceptionally low terms. However, I willingly admit, and, indeed, I said in my original letter referring to the matier, that the belief may have been the re-

does not say that these yearly instalments shell, in the case of the tenants as in his own case, be limited to thirty-five yearly payhave been forwarded to Rome, from which it ments, and shall not be perpetual. Unless so limited, a palpable injustice will be done true political economy. I have done better, ments in buildings, which in many cases the to the tenants. Nay, I fear Lord Lansdowne for I have given useful and remunerative tenant himself has effected, and for which

still leaves it in doubt whether the payment will or will not be perpetual-if, indeed, he does not actually mean to convey that it will be perpetual. I am driven to say this because of a paragraph in Lord Lunsdowne's letter, which, if I interpret it rightly, sets up a claim of an extraordinary character. He says: - "Some of Mr. Russell's informants appear to have laid stress upon the fact that no engagement was given to the tenants to the effect that the rent-charge payable by them should terminate with that payable by the landical. Upon this point I will only observe that it is impossible to determine beforehand the length of time during which the land will be benefited by drainage, and that as the rent-charge payable by me or my successors will not terminate until A D 1917, the amount of rent which, when that time comes, will be payable by the tenants, and which must depend upon the then circumstances of their holdings, is scarcely a matter for present consideration."

The inference from this passage would seem to be that Lord Lansdowne considers that the State advances money at a low rate for drainage purposes in order to benefit the landlord: that the tenant is to construct the drains, receiving from the landlord a sum in payment of the entire or portion of the cost of them-which sum the landloid borrows from the State, repayable by terminable insialments—which instalments the tenant pays to the landlord, and that then, when the instalments to the State have ceased, the improvements effected by the drainage (the entire cost of which the tenant has thus ex hypothesi paid,) are or may be made to an ingreased rent in the shape of a perpetual aunuity in the name of interest! Can it be possible that his lordship desires to mainlain this proposition?

From the statement of facts detailed by the Marquis of Lansdowne in reference to the drainage loans, one thing is abundantly proved, viz., the total inability of the tenants to resist the landlord's terms, no matter how unreasonable or exhorbitant these may be. It is in this point I desire specially to emphasizə.

His lordship has shown us that the office procured forty-eight tenants to sign a contract to pay him a perpetual annulty of £5 for each £100 borrowed by him from the State on a terminable annuity of £3 8s. 6d. for thirty-five years. If that contract were kept strictly it would amount to this, that for a terminable annuity payable by his lordship, the present capital value of which is \$100, he would have obtained from his tenant a perpetual annuity, the present capital value of which, at the same rate of interest, is £485.

The Marquis now says he does not insist upon the carrying out of this contract; but that he was able to insist on the tenants entering into it is a clear proof of their helplessness.

From his lordship's letters, he would seem to convey that the terms on which he usually lent out to his tenants the moneys borrowed man's agent. 4th. That the rise in price to by him from the Board of Works are just, if 2s 6d per barrel was both serious not generous. Without hesitation I give him and sudden. 5th. That at the time of the credit for believing that on these terms he rise there was no increase in the cost of prcwas reaping no profit from the loans, but the figures appear to me to point so clearly in the opposite direction that I have submitted them to an actuary, who has verified the startling results which I now give.

The usual terms on which the Board of Works advanced the drainage money to landlords were £3 10s. per cent interest, and a sinking fund of £3, payable during twenty years. In other words, for £100 the landlord paid an annuity of £6 10, which exticguished principal and interest in twenty-two years. The present capital value of this annuity is £100. This £100 his lordship lent again to the tenants, and his first proposition, in the summer of 1879, was that they should commence from the date of the loan. The the past few days, there has been published

The second proposition in November, 1879, was that they should pay a perpetual annuity of £5, but not to commence until the expiration of three years from the date of the loan. The present capital value of this annuity is £129. In the above calculations the rate of interest is throughout taken at £3 10s per cent., viz., the rate charged by the Board of Works to the landlord. The reduced "cheap" terms on which the Board of Works advanced the money to Lord Lansdowne during the distress were £1 per cent interest and a sinking fund of £2 83 6d, making together £3 83 6e payable during thirty-five years, to commence from the expiration of two years from the date of the advanco. In other words, the landlord at the expiration of two years would begin paying an annuity of £3 8s 6d per cent, which, in thirty-five years, would extinguish both principal and interest. The present capital value of this annulty is (at 1 per cent inter-

est) £100. According to his lordship's third proposition, viz., the contract signed by his tenants in February, they would have been obliged to pay a perpetual annuity of £5, the present capital value of which, at one per cent, as I have already said, would be £485. Let us assume his fourth proposition, viz., the contracts of February, as modified by his letters to the Daily Telegraph, to be that the tenants are to pay a perpetual annuity of £3 8s 6d, that he had disposed of that illustration by to commence at the expiration of three years from the date of the advance. The present he would have lost on his farming last capital value of this annulty, at one per cent, year if he were rent free. Does Lord Lans. would be £332.

From these figures it is plain that, after making the most liberal deductions and alterms admittedly charged to the tenants, would in each case represent a large profit on the money borrowed by Lord Lansdowne from the State and re-lent by him to the

tenants. For example, let us suppose that he borrowed from the State and then lent to his tenants for drainage purposes the sum of £10,000. The sums payable by the tenants to Lord Lansdowne for this money would represent, according to the first terms, £14,300; according to the second terms, £12,900; according to the third terms, £48,500; accord-

ing to the fourth term, £33,200! This disposes of the first point on which Lord Lansdowne challenged my criticism. I have been tempted to go into this detail because I have long feared many landlords in Ireland were making a profit out of the public loans which the Legislature did not intend. This warning may be of uso. When one finds such views as I have set forth entertained by men of the position. and character of Lord Lausdowne, what may not one expect to find in less reliable quar-

ters?

I hold it to be of great importance to watch with jealous scrutiny, lest what was in distressful times intended to benefit the people should be turned to the private profit of landlords. Moreover, these public moneys have been made to serve many purposes. I am speaking of many parts of Ireland, not of Kerry only. If it he objected that the landlord has contributed nothing to the relief that the latter may not be an excessive rent.

funds, his answer commonly is, "Help in that

That is to say, the addition to the valuation form is demoralizing; it is bad according to has taken place by reason of the improve-

employment"—meaning thereby with Board in practically all cases he pays, while no such of Works' money. If it be objected that no improvements affect the productive character rent abatement is made in view of late disas- of the soil. rent would amount to little, and, moreover, would weaken the tenants' sense of the obligations of contract. I have done better. I have put them in the way of paying their rent by the difference between the rent and the valua-well-paid employment"—meaning thereby tion will be less than where no such

with Board of Works' money. There is no doubt without these drainage moneys many of the tenants receiving them could not pay their rents, and that the moneys in great part returned to the land-lord's pockets as rent. There is also no doubt that complaints of insufficient payment for the work done by the tenants have been frequent. All these circumstances combine to justify close scrutiny in the dealings with these public moneys.

I now come to the question of the prices charged for lime. In my letter I observed, I understand that Lord Lanedowne does not admit having prohibited the tenants using their own kilns, but undoubtedly the impression that he did so prevails in Kenmare:" This statement is literally accurate; it is supported by the evidence of the correspon. dent already named. Lord Lansdowne bas now publicly stated he did not intend to prohibit his tenants burning lime in their own kilns. I accept his denial without hesitation. At the same time it is only proper to add, I have, even since Lord Lansdowne's letter appeared, received ample evidence that the impression exists that not only was the prohibition given, but that it was effectually enforced in several instances by the fact of the tenants' kilns being demolished by Mr. Trench's orders. But, accepting this statement of Lord Lansdowne unreservedly, I must point out that his letter leaves wholly unanswered the serious part of the tenants' complaints as to the lime. Even if they had been prohibited lime burning, but had been supplied by the estate limekilns with lime on reasonable terms, the ground of complaint would have been small indeed.

These are the facts as stated to and by me ist. That there are not, and have not been for years since the supposed prohibition, any wotking limekilns on Lord Lansdowne's Kenmare estate, save in the town of Kenmare. 2nd. That until the last year or two, in addition to Lord Lansdowne's, there was in that town only one limekiln, which latter was worked by a lesses of his lordship; but some disputes having arisen between Mr. Trench and this lessee, the limekiln of the latter was closed, and thereupon the Marquis became undisputed owner of a monopoly in supplying lime to the tenants on the estate, and, indeed, to the neighborhood. 3rd. That the Marquis ought to be able without loss to sell lime to his tenants at 1s to 1s 3d per barrel. That is the opinion of the very experienced gentleman whom I have called as a witness-Mr. S. M. Hussey, Lord Kenduction. 6th. That the time selected for this serious and sudden rise was the period when the distress was most acute. 7th. That the alternative to any tenant who rcquired lime to manure his ground was to ray 24. 6d. per barrel for it, or sign the printed agreement to pay a permanent increase to his rent of id. per barrel per annum. These are the simple facts of which the tenants 3. The remaining matter in respect ci

complain, and I must say I fail to see that Lord Lanedowne has in any way met them. which Lord Lansdowne has impugned my accuracy as to the amount of the reuts and rent increase on his Iveragh estate. On this point I have been saved the necessity of going into an extended vindication, for, within in the press a document which attests the ecpresent capital value of this annuity is curacy of the facts and figures put forward by me. I mean the declaration signed by upwards of eighty tenants on Lord Lands downe's Iveragh estate. It has been ro ferred to, Sir, in your columns, and is in the

following words:-"We, the undersigned tenants of the Iveragh estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne having seen a letter of his lordship's in the Daily Telegraph, in which he states that the description given by Charles Russell, Q C, M P, of the increase of rent imposed on the tenants of this estate, is absolutely misleading. do hereby declare that Mr. Russell's statement is accurate, and does truly represent the history of this estate for the last thirty years."

Lord Lansdowne says he recognizes the cases to which my figures refer, but he denies the accuracy of these figures. It would have been more convenient if he had pointed out what the inaccuracies were. The points in difference might have been cleared up. My information may, of course, have been wrong in some particulars. I should most readily admit any errors which have exept into my letters. I challenge criticism and correction. I should injure the cause I desire to promote if I advanced facts which can be disputed. I cannot pretend to have been accurate in all details. I think I have so far shown that I have spared no pains to be accurate.

Lord Lansdowne, referring to the case in which the tenant helped me to present an approximate balance sheet, seemed to think pointing out that, on the tenant's showing downe think that surprising or improbable I do not. I think in recent years the cases are many in which, after the support of his lowance for the cost af collection, etc., the family, the tenant would not only have no balance left to pay rent, but would be out of pocket. I am sure there are many such cases in South Kerry of late. I am not sure there have not also been many such cases in Epgland.

In reference to the comparison of actual rent with Griffith's or Government valuation. I desire to make some observations of general application. From what I have said in previous letters, it is clear that Griffith's valuntion is no necessary test of what a fair rent should be. It may either be too low a figure for a fair rent, or it may be, as I pointed out, though not so frequently too high for a fair rent.

But there is one other matter to be consider ed, which has a disturbing influence upon the valuation as a rent test. It is this: Practically no alteration has been made since 1852 in Griffith's valuation except in the case of new houses or buildings. In that case there is a new valuation. In other words, the old valuation is inwords, the old valuation is in-orsased by the amount which the value tor thinks right to put on the entire holding in respect of such new buildings. It is clear that every such addition brings the valuation closer to the actual rent.

In all cases, therefore, in which the tenant has built new buildings the valuation is altered and raised; but I need hardly point out that although thereby the Gov-ernment valuation is brought close to the

in practically all cases he pays, while no such

trous seasons, the answer is, "To abate the It would therefore, follow that in all cases in which the landlords have—as Lord Lansdowne has properly done-tried to improve the character of their tenants' dwellings, that improvements have been effected, although from the considerations I have presented above, it is obvious that the latter may be the less highly rented, the

former the more highly rented holdings. I hope I have treated Lord Lanedowne's ietters with the consideration they deserve. I have meant to do so. I now leave them; but I feel igstified in asking the at tention of those who have followed this correspondence to the story of that last rentincrease of 25 per cent all round on the Iveragh tenants, which I have told; and I would ask them to say, does Lord Lansdowne really meet it?

CHARLES RUSSELL.



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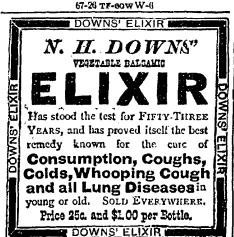
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th July, 1883.

COMPETENT ORGANIST A is wanted at St. John's Charch, Oswego N.Y., to take charge of organ and choir: Address the Pastor, stating terms and conditions. REV. D. O'CONNELL, St. John's Church, Oswego, N.Y.

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	Austrian	2,700 Lt is	Barrett, R N R.
	Nestorian	2,700 Capt	D 1 James
	Prussian	8.000 Capt	Alex McDougall
	Scandinavian.	3,000 Capt	John Parks.
	Siberian	4,600 Capt	Building.
	Hanoverian	4,000 Capt	i G Stephen.
	Buenos Ayrea	n3,800 Capt	James Scott.
	Corean	1,000 Capt	R P Moore.
	Grecian	3,000 Capt	C E LeGallais.
	Manitoban	3,150 Capt	Magnicol.
	Canadiau	2,000 Capt	Col Menzies.
	Phonician	2,800 Capt	John Brown.
	Waldenslan	2.600 Capt	M Duiziell.
	Lucerne	2,200 Capt	Ken.
	weartonnaran	II.oco Capt	John Mylins.
	Acadian	1,350 Capt	r McGrath.
		4 C T	

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FROM OURGEC:

FROM QUE	BEC:
ircassian	Saturday, Sept. 22
olynesian	Saturday, Bept. 29
Peruvian	
Parislan	
Barmatian	
ardinian	
Jircasslan	Saturday, Nov. 3
Polynesian	
Parisian	Saturday, Nov. W
Peruvian	Saturday, Nov. 24
	•
RATES OF PASSAGE	FROM OUEBEC:

Intermediate.....\$40

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Manitoban About Oct. 28

Corean About Nov. 4

Grecian About Nov. 11

Buenos Ayrean About Nov. 18

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Stoerage\$6 00

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are intended to be despatched as follows from: Boston for Glasgow direct:— Hosion for Glasgow direct:

Nestorian About Sept. 22
Austrian About Sept. 22
Austrian About Cct. 6
Prussian About Cct. 13
Waldensian About Oct. 23
Nestorian About Oct. 27
Austrian About Nov. 8
Ecandinavian About Nov. 10
Prussian About Nov. 10
Prussian About Nov. 17

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