LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, July 31, 1883.—The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of con-sternation in Parliament. The informer's death is regarded as a severe blow to the death is regarded as a severe blow to the policy of repression. Government by terrorism receives a check, owing to the proven inability of the authorities to protect their infamous agents.

No one pretends to feel sorrow for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of Government to secure the

informer's safety, because it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate

ssible traitors.
All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular re-joicings, which add to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster. f the legislators at Westminster.
The Land Commissioners' reply to the

report of the Select Committee of the Lords on the Land Act is a great moral triumph for Parnell, and a severe con-demnation of the brutal blundering of The work of preparing for the general

election has been begun under the super-intendence of Mr. Sexton, M.P. Three thousand National voters will be added next week to the registry of the County Dublin, thus securing the return of candidate belonging to the party of Self-government. The Parnell Tribute is now ver £20,000. Dublin, June 30.—The prospect is that

the harvest in Ireland this year will be excellent. The rumors that a potato blight was imminent turn out to be without foundation.

London, July 30.—The Executive Committee of the Irish National League has fixed upon Leeds as the place for holding annual convention. The conven tion will be held during the first week of September, and it is intended to have it culminate in a large public meeting, to be presided over by Mr. Parnell. The main purpose of the convention will be to finally decide upon the course to be pur-sued by the Irish party throughout Ire-land and England in the next general

London, July 29.-Mr. Parnell is at present engaged in the preparation of a manifesto to Irishmen, which he will issue during the coming recess. It will urge Irishmen to form political clubs during the recess, and organize for such political activity during the next election as will enlarge League representation in Par-

London, July 29.—Mr. Parnell believes that the next election will leave the English parties about evenly divided in the lish parties about evenly divided in the Commons, and give to the Irish members the absolute balance of power. He says that if the National League will canvass all Ireland as they did Monaghan and Wexford, the Irish representation in the new Parliament will be large enough to control by combination all the legislation

of the session.

Dublin, July 30.—United Ireland says the French have been taking observation of Irish politics of late, nor bave they forgotten Bishop Moriarity's words that, if an army of Chinese landed in Ireland the invaders would be welcomed. France knows that England is adipose, encum

again left it but once. This at once indicates with singular and pathetic force his overflowing sympathy with suffering, his constant willingness to plead for a charitable object, and his almost unparalleled, absolutely heroic, self-sacrifice. He had consented to preach in aid of the fund for the starving children of Doneral and the day being fixed for the series. again left it but once. This at once in- the white father. Mis-se-jar-ga is gal, and the day being fixed for the ser-mon, last Sunday week, he rose from his bed of agonizing pair, and appeared in the pulpit at St. Xavier's Church, Gardibrilliant effort. He returned to Tallaght, and from that time forward he was constantly attended to by Drs. Porter, Cruise and Lawlor. The gifted priest lay upon his bed, suffering the intensest agony, with a calm and uncomplaining fortitude that astonished while it deeply affected his brethren, To the last he retained full possesson of all his faculties, his mind never for a moment wandering, but constantly intent upon earnest and unremitting prayer. When addressing those around him he spoke with as much of the old cheerfulness as his martyr-spirit could force. On Sunday night he endured the most exact sive and exeruciation. Sunday night he endured the most excessive and exeruciating pain, which having continued for many hours, ceased for a few minutes before three o'clock yesterday morning. He still availed of the interval to plead for the intercession of his Blessed Mother and, after a short time, surrounded by the deeply affected members of the community, and with a prayer passing from the live the great and good Father Tom munity, and with a prayer passing from his lips, the great and good Father Tom Burke closed his eyes in death, with the

sweet and peaceful repose of a tired child sinking to sleep.

The admirable patience in the midst of physical torture that constantly distinguished Father Burke was, perhaps, the especial feature in the last days of his illness. Unremitting prayer was his great solace, and no paroxysms of pain were able to draw a word of complaint from his lips. During the last and most bitter agony his sweet resignation was, as those of his community proclaim, a source to them of the highest edification. To the very last moment, and until his pulse ceased to beat, he retained full consciousness, the last word falling from his lips being an invocation to our Blessed Lady, "Help of Christians."

NOTES FROM THE NORTHLAND,

Resides Lake Minnetonka there is that weet enchanting spot Lake Calhoun, a handsome sheet of water about a mile across, its banks being partially prairie, relieved by several fine groves. cursion steamer, owned by the Lyndale Railway, carries excursionists about the lake, and gives an opportunity to visit any of the hotels, of which there are several, or the groves on the south side. An immense building, known as the Pavilion, is located near the railway, which is used for parties during winter and summer. The Lurline Boat Club has its boat-house and docks on the south side, and the lake is one of the best for their pastime. The Minneapolis Gun Club also have grounds

near the lake. Lakeside Cemetery is situated on a knoll on the bank of the lake, from which a fine view can be had. It is a favorite spot for those who love to wander in the "City of the Dead," and few ever leave without visiting the tomb of the "Lady of the Lake," who has slept se many years on the banks of the lake she loved so well. Lake Calhoun has its egend as well as Minnetonka. I cite it as told by the annalist of Minnetonka.

"Well," I asked an old Indian of nearly one hundred winters, who sat over a camp fire, smoking his well-worn pipe, "What legend do you know of this body of water recognized by the white man as Lake Calrecognized by the winte man as have can-houn?" He gave a grunt, emptied the ashes from his pipe, refilled it with kin-nikinick, puffed away for a few moments, and then said:

and then said:
"Many moons long since gone, when
my hair was black and my face was mooth, away off to the east, where the smooth, away off to the east, where the bright spirit—the sun—rises and washes its face in the moruing dews, dwelt my forefathers, and the friends of my youth. Just on the border of our reservation settled a pale face and his family, which settled a paie lace and his family, which at first made our hearts bad, but he was so good and so kind that we came to esteem him, and he lived among us respected. His family consisted of three boys, and a golden-haired girl of five summers. This child was as fair as Minnehaha; beautiful face and tawny complexion of our tribe, won for her the name of Mis-se-jar-ga, or angel guide."
The old Indian paused, dropped his head

upon his breast; was silent for a moment, when, with another puff of his pipe, he

when, with another pail of his pipe, he proceeded with his story:

"White mother loved child; white man loved child. One Indian loved child better than white man. Child good. Child angel. Heap big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga."

"Trapping along the streams, hunting game in the woods, sleeping upon the ground, or occasionally enjoying the hos-

When a man is upon good terms with the world it is a very evident sign that he has ceased communing with his God.

was their friend—in vain he talked to them in their native tongue; but a white man had never been seen in their country before; to them he must be a spy, an enemy, so finding it useless to make a fight, he threw down his gun and surrendered. The Indians drew near, seized his weapon, his knife, his hunter's dress, and binding his hands behind him, ordered him to follow them. They crossed the Mississippi and continued on, until they came to a lake, about whose shores were heavy trees, and here they were met by other Indians who came to see the prisoner.

It is in winter, however, that Minne-mine the beautiful scenes in "The Magic Northland." other Indians who came to see the prisoner. This was the camping ground, their home. Harry was conducted to a small birch-bark Harry was conducted to a shad order that teepee, somewhat separated from the rest, and after his arms were more securely bound, and his feet firmly fastened, he was left alone with only one Indian to guard the door."

The old Indian turned his head quickly, seized his rifle as it were by intuition, crouched down upon the ground, and after a moment or two relaxed into his usual composure, and continued his story.

"That night the Indians gathered in a

council of death, near where lay the white man, listening and understanding all they said. The older braves advocated burnsaid. The older braves advocate balling at the stake, with a war-dance. The pale face had invaded their country; he came to do them harm; he had a bad spirit, so sentence of death was passed upon him, to be executed in two days. The council broke up with a wild, weird, thrilling death song, which fell upon the ears of Harry like leaden bullets.

"Morning dawned, and with it no hope for the condemned man! Harry knew enough of Indian character to realize that enough of Indian character to realize that his doom was sealed, so he begged as a last boon that he might be permitted to stroll along the shores of the lake and commune with nature before death ended his career. Oh, if he could but see that sister once more before he died; if he could but know that she still lived, it would enable him to endure the terrible end which he knew must come. Some distance below the lodge where he had distance below the lodge where he had been imprisoned, and upon the borders of the lake, partially hidden by beautiful trees and creeping vines, was another teepee; and as the prisoner walked along the shore, natural curiosity induced the Indian women to gaze upon him. Harry locked up, caught the glance of a girl of fifteen years, with Indian complexion, Indian dress, Indian timidity, but with golden, curly hair and blue eyes! Could it be possible! Was that his sister? His head grew dizzy; he tottered, fainted and fell. When he came to him. child was as fair as Minnehaha; beautiful as sunset; happy as a bird; gentle as a lamb; sweet as the great spirit. Her winning ways, her golden, curly hair, her great blue eyes, her innocent prattle, her confidence in the red man, as she climbed on his knee and toyed with his long black hair; the contrast between the sweet lily face and tawny complexion of our tibe. his heart. He spoke to her in English, she heeded him not; he spoke to her in Indian, teiling her she must be his sister, -he alluded to her sister, her eyes, so different from the Indian, but her memory was blank; he could make no impression. He asked permission to lift the scarf that encircled her neck; beneath it

was pure white. He knew it was his sister but how could he make her realize it. During this interview the Indians gazed with astonishment and awe upon the scene. They began to get uneasy. The Indian maiden herself was withdrawing to than white man. Child good. Child shows that England is adipose, encum bered with a straggling empire, difficult of defence, with disaffected Ireland at her side hungry to be free.

LAST MOMENTS OF FATHER BURKE.

LAST MOMENTS OF FATHER BURKE.

About a fortnight after his arrival in Dublin he proceeded to London to preach at the opening of a new Dominican Church of Haverstock Hill, and also on the Friday and Sunday following. His weak condition was not equal to this renewal of work, and he became alarmingly unwell. He was confined to bed for more than a week, and when able to be removed he returned to Dublin about a fortnight ago. He drove to his residence at Tallaght, and, taking to his bed, never again left it but once. This at once in late the more again left it but once. This at once in late the more than a week and pathetic force.

Heap big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga. With sevented again and spell. Heap big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga. The big heart for Mis-se-jar-ga. The standard again and gazed intently into the fire, and he was only a roused from his reverie by my asking him: "Lelia cooler, what then?"

"Indian maiden herself was withdrawing to her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her recognize him, once her the pee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her recognize him, once her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her recognize him, once her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her recognize him, once her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her recognize him, once her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harry, desperate with his desire to have her tepee, when Harr

That night there was an his golden-haired sister still dwelt in his heart. He had suspicions that she still lived. The father had crossed the river of death and had joined the mother in the spirit land, and the brothers, disposing of their farm, had gone back to their friends in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. Harry lived only for one end in the east. their farm, had gone back to their friends in the east. Harry lived only for one end one them no harm? why incut the ill will in the east. Harry lived only for one end one them no harm? why incut the ill will one them no harm? why incut the i of his sister."

Again the old Indian dropped his head on his breast and was silent. I let him remain so, when rousing up, he continued:

elforts were endorsed by a young and hand some brave, in an eloquent plea, not so much for the white man, as for the wisces of the Indian maiden, and before the council adjourned, the savages had released the

year wrote, but these places are so favored and so enrapturing that I may again be permitted to say a word as to their beau-

In the spring-time, when the water is high and the foliage at its best, no fairer sight than that which meets us at Minnehaha could be wished for.

"Stars in the silent night
Might be enchained,
Birds in their passing flight
Be long detained,
And by this scene entrancing
Angels might roam,
Or make their home,
Hearing, in waters dancing,
'Mid spray and foam,
Minnehaha!"

As we remember it years ago, says an American writer, before the side of the glen was marred by the platform that now decorates its side, it was a place where one could forget that there was an outside world of noise and work and care, the murmuring side world of noise and work and care,
and the simple beauty of the murmuring
cascade, with its numberless rainbows
shimmering in the sunlight, gave one a
feeling of rest that was delicious.

It is still beautiful, though one feels
that it should have been allowed to remain
as Nature formed it, and cannot but

as Nature formed it, and cannot but paper has always been a welcome visitor regret that the money-making propensities of man should be allowed to deform so fair and picturesque a picture.

Crossing the little bridge, we pass along as Nature formed it, and cannot but regret that the money-making propensities of man should be allowed to deform

It is in winter, however, that Minne-haha is most enchanting and weird. When the ice has formed in columns from the crest to the pool below, if one can crawl into the chamber back of it, he will witinto the chamber back of it, he will witness a sight that is rarely seen. It is like a fairy grotto—but cold as an Esquimaux lodge. The light passing through the ice has a similar effect as that of sunlight upon the falling water, but the colors are deeper and not so fleeting; hence we may recline on an icy couch and take in all its beauty of form and color as leisurely as we choose. With the thermometer down we choose. With the thermometer down among the thirties the sensations are charming and enticingly romantic—but usually one can not linger long to enjoy

Located, says the writer above cited, on the heights at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, three miles below Minnehaha Falls, is the United States Military Post of Fort Snelling. As one of the "old landmarks" around which cluster memories of the early which cluster memories of the early struggles of the pioneers of civilization with the savage tribes that have since been sent to other hunting grounds, this fort is a place of considerable interest. It is a prominent object in one of the finest landscapes in the country, and has frequently been compared by travelers to some old castle on the Rhine. Recent changes, however, have considerably changed and modernized the surroundings, and deprived it of much of its picturesqueness. The building of officers' quarters outside of the walls, and demolishing of the tower that formerly occupied the extreme point of the bluff, has given it much less the appearance of a fortification than it preously wore, although making it, pro bably, pleasanter for those who reside there. The fort is free to the inspection of the public, who may enter within its walls and view whatever of interest there is to be seen. In these days of however, it does not present a very warlike appearance. Of incidents connected with its history many interesting stories are told, which illustrate the dangers, trials and hardships to which the early settlers were subjected, and the character of their savage neighbors. As a matter of interest we quote from the Annals of the Minnesota Historical Society concerning Minnesota Historical Society concerning Fort Snelling and the early days, while the territory now included within the boundaries of our State was the home of the Dakotas:

Beautifully located on an elevated

bluff, at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, its massive walls make a strong impression on the mind of the traveller. Within its enclosures have been quartered some of the most efficient officers of the United States army, who have received with hospitality the various scientific expeditions that have from time to time passed through the country. On the island in front of the Fort, Pike encamped, and entered into negotiations for the site of the present fort. In 1817, Major Long, in a present fort. In 1817, Major Long, in a report to the War Department, recom-mended the site for a permanent fort. In 1819, three hundred men of the Sixth regiment, under command of Colonel Leavenworth, left Detroit, for the purpose of commanding the fort. On the 17th of September they established a cantonment on the South side of the Minnesota river, at the present ferry.
In the summer of 1820, when Col. Snel-

ling had command, Fort Snelling was be-gun. St. Louis, distant nine hundred miles, was at that time the nearest town of the fort, the first clearing at the Falls of St. Antony was made and a grist mill built. The wife of Capt. George Gooding of the Fifth regiment, was the first white woman who ever visited those beautiful

The danghter of Mrs. Clark (now Mrs. Van Cleve, a resident of this city), was born while the troops were stationed at Prairie du Chien.

The first row of barracks that were put up were of hewn logs, the others of stone. The Fort was built in a diamond shape, to suit the grounds at the extreme point. Where the tree had stood was a half-moon battery, and inside this were the officers' quarters, a very neat stone building, the front of cut stone; at the opposite point a tower. The fort was enclosed by a high stone wall, and is well represented in the drawings of it.

At the expiration of two years, the regi-

ment moved into the fort, although not completed, The families of the officers occupied quarters in the row assigned to them. It was just before this time that Mrs. Snelling lost her youngest child—thirteen months old. The grave stone that marks its earthly remains is still in existence in the grave yard at the fort. In June, 1823, the first steamboat made its appearence at the fort, much to the astonishment of the savages, who placed their hands over their mouths—their usual way of expressing astonishment—and called it a "fire-boat." A salute was fired from the fort, as it was expected that the Inspector General was on board; and it was returned from the boat. The Indians knew not what to make of it, and they were greatly alarmed, until all was ex-Additions were made to the society of the garrison; several officers, who had been absent, returned to their regi-ment, bringing wives and sisters, so that ne time the company numbered ten ladies. There were six companies, which, fully officered, would have given eighteen or twenty officers, but there were seldom or never that number present at one time.

FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Wolsely, July 28th, 1883. Thomas Coffey, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find \$2.00, my year's subscription for the RECORD. Your

for many years wished to see such a work in print. It cannot be too widely circula-ted, as it may help to show Irishmen two facts, first, that no good ever has, or ever can be attained by secret societies, second, that such societies are the best means of playing into the hands of the enemies of their country. Yours respectfully,

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

FROM THE SUPREME RECORDER. ALLEGANY, N. Y., July 16, 1883. all Grand Councils and Members of

C. M. B. A.:

Owing to the negligence of several branches to forward reports of the membership and changes caused by suspension, reinstatement, etc., as required by our laws, I am unable to report the exact membership. Several branches in the jurisdiction of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigary have not yet forwarded certified. Michigan have not yet forwarded certified copies of their roll of members, nor aplications for new certified rates, notwithstanding the fact that they have been resulting the fact that they have been regular to the company of the c standing the fact that they have been re-peatedly requested to do so. Such negli-gence has caused considerable delay in is-suing certificates to branches that have promptly complied with the law, and has also increased the work of this office in making the record of membership and register of certificates. Delinquent lymphes are hereby requested to forward egister of certificates. Delinquent oranches are hereby requested to forward certified copies of their roll of members and applications for beneficiary certificates without delay to the Grand Secretaries of

their respective councils.

Our present membership is about 6,800

—an increase of 1,300 since the last convention, New York and Canada leading vention, New York and Canada leading in the said increase. Since January 1st the death rates in nearly all the mutual benefit associations have increased from 10 to 25 per cent. over the preceding year, 10 to 25 per cent, over the preceding year, necessitating from nine to twelve assessments to pay their losses to date. Our death rate (never large) during that period has decreased, so that we have been able to pay our losses by issuing only seven assessments. We have also been able to pay claims more promptly, and in nearly all cases thirty days before the constitutional time.

stitutional time.

Taking these indisputable facts into consideration, we must conclude that ours is the best Catholic mutual benefit associa-

Balance in hands of Treasurer. \$3,096.98
P.S.—\$2,000 to pay beneficiary due on death of B. Ferguson, Branch I, contested by heirs.

General Fund Receipts. \$2.012.17
General Fund Disbursements. \$1,707.69

Balance in hands of Treasurer.. \$244.48 If branches would only endeavor to be more prompt in reporting their member-ship and changes therein, I would soon be able to publish a statistical table of the number of members in each class and the average of our membership. Trusting that it will be unnecessary to again call attention to their failure to perform this very important duty, I remain,
Fraternally yours,
C. J. HICKEY.

Mr. Bertrand, Grand Secretary of New York, reports 4021 members in good standing in that state. We are pleased to standing in that state. We are pleased to see our co-religionists in the state of New York appreciate this good work. Our people can adopt no better, easier, or cheaper mode, to make provision for their families hereafter.

We ask the readers of our C. M. B. A. Notes, and request them to answer to "Have I done my duty to my family?"
"Have I done it to the full extent of my present ability?"
"If I were to die tonight would my wife, or mother, be independent of the cold charities of the world, and my children have a comfortable hom and the means of education?" my estate pay my debts and leave a competence to my family?" "If not, ought I not obtain, if possible, a membership in not obtain, it possible, a membership in the C. M. B. A., and so substitute the certainty of a snug patrimony for the un-certainty of the continuance of my own life?" S. R. Brown, Sec. Grand Council.

"Notes on Ingersoll," By REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Genall; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the "Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Patcz, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL NOTICES.

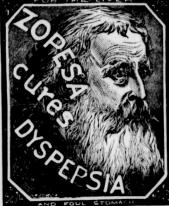
"Yisit to London."—Specialists
From the International Throat & Lung
Institute, 173 Church St., Toronto, will be at
the Tecumseh House the first Thursday and
the Tecumseh House the first Thursday and
two following days of every month, next
visit being August 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The
Surgeons will have a supply of Spirometers,
the invention of M. Souvielle, of Paris, extaide surgeon of the French Army, for the
cure of catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis,
Asthma and Consumption. Consultation
and trial of the Spirometer free. Don't fail
to see the surgeons while here, as they
make a speciality of diseases of the Head,
Throat and Lungs, and are curing thousands
of cases every year that have been given up
to die by doctors in general practice. Crowds
are visiting them in every town and city.
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a specialty.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

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Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



CUT THIS OUT. se, and readily
als name for reference."
J. W. MITCHELL & CO.,
Canisteo, N. Y.



CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION of candidate in the Civil Service looking for promotion, will be held in the city of London, commencing on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next. The candidates will require to inform the undersigned of their intention to present themselves not later than the 7th day of August.

P. LESUEUR,

Ottawa, July 24, 1883.

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VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

SAFE, SURE, RELIABLE & EFFECTIVE.*

ELEGANTLY SUGAR-COATED.

These Pills are a complete substitute for mercury or other injurious substances, common to this class of preparations. They are prepared with the most rigid scrutiny, care and exactness, from the most select and highly concentrated extracts, so compounded as to reach the endless diseases which originate in derangements of the digestive organs, the bowels, liver and stomach. Being composed of entirely refined vegetable extracts, they can be taken at all seasons without restriction as to diet or clothing. They are the result of many years of practical experience, and to operate effectively, cleansing out the disordered humors, and thoroughly purifying and enriching the blood.

Single Box 25 cents, or 5 Boxes for \$1.00

The JENNER'S PILLS, and take no other that may be represented to be "just as good."

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VOL. 5.

N is the time to Suits from N. the most Fash the city.

Our assortment of cannot be beaten compare favorably in the city. Also the latest n

136 DUI For the Catholic Re I loved the red rose Into decay Its blooming beaut It would n

I sought the calm, pu Alas! it fle Ere satisfaction to The pleasu Pearly dew-drop, h With glad. I saw it disappear, Exhal'd a

Ravished were min Thro Ever Alas it died away, In hushed And, ah! dear fries so true, 'Twas cha' I priz'd it as the tr Ere noont

All that I value fro But I shall reap on My satiet; Nor weep, nor sigh My God,

Till then I shall n With sing Till then; Dear Lo As earth! Hamilton, Ont. CATH

In connection

tells of the natio

New York pris

note that the rethat city say:" sional thieves a them very exper chiefly forgers." The compiler important news Englishmen wer quake. Charact rmly believed t his countrymen

eyes of America eral thousand It The strike of still continues, t ing, by the pow defeat the obje ployees. Mr. Western Union, accede to the str ter what our venience the pu surprised at the tion, for nobod care for the con The trial of t

charged with m

bread, has concl prisoners. Hungarian civil sons charged the confession from one of the pris to have struck prisoners duri feeling rose to stages of the t nesses for the evident that th conspiracy to against the Je sentiment. R garian Gover that proceedin those who had the plot. Very import of the Execut National Lea

> mean to becor ing the past for crats, who pro system to An of tenants her land and Ire will do well to oint. It w to the English Sullivan, Pr Sullivan, Pr League, adds to his accoun portant step. from the Nat Herald says: impression country mal whether nati landed estate ought to be In many of foreigners co

attention to

Western land

and we advi that the abu to memoriali latures to ac let the publi any rate." No though