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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Rise and Progress of the Great Charitable Society called After the Saint in America—Some Particulars About the Organization in Chicago.

St. Vincent de Paul's Society is one of the noblest and most extensive benevolent organizations in active, though almost silent, operation throughout the Christian world. It may be interesting if not in a measure surprising to many to learn that its origin was within comparatively recent times, and within the memory, perhaps, of many of its yet surviving first members. Before the first quarter of the present century had passed a young Frenchman named Frederic Ozanam, who was born in the south of France in 1813, arrived in Paris to pursue his studies in the most famous of all the universities of France, located in the capital, and taking its own name of Sorbonne.

organization in the aggregate may be derived from a reference to the annual report of its ministrations in our own midst. There are no less than nineteen conferences in active operation in the city of Chicago alone. They are affiliated with the various Catholic churches of the several parishes, and it is almost needless to say that to the constant and unflinching success of their endeavors to lessen the hardships and sufferings of the poor may in no small measure be attributed the sympathy and material support afforded in all cases of emergency by the priests attached to the various parishes in which the conferences are located. They include the churches of the Holy Family, St. Patrick's, St. Stephen's, St. Columbkille's, St. James, St. Bridget, St. Mary, Sacred Heart, St. John's, All Saints, The Annunciation, St. Gabriel's, Holy Name, St. Michael's, St. Rose, St. Francis (Bohemian), St. Philip, Notre Dame and St. Elizabeth. There are nearly six hundred active members in the several conferences. The resources of the society are mainly derived from the contributions of the charitable members of the order, but the priests of the various churches in which the conferences are located from time to time permit collections to be made of the funds of the society, and these collections are also occasionally supplemented by the proceeds of lectures and other entertainments given annually in the halls attached to the schools or churches of the district. From these various sources the society was enabled to expend last year nearly \$12,000 in relieving the wants of the poor, including provisions, clothing, fuel and the cost of the distribution of the same. During the period of its benevolent activity in this city, dating back some twenty years, the records of the society show that more than \$200,000 has been contributed and expended by the Society in relieving the indigent and succoring the distressed of all creeds and conditions. The present Particular Council of Chicago includes Hon. D. Scully, president; R. C. Gannon and J. C. Hildreth, vice-presidents; John Adams, secretary; John H. McMullen, vice-secretary; Joseph Kenny, treasurer, and Father Thomas Galligan, spiritual director. There are four Superior Councils of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the United States, I cited severally in New York, Brooklyn, New Orleans and St. Louis. Valuable donations and bequests are frequently made by the charitable and benevolently inclined of all denominations, as it is well known that the methods of relief adopted by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul preclude the frustration of its objects by the unworthy. Those members of the several conferences upon whom the duty devolves to inquire into the actual necessities of the destitute made over \$3,000 visits to the dwellings of the poor and suffering applicants for assistance last year, but prompt and immediate relief was extended in every deserving case, and it is rare indeed in the annals of the society that any unworthy case has ever reached its conferences. If the wants of the poor cannot be in some degree alleviated, the necessities of the destitute are met by the distribution of the funds for this purpose, contributed by the opulent and charitable, society is forced by less prompt and efficacious means, perhaps, to make provision, and by less perfect methods, for the support of the needy.

A hot contest was waged by Ozanam and his colleagues against the disciples of the infidel, both on the rostrum and in the press of Paris. Taunted by some of his opponents in a series of political debates which was instituted at the time as to the causes of the religious indifference and infidelity avowed by many of the students of the city schools, Ozanam called a conference of his confederates to consider the best course to be pursued in their efforts to combat the irreligious and infidel ideas then beginning to prevail in France. It was at this conference that the young Ozanam and some seven or eight other colleagues first banded together to combat the dangerous doctrines of the Communists who were again menacing the peace and welfare of France.

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Re-Arrangement of Parishes—Copy of the Notice Forwarded by Mgr. Fabre.

His Lordship Archbishop Fabre has this day forwarded the following notice to the several parishes of the Archdiocese, which speaks for itself:—

PARISHES OF MONTREAL.

CIVIL RECOGNITION. Annexion of the English speaking Catholics of the parish of Saint Vincent de Paul to the parish of Notre Dame du Bon Conseil.

PARISH OF SAINT CHARLES. Annexion of a part of the parish of Saint Ann to the parish of Saint Gabriel.

PARISH OF SAINT ANTOINE. Annexion of a part of the parish of Saint Ann to the parish of St. Antoine.

Whereas, by sec. 1 of the chap. 24 of the Act 50 Vict., it is enacted that: Every parish erected or which may hereafter be erected for religious purposes by ecclesiastical authority, within the limits of the parishes of the territory of Quebec, shall be recognized, and shall be a Catholic parish, from and after the insertion in the Quebec Official Gazette of a notice of the issue of the canonical decree which erected or shall erect the same, and that as fully as if such parish has been recognized and ratified for civil purposes under chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

And whereas, by sec. 1 of the said chap. 24 of the Act 50 Vict., it is enacted that: Whenever it is required to dismember and sub-divide any parish, or to unite two or more parishes or parts of parishes, or to alter or modify the limits, bounds and division lines of any parish already established and erected according to law, for religious purposes, within the limits of the parishes of the territory above mentioned, already dismembered and civilly erected, such dismemberments, subdivisions, unions of parishes or parts of parishes, changes and alterations, shall have civil effect from and after the date of the insertion in the Quebec Official Gazette of a notice of the issue of the canonical decree ordering the same, and that as fully as if the whole had been carried out under the provisions of chapter 18 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada; subject to the provisions of the canonical decree concerning them.

And we give notice of the issue of the said

canonical decree, in order that the said parishes of Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, of Saint Charles, of Saint Gabriel and of Saint Antoine, as constituted by the said decree, be Catholic parishes from the date of the issue of this notice, as the Quebec Official Gazette with the same effects as if they had been recognized for all civil purposes, in virtue of the chap. 18 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, subject to the provisions of the sec. 3 and 5 of the chap. 24 of the Act 50 Vict., and with the limits designated in the said canonical decree.

EDWARD CHS. Arch. of Montreal.

PIOUS HYPOCRITES.

RELIGION USED AS A SHIELD FOR THE VICIOUS.

TEXT.—If ye have respect of persons, ye commit sin.

The Apostle James was a very plain-spoken person, and if he had lived in our day would doubtless have been compelled to lay aside the "cloak," and turn his attention to agriculture, the manufacture of wind mills; gambling in stock, gold, produce or poker, or editing a newspaper for a livelihood. There is too much piety in the churches of this year of our Lord, 1887, to tolerate such searching truths as James was accustomed to make use of, and the sacred robes which were scattered abroad, to whom James addressed his letter, may not have had respect of persons, for they were all in the same row of stumps. But it is not so with churches in these enlightened days. What would become of our Christian churches if they did not have respect of persons? What were those costly churches doing for and furnished and decked with tapestry carpets, damask cushions, brilliant chandeliers, elegantly carved pulpits, lofty steeples, loud sounding bells, stained gothic windows, marble steps, and kid-glove ushers to meet you at the door, if it were not for the purpose of showing respect to persons? In the first place, it is the duty of all Christian churches to show respect to the needy by the use of going to church? And what would become of all the milliners and dress makers? They would all starve, while the fancy dry goods establishments would make assignments. What is the use of a woman going to the expense of procuring a fifty dollar gown, a hundred dollar dress, a fifty dollar hat, if there is not a suitable church for her to attend and exhibit her superior taste in dress? It would do her to send her to the public streets and the Opera House to exhibit her wardrobe to the gaze of the common herd. These could not appreciate it. None but fashionable people in a fashionable church, having a popular preacher and an operatic choir, could sink in the full splendor of fashionable adornment. The generality of mankind and woman-kind who stand around the corners on the Sabbath day, pace the streets and sit at home, have no business indeed in the churches. Their poor souls are not worth half as much to themselves as one fashionable dress is to the dress makers as an advertisement, to say nothing of the exquisite delight it affords to the upper-ten who have no higher object in going to church than to be seen.

Again, nobody but respectable people ever go to church, therefore, it is the duty of the churches to have respect for respectable people. If you wish to be respected you must join the church. By this means you are invited to all the fashionable recreations, soirees, parties and dances—be especially favored in your business or profession, to the exclusion of better and more talented men, and become a big top in the parade. Think of a young man going inside of church in a pair of stout boots, no matter how well blacked, or of a young lady sitting down in church on a push-buttoned seat, dressed in a plain frock, no matter how clean. It wouldn't be respectable of course it wouldn't—therefore all such should be content to stay away. Doubtless a great reason why so few are converted in the present gracious revival which the Denver churches are laboring under, is because there are so few respectable people outside to be converted. A few who can afford to be converted, so few who are worth converting. If any of you poor miserable out-casts desire to become pious, and enjoy the privileges of the churches, which are accorded by common consent, to us insiders, go to India, Africa, China, or the Cannibal Isles, and turn heather, and perhaps the missionaries we sent out may give you a far flap into the Kingdom of Heaven. But don't intrude yourselves upon the pious worshippers who pay their devotions in a stylish way, and in fashionable respectability. —Denver (Col.) paper.

THE POPE IN POLITICS.

HE IS ABOUT TO TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Pope having resolved to take an active part in Italian politics, and organize a selection committee to canvass the country in the interests of Vatican candidates for seats in the Chamber of Deputies, lively times may be expected at the next elections in the kingdom. Having made his peace with Prussia and placed the church on pretty good terms with the various courts abroad, his Holiness evidently thinks it about time for the only power which ever since Victor Emmanuel removed the capital of Italy from Florence to Rome and took up his residence in the Quirinal. In the light of which the Pope is about to engage in for the restoration of the temporal power of the Church he will be armed with the weapon of consistency, and it cannot but serve him well in his bloody engagements that are to take place between the Church and the States. From the moment that Pius IX. was deprived of his possession of the Palazzo Quirinale, whose construction by the Church lasted through the reign of four Popes, to the present time, the Holy See of the papacy vested in Pius IX. and his successor, Leo XIII., has considered that the sacrilegious act of Victor Emmanuel virtually made the Pope a prisoner, and that the temporal power of the Church was wrested and withheld from its lawful custodian only by the rights of might, and not by any right that morality or equity could sanction.

From this position the head of the church has never wavered. The streets of Rome have been free to the Holy Father as the gardens of the Vatican Palace, yet during the more than sixteen years that that spot has represented all that remains of the once broad territorial domains of the Church, the Vicar of Christ has not set his foot in the streets of the Eternal

City, where once the progress of the Pope was a pageant whose magnificence was unsurpassed throughout the world.

The princely sum which the Italian Government has annually set apart to the credit of the Pope, and for which a special note has been engraved and yearly deposited in the Italian treasury, has remained untouched. Nowhere else has ever been shown so complete an example of patient endurance, determination of purpose and consistent adherence to principle.

The line of conduct mapped out by Pius IX. and consistently observed by his successor has had no perceptible effect upon the Italian Government or the Italian people, but it has had its effect nevertheless. Whenever the people or the officials have given any thought whatsoever to this matter they have invariably found it to present the same phases.

The Pope has observed that conviction has been reached at last, and the same patient perseverance that has marked his endurance of practical imprisonment and deprivation of his rights will be exerted upon the people primarily and the Government ultimately to bring about the cessation of some portion of the Kingdom to the Church absolutely and irrevocably.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Catholic population of Mexico is estimated at 9,860,000.

The venerable Father Damen will celebrate his golden jubilee November 21st.

Dr. Gladstone, the distinguished English musician, was lately received into the Catholic Church at the Oratory, Brompton.

A missionary convent will be established in Ireland by the Dominican Sisters to furnish missionary nuns for New Zealand convents.

The heart of St. Louis of France has been presented to the Cardinal Archbishop of Algiers, and will hereafter rest in a jeweled shrine in the cathedral of that city.

The next king of Wurtemberg will be devout Catholic. The present king is childless, and has just named Albert of Wurtemberg, grandson of the Archduke Albert, his successor.

A Lutheran parson named Thummler has been sentenced at Elberfeld, Germany, to nine months imprisonment for writing a pamphlet grossly insulting to the Catholic Church. Thummler's publisher got two months' imprisonment.

The newly appointed Provincial of the Oblate Order in Canada, Rev. Father Angers, will act in the capacity of President of Ottawa College.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, is expected in Winnipeg about September. He will consecrate the Cathedral of St. Boniface, the churches of St. Mary and St. Norbert.

Rev. Father Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Union and Times, had a pleasant interview with the members of the House of Commons on July 27th. The reverend gentleman was also a guest at the banquet given the Irish members of Parliament at the National Liberal Club.

A popular and distinguished soldier of Irish descent has been appointed to the post of director general of the infantry in Spain. His name is O'Kyan-y-Vazquez; he is a Knight of the Order of St. Hermenegild, and wears the military decorations for services in the field. Popular and energetic, it is expected that he will effectually keep in order the mutinous spirit of intriguers in the army.

The Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, have given \$20,000 to St. Agnes' hospital, with which a large lot of ground adjoining the hospital has been purchased. The property has long been desired, but the means could not be secured. As last year the mother superior of the convent of the Sisters of St. Francis appealed to the Misses Drexel, asking them to start a subscription list. The response came in a check for the full amount.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy has recently purchased the Hon. James McMullen's estate on High street, Portland, Me., for an orphan asylum, at a cost of \$14,000. The property is in every respect a valuable acquisition and one of the finest sites in the city, containing an imposing edifice and a large area of land.

The parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Newport, R. I., have sent to the Rev. Thomas F. Moran, Providence, R. I., late assistant of St. Mary's, a beautiful gift in the form of a gold chalice, fourteen inches high and heavily chased. Father Moran has recently been appointed chancellor of the diocese by Bishop Harkins.

We had occasion not long since to refer to the public recognition, in Los Angeles, California, of the untiring zeal and courage displayed by the Sisters of Charity during the small-pox epidemic that city of many months ago. We are gratified to learn that, in addition to the \$20,000 voted to them on that occasion for their orphan asylum, several generous citizens of Los Angeles have made up a purse of equal amount, and presented it to the Sisters for the same purpose. —Asc Maria.

The Jesuit Father Ferrari, a pupil of the celebrated astronomer Secchi, has been sent by the Pope on a scientific mission to Moscow, to observe the solar eclipse that will be visible in the Russian city in August next. The father will also be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope to the Czar.

Very Rev. Canon Carmody, of Halifax, has been appointed Vicar-General of that diocese, the position made vacant by the death of the late lamented Very Rev. Monsignor Power. Canon Carmody is one of the oldest, most respected and widely known priests in Nova Scotia, having labored in different missions for 48 years.

The faculty of the College of Ottawa have been successful in procuring the services of Prof. Herr A. Glaszmaier, who was formerly attached to St. Louis College, New York, and who lately occupied the position of English professor in St. Thomas Aquinas College, Boston. His duties commence on September 8th.

There are a number of visiting Catholic clergymen in Halifax at present. Father J. J. Murphy, of St. Francis Xavier, New York, is conducting a retreat for the sisters of charity at Mount St. Vincent. Father Turgeon, of the society of Jesus, Montreal, is conducting a retreat for the nuns of the Sacred Heart convent at Sherwood. Father Ryan, S. J., of Baltimore, Father Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, of St. Louis—brother of Consul-General Phelan—and Father LeClere, of Montreal, are also there.

Cologne witnessed an interesting ceremony on "Kaiserlock" or Emperor's bell, by Archbishop Kreuzer. This splendid bell, the gift of Emperor William, has been cast from cannons taken during the Franco-German war of 1870-71; and in order to match the two old bells, "Pretiosa" and "Speciosa," has been christened "Gloriosa." The Cologne bell

weighs 27,000 kilos, or 59,400 lbs., the clapper alone weighing 1,760 lbs. The height is about 44 yards. The number of cannons employed to make it was twenty-two, to which 5,000 kilograms of tin was added. The maker was Andreas Hoesner of Frankenthal. When at midday "Gloriosa" rang her first notes they were heard far and wide over the Rhine valley.

NO CRIME, MUCH COERCION.

[United Ireland.]

There could be no possibility of a better time than the present in Ireland to demonstrate the naked brutality of the Government in applying their favorite system, Coercion, to it. Every succeeding assize report brings proof upon proof of the almost entire absence of every form of crime. Only a couple of days back Judge O'Brien narrowly escaped getting white gloves in the populous city of Cork, the only serious criminal case coming before him being one in which a strange seaman was made amenable for some offence committed in the city. The judges could not avoid paying a high tribute to the city over this fact; yet the Lord Lieutenant "proclaims" it all the same. So, too, in county Wexford. On Tuesday Judge Harrison opened the assizes there, and was able to congratulate the Grand Jury on the extraordinary peaceful condition of the country. The cases for investigation numbered only two; and the judges remarked that this was fewer than had ever known for any county of the extent of Wexford. But what avail it? Colonel King Harman and Mr. DeWolfe had made up their minds that it must have Coercion, and the Lord Lieutenant has not balked them in their constitutional desires. We observe that the subject has been taken up publicly in Limerick. At the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday the Mayor protested in strong terms against the proclamation of the city, bishop, judge and magistrate having testified to the perfect immunity from crime or sympathy with it. A resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the degradation of the city by the proclamation, and expressing a determination to resist coercion so far as it was intended to prevent free expression of political opinion and lawful efforts of the Irish tenantry to obtain redress of their unjustly imposed rents. The example of Limerick will probably find imitation in most of the cities and towns on which the same unmerited stigma is sought to be cast by the ignorant and contemptible autocrats who have got the reins of power over Ireland for the present in their hands. But from the Irish point of view it is infinitely better that they should exhibit their loyalty to the crown without the shadow of an excuse. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon the struggle and the sympathies of civilization are certainly not on the side of our oppressors.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

MADE BY FATHER CURRAN, WHO THUS ESCAPES EPISCOPAL CENSURE—THE M'OLYNN CASE EXPLAINED.

New York, Aug. 13.—By instruction of Archbishop Corrigan, Father Lavelle to-day (Tuesday) returned from his residence at the Archbishop's episcopal residence to explain his conduct in presiding at a meeting of the United Labor party. Dr. Curran called on Wednesday and made the amende honorable. Referring to the case of Dr. McOlynn, Father Lavelle said: "It is nonsense to say that Dr. McOlynn was excommunicated because he is the friend of the United Labor party and his loyalty to the priest is the price of the poor; nor can it be said that he was excommunicated for defending the Henry George theories, but for his contumacious disobedience of the order of the Holy See. From this excommunication of Dr. McOlynn there follows a consequence, and that is that those who aid and abet him in his contumacious attitude are also excommunicated. This is a political law, but is the old canon law and is still in effect notwithstanding the changes made by Pope Pius IX. with regard to those who communicate with excommunicated persons. In the case of Dr. Curran it is not perfectly clear that he has incurred this excommunication, but whether he has or not his conduct has been very offensive and in place, and he has recognized the fact and has made amends for his fault to the Archbishop, and there the matter will end.

HOW COERCION WILL WORK.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S OPINION OF THE PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE CRIMES BILL.

Baltimore, Aug. 8.—The Sun has a letter from its special Dublin correspondent, which includes an interview with Archbishop Walsh on the probable effect of the Crimes Bill as a political question, but as one purely social and economic—one that concerns the domestic welfare and the happiness of every household in the land. It is quite certain that the literal execution of the act would break up, root and branch, the National League, and absolutely stifle any open demonstration of sympathy with the rule. It is probably just as much on account of its unusually harsh features as for any other reason that the nationalists look upon it as a measure that England would only avail itself of as an extreme resort.

HOPEFUL FOR THE FUTURE.

The Archbishop, attaching only secondary importance to this act, and looking upon the amended Land Bill as removing a large portion of the injustices of which the farmers complain, augurs happy prospects for the future. He, too, thinks that in a year or two more an Irish Parliament will again sit in the old Parliament House in Dublin.

In the matter of the evictions, which the Archbishop asks to be stopped, the fact seems appalling that for the three months ending on the 2nd of July, 9,140 persons have been evicted. Gladstone, he said, did not want an appeal to the country this year, when they were all as confident as could be that Gladstone would go back to power with a tremendous majority to back him.

FLUTTERING AROUND THE FLAME.

The correspondent further says:—"I was present at a meeting of the tenantry of Luggacurran. A feature of this meeting was the attendance of a government shorthand reporter to take everything down, and who is under special police protection. Mr. William O'Brien was the big gun. As he was going up the steps at the head of the large police detachment on the ground, who notified him that the Crimes act was in force, and under its provisions any person using threats or intimidation could be prosecuted.

"Mr. O'Brien, who was constantly applauded, used language scarcely less vigorous than that employed by him at Cork last week, but, whether designedly or not, he did not

transgress the letter of the law. He said that, except the power of imprisoning their bodies, the Tory Government had not one jot or tittle of power under the Coercion act to prevent them from carrying out every operation just as effectually.

ROYAL PAY.

HOW THE ROYAL PRINCERS HOLDING POSTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE ARE WELL PAID.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The following question was asked in the House of Commons: What was the reason of the Government's refusal to submit return showing the number of royal princes or persons allied to royalty by marriage who hold posts in the public service or draw money from the public funds, and how many officers have been passed over by such appointment? Mr. Smith replied that in the judgment of the Government such a return would be of an unbusiness character and ought not to be granted. (Radical cries of "Oh, but it must be granted.")

The "Reform Almanack" for 1887 gives a partial reply to the above question. From its article on the Cost of the Royal Family the following instances are taken:—

Table listing names and amounts: Prince of Wales, colonelcy of 10th Hussars, £1,350; Duke of Edinburgh, naval pay, 3,122; Prince Christian, park ranger, 500; Duke of Connaught, military pay, 4,000; Duke of Cambridge, park ranger, with emoluments, £2,110; Military pay, 6,632; Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, military pay and emoluments, 4,384; Prince Linnikoff, half-pay as vice-admiral, 593; Count Gleichen, as governor of Windsor castle, £1,120; Retired pay as vice-admiral, 740; Total, 1,860.

THE LUGGACURRAN TENANTS.

THE BUILDING OF CAMPBELL SQUARE.

(Linnikoff Leader, July 31.) After Sunday's proceedings Mr. O'Brien, assisted by Mr. Flattery, the engineer who named the cottages and marked out the sites, went to a corner of the large field adjoining the Catholic church, and from Mr. Treach's rent office, and there in the presence of several thousands of spectators, turned the first sod of the foundations of the new cottages. The cottages are intended to be forty in number, in the form of a square.

Mr. O'Brien said—I christen this place Campbell Square, and it is a square that I venture to think will never be broken. (Great cheering.)

Mr. O'Brien then was handed a spade with which he dug up a large sod of the turf. He said: I have now turned the first sod of Campbell Square, and I am sorry that it is not the first sod, or I should say the last sod, that is to dig the grave of landlordism in Ireland. I promise you that the time will soon come when it is not to dig the sod for the building of cottages for the Irish people we will be here, but when we will meet to dig the grave of Irish landlordism and misgovernment in this country. (Great cheering.)

Athy, Thursday. The work of building the cottages at Luggacurran commenced on Monday. The first event in the day's proceeding being the great demonstration in Athy, when multitudes of the people responded to the call to assist in drawing the material from Athy to Luggacurran. Every cottage has the contract for the building of 40 cottages at Luggacurran. Ten of them are in course of erection at present, and the work is proceeding so well already that the contractor is confident of having six completed and ready for that number of evicted families at the end of this week (Saturday). There are about a dozen carpenters at work, and every thing in connection with the building is going on swimmingly.

The materials were removed from Athy Railway Station to Luggacurran on Monday, the greatest eagerness to participate in doing so being shown by the farmers, who sent horses, carts, &c., for the purpose.

EVILS OF LAND-HOLDING.

In a magazine article, Moncreu D. Conway holds that England is more Republican to-day, in her method of government, than is the Republic of the United States. Her trouble lies not with the crown, for the crown has lately lost its political power; but it lies with the land-holders, who, through the primogeniture, and a modified entail, manage to keep four-fifths of the soil of the British Isles in the possession of some four hundred families.

Ireland, with her teeming population, is mostly owned by non-residents, and the crown of the domain is held in the hands of a few hunting rangers. It follows that tenants with families have, in many cases, to make a living off from two to three acres of soil, which is poor because they have no means to enrich it. Thus comes starvation and then rebellion. When a man is starving he may as well fight, as he cannot be much worse off. A similar situation obtained in France until lately, but with a terrible throes of the revolution. Then the first Napoleon, with his supreme sagacity, abolished both entail and primogeniture, and prescribed by law that the reality of the decedent must be equally divided among the heirs of his body. Hence, the small estates of France; and hence her amazing financial solidity and the welfare of the people.

SHE WOULD NOT BE EVICTED.

DUBLIN, August 9.—Alice Barry defied the police who went to execute a writ of eviction against her at Knock in County Antrim, today. She barricaded her house, and, with the assistance of some friends, defended it for a long time against the large force of officers who attempted to take it by storm, and who were many times repulsed by volleys of stones and streams of boiling water thrown upon them. The police finally captured the house by fire, but Alice Barry, but not until many of them were badly pitched. Five of the defenders of Alice Barry's house were placed under arrest.

THE LEAGUE'S CHANCE.

THE CABINET DIVIDED AS TO ITS PROCLAMATION—CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW DEMAND.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A prolonged sitting of the Cabinet Council was held today to consider whether or not to proclaim the Irish National League. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, when a decision will be given. The majority of the Ministers are against proclaiming the league. A section of Unionists, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, insist that the Government must amend the land bill in the House of Lords so as to give county courts the power of compelling arrears.

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

He turned away at once, when he saw I noticed him, and I left the room as quickly as I could, for I felt the tears rising to my eyes. I had to get down a moment in the porch to recover myself. That look of sad and yearning, had quite upset me. I had not known before, but all at once, that Mr. Hamilton loved me. I must have known it then.

how had the world treated you in my absence? I felt quite cheered, and told my little fib without effort. "Very well indeed; thank you, Max." "It is really a physiological puzzle to me why women who are otherwise strictly true and honorable in their dealings and abhor the very name of falsehood, are so much addicted to this sort of fibbing under certain circumstances; for instance, the number of white lies that I actually told at this time was something fabulous, yet the idea of hypocrisy did not enter my head."

head was rather bad. I thought she looked extremely delicate. "Oh, Gladys is never a robust woman. She is almost always pale." "It is not that," he returned, decidedly. "I consider she looked very ill. I don't believe the change has done her the least good. There is something on her mind; no doubt she is longing for her cousin."

me. Come up this evening at half-past seven, while they are at dinner. Chatty will let you in. "Very well; tell your mistress I will come," I observed; and Chatty dropped a rustic courtesy, and said, "Thank you, ma'am; that will do my mistress good," and tripped on her way.

felt very sorry for myself as I walked slowly down stairs hoping that I should find Mr. Hamilton alone in his study; but they must have lingered longer than usual over dessert, for before I reached the hall the dining-room door opened, and they came out together; and Miss Darrell paused for a moment under the hall lamp.

give me," observed Miss Darrell, with ill concealed temper. "I may as well go, for I loved it as I do, and we could hear them whispering in the little passage leading to the house-keeper's room."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

It was soon after this that Uncle Max came home.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

My promise to stay with Gladys soothed her at once, and she lay back on her pillows and closed her aching eyes contentedly.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

When I had finished it, I said quietly that I was going down stairs in search of her brother; and when she looked a little frightened at this, I made her understand, in a few words, as possible, that it was necessary for me to obtain his sanction, both as doctor and master of the house, and then to bring you up when I heard your voice talking to Etta, and when the door closed I turned quite sick with disappointment.

CHAPTER XL.

My errand was not a pleasant one, and I

CHAPTER XLI.

It is certainly not Leah's business to wait on the turret-room.

CHAPTER XLII.

Leah, raising her voice a little, as Leah came down stairs with a tray of linen, "I want to speak to you a moment. Miss Garston has undertaken to nurse my sister, and all her orders are to be carried out; Chatty is to attend to the sick-room for the future; there is no need for you to neglect your mistress."

ORANGE AND GREEN.

BY EUGENE DAVIS. I ate not what your colors be, If but with you stomach had I pledge in mine your rally...

What wote it that we pray to Christ Each in a different shrine? Your faith is rooted in your creed, And I believe in mine.

Your fathers died on Antrim's hills To make the Island free, Some of our sires were ruthless foes Of Irish liberty.

The selfsame sunlight fires our veins, 'Neath God's same sky we toil; We struggle 'gainst the selfsame lords, And till the selfsame soil.

IRISH NOTES.

The long drought was broken in Ireland on July 4, when rain fell over parts of the country to the great advantage of the crops.

The Assize reports disclose an almost complete immunity from crime in Ireland. And yet it was on the prevalence of crime in that country that the Tories based their Coercion bill.

Among the deputations of English ladies who recently presented an address of sympathy to the women of Ireland were Miss Cobden, Mrs. John Mills and Mrs. W. Bright McLaren.

The Chief Secretary has introduced into the House of Commons a bill for the better administration of the acts relating to the relief of the destitute poor in certain parts of Ireland.

Father O'Byrne, formerly of Cork, but now of Northern Queensland, is visiting his native land. He was the son of Mr. Biggar of a round sun in money from the Irishmen of Northern Queensland, who promise a handsome yearly subscription if it be useful.

It was only a few years since Mr. Healy, M.P., was black-banned as a candidate for admission to the Law Students' Society to-day the principal places of leadership and honor are triumphantly voted to the candidates of Nationalist views.

In a letter to a Cork friend, a London Liberal Unionist of much social influence says: "I will content myself with saying that I believe public opinion is veering Home Rule ways, and many of us are asking ourselves why we should have to give graciously that which we all feel must inevitably be accorded in the immediate future, spite of present prejudice and opposition."

In a letter to the London Press, a recent English tourist, Mr. Henry King-Parks, complains of the taxation of the scenery of Killarney by the imposition of tolls for viewing Muckross demesne and Lord Kenmare's Park.

In answer to Dr. Tanner, Colonel King-Harman, in the House of Commons, has admitted that nearly £32,000 of the £35,000 of the amount of the tax on Irish land last year, was spent in the cost of collection and in increases of salary to petty sessions clerks.

A Parliamentary return, granted on the motion of Pierce Mahony, has been circulated. It gives the gross rateable valuation, the total population, and the rateable valuation per head of the population in each electoral division in Ireland.

It also gives the average from rate and county cess, in each district, for the year ending in July 31st, and also the enormous difference between the circumstances of the population in the various parts of Ireland.

Thus in Bodentown, county Kildare, the average valuation is £17 7s per head of the population, while in the Island of Achill it is only £4 4s. The rate in Bodentown is valued at £12 12s per acre, and on the average there are somewhat over 10 acres of land for each head of the population; but in Achill, where the land is only valued at 1s. an acre, there is only a fraction over five acres for each head of the population.

In 20 electoral divisions in the county Mayo, the land is valued at more than 18s. per acre, and the population is one person for every 10 acres, the valuation per head being over £9. In 60 electoral divisions of the county Mayo the valuation per head is under £4, and in eight of these divisions there are less than 10 acres of land to each head of the population, showing that the population is actually thicker in the poorer districts of Mayo than in the richest districts of Meath, and this in the face of the fact that thousands of acres of mountain land in Mayo, which are uninhabited, are included in the calculations. This clearly shows the correctness of the contention that the result of the land system in Ireland has been to drive the population off the good land which was capable of supporting them, and to leave them on the bad land which cannot yield them a decent living.

A ranger working for a small wage on a railway in County Kilkenny, has, by a decision just given by the Irish Court of Appeal, come into a property known by the strange title of Mountiserry Estate, with £20,000. The late owner, Mr. Thomas Hayden, left a will bequeathing £18,000 to any niece or other female relative who should marry a man of the name of Hayden living in the County Tipperary and born and reared a Roman Catholic. Subject to this, the property was left to a person named Fleming, for life; but by the decision of the court, who held that the bequest was void because of remoteness, the railway gangers, as next of kin, succeeded to the whole property.

"I was very sick with bowel complaint. Two physicians did me no good. I tried other medicines, but all was no use until I tried Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. The next day I was like a different man." Geo. H. Peacock, of Stroud, Ont.

"A duel is very quickly arranged. It only takes two seconds to arrange it."

"An old favorite, that has been popular with the people for nearly 30 years is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all varieties of summer complaints of children and adults. It seldom or ever fails to cure cholera, miasma, diarrhoea and dysentery."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Ca'ta's brains fried—Take the brains and beat up with an egg, salt and pepper; fry in hot lard.

Cookies—Two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of soda.

Cup cake—One cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one cup milk, one egg, three cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder.

Pudding sauce—Beat together four teaspoonfuls of sugar and two ounces of butter; stir in a teaspoon of boiling water; flavor to taste.

Meat balls—Take cold roast beef and chop fine, season with salt, pepper and sage, put in one egg, make in a little balls and fry in butter or drippings.

Green sponge cake—Two teaspoonfuls sugar, one of cream, two of flour, four eggs, one tea-spoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful extract of lemon; bake quickly.

Lemon marmalade—Take lemons, peel and extract the seeds. Boil the lemons until soft, add the juice and a little water, and one pound of sugar to a pound of lemon. Boil to thicken.

Snow cake—One cup of white sugar, half cup of butter, one cup of milk, one-half cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, whites of four eggs; flavor with almond.

Corn cake—Two cups of Indian meal, two cups of cold water or milk, one-half cup of flour, one-half cup sugar, one egg, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of soda.

Beef tripe—Clean the tripe carefully and soak in salt water, changing several times; cut in slices; boil until perfectly done; dip in butter; fry a light brown; season with salt and pepper.

White Mountain Cake—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of new milk, one-half cup of butter, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Flavor to taste.

Fig cake—Three pits of flour, one cup of butter, one of sweet milk, two and one-half cups sugar, whites of sixteen eggs, three teaspoonfuls baking powder, one and one-half pounds figs, flavored and cut in strips.

Gooseberry tarts—Prepare a pie paste, as light as convenient, cover the bottom of it with powdered sugar, then place alternately a layer of pickled and washed gooseberries and one of sugar. Bake it three quarters of an hour.

To dress cucumbers—Gather or buy from market early; peel and cut in small slices; wash in cold water; put in a dish; salt and pepper freely; pour a cup of vinegar over them, and lay ice on top.

White fruit cake—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, one pound of blanched almonds, three pounds of citron, one grated coconut, whites of sixteen eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder; flavor to taste.

Egg omelette—One pint rich sweet cream, three tablespoonful flour, three eggs well beaten, half-teaspoonful salt and pepper. Stir flour and milk smooth, add the eggs. Melt a large spoonful of butter in a baking pan, pour in and bake twenty minutes.

Lily Cake—Two cups of sugar and one cup of butter mixed together, one cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one cup of corn-starch, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one cup of whites of five eggs. Flavor, and frost with chocolate frosting.

Gooseberry pudding—Make a paste of flour and beef suet chopped fine, five well beaten eggs, half a nutmeg grated, a little ginger or spice and some salt; roll out the paste, put it into a cloth, fill it with gooseberries and sugar and let it boil three hours. This is an English recipe.

Cream cake—Beat to a froth one cup of sugar and three eggs; on this pour one cup of sweet cream, then stir in one and one-half cups of flour in which one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar are thoroughly mixed. Flavor with lemon and bake in quick oven thirty minutes.

Sponge Cake—To three eggs beaten one minute add one and one-half cups of sugar and beat two minutes; one cup of flour with one teaspoonful of cream of tartar in it, and beat two minutes; one-half cup of cold water with one teaspoonful of soda in it, and mix the ingredients thoroughly, then add one cup of flour. Flavor with lemon.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

A FEW SIMPLE RECIPES FOR WHOLESOME AND THIRST-QUENCHING DRINKS.

The feverish thirst of summer days is almost unquenchable when the liquid we take to relieve it is unaccompanied by nourishment, for example a cup of tea and very little bread or butter or cracker will do more to allay thirst than three or four cups without.

For this reason the egg lemonade that has been such an attraction at the soda fountain this summer is one of the best beverages ever introduced, and the most delicious. Many declare that it is not so good when home-made, and they are generally right. This is the reason: The powerful pressure brought to bear on the lemon while in the squeezing machine forces out the oil from the peel as well as the juice, and this is not done with the ordinary hand squeezer. The juice of lemon has little fragrance, it is the oil that imparts the delicious flavor to it. Make the drink in the following way and it will be quite equal to that made by professionals:

BREAK AN EGG INTO A TUMBLER, RUB TWO LUMPS OF SUGAR ON THE RIND OF A FINE LEMON, PUT THE SUGAR IN THE TUMBLER, SQUEEZE THE LEMON INTO IT WITH A SQUEEZER AND HALF FILL WITH ICE BROKEN SMALL; FILL UP WITH WATER AND WITH A SHAKER SHAKE THEM THOROUGHLY A FEW SECONDS; THEN ADD THE LITTLE NUTMEG OVER THE TOP. IF YOU HAVE NO SHAKER, BEAT THE EGG WITH A FORK.

Simple lemonade is greatly improved by rubbing the peel with sugar. When made for patients recovering from fever a far more grateful drink than strong lemonade is made by using one lemon to a quart of water, with one cup of sugar added to the quart, and squeezer very little. This given in teaspoonfuls when the mouth and tongue are parched, is inexpressibly refreshing.

COLD WATER TEA OR RUSSIAN TEA.

Russian summer tea is usually made by steeping a few leaves of green tea in cold water and letting it in ice. This gives the stringency that is pleasant when hot, with cream, but to many tastes very unpleasant when cold. The better way to make it is in hot weather, and so made, iced tea is a positive luxury. Four hours before you require the tea for use (or over night if you choose) put four teaspoonfuls of tea into a pitcher, pour on it a quart of cold water, cover it with ice in the ice box. It does not sound as if good tea could be made with cold water, but this is the perfection of cold tea, fragrant without the least bitterness, and of a beautiful amber clearness. Sweeten as any other tea. With a little lemon juice and a slice of lemon floating in each glass this makes the fashionable "Russian tea."

EFFERVESCENT SODA-WATER AT HOME.

One may long for a glass of soda or be delighted to offer it to one's heated and weary friends, but it is quite too much to go to the drugstore for it with the sun high and the thermometer in the nineties; more impossible yet to regale our visitors. And yet nothing is more possible, or less expensive than to have the thing always at hand. In Paris, where siphons were first introduced, iced "siphon water" was the thing to live in the house. It often wonders how it was made, and made of them in this soda-water-loving country, except under a doctor's direction. Half a dozen siphons of plain soda cost 90 cents, perhaps less in large cities, and if you are known to your druggists you will not be charged for the loan of the siphons. Keep them on ice and you have your soda water ready, used and kept in a few simple steps. With siphon, coffee syrup, ginger syrup—and you can have

flavored soda at a moment's notice. In fruit season half the glass with fresh fruit syrup and sweet fill up from the siphon, and you have a drink for the gods.

SODA MILK. This is an excellent and nourishing drink in hot weather, and will remain on the most delicate stomach when anything but koumiss would be rejected, and is simply soda from the siphon and milk.

CLARET CUP WITH SODA. This is excellently made from California wine. Pour a bottle of claret into a pitcher, add a sliced orange, leaving out the first and last slice, and a strip of cucumber peel as long as your finger; sweeten with syrup; add, if liked, a wineglass of Santa Cruz rum; set this in crushed ice and just before drinking strain and add the contents of a siphon of soda water; stir and serve at once.

Of all cups except champagne perhaps cider is the best. Pour a quart of cider into a pitcher, slice an orange into it or three slices of lemon; stir or not according as the cider is sweet or sour, add a glass of sherry and one of brandy, with a pint of crushed strawberries, if in season, otherwise a cup of chopped pineapple and a few drops of almond flavoring. Champagne cider is used, but it is best under the name of "let and till chile". Then strain and add a siphon of soda. The soda water must always be used, the last thing, and when there is time to have the "cup" cold enough without do not add ice to it, as it stands it gets poor. Sweeten all cups with syrup made thus:—Four boiling water, a pint, one pound of white sugar. When dissolved bottle for use. The use of the syrup prevents the last of the cup being too sweet.—Philadelphia Press.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOOM, BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Yonge St., Toronto. 32—L

SUCCESSFUL MUSICAL COMPOSERS. THE EARNINGS OF SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR SONG WRITERS.

It is a well recognized fact in the "profession" that directly an author or a musician writes a successful love or a popular song, thousands of men and women throughout the country try their hands at the different art of literature and music under the fatal delusion that they are about to speedily make their fortunes. At such a time the houses of the leading publishers are deluged with three volume novels and reams of music in manuscript. The odds are that the disgusted publisher gives orders to his clerks to return the stuff wholesale, with the polite but discouraging notification that "arrangements have been made for the possibilities are of a young musician earning his livelihood in diligently following up the art by which Amphion is said to have built the walls of Thebes, and which was the object of so much aversion on the part of Johnson, Peel and Rogers.

Mr. Conroy, who obtained but a £100 or £150 for every song he writes, and is content to do without a royalty; but a majority of our more well known English musicians work on the royalty system, and receive a cheque for £100 or £150 as well. Mr. Tosti can command £250 for a ballad, and his publisher is probably a gainer as that, the same amount will be readily obtained by such well known writers as Mr. Milton Wellings, Mr. Stephen Adams, Mr. Mulloy, Mr. Marzials, and the other dozen composers who form the sum total of the recognized genius of the country.

We are speaking here of the average songs of our successful musicians. From time to time a "strange" strike it, that is, they will write a melody that will fairly take the town by storm. Such songs as "Punchinello" "For Ever and Ever" "Some Day," "Nancy Lee," and "The Maid of the Mill" will run into one hundred thousand copies or more, and will bring £700 to the composer, but it must be remembered that man can hope, at the best, to secure but one such success during four or five years of hard work. As an instance, we can only point to a couple of really successful songs during the past two years, and these from the pen of Mr. Stephen Adams and Mr. Hope Temple. Their turn will come in a few years, and recognizing such an occasional success, they will look out for rainy seasons and be prepared for them.

To make a little more general estimate we should say that a musician of the foremost rank will not, apart from dramatic work, make more than £1,500 a year from his pen. About half of this, that is, the larger amount, will come from the composition of successful ballads. Strange as it may seem from an artistic point of view, it is exceedingly difficult for any musician to earn even a bare livelihood if he devotes himself to the production of oratorio or cantata work. As a few of our best composers have said, "for such works, and such as grand received £4,000 for 'The Redemption,' but if we make an annual total of amounts brought in by kindred works they will not average a pound a cantata. Naturally, therefore, the majority of musicians, while recognizing the beauty of art, fall to serve her until she shall appear to them with the golden staff.—London Exchange.

ENJOY LIFE. What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but the majority of people feel like giving it up, disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

The fisherman's favorite musical instrument is the casiane. Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with Chronic Rheumatism at times wholly disabled; I tried everything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit until a gentleman who was cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil told me about it. I began using it both internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, swifter, cures, burns, cuts and bruises, it has no equal."

A pretty compliment for a lady's shoe.—It could not be seen because of the shoe buckle. What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER.

To make a penny go a long way, draw it out into 5,700 feet of wire, as was lately done in Scotland. The Horse—nobles of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit from a plaster in a like predicament as from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

OUR WIVES.

Rutkin, in speaking of the wife, says:—"A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in the wrong direction. She keeps him in shape by pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately style you a fool, and declare that you will do some absurd thing she will find some way of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in the world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things which a man can only do are those which his wife counsels him to do."

A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning-knife. If Johnston's wife had lived there would have been no boarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the street, no eating a gold drinking with disgusting volocity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married a new world would have been that memorable and ridiculous case. If you know a man who is a good fellow, but who is a little too easily led, talking absurdly or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure he is not a married man, for the corners are rounded off, the little shoots pared away, in married men. Wives have much more sense than their husbands. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady."

"DON'T MARRY HIM!" "He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred was a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had never married with a temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his own home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly and aged, he realized more and more that he had a jewel of a wife. "Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she shunned off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the Blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essential elements of health by purifying, regulating and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from indigestion, constipation, or nervous and general debility. They correct acidity and heart-burn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they restore the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

A man with two wooden legs is the accepted savior of a widow with a wooden arm and a glass eye. Let them be happy.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. FOR EXHAUSTION. Dr. A. N. KNOTT, Van Wert, O., says: "I found it decidedly beneficial in nervous exhaustion. Young husband (meeting his wife at the railway station)—Didn't I telegraph you not to bring your mother with you? Young wife—I know. That's what she has come to see you about. She read the telegram."

PRASEWORTHY. "Last summer I was entirely laid up with liver complaint, a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters, I did so, and four bottles cured me. I cannot praise this remedy too much." John H. Rivers, Orr Lake, Ont.

Professor.—Next time, ladies, I will bring to your attention on the subject of the past. Delightful Young Lady (to her neighbor)—I should prefer to make the acquaintance of one of the young men who hasn't passed yet.

DRESSIES DYED WITHOUT KEEPING. Coloring dresses and any heavy garments can be done without ripping, by using Diamond Dyes. Be careful to have a kettle or a tub large enough to allow the goods to be easily moved about.

"Suppose I should quit you about your bald head, you wouldn't get angry, would you?" said a young fellow to an indignant old man in a railway station. "Not at all, I should only say that when my head gets as soft as yours I can raise hair to sell, or something of that sort," smilingly replied the old man.

MALADIES MULTIPLY ONE ANOTHER. A simple fit of digestion may—especially if the constitution is not naturally vigorous—throw the entire mechanism of the liver and bowels out of gear. Sick headache follows, poisoning of the blood by bile ensues, and there is grave and serious disturbance of the entire system. Check the threatened dangers at the outset with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the medicine that drives every impurity from the blood.

A sailor being asked how he liked his bride is reported to have remarked:—"Why, dy'e seen, I took her to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash my buttons if she isn't twice as much as me, for I'm only a tar and she's a tartar."

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand? Lady (to servant whom she is about to engage)—These are my conditions; do they suit you? Servant—H'm, I'll see. I always take ladies on trial.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once. A candidate shouted in his speech:—"We must return to the food of our fathers. And what was it? Ask. A deep voice across the hall replied:—"Thistles."

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which has a powerful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

Undertaker.—And what kind of trimmings will you have on the coffin? None whatever—a plain coffin. It was trimmings that killed him. Undertaker.—What? Widow.—Yes? delirium tremens.

TO BE FREE FROM SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile. (Gent to screaming child in stork frock)—Come, now, my little girl, don't scream so; be quiet, here's a sugar. Child.—Don't want sugarplum; won't be quiet; I'm not a girl—I'm a boy!

COCAINE, IODOFORM OR MERCURIALS, in any form in the treatment of coughs or hay fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable cathartic remedy on the market to-day is Ely's Cream Balsam, being free from all poisonous drugs. To liberate the thousands of acute and chronic cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain, agreeable (to use) Price 50 cents of druggists.

LIBERAL LORDS AND THE COERCION ACT.

The following protest against the Coercion Bill has been placed by 26 Liberal Peers upon the Journals of the House of Lords:—"1. Because exception of criminal legislation weakens the ordinary administration of law by inducing reliance on arbitrary methods, and is at the best only temporary in its effect, while it causes lasting irritation, and intense hatred and mistrust of law."

"2. Because while it is the fact that in some parts of Ireland the people do not support the administration of the law, we do not, after nearly two years free from exceptional legislation, see evidence of such an amount of crime and lawlessness at the present time as has been held to justify Parliament in enacting measures of special severity."

"3. Because the Bill gives the Irish Executive power, on its own responsibility, to deprive the whole or any part of the Irish people of those constitutional safeguards and individual rights, which are so justly prized in Great Britain."

"4. Because even if some change in the law of criminal procedure in Ireland be expedient, it is not to submit for judicial determination questions most of which are of a political, and dependent upon the will of the Executive."

"5. Because this bill is not only directed against crime and outrage, but against associations, lawful in their objects and methods, which are placed at the mercy of the Executive whenever such associations in the opinion of the Executive disturb the maintenance of law and order."

"6. Because such legislation is likely to create and stimulate the action of secret societies, which will be more dangerous than open associations."

"7. Because the experience of a long series of repressive acts conspicuously shows that exceptional legislation of this kind has failed to secure any permanent respect for law and order, while it tends to render the present system of Government in Ireland odious to the Irish people."

"8. Because the only true remedy for the evils which this bill is intended to meet is to be found in legislation which will bring the people of Ireland into harmony and sympathy with the law and its administration."

The protest is signed by the following Peers: Granville, Spencer, Ripon, Kimberley, Wolverton, Bray, Rosebery, Sandhurst, Herschell, Oxenbridge, Hamilton of Dulzell, Houghton, Northampton, St. John, Kensington, Leitch, Hothfield, Bury, Camrose, Holhouse, Monkswell, Sydney, Thring, Chesterfield and Grenville.

HORRORS OF NIGHTMARE.

A French physician has recorded a very extraordinary case in which the nightmare attacked an entire regiment of soldiers. Dr. Laurent, the physician in question, said he was surgeon of the First battalion of the 1st Regiment of Auvergne regiment, when it was garrisoned at Palmi, in Calabria. At midnight, in the month of June, the order to march with all possible speed to Troina, forty miles away, was given. At seven o'clock on the following evening Troina was reached, scarcely a single halt having been made by the way.

The men arrived in a pitiful state of exhaustion and fatigue, in consequence mainly of the intense heat, found their rations cooked, their quarters prepared, and, after a hearty meal, retired to their quarters. The barracks were a building much too small for their number, sleeping upon heaps of straw, some in one room, some in others. Just before occupying their unwholesome quarters some of the soldiers heard that the monastery was haunted by a demon dog, and spread the story from one to another, some uncomfortably, most of them merely. There occurred a case of nightmare, which was disturbed after such a day's work as they had done.

But at midnight the deep silence was suddenly broken by loud, wild cries of terror. The white faced soldiers rushed tumultuously from their chambers in every direction, and one and all at once told the same tale of supernatural terrors. These were now to be seen in every part of the building. The monastery was abandoned, and the weary soldiers, veterans in war and famous for their bravery, wandered about the town or slept in sheds and outhouses rather than again face the terrors of what was undoubtedly a bad attack of nightmare, consequent upon sleep following an undigestible meal taken while in condition of great fatigue. Some idea of the awful state of terror into which the distorted images of the fancy or memory have thrown people may be gleaned from the fact that medical men have recorded many cases in which they have resorted to death.

An artist of eminence, whose engraved pictures are now to be seen in every print shop window—one of the writer's best friends—has the nightmare occasionally, but with him it invariably takes one form. He seems to be awakened by a sensation of coldness, such as might be caused by the sudden admission of outdoor air, and at the same time sees a man's hand busy with the window fastening. He slips quietly from his bed, takes up the pane, conceals himself behind the window curtain, hears the fastening of the window thrust back, and with a sensation of spiteful glee raises his weapon to bring it down with all his force upon the head which he knows will in a minute or two be thrust into his room. The window is softly and slowly raised, and he is in a moment eager to deal the vengeful blow, a grim smile on his face, a fierce flash in his eye, when lo! the head appears.

But horror of horrors! The artist's upraised arm is still rigid; he cannot strike the blow. And the face that turned toward him is one of hideous mockery and scorn, with a protruding tongue, the head of a wild beast, and the expression of a fiend. And so he remains face to face with his frightful enemy, utterly helpless and in a state of indescribable torture. The effect of nightmare in this form is, he tells me, an almost maddening one, and he can only account for its frequent repetition as resulting from an unusually powerful imagination, which upon his ordinary conjunction with its curious ally, the imagination, which is, in his case, one of more than usual power.—London Exchange.

The proudest triumph in a man's life is when he makes a friend of a former enemy. The joy is then akin to that which angels feel as they rejoice over the sinner that repenteth.

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WHAT AILS YOU?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indifferently miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of weakness or bloating at eating, or of "grogginess," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, floating specks before the eyes, nervous prostration, or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating transient pains, sharp, shooting pains in head and back, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant indigestible feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common and distressing ailment, Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease becomes, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken by regular courses, and in a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a powerful blood-purifying agent, cleanses the system of all blood-poisons and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes equally efficient nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity for curing Bilious Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Bilious Headache, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Itch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, "Fever-sores," Scurvy or Rough Skin, Acne, Eczema, and all equally obnoxious eruptions, and is a powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Relief Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. It is a powerful and effective remedy in curing Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Piles

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1887

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
An old subscriber wants us to give in our next issue receipts for the following, viz: "How to make all the different kinds of soup recommended. How to make good pastry (short and rich). How to make tomato pickles and catch-up, and how to broil steak."...

THE Toronto World should wait till after the fight is over before publishing a list of soreheads. When that time comes our contemporary will have enough to do to mind its own head, and keep the bandages adjusted.

A GREAT fight has just ended at Halifax. It was between the "high and dry" and "low and slow" factions of the Anglican church over the election of a bishop. Bishoperry, of Iowa, a down east Yankee, was the final choice, after much halloing. He is on his way to Halifax to be naturalized and installed.

THE Duke of Argyll, a descendant of one of the biggest land thieves of Scotland, has again distinguished himself by abusing the Irish tenants as lazy and ignorant. He meant the landlords, but, like Little Buttercup, he mixed them up. He is afraid of his own acres being reclaimed by their rightful owners. That's what's the matter with the Duke of Argyll.

THE following amusing parody appears in London Truth:
THE THREE WILLIAMS.
(GLASTON, HANCOCK, AND SMITH.)
Three Williams, to three different stations born,
The British House of Commons now adown;
The first holds place unrivalled in debate,
The next deals blows that heavy are and straight;
The third, unable to such lines pursue,
The closure puts, and gags the other two.

WE read in the St. Louis, Mo., Western Watchman, that "the people held a 'tar and feather bee' at Odessa, in that State, lately, the occasion being the seduction of a young girl by the preacher of the place. They tarred and feathered two dominies in New Jersey last month, and the exasperated public have come to the conclusion that such punishment is the only way to stop sanctimonious billy-goatism."

WRECKING railway trains for purposes of plundering the dead and wounded is the most awful crime imaginable, yet it appears fearfully common of late. Something must be done to stop it. The public will look to the managers of railways for increased vigilance and any needed legislation will no doubt be readily obtained. Human depravity has reached its lowest depth in this crime, and calls for terrible punishment.

A PUBLIC meeting to discuss the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity is to be held at Shefford Mountain, midway between Granby and Waterloo, on the 24th of this month. Mr. Claves, M. P. for Missisquoi, and Mr. Fisher, M.P. for Bromes, have consented to speak. The Waterloo Advertiser regards the meeting with satisfaction, "because it will prove the beginning of an agitation in the Townships for closer trade relations with the United States." The same paper says: "It is a farmers' meeting, called for the purpose of ventilating matters of vital importance to themselves."

WHILE Menopites, Icelanders, Scandinavians, and even Mormons, are finding homes in the North-West under the paternal wing of the Canadian Government, native Canadians in large numbers, are settling in the United States. In the Minneapolis Standard we read that "throughout Dakota and Minnesota are to be found thousands who, after having spent a season in the Canadian North-West, crossed over the international boundary line and became first-class citizens of the United States. Among this class are to be found many Irish Canadians, and it is

an indisputable fact that they are the best farmers to be found in the North-West. Around Grand Forks the Irish Canadian element predominates, and that they are everything we claim for them can be substantiated by the careful way in which they have tilled their lands so as to bring forth the best of results. A trip to Grand Forks and vicinity might furnish Sir John A. Macdonald with a clue to the discovery of what became of all the people who left the eastern provinces to locate in the Canadian North-West, but who cannot be found there now."

FATHER BERNARD O'REILLY takes a gloomy view of Ireland's coming condition. In his letter from Glengarriff, describing the visit of Mgr. Perico as a message of the Holy Father's good-will to the Irish people, he remarks that the friendship of Leo XIII. for the long-suffering race is as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar, but grieves to state the Irish crops will be a total failure, and famine already looms up in the near future. He says let us pray with all our hearts—God Save Ireland!

It seems that we were somewhat mistaken in the remarks at the conclusion of the article in yesterday's Post on "An Alleged Labor Organ and the Trunkmakers." The managers of the old concern are included in the incorporators of the new. Such being the case, we can hardly reaffirm the hope we expressed as to the future course of the alleged organ. However, it is none of our funeral. We only desire to set the matter right before the workmen of the city, who will, no doubt, exercise due caution in regard to all organs alleged and otherwise.

A CHARGE has been made by the Lindsay Warder (Tory) so gross and palpably false that we will be astonished if no notice is taken of it by the Ontario Bench. The Warder has again and again asserted that certain Roman Catholics by securing archiepiscopal influence and a free use of whiskey have obtained favorable decisions from a Roman Catholic judge—Judge O'Connor. Nothing more infamous than this has ever appeared, even in the Tory press of Ontario. Those who know Judge O'Connor will regard the Warder's statement as a villainous lie, and we hope that steps will be taken to bring the slauderer to book.

ST. CATHERINES is excited over the action of the Dominion Government in compelling the workmen on the Welland to work on Sundays the same as other days of the week. The News, referring to the agitation against the new order of things, remarks: "Let us take hold of this matter with the purpose of compelling our legislators to discard the obnoxious system of Sunday labor they would saddle us with. Fixed determination will accomplish this end. We cannot, perhaps, Christianize Sir John—we may not prevent his spending the day in ribaldry and vice—but we can prevent his compelling the free people of Canada from following his sinful example."

MR. SHERMAN, who is being boomed as a candidate for the presidency of the United States, is reported as having said recently that "the action of the Government of the Dominion of Canada is perfectly within their rights and extremely moderate;" that "the fisheries question is but a trifling one," and that "the citizens of the United States take little or no interest in it." Common sense still holds sway, it seems, among those of our neighbors who understand international obligations.

THE Cornwall Standard (Tory) says: "If Le Monde was wrong it should have offered a generous apology and begged the Hon. Mr. Mercier's pardon. Any newspaper should do the same. If Le Monde is taught a very bitter lesson on account of this affair, it may not be without its moral effect upon other newspapers. To point out a public man's crimes and to lie about him are different altogether."

MANITOBA is pushing their railway to the frontier in spite of disallowance. And what is Sir John going to do about it? So far he has done nothing but move the Customs House to the other side of Red River. This is a very small, in fact, a contemptible proceeding. By refusing to supply customs "facilities" where the Red River Valley Railway strikes the border, he probably intends to throw the traffic on the line into confusion and seize all goods entering there for violating the tariff law. Under such a policy of petty persecution the Manitobans ought to go a step further in the way of independent action which they have so well begun, and set the Customs as well as the veto at defiance, and defend themselves, as they undoubtedly can with success, against an unjustifiable monopoly and tyrannical government. Neither the C. P. R. nor the Federal Government can "check Manitoba" if the people of the province are united, determined and true to themselves.

BISMARCK appears determined to seize upon Holland the moment the old King dies. There are, it is said, 400,000 German troops ready to be thrown into the little kingdom on a moment's notice. Holland has several valuable and highly important colonies, and the proposed gobble would enormously increase German power, making it in fact the rival of England in almost all parts of the world. In the present state of European politics it is quite possible that the absorption of Holland by Germany will be accomplished without resistance. England and France could prevent it, were they in harmony, but the folly of the Republic has left France weak and without the only ally that could be of real strength to her in western Europe. About the only sensible thing connected with the wretched second Empire was the alliance with

England. Is the Republic touched with Bourbonism? Can it learn nothing?

DISGUSTING TOADYISM.

A disgusting instance of toadyism on the part of the Intercolonial Railway authorities is reported in the Halifax Chronicle. When the English mail arrived at Rimouski early on Saturday morning, Aug. 6th, a train was apparently in waiting for the passengers. It turned out to be a special sent down for the convenience of a young son of the Governor-General, who went off in solitary and regal state, while the rest of the passengers were kept waiting till four or five in the afternoon.

Great indignation was manifested by those who were left kicking their heels at the station while the Lansdowne sprig was given a whole train to himself. But this is Canada under Tory Government. As the Chronicle pertinently observes: "Things have come to a pretty pass in Canada when a public railway places a special at the disposal of a boy who happens to be the son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, while passengers, many of them citizens of this country, and therefore taxed for the maintenance of the railroad, must wait their time for ten or twelve hours longer. It is no wonder that people are asking themselves whether a clique of official toadies or the people of Canada own the I. C. R. It was only the other day that orders were issued prohibiting notices of Mr. Laurier's meeting at Megantic to be posted at the I. C. R. stations. The railroad is only the property of the people of Canada in name. It is virtually owned and run by a set of Tory officials, who make it a tool for their toadyism and sycophancy. The "Royal family," as they are not inappropriately called, go junketing over the road in palace cars on special trains; even this youngster, because he is the son of the Governor-General and a chance offered for toadyism to his father, gets a special; but the people of Canada who pay for the road, and who put their hands into their pockets every year to make up the hundreds of thousands of dollars difference between its receipts and expenses, must put up with waiting hours for their trains, with trains chronically late and with a freight department that seems to have reached the lowest rung of official bungling and mismanagement."

THE CELTIC LEAGUE.

A movement which appears destined to exercise considerable influence in political and social circles in the three kingdoms is assuming an active form in organization. The Celtic League was inaugurated at the Conference of the Highland Land Law Reform Association at Buns Bridge, Scotland, last September. The main object of the League is the organization of co-operation between the Irish, Scotch and Welsh, both in Parliament and in the country, for mutual support in their demands for Home Rule and on the other questions now agitating Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A second aim will be to make it clear to the country that the Irish, Scotch and Welsh are in their present movements fighting the battle of the whole democracy; and besides these political objects, the League will further aim at the preservation of the Celtic language, literature and traditions, and the promotion of philological and historical Celtic researches. If successful, one immediate political result of the league will be the increase in the Irish vote in English constituencies by that of the Scotch and Welsh, which would mean a very large increase indeed in many of the constituencies of the North of England. Mr. Parnell has, it is believed, given full adhesion to the scheme. He has sanctioned Mr. Dillon's acceptance of the presidency, and will nominate the Irish Parliamentary Secretary of the League. The Scottish Parliamentary Secretary will be Dr. Macdonald, the member for Ross-shire, and the Welsh Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Ellis, the member for Merionethshire.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Dublin, presents an intensely interesting picture of the present political, social and economic situation in Ireland, as seen from the points of view both of the friends and opponents of Home Rule. Archbishop Walsh, in an interview, expresses freely his opinions and hopes in regard to the future of the cause in which he has taken a most active interest. The Government will not, he thinks, use vigorously the powers gained under the criminal law amendment bill for securing convictions. The suppression of the National League the Archbishop is disposed to believe improbable. Much is expected of the land bill, which confers great advantages on the tenant class. The correspondent calls attention to what may be termed the oddities of the Irish situation. The Government, he observes, interferes to fix the rents that landlords shall ask; the plan of campaign has for its object to enable tenants to fix their own rents, or, if their figures are not acceded to, to enable them to avoid paying any rent at all. The view is largely held that the landlords should be dispossessed altogether. The condition of the people shows some improvement, and it is stated that the farmers of Ireland have \$300,000,000 deposited in the savings banks. The opinion is growing even among opponents of home rule, that the assembling of an Irish Parliament at Dublin is to be expected in the near future. In the view of the opponents of home rule its objects are sentimental, and not material or economic. Indeed, it is held to be beyond contradiction that "a large majority of the property and of the advanced intelligence of Ireland, is in favor of a continuance of the existing condition of affairs." But the tide of numbers, as the correspondent clearly

shows, sets at present with irresistible force toward nationalism, and if the wishes of the people are consulted, the green flag will take its place among the national emblems of the world.

ON THEIR LAST LEGS.

Irish landlordism is on its last legs. The Dublin Express, the special organ of the "gar-rison," has at last admitted the hopelessness of the struggle against the people. In its issue of July 23rd it makes a pitiable confession of the ghastly failure which has attended the landlords' eviction campaign. The many thousands made homeless by Laudowne and his class have neither been exterminated nor forced to emigrate, as was hoped and intended. They cannot be got rid of and must be maintained. To this latter purpose the rents that used to go into the pockets of the landlords are devoted. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the Express should declare:—"Of all the classes and interests concerned, there is none which would not hail as a relief any tolerable modus vivendi with regard to this land agitation, which is injuring us all." It also finds comfort in "the mere fact that the Parnellites have assumed a conciliatory attitude," and it breathes the hope "that all parties may come together, and, on the principle of give and take, provide means by which this harassing land question may, at least for a time, sink to rest."

After this we are prepared to hear the landlords' organ agree with Mr. Dillon, who asserted that there could not be peace or quietness in the country as long as evicted multitudes were hovering around their holdings and demanding a right that the National League and the rest of the tenantry should stand by them.

Finally the melancholy conclusion is reached "that the evicted tenants form as hot a branch as any of this burning land question, and that if anything like a general pacification is to be looked for there must be legislative relief also for evicted tenants. The revised scale of judicial rents now projected, and the inclusion of leaseholders within the Act, threaten the landlords with losses which must prove the extinction of many families. Whether the landed gentry of Ireland will, as a class, survive this fresh blow, remains to be seen. Some of the great and unemancipated landlords, no doubt, will. But of the rank and file it is but too probable that a large number will be ruined."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

If there be no secret alliance or understanding between France and Russia, it is very singular that the Republic should play into the hands of the Czar with the fidelity disclosed by recent events. Nothing would better suit the purposes of Russia than to embroil these two nations possessing free institutions in a quarrel, and, though French diplomats may imagine they are secure in Russian friendship against England on the one hand and Germany on the other, nothing appears more certain to those who have studied the consolidation of autocratic militarism, since the upheaval of 1848, than that France is being used as a cat's-paw to annoy and cripple England with the ultimate purpose of crushing France herself.

The spirit of the Holy Alliance still dominates the Imperial Cabinets of Europe. To it the Republic in France is a constant menace—a hot-bed from which the pernicious ideas of Radicalism are disseminated throughout the continent. Not less hateful to that spirit is the freedom, greatness and splendor of the British empire. To have these two nations engaged in strife against each other would be intensely gratifying to the autocrats. With England engaged elsewhere, Russia could pursue her policy of aggression in the East with greater boldness and security, and Germany could rest upon her arms while France dissipated her energies in a vain, foolish contest with England.

In to-day's cable reports we read that, in answer to the request of the British Government that France name a date for the evacuation of the New Hebrides, M. Florens declined to do so until France shall be informed of the nature of England's policy in regard to Egypt and as to the neutralization of the Suez Canal. This answer makes it clear that the seizure of the New Hebrides was an act of retaliation, and that France has determined on the policy of forcing England to retire from Egypt. Alas it is hardly possible that France would venture to assume an attitude so hostile. The demand so formulated implies that England should submit her foreign policy to the dictation of France, haul down her flag in Egypt, and, in fact, surrender all she has gained during recent years, with the object of securing control of the route to India. The impossibility of England entertaining the French demand for one instant is evident. As Sir James Ferguson stated in the House of Commons yesterday, "The Government would in no wise consent that the withdrawal of the French from the New Hebrides should be postponed until an agreement respecting the neutralization of the Suez Canal had been reached." This would seem to have brought the dispute between the two governments concerning Egypt to a crisis.

But what gives a deeper shade of meaning to the question is the fact that, were France directly inspired from St. Petersburg, she could not have acted more effectively in Russia's interest. While England holds Egypt and commands the Suez canal she keeps Russia in check. The appearance of British Asiatic troops in the Mediterranean saved Constantinople and compelled a Russian retreat on a former occasion. Does France imagine that single-handed she can force England to abandon a position in which the whole vast fabric of her Indian empire depends? There is lunacy in the idea. France would make no such daring

demand were Russia not at her back. Even were the Czar to come out openly in its support, England would still be compelled to resist them both combined to the bitter end before she could yield an inch.

The moment, however, is well chosen. At home England is distracted by the stupid Tory policy of coercion and the discontent of the working classes. Her relations with the United States are not satisfactory. She has no ally in Europe unless Italy can be so considered. In Turkey she has just met with an ignominious rebuff. It is evident there must be a change before she can face her enemies as she should. Ireland must be conciliated in the only way possible. The oligarchy must give way to the democracy. In fact she must put her house at home in order. These are tasks which a Tory Government cannot perform, but they must be done. Meantime the situation is full of danger and calls for the exercise of much patience and wisdom.

CATHOLICS AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

A writer in the Minneapolis New Record gives several reasons for the defection of a large number of Catholics from the Democratic party. He points to the fact that some of the leading Democratic organs and managers are using every effort to cast odium on the Catholic Bishops of the country, and that, for a political purpose. Many of them openly, he says, charge that the Bishops use every means in their power to elect Mr. Blaine in 1884, besides intimating that the Pope took a hand in the contest. Some of the organs intimate that the opposition to Dr. McGlynn, on the part of the Church authorities, arises from the Doctor's support of Mr. Cleveland.

After showing the absurdity of these statements, he states the political attitude of Catholics very clearly in the following sentences:—

"As a rule, Catholics are more obedient to the commands of their clergy in matters pertaining to religion, faith and morals than those of any other Christian church, but they draw the line at this point; while, on the other hand, no class in this country are more jealous of their personal and political rights, or would they more promptly repudiate any attempt on the part of their religious teachers to dictate to them politically. This last may seem odd, yet it is true, and arises from the fact that as Catholics are in conscience bound to obey matters of faith and morals clear up to the dividing line, when that line is once passed they are as tenacious of their rights as before they were submissive; while those of other religious organizations, having greater freedom in matters of religious faith—being told that they can interpret the Sacred Writings in accordance with their private judgment, feel more of the binding restraints in religion which Catholics are not so, and hence will not naturally be so jealous of other rights and therefore more likely to be influenced unconsciously if the attempt were made on the part of their ministry or churches in political matters."

Any one who knows the Catholics of America will recognize the correctness of the above. It may, however, be observed that there is no section of the people more sensitive to reflections by politicians and the party press than Catholics. Realizing and exercising their independence of all influences in political matters, they resent the imputation of being blindly led by their priests to vote this or that way under stress of conscience. The conclusion of the writer's remarks are suggestive, and may be taken as a pointer with reference to the coming Presidential election. He says:—

"Many Catholics, it is true, voted for Mr. Blaine, but the Catholic clergy out no figure in the movement. It grew out of the fact that each year a larger number of Catholics get their eyes opened as to the anti-Catholic tendency of the Democracy, and in 1888 the chances are that the number will increase. This will not be because of any dissatisfaction on the part of Catholics with Mr. Cleveland, who has given us a good and honest administration, but because of the stupid proscription and lack of political cohesion in the Democratic party, which, through its leaders, has done all in its power to discredit the President and avoid doing anything in Congress worthy of honest Democratic support. And when to this is added the intolerance of a large element in the Democratic party toward Catholics, is it any wonder that many of them join the Republican ranks?"

THE MCGARIGLE CASE.

A despatch from Chicago to-day says:—"An application for extradition papers for Boodler McGarigle is being prepared by State Attorney Grinnell." On what grounds extradition is demanded in this case is not stated. Of course we have no desire to furnish a refuge to the criminals of the States, but we want to have a clear understanding of the matter. We see it stated in the American press that the charge of McGarigle having been spirited off by citizens of Canada, for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice, is regarded at Washington as putting an entirely new face on the question. We are further informed that Assistant Secretary of State Moore was asked whether international comity might not lead Canada to yield to the demand of the American Government, even if the case could not be covered by the extradition treaty. He said that if the application rested merely on the grounds of comity, it would be matter for the Canadian authorities to decide as they might see fit; a great deal devolving on their interpretation of municipal law. In this connection he cited the case of a few years ago when Japan surrendered a man who had committed several forgeries in California. This was before the existence of an extradition treaty between the States and Japan, and her surrender of the forger was simply to show her good will and promote the ends of justice. More than twenty years ago, when Mr. Seward was Secretary of State, there was a case in which the United States waived all legal technicalities. One Arguelles, a Cuban, held an appointment under the Spanish Government in Cuba. Certain liberated slaves were placed in his charge as a government agent; but he sold the slaves and with the proceeds fled to the United States. When Spain asked that he be surrendered—and at that time she could only ask and not demand—Mr. Seward turned the matter over to the Spanish authorities. The case attracted con-

siderable attention at the time, many people holding that Mr. Seward's action was illegal and unconstitutional.

These are all precedents which would have weight in considering the McGarigle affair, were it not that the United States Senate refused to ratify the extradition treaty which would have placed both countries on an equality as regards fugitive criminals of the McGarigle class. As the N. Y. Herald has shown, the Canadian authorities might be willing to give him up, but so far as international comity is concerned, that would have to be all on one side. The United States could not return the favor, since a fugitive criminal who has sought an asylum in this country cannot be lawfully surrendered except under the provisions of an extradition treaty. In the absence of such treaty and also of Congressional legislation neither the President nor the Secretary of State nor any other officer has any authority to give up a fugitive.

If the frequency of these escapes to this country of such men as McGarigle should result in a treaty with more effective provisions than what now exist, it will be better for both countries; but till the United States is prepared to reciprocate Canada should not surrender the fugitives.

THE WHIG-TORY COALITION.

English organs of public opinion are by no means satisfied with the prospect of Lord Hartington's entry into the Government. The Spectator says:—

"It is no secret, we imagine, that the prime mover in the pressure put by the Liberal Party on the Government was not Lord Hartington, and we very much doubt whether the concessions made are really in keeping with Lord Hartington's own convictions. If not, then the real object of the cry for the reconstruction of the Government is a wish to use up Lord Hartington, not to profit by his firmness and resolution. Indeed, the desire for reconstruction really proceeds from those who wish to see Lord Randolph Churchill again at work in the development of his Democratic Toryism, and we cannot imagine any change for the worse so great as that Lord Randolph Churchill's policy is the hand to mouth policy—the policy of pleasing the people without the smallest regard to their true welfare. We do not doubt that Lord Hartington was to join the Government at the present crisis no stone would be left unturned to destroy his influence, and that of Mr. Goschen, who is the one statesman on whom at present we rely most, and prepare the way for the Randolph Churchill regime which would succeed him. We have long wished to see Lord Hartington at the head of the Government; but certainly the most fitting occasion for a transformation of that kind is not the present when other counsels have prevailed over Lord Hartington's, and when he would therefore come in, if he came in, to carry out a policy very far removed from that which he would himself have desired."

In a still more emphatic manner the John Bull (a Tory organ) disapproves of the concessions of the Government on the Land bill, and says they have been received by Tories throughout the country with the deepest dismay and disgust. Colonel Sanderson, Lord Kilmorey and Mr. Henry Chaplin not only represent a large section of Conservative opinion all over England, but the justice of their protests is really felt and acknowledged by the vast majority even of those who have consented to sacrifice their principles for considerations of expediency. It thus appears that the proposed shell will not assure the object sought. In fact the Government of Lord Salisbury appears doomed since Hartington cannot save it.

"WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?"

Grip can be serious at times as well as humorous. In its last number there is a cartoon representing Canada as a scow drifting down the rapids, with rocks around and ahead. Sir John Macdonald is represented fast asleep in the stern, Mr. Laurier in a like condition at the bow. Under the picture is the question: "Whither are we drifting?" And here are the comments of our usually merry bird:—

No word in the English language better expresses the present political condition of Canada than the word drifting. It may be truly said that there are not a few, but many, who contemplate the facts and circumstances of the day without having at heart a sickening sense of the apathy and aimlessness which characterize both Government and people. That the country is practically ruled by one man would not so very greatly matter if that man were known to be the prime of his State, keenly alert to the dangers of the State, distinguished for sound constitutional views, and actuated by high principles in all his doings; but nobody—not even the most fawning party sycophant—can claim that in any respect this description fits Sir John Macdonald. If Sir John is a really a great and good statesman, he is missing a fine opportunity to prove it; and he is doing himself a great injustice by leading the country to suppose that he is more interested in the little details of partisan management than in the great matters entrusted to his care. A real statesman may sometimes move in a wrong direction, but he never moves in the same way as Sir John. And Laurier is in the same boat. He is the representative of the Reform party—drifting, both of them, and Public Opinion fast asleep somewhere on the bank of the stream; apparently! To put it in perfectly plain language, what we mean is that Canada is at present, in a most serious situation, and neither the Government, Opposition, nor people seem either to know or care. Our debt now amounts to \$60 per head of the population, or \$800,000,000, and still piling up, while the lavish hands of the public money—filched from the pockets of the people by unequal, and in many cases unjust, taxation—is being scattered in the interest of party; the money is being squandered, if not wasted, in a variety of ways, such as the life of industry; the free votes of the people is snatched by legislation such as no people of British blood have ever before been known to submit to; bribery, bootlegging, and betrayal of trust—such as the ruinous American sealawg must needs be a result of the present; the Maritime Provinces decline to be a way of escape from tariff slavery; the power of disallowance is abused to keep Manitoba under the heel of a railway syndicate, but is not availed of to save Quebec from an incorporation of the Jesuits; the one is as far as possible disfranchising the other; the hand and mercies of the Government are being used against a tyranny which is no longer tolerated. (This list leaves out of the troubles and dangers which surround Canada the present "home" amendments to the constitution, which are being used to justify the question "Whither are we drifting?")

Many years ago a Canadian editor wrote

an article with the title which is now reproduced by *Grip*. It created a great sensation and led to political results of considerable importance. But though the condition of Canada some forty years ago may have been bad enough, it was, in comparison with the picture with which *Grip* now challenges public attention. There is one point, however, which may as well be noted here—the reference to the act incorporated by the Jesuits. We fail to see how an act, which simply extends the civil right of holding property to a religious order in one of the provinces, can affect the Government of the Dominion. Rather would it appear that, by admitting the Jesuits to the responsibilities incurred by incorporation, the legislature of Quebec has taken a hostile, and not a friendly, attitude towards those dangers which a certain class of Protestants imagine they see in the presence of this famous order. But this is a free country, and so far we have not discovered any valid reason in law or public policy why the Jesuits should not be incorporated. As a bugbear to rouse the apprehensions of Protestants against the old boy "Catholic Aggression," the allusion in *Grip* may serve a purpose, but the picture would be better, more effective, without it.

Canada under the Macdonaldite regime presents to our view conditions disgraceful and humiliating as could be deemed possible in a country endowed with constitutional liberty and free institutions. Possessed of half a continent of virgin territory, and natural resources beyond estimate; with the experience of ages for a guide, and an opportunity never before vouchsafed to any country on earth for founding a mighty nation on the broadest foundations of civil polity and American freedom, Canada to-day, with its sparse, scattered, discontented population, is ground down by a most oppressive system of taxation; monopoly in its most hideous form is fastened upon her, the European course of landlordism is planted on the national domain, her vast resources are squandered more recklessly than if she were governed by a profligate king and his courtiers, a mountainous debt has enslaved her to foreign money-lenders, and, worse than all, her people have been corrupted till the debauchery of her parliament has become a by-word.

This is what Sir John Macdonald has done for Canada!

Never did spendthrifts dissipate an estate with more stupendous wantonness. By working on the cupidity of a people, individually poor in the midst of unbounded natural wealth, this man has reared the fabric of his evil power by a system of corruption that has poisoned every vein in the body politic, till public virtue has ceased to command respect and villainies that in purer times would raise a storm of popular wrath are lagged at, applauded and condoned by open vote in a parliament supposed to represent a free, enlightened, Christian people.

But there are signs of an awakening. What political agitation could not accomplish is being accomplished by economical force, beyond the control of politicians. It has been found possible to bribe the loose fish in the constituencies and thus maintain a corrupt majority in Parliament, but it is impossible to bribe the whole people. In the movements for secession in the East, resistance to monopolistic disallowance in the West, and for Unrestricted Reciprocity in the centre, we can see the rising forces which are destined to usher in a great change. The policy and methods of Macdonaldism have become too mean, narrow and debasing for an expanding nationality. Soon it will be impossible for a clique to govern the country through having expended a million in debauching the electorate, but we cannot hope to escape punishment for the crimes committed against the commonwealth. The curse of Macdonaldism, in misery, bloodshed, corruption, profligacy and debt, has to be rooted from the soil. This is the task the people of Canada have to undertake, and the sooner they set about it the better for themselves and their posterity.

**NATIONAL DEBTS.**

The report of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association, recently published, gives a table showing the national debt of the European nations at the beginning of the present year. The total amounts to the colossal sum of \$24,313,057,850, nearly all of which was incurred for war expenses. Countries having each a debt of over a thousand million dollars are as follows:—

France	\$7,176,055,000
Great Britain and Ireland	\$7,141,412,055
Austria	2,931,619,105
Austria Hungary	2,619,691,905
Italy	2,240,313,800
Germany	1,985,870,800
Spain	1,272,123,700

The national debt of the United States on the first of the present month was \$1,274,538,842, or about the same as that of Spain. This leads the *New York Telegram* to observe that "while all the European countries are sinking daily deeper in the financial quagmire, the United States financial trouble is a treasury surplus." As for Canada, we are about as bad as any of the European nations in the matter of public debt. Ours is about \$300,000,000, or \$60 per head of our population. The State of New York has nearly the same population as the Dominion, and its proportion of the national debt is about one-fourth of the total. The State debt proper is eight millions. Canada on the other hand is plunging deeper and deeper in debt every year. How long, may we ask, can these conditions continue before the inevitable financial crash comes upon us?

**LETTER FROM MCGEE'S GEOSY.**

We find the following letter in the *Toronto Globe*, of Thursday last. The "prominent Irishman" referred to is the late James Goodwin, of Ottawa, who in his lifetime was

a professed believer in spiritualism.—Ed. POST.]  
 Sir,—Now that the question, "who shot McGee?" is being discussed anew in courts and journals, an autograph from Goodwin may be interesting to those who:  
 A certain prominent Irishman in Ottawa, lately deceased, was an old friend of McGee's, and a devoted believer in spiritualism. Not long before his death I heard him tell, at a friend's dinner table, a strange tale, of which the following is the substance:—  
 "When I was in Boston a few years ago I went to see a lady who professed to be a 'writing medium.' I said to her, 'I want to consult the spirit of D'Arcy M. Gee.' 'Who was he?' 'Oh a Canadian politician whom I used to know.' She went into an apparent trance and began writing, rapidly, but fitfully. When she handed me the result my hair began to rise. It was McGee's own handwriting from beginning to end! It was in the ordinary form of a letter addressed to myself and dated with the day of the month and the year only. I won't speak of all that was in it, but I'll tell you part of it. He said:—'It was not Whelan who shot me—it was so-and-so, naming a man I knew well, who has since died in a lunatic asylum. Whelan was there with him, but it was not he that fired the shot.'  
 "When I came home I went up to see Sir John, and showed him the letter, folded so that he could see neither date nor signature. I said, 'Do you know that handwriting?' 'Of course I do! That's poor McGee's.' 'Now look at the date and signature.' He did so and said to me, with a very queer look, 'My God! what does this mean?' Then I told him all about it, just as I've told you. And we both felt very queer about it, too, I can tell you."

And to did the whole dinner party; for poor —'s sincerity and agitation were as evident as possible—and no mundane explanation occurred to anybody.

**OUTGAINS.**

**A GLORIOUS VICTORY.**

Cable despatches, published in yesterday's Post, announced another crushing defeat of the Salisbury Government and their allies of the Unionist faction. For weeks past the attention of all parties was centered on the election in the Norwich division of Cheshire. There, it may be said, the recent Liberals who deserted Mr. Gladstone made their final stand. It was declared on all sides that, if they could not retain Norwich they need not hope to survive as a parliamentary party. The influences brought to bear on the electors at Norwich were the most potent known to electioneering tactics. Both the government and their allies felt that it was the culmination of the struggle between them and the true Liberals on the question of Coercion and Home Rule. The riding may be said to have been heretofore dominated by the Cavendish interest, at whose head is the Duke of Westminster, one of the wealthiest men in the world, and, till recently, a supporter of Mr. Gladstone. The renowned revolution that has taken place will be seen by a comparison of the vote cast at the last election and that cast on Saturday:—

**LAST ELECTION.**

Verdin, Liberal-Unionist	4,416
Brunner, Liberal Home Ruler	3,953

**MAJORITY FOR VERDIN.**

Brunner, Liberal Home Ruler	458
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**SATURDAY'S ELECTION.**

Brunner, Liberal Home Ruler	5,112
Lord Hy. Grosvenor, Liberal-Unionist	3,985

**MAJORITY FOR BRUNNER.**

Brunner, Liberal Home Ruler	1,127
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Thus it will be seen that the combined Liberal Unionist and Tory vote fell off 431, while the Gladstonian Home Rule vote increased to the enormous extent of 1,154! There is no resisting the logic of these figures. They clinch, so to speak, with irresistible force the long series of by-election victories, which have fallen like so many blows from the hammer of Thor on the Tory coercionist machine and its disgruntled attendants—the Liberal Unionists. Home Rule for Ireland or the alternative of perpetual coercion was the direct issue set before the electors, and the answer is a mandate which may be taken as the voice of England condemning the Government and proclaiming for the restoration of justice and freedom to Ireland. It is even more than this, for, as Mr. Brunner said at the close of the poll, it is "a victory for Mr. Gladstone and for Ireland."

**THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES HAS BEEN MADE ABSOLUTELY CLEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME.**

The significance of this "message of peace to Ireland it is impossible to overstate."

In the face of this crowning disaster, after so many defeats, the Government will hardly dare proceed to proclaim the National League or enforce those drastic provisions of the Crimes Bill by which it was hoped to crush the spirit of the Irish nation. But, should they madly persist in doing so, the Liberal press of England assures us that the action of the Opposition will not be limited to the House of Commons. A great number of Liberal members will at once proceed to Ireland, and will address public meetings in support of the legitimate objects and policy of the League. In that view of the Opposition, the League is a perfectly lawful organization, and they will not allow it to be suppressed without protesting in every possible form. The most effective way of making protest, it is considered, is to assist the Nationalists in carrying on the agitation in Ireland, and a large body of English members are prepared to devote themselves to this work. The Government will thus be placed in the dilemma that they must either allow the English members to utter sentiments which they regard as criminal in the Irish members, or they must send them to prison. Either alternative would be awkward; and, whatever the immediate result, would do much to discredit the Crimes Act.

It is now beyond question that the Salisbury Government is no longer the Government of the people. No ministry could withstand these constant declarations of popular hostility. The followers of Hartington and Chamberlain are now thoroughly frightened and demoralized. Individual holders are becoming more numerous and a stampede is by no means improbable. Indeed, the tide has now set so strongly

towards Mr. Gladstone that he can defy the ministry to proceed with his programme. It is an axiom in British politics that the Government must echo the voice of the constituencies, and when it does not do so, its power suffers paralysis in all its parts. Once lost the idea get hold of the public mind that a government is tottering to its fall, and its speedy overthrow is a certainty. Norwich has established that idea, and the progress of disintegration will be swift and complete. It makes little matter now whether Lord Hartington enters the Cabinet or not. These elections show that he has no grip on the country, and that the unhalloved alliance he has maintained and would cement with the enemies of popular rights, has deprived him forever of the chance of leadership in either a coalition or any other government. Toryism, Whiggery and sham Liberalism, as represented by Chamberlain, will go down together.

**"IN ONE REAL BURIAL BLEND."**

Home Rule and the democratic cause throughout the three Kingdoms have made a tremendous advance, and it cannot be long before Mr. Gladstone will return to his proper place as Premier, bringing a message of peace and good will from the people of England to the people of Ireland. The struggle has been long and terrible against the demonism of the landlord and Tory classes, but the dawn of a better day is breaking when the masses will assert their rights, and the idle thieves of the fruit of other men's labor will no longer be able to impose their selfish legislation on an emancipated nation.

**THE HARVEST OF 1887.**

The great heat and drouth which prevailed this summer over the greater portion of the grain bearing belt of this continent was the long foreseen result of causes which have been frequently pointed out. The denudation of vast areas of land of the forests by lumbermen, and still more destructive fires, has reduced the rainfall enormously, stopped the water supply of rivers and creeks, drained the swamps and produced an arid atmosphere where once evaporation and precipitation were abundant. As a consequence we read of drouth in the western states almost too cruel for belief. Here is the picture as drawn by the *Chicago Journal*:—

The outlook for the agriculturists of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and the southern portion of Michigan and Wisconsin is gloomy in the extreme. These naturally splendid and fertile territories, undoubtedly including some of the finest and largest granaries and food stores of the North American continent, have for fourteen months been subject to a visitation of drouth to which a parallel can not be found within the range of the oldest living inhabitant's recollection. So arid a waste in some directions that for many miles in some directions not a spear of grass is visible, and in others the existence of green vegetation is painfully minute. In many places the fields are also subject to a visitation of drouth to which a parallel can not be found within the range of the oldest living inhabitant's recollection. So arid a waste in some directions that for many miles in some directions not a spear of grass is visible, and in others the existence of green vegetation is painfully minute. 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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Most perfect made. Its superior excellence is proven in millions of homes...

EASTER IN MODERN NAZARETH. HOW THE PEOPLE ENJOY THE DAY—WOMEN AT THE WHEEL.

It is the Greek Easter, and many are in town from the surrounding country, while of Nazareth, some seem to be of doors. All day long the shady olive grove between the city and the church has resounded to the cry of child in running hither and thither...

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Married Her Money. A YOUNG SWEDISH LADY IMPOSED UPON BY ONE OF HER OWN RACE. NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The Emigration Commission of Castle Garden, who are very particular about the marriages of persons leaving the garden, were lately played upon by a young Swedish emigrant girl named Anna Anderson...

Novel Duel. THE PRINCIPALS BOTH POISONED BY BRIDERS. TORONTO, O., Aug. 10.—Particulars of a strange duel which took place in the presence of the Hon. W. C. Martin, a wealthy coffee merchant from Mexico...

neither was to leave the room until all the poison was killed. The duel was fought without seconds. When the doors were broken open both men were found on the floor dazed, surrounded by dead and living spiders.

FROM STORM TO CALM. Dark is the day, and darker still. The clouds that gather o'er the bill: 'Tis trees bend 'neath the biting blast, And round about the vale is still...

Down comes the torrent thick and fast, The earth, long parched, with lips out-cast. Sweet though the rain, the grateful water in, And nature turns a glorious hymn...

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CURTAINS. HOUSE FURNISHINGS. LIGGET & HAMILTON, 1884 Notre Dame Street, Glenora Building.

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Table with columns for 'CLOAKINGS AND ULSTERINGS' and 'SPECIAL PRICES'. Lists various clothing items and their prices.

Grand inducements now offered in Ladies' Cloakings and Ulsterings. Several lines marked at Half-price.

Table with columns for 'NEW RIBBONS' and 'SASH RIBBONS'. Lists ribbon types and prices.

LADIES' LEATHER SATCHELS. LEATHER SATCHELS. LEATHER SATCHELS. LEATHER SATCHELS.

PILGRIMAGE. To Ste. Anne de Beaupre. THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Advertisement for ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Includes an illustration of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

BRITISH SHIPS TO ASSIST IN THE FISHERY PROTECTION. THREE MEN-OF-WAR TO START NEXT WEEK.

AT LOGGERHEADS. ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC DEADLOCK BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE GAMUT OF THEFT. Taking \$1,000,000 is called genius. Taking \$100,000 is called傻气. Taking \$50,000 is called litigation.

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