

ARNOLD ON THE ROSTRUM.

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ESSAYIST LECTURES ON "NUMBER."

New York, Nov. 1.—A crowd of well-dressed and cultured people thronged the stairways at Onickerling Hall last evening, blocked the entrances and harried the sidewalk in their attempts to gain an entrance to the body of the hall and listen to Matthew Arnold's first lecture in the United States. The audience was probably the largest and most fashionable that ever filled the hall. College professors brought their families, and in many instances their students; literary men, students and would-be philosophers and disciples of the Boston schools attended with such ladies as they could persuade to accompany them; and it was curious to note in looking out over an audience that filled every third man wore spectacles. Long black coats buttoned to the throat and surrounded by white ties, showed that many clergymen were among the auditors.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the distinguished lecturer entered, leaning on the arm of Mr. Parke Godwin, and was greeted with a very warm outburst of applause. Mr. Arnold is a tall, slim man, of middle age, with a nose the counterpart of that which graced the features of the late Lord Beaconsfield, deep, searching eyes and wide, over-hanging brows. His bushy whiskers, clean-shaven upper lip and chin and white tie gave him the appearance of an English clergyman. He sat down composedly without a single bow in recognition of his reception, and instantly became the focus of several hundred glances.

Mr. Godwin advanced to the front of the platform, and being mistaken by many for the lion of the evening, was treated to an ovation such as he never received before, and it is to be feared never will again. He explained that he had appeared to introduce a man whose words would be few, but who was in the habit of commanding the attention of the most cultivated minds. He gave Mr. Arnold high praise, and said that his loud, pregnant, smiling words had become texts and had made him the one man of the times who coined phrases that were the seed-corn of great harvests.

Having been so flatteringly introduced, Mr. Arnold came forward and produced a huge roll of manuscript from an inner pocket. He spoke in a low and seemingly affected voice, which made it difficult for anyone at a little distance to understand what he said. His delivery was exceedingly faulty, and an unhappy habit of raising his manuscript at stated intervals closely to his nose and lowering it again with the regularity of a pendulum, and of speaking with a falling inflection of the voice in the middle as well as at the end of every sentence, changed what would have been a warm audience into a visibly listless and sleepy one. He had not spoken three minutes before cries of "Louder" were heard all over the house, and as he continued in his set way, without paying the least heed, a number of people rose up and left the hall.

The subject of the lecture was "Numbers," and beginning with the remark that there was a certain kind of patriotism from which people should pray to be delivered, but that he should be glad to have American patriotism on his side in anything he might be led to say during the evening, Mr. Arnold went on to show from ancient history that the majority in any nation must necessarily be unsound. He cited Athens and the argument of Plato as to the cause of its decay, and dwelt at length upon the degeneracy of the Israelitish tribes and ancient Asiatic nations, by reason of the rise of luxury, lasciviousness, idleness and a love for pleasure, from the untrained rule of the many.

"Mr. Arnold," shouted an old gentleman from the body of the house, at this juncture, "we desire very much to hear you, but are unable to do so."

The speaker paid no attention whatever to the interruption, but proceeded to trace the similarity of thought between Plato and Isaiah in a comparison that would undoubtedly have been admired if it could only have been heard beyond the second row of seats. He declared that the Jewish sects were unable to obey the frequent admonitions of the prophets to reform on account of the unsoundness of the majority, and demonstrated his point by allusions to the rise and fall of all the ancient nations.

"But if we are to derive comfort from the doctrine of the remnant," said he, "we must ever have it in mind the good of the nation. The worst of it is that the worship of the Eternal sounds rather vague, but it is not more vague than the constitution of your country or of mine. Whatsoever things are pure and of good report—this is what both Plato and Isaiah meant. I hesitate to translate from America, but I can instance from England, and the topic is her relation to Ireland. I have no wish to reproach either of these countries. There are complications in Ireland, and to have there elsewhere. Whatsoever things are just is not generally the study of conquerors. English politicians think that the former confiscations have been pretty well made up for, and that the Irish ought to think so, too. I hope Ireland and England will yet be reunited, and I really believe that they will be so."

Mr. Arnold then went on to trace the origin of the French revolution to show their degeneracy from sturdy Gauls to effeminate but very gallant men, as is illustrated by their popular literature, newspapers and plays. He said in closing: "Whether France acquires more colonies or not, her light must continue to grow dim and the unsoundness of the majority will be illustrated by the destruction of the State. As in France and England so must it be here. Let us admit that the majority must be unsound even in New York. The danger in a democratic country is the absence of the discipline of obedience and a sense of unrecognized greatness. But the remnant shall yet be first. And what a remnant are you, with 50,000,000 of people!"

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The Orleans prince is reported to have sounded Blomberg with reference to pushing their claims to the French throne, and to have met with a rebuff.

FASHION NOTES.

There is an unusual variety of fur-trimmed wraps, and the majority are handsome, especially that known as the St. Petersburg circular. It is not inflammable.

Some of the handsomest of the imported evening dresses are of white camel's hair embroidered in colors on the waist and on the skirt in leaves and flowers.

Not only the bride, but the bridesmaids now carry prayer books at church wedding ceremonies, and the books are an ecclesiastical present from the not always excessively religious bridegroom.

Alligator skin bonnets are a novelty this fall, but too pronounced a fashion to find favor with refined ladies.

Henry Trolis hats of velvet are laden by French milliners on the projecting brim with the richest satin and velvet brocades, while English milliners finish the same hat with a hatter's binding and trim the crown with folds and aligettes.

Undyed or natural Russian hare is a pretty mixed brownish fur, which is inexpensive and much more durable than the black fur sold under the same name. Sets of black monkey continue to be chosen by ladies who like an extremely long silken fur. There seems excellent reason to believe that the supremacy of dyed furs in fashionable favor is passing away.

Black silk hosiery is still the first choice for street as well as house wear. There are three qualities of silk hosiery offered in market. The best is the pure long silk stocking, the next the spun silk, which is all silk, but composed of *chappe*, or short ends, and waste of the silk in the flature, which is spun into threads by artificial methods and woven into stockings or other goods, and last of all we have the plaited silk hosiery, an article too often sold by unscrupulous tradesmen for pure silk. This is a goods spun of Hise thread with a silk face, and may be detected by turning the stocking inside out.

Some of the new dresses of black velvet are trimmed with embroideries of solid glittering jet beads and faceted bugles. Tulle brocades of satin and plush, the downy part of the flower wrought in long nap plush, are among the most effective fabrics for handsome wraps. Some of the most elegant dinner dresses imported are of royal purple velvet and satin made up in combination. This color which is shown this season under the name of begonia purple, is an exceedingly difficult shade to introduce in this country, as it is not becoming to the proverbially pale complexion of American women. Large quantities of puffed or pleated turbans are being made up this season to wear with tailor dresses of dark cloth.

ART, MUSIC, AND LITERATURE.

The last composition of Flotow was pathetic ballad entitled "The Blind Musician."

The first two of six volumes of Lord Lytton's Biography of His Son will be published within a fortnight.

A collection of books, published by the women authors of Maine, is to be one of the features of the women's exhibit in a fair in Boston this month.

An international exhibition of the arts, manufactures, science and industry is to be open at the London Crystal Palace next April, and last until October.

Max O'Ball, the author of that clever sketch, "John Bull et son Isle," is said to be a French professor in an English school. Nine editions of his book have been issued.

The tenth and last volume of Richard Wagner's collected works is to be published this month. It will contain a number of essays, letters, and reports; also the text of "Parsifal."

There will soon be a literary congress held at Amsterdam, in which England will be represented by Blanchard Jerrold, Germany by Heyse, France by M. Victor Hugo, who is to preside at this congress; America, it is said, by Consul General Walker.

A fresh contribution to the literature on the subject of the relations of Ireland with the Holy See will shortly see the light in Rome. It will be in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "England, Rome and Ireland," and is from the pen of Signor Soderini, an officer in the Noble Guard of His Holiness. The interest in the brochure will chiefly centre around a number of documents from the Vatican archives, bearing on relations between Ireland and the Vatican, which have never before been published.

A GOOD FRIEND TO THE CHINESE.

San Francisco,—Consul A. F. Bee, of the Chinese Consulate Office, expresses himself clearly in saying that he, as well as his family, have suffered severely from rheumatism and neuralgia, and that medicines were tried in vain. At last St. Jacobs Oil was tried, which effected immediate cures in every case. The Consul regards the Oil as the greatest pain curing remedy in existence.

"ALBUM."

The current number of the German magazine *Die Welt* contains a note on the origin of the word "album." The writer points out that in the middle ages the parchment in common use was of two kinds—the Spanish-Italian and the German-French—and that the main difference between these varieties lay in the method of their preparation. The German-French could be written upon on both sides, while of the Spanish-Italian only the inner surface was available. The smooth white side of this latter was called *album*, to distinguish it from the stained exterior; and as the Spanish-Italian parchment, being stouter and cheaper than the other, was generally used for volumes intended as repositories for scraps and literary collections, the meaning of the word album broadened out into its modern significance.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING.

The Postmaster-General of the United States seems to have been persuaded by the friends of the Louisiana State Lottery Company to enter upon a seeming crusade against this widely and favorably known beneficial, as well as benevolent, institution. The New York *World* of Sunday, Sept. 23rd, alludes to the benefits flowing to the management, and intimates that Col. Graham, the Postmaster-General, seems to be widely spreading the information that no one can assail the integrity of the Louisiana State Lottery, and the only thing to do is to communicate prior to Nov. 13th (next drawing day, the 182d) with M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who will give all information.

WEALTHY CONGRESSMEN.

The number of wealthy members of Congress increases. Col. Lyman Massachusetts is one of the new members who will enter the elaborate next winter. He inherited great wealth. Washington of Minnesota has rented Don Cameron's house, and will give lavish receptions. Of the new

Senators nearly all are rich. Bowen of Colorado is a mining lord. Sabla of Minnesota went from Connecticut twenty years ago, and is now very rich. Dolph of Oregon is a thrifty corporation attorney. Colquhitt is one of the best-to-do men in Georgia, and Gibson of Louisiana inherited wealth. There are not many poor men left in the Senate. Count von Blatz, Frye, Kennis, Jones of Florida, and Biddleberger, and the rest are accounted rich.

CHINESE WOMEN.

There are a number of Chinese women in Denver. The most of their time is given to the adornment of their persons, which, however, are not rendered particularly charming by the process. Her head is a sight. The hair is waxed until it is stiff and shiny. Then it is pulled out in waves and puffs over the ears and caught up in the back with a mass of gaudy wax and paper flowers, together with dangling ornaments of colored glass and brass, supposed to be diamonds and solid gold. No covering is worn on the head at any time. The ladies generally carry a parasol and always appear on the street with an immense red or yellow silk handkerchief in one hand. "Whatever may be said against the Chinese costume," says a white woman, "it is certainly a healthy and comfortable one. These Chinese ladies must be more comfortable in their wide, loose trousers than American ladies are in their trained or clinging skirts."

NEW LITERATURE.

A rather remarkable addition will (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) probably be made before long to the already abundant literature which has the late Mr. Carlyle for its cause and centre. A literary acquaintance was in the habit of sending him new books and magazines containing articles which he thought might interest him. Mr. Carlyle invariably returned them with characteristic annotations. It is proposed to publish a selection from these brief but pointed criticisms.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices have been established in Canada:—Booth, Pontiac, Q; Calgary, near tp. 24, range 1, west of 6th meridian, Alberta, N W T; Cardwell, Cardwell, O; Dutch Village (re-opened), Halifax; Fort McLeod, near tp. 25, range 4, west of 4th meridian, Alberta, N W T; Hazelwood, sec. tp. 8, range 19, west, Selkirk, M; High Rock, Ottawa, Q; Kirby, Durham, W R D; Meadow, Albert, N B; Mill River, Prince, P E I; Minerville, Halifax; Noel Road, Hants, N B; Notre Dame de la Salette, Ottawa, Q; Harewood, Westmoreland, N B; Pocologan, Charlotta, N B; Painsand, Megantic, Q; Burch, Bonat, O, and Oartart, Muskoka and Parry Sound, O, have been closed. The names of the following offices have been changed:—Gopher Creek, Selkirk, M, to Virden; Rat River, Provencher, M, to Joly; Sourisburg, Selkirk, M, to Wawanesa; Souris Month, Selkirk, M, to Two Rivers; Thunder Bay, Algoma, M, to Port Arthur. Hubbards Cove, Halifax, N S, has been made a Money Order office, and Port Arthur, District Algoma, O, a Savings Bank office.

THE DOMINION'S FISHERY EXHIBIT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—It will be of interest to know in what departments the Canadian exhibit at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London excelled. In looking over the first volume of the jury award, which is as yet somewhat incomplete, prizes are awarded to Canada in the following classes: Canned fish, gold medal; pickled fish, gold medals and money prize; dried fish, gold medal; Rodgers' patent fish ladder, silver medal; model of salt water pond, silver medal; most complete fish breeding establishment, gold medal. In this connection it may be stated that the United States also received a gold medal for the largest variety. Natural history, animals and birds, Canadian Government a gold medal; United States also a gold medal. Fishes of commercial value, collection of penecade, gold medal; de sombride, bronze medal; galadale, gold medal; salmonade, gold medal; coregoni, gold medal; Scodidae, silver medal; chipredae, gold medal; shononade, silver medal; equinidae, silver medal; shipper fishes, gold medal. This was the only gold medal awarded in this class which was competed for by India, New South Wales, Sweden, Russia and other countries. As compared with the collection sent by the United States fisheries commission the Minister is satisfied that the Canadian collection scored the greater success but the Americans secured the larger number of medals for the reason that, in addition to the Government's exhibit they had 225 individual collections which were for sale. Mr. Dimmick, in referring to this matter, states that if the Canadian collection had been separated Canada would have doubled our American cousins in the number of medals carried off.

A FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 1.—One thousand five hundred people (mostly colored) have been made homeless by fire at Savannah yesterday. Only half of the loss insured. It is known that three persons were burned to death, and it is feared half a dozen others perished. While the men were rolling cotton out of Garnett & Stubbs' large warehouse, flames suddenly burst from one of the beams, and before it could be taken out the fire communicated to others, and fanned by a strong draught, converted the whole interior of the building into a roaring furnace. The men made a wild rush for the doors, and it is thought all escaped save five. The charred remains of three have been found. James Cash, member of the Dixie baseball club, is one of the victims. Another was Moses Easter, president of the Colored Home Association. The buildings in the section of the city where the fire occurred are mostly small frame structures. A strong wind carried the flames from one to the other with great rapidity, and every street was a mass of flames before the firemen were able to get to work. Three hundred houses are in ruins. The Secretary of War has authorized the use of the United States barracks for the homeless.

SHEERMAN ON MILITARY SCHOOLS AND THE INDIAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The annual report of Gen. Sherman has been submitted to the Secretary of War. Referring to military schools, he says he is convinced that after having seen many of the most celebrated military schools of the world that ours are the best. He regards the Indians as substantially eliminated from the problem of the army. It may be spasmoidic, but such Indian wars that have hitherto disturbed the public peace are not probable. The completion of the last four great transcontinental lines of railway has, he says, settled forever the Indian question, the army question and many others which hitherto troubled the country.

A VIENNA TRAGEDY.

POLICE CORRUPTION CAUSES THE SUICIDE OF A VIRTUOUS YOUNG WOMAN.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The entire community of Vienna has been for the last few days been boiling over with wrath and indignation in consequence of the intolerable abuses and corruption of the Austrian police, now exemplified by a thrilling tragedy that began in a well known fashionable Volksgarten Cafe and ended in a police station. For three years Fraulein Elizabeth Galsreiter, a young Bavarian girl, of respectable parents, served, to the full satisfaction of her employer, as *demoiselle de comptoir* at the Volksgarten.

BEAUTY AND ITS ADMIRERS.

The extraordinary beauty of Elizabeth provoked most flattering attentions from the *jeune dame* of Vienna, which, however, were in no way responded to by the Fraulein, who had fallen in love with and was loved by the eighteen-year-old son of Herr and Frau Szabo, Herr Szabo being the well known manager and proprietor of the Volksgarten cafe. The young couple announced their intention of getting married. The Szabo parents repelled by dismissing Elizabeth from their service. Young Szabo followed her. Frau Szabo then wrote to "one of her friends," who is an inspector of police, for aid and protection against Elizabeth Galsreiter, who, she declared, was ruining her dear son morally and physically, and concluded by begging "her friend," the inspector, to find some means of removing Elizabeth from Austria.

ARRESTED AT NIGHT.

Solely upon this absurd denunciation Frau Szabo's "friend," the Police Inspector, ordered Elizabeth to be arrested. The young girl was dragged at night from her humble lodging, where she was awaiting another situation, and was shut up in a cell with the lowest class of female criminals. The next morning the Police Commissioner informed Elizabeth that unless a remittance she expected from her aged mother in Bavaria arrived within twenty-four hours she would be sent out of Austria in charge of a gendarme.

PREFERRED DEATH TO SHAME.

Broken hearted and temporarily insane from ill treatment and shame, she suddenly drew a loaded revolver, that with sinister presentment she had concealed about her, and, placing the muzzle against her own breast, pulled the trigger and fell dead instantly. The police managed to keep the affair shrouded in a complete mystery for several weeks, but owing to young Szabo, who refuses ever to speak or speak to his parents again, the facts have come to light. This case is only one among many instances where the Austrian police have debased themselves by becoming willing instruments to attain private personal ends. The wrath of the Viennese is at fever heat against the only institution of the Austrian Empire that has undergone no improvement since the days of Wallenstein or Prince Eugene.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON CANADA.

THE CANADIANS ARE NOW THE "MOST LOYAL, LAW-ABIDING AND THE LEAST TROUBLE-SOME."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the departure of Lord Lorne from Canada, is very flattering to the Dominion. The conduct of the Marquis of Lorne during his term of office is warmly eulogized, and Canada's prospects spoken of in glowing terms, the Dominion being described as loyal and law-abiding, the least costly and least troublesome, and yet the greatest of Britain's colonial possessions.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

OVER FORTY PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 30.—About 8 o'clock this evening a terrible explosion occurred near the Praed street underground station on the Metropolitan Railway. On the first alarm a strong cordon of police was summoned to preserve order and to keep the way clear and convey the wounded to the hospitals. Passengers, who were in the train at the scene, say there was suddenly a loud report like a cannon; then a sudden darkness, the gas light from the front to the rear of the train being put out. Glass was broken and splinters of wood flew about the cars, cutting and wounding many passengers. Above the din were heard the

SHRIEKS OF THE WOUNDED

people. All this occurred in a moment's time, and for a time confusion reigned supreme. The train, which was crowded, contained principally country visitors returning from the Fisheries Exhibition. After leaving the station, the train travelled steadily, although the concussion smashed nearly all the lamps in the Praed Street Station, and caused much damage to the permanent way. When the train reached the next station, Edgeware Road, the first efforts were made to remove the hurt. Some were dreadfully burned, but more were prostrated by fright. All the doctors' surgeries and dispensaries in the neighborhood were called into requisition. The first impression was that an explosion of gas had caused the disaster, but later inquiries tend to show malice. The two rear cars were damaged most, and are mere skeletons. The general opinion of the railway officers and police is that the disaster was caused by

BOMB EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL.

placed probably in the rear-most car. Careful search is being made. Forty persons were injured, some dangerously. Almost simultaneously with the Praed street affair a violent explosion occurred on the underground railway between Charing Cross and Westminster stations. The windows of the signalling station in the tunnel were shattered, and at Charing Cross part of the station partly collapsed. The sounds were like that of artillery, and the effects were similar to those of the Praed street one. Carriage lamps, windows, etc., were smashed. All traffic is suspended for a while. Both explosions are matters of the greatest mystery, and by some are thought to be of Fenian origin. The shocks of both explosions are described by the officials as very similar to the shock of the explosion last March at the local Government Board offices. It is stated that

FOUR MACHINES

similar to rockets were found in the tunnel near the Praed Station. Although six cars were shattered by the explosion near Praed street, only about forty persons were admitted to hospitals. Many more were injured, but sent direct to their homes.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times* states that since the explosion at the Local Government Board nothing has occurred which is so calculated to excite public calm as the explosions last night. It is evident the occurrence was not an accident. "The explosives were of a most powerful nature. Suspicion points in one direction only, and it is hoped the authors will speedily be brought to justice."

J. E. Redmond, M. P., the Parnellite representative in Australia, was married last month to Miss Dalton, sister to a colonial legislator of Irish extraction.

ORANGE RUFFIANISM.

Party Riots in the "Malden City"—The Nationalist Procession Fired at—Intense Excitement in the City—Proclamation by the Mayor.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 1.—A large number of Orangemen took possession of the City Hall to-day, to prevent the Lord Mayor of Dublin, for whom the hall was engaged, from delivering a lecture upon the franchise. A number of Nationalists from Donegal arrived this morning and assembled in the railway station to meet the Lord Mayor, whom they will entertain to-night. The police were stationed along the streets through which the Lord Mayor passed, and a troop of lancers was on hand to prevent a collision between the Orangemen and Nationalists. The seizure of the City Hall created intense excitement. Some Orangemen have stationed themselves upon the roof and waved yellow sashes. Several with sponge rods belonging to cannon have gone inside the building. It is rumored that the Orangemen are determined to forcibly hold the hall. The Corporation this morning rescinded its resolution to rent the hall for the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor, upon his arrival, was driven through the city escorted by a procession carrying green banners and bands playing Irish airs. He arrived at the hotel safely. During the passage of the procession a man was shot in the face and a boy received a bullet in the eye. Serious rioting is expected. The Orangemen have planted the Union Jack on the City Hall.

Later—While the procession escorting the Lord Mayor was passing the City Hall, the Orangemen fired on it, and threw slates from the windows and roofs. A man previously reported wounded is dying. The procession dispersed after the Lord Mayor entered Rodd's Hotel, but at a cry the crowd afterwards congregated around the City Hall, which they stormed, breaking the windows. The police then charged the mob and cleared the streets. The military were called out. The lancers are patrolling the streets. There is intense anxiety throughout the city.

8 p.m.—The Orangemen have vacated the City Hall and withdrawn from its vicinity. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, appealing to the people to refrain from violence and retaliation.

11 p.m.—The city has resumed its normal quiet. Mr. Dawson, Lord Mayor of Dublin, delivered his lecture in the evening at the National Institute. The man and boy wounded this afternoon are in a precarious condition. One Orangeman has been arrested on a charge of shooting them.

BELFAST, Oct. 31.—Orange placards threatening dire calamity to all Nationalists, which have been numerous throughout the county Fermanagh for several days past, have been torn down by the police.

COL. HICKS' VICTORY.

THE WAR IN THE SUDAN—A BLOODY FIGHT.

CAIRO, Nov. 1.—Khartoum advises say the Arabs to the number of 30,000 attacked Hicks Pasha's army. Ten thousand Arabs divided into two columns attacked the Egyptian square on two sides, thus enabling Hicks Pasha to use his six thousand Remington rifles, Krupp guns and Nordenfeldt rocket batteries. The Arabs were only armed with lances, and falling after some time to reach the square, they fled, leaving eight thousand dead and all their women, food, baggage and animals behind. Hicks Pasha pursued the main body of fugitives, and overtook them at Melbas, where he found El Mehdi posted with the fugitives and a bodyguard of 2,000 cavalry. The Arabs were again attacked and beaten with great loss. El Mehdi's horse was killed under him, and he is reported to have been cut down by the light cavalry sent in pursuit of him. Hicks Pasha has taken possession of El Obeid and the government treasury. The Egyptians lose nothing.

The hills are bright with maples yet,
But down the level land
The beach leaves rustle in the wind
As dry and brown as sand.
But drier far than person's throat,
And woeful is his grief,
Who has not "change" enough to buy
A mug of Fluid Beef.

LAND NATIONALIZATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The land reform meeting last night in St. James' Hall was large and enthusiastic. The principal speaker was Michael Davitt, who deprecated appeals to passion, and counselled calmness and steady persistence in the direction of needed reforms. He said that those who were agitating for an improvement of the law governing the ownership of land had no desire to make threats, and did not propose anything which would tend to subvert justice. There was, however, manifest injustice towards workingmen in the present interpretation of existing laws, and the agitation which had now been auspiciously begun should be continued until the remedy was obtained. He formulated the creed of the National League, saying that it held that landlordism was theft. He advised that the masses should combine, and concluded by saying that this lingering relic of feudalism must be uprooted gently if possible, but if in its fall it dragged down other fetiches, so much the worse for the fetiches.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A TALK WITH O'DONNELL'S WIFE.

HE TOLD HER LAST SPRING HE WAS GOING TO AFRICA—THEIR LIFE APART.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Friends of O'Donnell, the man who killed Carey, are at work in this city gathering affidavits to be sent to London for use in the coming trial. Reporters of the *Times* to-day found Mrs. O'Donnell, the prisoner's wife. O'Donnell and his wife have not lived together for a long time. She is a strong believer in her husband's innocence. She believes that he killed Carey, but that he deliberately sought the informer out and murdered him in cold blood she indignantly denied to-day. She is well known to the parish priest, who has decided that it would not be judicious to make her place of residence known to the public until after the affidavits have been sent to London. She would also, they fear, be annoyed by crowds of curious visitors. She has never had the advantages of education, but her friends say she was O'Donnell's superior socially and intellectually. She has from childhood been a naturalist of the Catholic Church, and is naturally of a devout nature. She has been living for several years as a domestic with a family who think highly of her.

"I have not been living with Patrick for six years and over," she said to-day. "Then her voice dropped, and she continued: 'I am very much afraid I shall never be able to live with him again. I have no complaint to make about him. He is a good, honest man. The only thing about him was



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that he was such a rover. He often went out and left me to take care of myself, which I did, and have been doing this many a day without any help from him. But he is a good man.

"The times he came to Philadelphia I never wanted him to see me, but once or twice he did, for he thought very dearly of me only he was such a restless man. When he went away early last summer he said to me

"If I go this time you'll never set eyes on me again."

"He said he was going to Ireland, to Dublin, maybe for a little while, and from there to Africa to the place where they find diamonds. Oh, yes, he often said he would go to the diamond country and make our fortunes. As he left me he said: 'I am going to Africa,' and yet they say he got on the steamer just because the informer was there.

"I am not the only one to whom he said that he was going to try his fortunes in Africa. He was as 'indolent' a man as you'd meet in a day's journey. When he was angry he was quiet, and he did not boil over or swear, or strike anyone. He was in a few quarrels, I believe; but it was when he was greatly provoked. I thought it best for us both that I should have nothing to do with him, and not take up with him after he came back. I took the advice of my friends, and they knew all about it. We never had any children, and he has been so much away from me that I feel as if we were strangers, except now that he is in trouble I cannot help feeling badly about it. But I don't see what I can do."

It was stated yesterday by one of O'Donnell's best friends that several affidavits, much stronger than that containing the statement of Mrs. O'Donnell, would be forwarded in a few days to Gen. Roger A. Pryor, O'Donnell's associate counsel in London, with whom the friends in this city who are managing the matter are in correspondence. In these affidavits testimony will be adduced to show that O'Donnell gave unmistakable signs of mental aberration, growing out of domestic difficulties. Lawyers have been employed, and the depositions are being taken.

"I am sure," said a prominent Irish nationalist, "that these affidavits will be of substantial benefit to poor O'Donnell, and will constitute a powerful defence."

AFRICAN ANNEXATION.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.—Mail advices from the West coast of Africa assert