

REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

OLIVIER'S HANDY BOOK OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL DATA... This is about as useful a compilation as ever...

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.—The October number of this excellent periodical is filled from cover to cover with very interesting reading...

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—October.—Contents: The Nature and Extent of Inspiration, Rev. C. A. Walworth; Solitary Island, chapters IX.—XI., Rev. John Talbot Smith; Antigonish, Amy M. Pope; Ancient Irish Literary Remains, T. O'Neil Russell; A Country Editor's Experience, Henry C. Walsh; The Piety of the French People, Eugene L. Didier; Shakespeare's Tragic Love, M. Johnson; Catholic Missions, Rachel Ewing Sherman; Katherine, VIII.—XIV., The League of Nations, St. Januarius, L. B. Bland; New Publications, &c. Price \$4 per annum; Single copies 50c; sent free by mail, D. J. Sadler & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE PRODIGAL LAW STUDENT.—A drama in four acts (for male characters only), with stage directions, etc. Edited and published by Prof. Joseph A. Lyons, A.M., Notre Dame, Indiana. Price 50 cents. This is a cleverly produced drama, "designed to impress the beautiful lesson of expiation, the only path whereby the faults of ignorance and thoughtlessness can be worthily effaced." The whole tenor of this play is moral and elevating. It consists of four acts, and the ordinary time of representation is an hour and forty minutes. It is intended for male characters, twenty-one of whom, exclusive of stage attendants, comprise the cast. Edited, as well as published, by the Professor, it contains all the necessary directions regarding scenes, movements, relative positions, etc.

THE MONTH.—The September number of this leading English Catholic publication is now to hand and will be found to compare favorably with any previous issue. The contents are as follows: John Wyclif, His Life and Teaching, part II., by the Rev. J. Clarke; A Modern Bishop, by A. M. Clarke; The Choice of the Flowers, by M. Nethercott; Experiences of a Chaplain on an Indian Trooper, by Rev. F. Goldie; Puritan New England and her Catholic Flowers, by Eliza Allen Starr; A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson; Some intrinsic Elements of the Gospel's Genuineness, by Arthur Yates; The Englishman's Impressions of America, by Rev. Father Clarke; Reviews, etc. John Murphy & Co., publishers, Baltimore, U.S.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. With a short dictionary of British, Irish, and American authors. By John O'Keefe Murray, M.A., M.D. This little handbook, well adapted for schools and general reference as well, adds another to the already large number of literary works by the well known Dr. Murray. It is divided into four books. Book I. gives a brief history of the English language, a bird's-eye view of its composition, and a history of English literature from Chaucer to Chaucer. Book II. covers the English literature of Great Britain from Chaucer to the present time. Book III. treats of the literature of Ireland—Celtic and English. Book IV. embraces in brief the English literature of America, and ends with a short dictionary of authors. The work is one that will be of great service to young students and others who wish to gain a knowledge of English literature. It is published by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, U.S.

THE ROMAN HYMNAL. A Complete Manual of English Hymns and Latin Chants for the use of Congregations, Schools, Colleges and Choirs. Compiled and arranged by Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., Choir Master of St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York. Price \$1.00. Part I. consists of 194 English and Latin hymns, intended for large numbers of voices, and selected from or modeled after the grand old hymns of Catholic ages, which impress themselves on the mind, each by its own character, and never weary with repetition. Part II. also comprises the litany and prayers for the first time, and includes the chanting of the Rosary, Way of the Cross, etc. Part III. contains in modern notation all the Masses of the Gradual, together with the Royal Mass of H. Dumont. All directions are given in English. Part IV. contains all the Vespers that may occur on Sundays and holidays. The Roman are given for the first time, and under the name of every one, and ending, The Vespers of the Dead are given after those of all Saints, and the Hymnal concludes with the office of Compline. A number of choice prayers, pious reflections for every day of the month, and the office of the Immaculate Conception, have been placed at the beginning, so as to make the manual a complete book for the priest, and especially for the convenience of students in boarding schools. An accompaniment to the "Hymnal" is now in press and will be issued in a few weeks. No Catholic choir or college can afford to be without the Roman Hymnal. A few years ago it would necessarily have cost ten times as much as it does now. The music which covers its pages is the finest type of printed music ever saw. It is clear and beautiful, and its wonderful accuracy is a monument to the labors of the gifted author.

The October Magazine of American History is a strong and notable number. Its articles are all readable, and of timely and interesting nature. An especially envied steel portrait of one of its earliest contributors, the late Orasmus H. Marshall of Buffalo, forms the frontispiece. The opening article, "Curiosities of Invention—A Chapter of American Industrial History," from the pen of Charles Barnard of the Century will be read with interest. It is illustrated with some of the best portraits ever published of Whitney, Blanchard, Howe, Loyal, McCormick, Good-year and Edison, and with numerous pictures of early inventions. The second article, "Monroe and the Rhea Letter," by the eminent author and historian, James Schouler, and "A Bit of Secret Service History," by Allan Foreman, are each fresh and brilliant with curious and instructive information. "The Nation's First Rebellion" (in 1794), by H. C. Outler, throws new light upon a singular episode in our national history. "A Tribute to the Late Orasmus H. Marshall," by Col. W. L. Stone, and a second scholarly paper from M. V. Moore, "Did the Romans Colonize America?" completes the list of the most important contributions for the current month. The Original Documents contain an important letter on "Secession," from Gen. Houston while governor of Texas. Minor Topics gives us a short and entertaining article on "Massachusetts," by Rev. W. W. Allen. The several departments of Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices are extremely entertaining and well sustained. An article is announced for the November number of this magazine on the "Unsuccessful Candidates

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES

It will be illustrated. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

FRANCE AND CHINA. London, Oct. 3.—The Times despatch from Tientsin states that the American Minister Young has arrived, and acting under instructions from Washington, informed Li Hung Chang that the French government had requested the "mediation" of America. Li Hung Chang asked the privilege of inspecting the telegram, and was much surprised at its contents, which reiterated the French demand of the ultimatum of August 19th with the additional statement that Admiral Courbet would continue operations. Li Hung Chang replied scornfully, saying that France entered the Min River peacefully but had destroyed the arsenal and fleet constructed by Frenchmen. After avenging Langson twenty fold the demand of the French for indemnity was monstrous. The Tientsin convention made every possible concession to France, and why should she ask more? He hinted that China was better prepared for war than formerly. Li Hung Chang said, "Let Admiral Courbet attack our northern defenses and he will find the task harder than at Foo Choo. China was willing to conciliate and satisfy France; now she was determined upon war a *l'outrance*—government and people alike prepared for it." Replying to a question from Young, Li Hung Chang said the action of the French had nullified the convention, but if France had fulfilled the obligations China would have done likewise. Young explained he was obliged to obey the orders from his government and present the French demand.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—At a meeting of the cabinet to-day Ferry assured his colleagues that the occupation of Kelung would finish the French operations in China. He had reason to believe peace would soon follow that event. The minister of war submitted a scheme to the ministry for the organizing of a colonial army. The government will ask for a credit of 10,000,000 francs to defray the expenses attending the operations in Tonquin and China until January 1st.

NERVOUS ORATORS.

MEN WHO ALWAYS SHAKE AND TREMBLE BEFORE MAKING A GREAT SPEECH.

Great orators are almost invariably nervous with apprehension when about to make an important speech. Luther, to his last years, trembled when he entered the pulpit; the same is true of Robert Hall. Mr. Gough confesses that he is always in a tremor when coming before an audience. Many of the leaders of the house of commons have given similar testimony. Canning said he could always tell in advance when he was about to make one of his best speeches by a chill running through him, caused by a fear of failing. Lord Derby, father of the present earl, when a young man was one of the best speakers in parliament. He was known as the "Prince Rupert of debate," and seemed so self-possessed as to be incapable of embarrassment. But he said: "When I am going to speak, my throat and lips are as dry as those of a man who is going to be hanged." He also told the late Sir A. Allison that "he never rose to speak, even in an afternoon dinner assembly, without experiencing a certain degree of nervous tremor, which did not go off till he warmed to the subject."

It is recorded of Cicero that "he shuddered visibly over his whole body when he first began to speak." In the "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin, we are told that he did not prepare his speeches. "Though, like all great orators, he never rose to speak without nervous emotion, this in no way interfered with his power of thinking as he spoke, and calling into play the fittest language to express what he thought. The intensity with which his intellect worked became contagious. He got his hearers' minds within his grasp. He made them think with him, see things with the same clearness as he himself saw them, and so led them insensibly up to his own conclusions." Tierney, whom Lord Macaulay calls one of the most fluent debaters ever known, said he never rose in parliament without feeling his knees knock together. It is one of the compensations of nature that the nervous temperament which occasions the trembling is also one of the causes of oratorical success. In fact, it may also be said that no one can be a great orator, or a really effective speaker, who does not experience the feeling.

BABIES NAMED FOR BUTLER.

A HAPPY MOTHER OF TWINS HONORS THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

As General Butler was about to depart for Albany yesterday morning he was handed the following epistle:—

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 26, 1884.  
To Mr. Benjamin Butler:  
DEAR SIR,—Two weeks ago yesterday our household was blessed with two additions to the family—twins—a boy and a girl. I have called the girl after her aunt, the boy after a man who I hope he will follow. His name is Benjamin Butler Holmes. Hoping that you may be elected President, I remain, yours truly,

MRS. A. HOLMES,  
Rear No. 63 Ferry street, Newark, N.J.  
Although the General had but a few minutes to catch the train, he immediately set down and wrote the following reply:

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1884.  
To Mrs. A. Holmes, No. 63 Ferry street, Newark, N.J.:—

MY DEAR LADY,—I received your note just as I was starting for the train, and, therefore, I enclose my autograph for your thoughtful courtesy and compliment in naming your boy for me. There is, however, one thing you should think of when you name your child for a living man, you take the risk that he may go astray. I will endeavor so to live that the risk in your case will be nothing. Yours faithfully,  
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

ANTI-CHINESE DEMONSTRATION.

HAMILTON, Oct. 1.—This evening the "Hamilton Labor Political Association" held a demonstration. They had first a procession headed by a file and drum band and paraded the principal streets, carrying Chinese lanterns and many transparencies bearing the mottoes, "He who will not reason is a fool; he who dare not is a slave." "Measures before party." "No convict labor." "We are opposed to the importation of Chinese pauper contract labor, and condemn the action of the government in expending the taxes gathered from the people for such purposes." "No lepers wanted." "No room for paupers." "No other dollar for immigration." "No competition with prison, Chinese or pauper labor." "This is a warning to politicians to beware of 'No Chinese' no lepers." "We demand the franchise as our right." "The ballot is our dynamite." "After the parade a large meeting was held on the market square, at which a paper and Chinese cheap labor were the subjects of violent denunciations.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

MGR. CAPEL'S DISCOURSE ON A PREVALENT FORM OF INSANITY. (CRIME OF THE SUICIDE.)

MONSIEUR CAPEL captured yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Monastery on Hoboken Heights, taking for his theme, "Suicide and the Moral Law." A large and attentive audience listened to his discourse, which lasted an hour and was delivered with his usual earnestness and power. "I hold that all men who lay violent hands upon themselves commit a crime," he said. "But, you may say, insanity is the cause of most of the suicides, and the victims are not to blame for the deed. Let us see what statistics show. In the past three months there have been 200 suicides in the United States. Of these 72 were females, 44 to special sickness, 33 to business troubles, 20 to irregular affections and 28 to dissipation. What an array of crime we have here! Comparing these figures, you will find that only a quarter of the suicides are due to insanity. The others are caused by sorrows of various kinds. This fact is of very great importance to us. When a jury sits in a case of *folo de se* it is very nice and charitable to render a verdict of suicide from insanity, but it would be weak and foolish for a public teacher ordained by God to allow any such blind excuse to prevail. It is his duty to look at the matter honestly and point out the dangers and pitfalls which beset the way of his hearers."

WHAT ANY MAN MIGHT DO.  
"It is so natural to idealize a case of suicide that we are apt to forget that the dead were men and women like ourselves. They are born and reared like us, are educated and become respectable citizens. They come to middle life, or perhaps before it, and lay violent hands upon themselves. They forget their duty to family and friends and their obligations to God. And what came to them may it not naturally come to us? If they did they may not we do so also? We all know that history repeats itself, and if we are walking the path of the suicide, if we are doing what he did, it is not at all unlikely that we may follow in his footsteps. Therefore in discussing this subject I am dealing with a problem which is of interest to each one of us."

"With the fact before us that insanity causes only a small part of the total number of suicides, and that trouble is responsible for the great majority, I come to the conclusion that there is much moral weakness among men. It is as safe to see that a child of three and a half years of age is found in this catalogue of recent self-murderers. It shows that moral weakness begins early in life and lasts to the end."  
DANGERS OF WORLDLY INFLUENCES.  
"We are surrounded by influences that are ever drawing us earthward. There is a world which has its own ideas of right and wrong, of what is and what is not beautiful, of life and its end, and we are the slaves of that world while we are in it. The world sets the fashions and we follow them. Not alone in outward things is this true, but in internal ones as well. Human respect is one of the strongest influences which beset mankind. It will stop the child from prayer and shame the growing boy from the religious influences toward which his heart may turn and all through life it drags him down. It is in this earthly atmosphere that the soul of man has to live, and the world and its power decide his fate."  
"Since I came to this country," continued Mr. Capel, "I have been struck by one all-pervading influence. The worship of the golden calf is as certain a fact in your great cities as it ever was under Sinai. In no society here graded by the number of dollars that a man has? In this new world the one consuming thought seems to be the almighty dollar. The idea of labor being honorable for its own sake, and that labor is not bringing a fortune to the laborer, is unbearable. And the more a man has the more he wants under the influence of this consuming thirst. But we should get rid of this great appetite. We should remember that it is not chance which has brought us here. We are all parts in God's great scheme, and He teaches us that poverty for His sake is blessed. We are warned by God of the dangers that encompass us, and warned not to let the slavery of passion and feeling get control over us."

DON'T FORCE THE CHILDREN.  
The lecturer warned his audience against forcing their children in school, and said that undoubtedly the seeds of insanity were often obtained in the schoolroom, and that the fact that many of the suicides in his catalogue, if the truth were known, would prove to be indirectly due to the forcing process so prevalent among over-indulgent parents. "Self-control is the most difficult of all things on earth. No amount of learning will make a man morally strong. Look at the black list of crimes for the past six months, and see how many men of intelligence and education are numbered among the criminals. Whichever way we may look at suicide, whether it be from family or business sorrows or irregular affections, we find one fact prominent—we need moral strength. Moral weakness is natural with ourselves, and we need religion to help us. We can strengthen ourselves by contact with God."

Mr. Capel closed with an appeal to the press to cease drawing attractive pictures of crime and criminals. He declared that much of the crime of this world was due to pernicious literature, and thought that a too minute description of the suicides and murders and elements led to others.

STRANGE DECEPTION.

A WOMAN PLAYS THE ROLE OF WIFE AND HUSBAND.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—A great sensation was created a year ago by the announcement that two women living in Waupun, Wis., had been quietly married and were living together as man and wife. The case attracted widespread attention, and developments were closely watched. An investigation showed that Mrs. S. L. Hudson, who came with her husband from a small town in Illinois and settled in Fond du Lac, had deserted her family and, donning male attire, found work as a farm hand near Waupun. Mrs. Hudson called herself "Frank Dubois," and in her bifurcated garments readily passed for an effeminate-looking countryman. She was about 30 years old. After living near Waupun for several months Dubois met and began courting a good-looking girl named Gertrude Fuller, whose mother was a respectable widow living in the outskirts of the village. After a short courtship the couple were married, and took up their residence with the bride's mother. A few weeks after the wedding it began to be whispered around that the groom was a woman, and the village gossip set their tongues wagging. The news spread, and in a few weeks the leading papers of the country contained long dispatches in regard to the queer case, and its peculiar phases were discussed in their editorial columns. Dubois and "his" pretty young wife stoutly denied the stories, but they were also bothered by inquisitive visitors and newspaper correspondents that they decided to leave the town, which they did at the dead of night, going to a small place named Brandon, where they began living under assumed names. At last Mrs. Fuller took up the case and decided to find out for herself whether her daughter was married to a woman. She inquired of the officers and followed the couple, overtaking them at a Brandon hotel. She induced them to return to Waupun, but they fled a second time, and were lost sight of for several months. Hudson heard of the case, and after making an investigation felt satisfied that Frank Dubois was no other than his deserted wife. "I began searching for the 'queerly' married couple," after having trouble in his discovery, and here enough. "Frank Dubois proved to be the missing Mrs. Hudson." She refused to return with her husband at first, but upon being threatened with arrest decided to leave "her wife" and return to her abandoned home and her four children. Gertrude Fuller returned to her mother's home in Waupun, where she continued to live until a few days ago. She refused to talk to outsiders about her marriage, but contended to the last that Dubois was a man. Hudson took his wife home, and later they returned to their former place of residence in Illinois. Last fall Gertrude Fuller became a mother, and she strenuously asserted that Dubois was the child's father. The strange case has never been explained satisfactorily, but all kinds of theories have been advanced. It certainly was one of the strangest matrimonial alliances on record. The last chapter was enacted at Slioxton, a small town in the northern part of the State, where Gertrude Fuller Dubois was married to a man named Lehman, and they have gone to Maine, Wis., where they will in future reside.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN OHIO.

A telegram from Troy, O., dated September 19, says: Seven Jersey cattle out of the Springfield farm here of C. R. C. Dye were slaughtered to-day to decide beyond doubt whether contagious pleuro-pneumonia existed. The cattle have been affected since last winter, and consisted of one young bull, five cows, and a heifer. The killing was under the direction of D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who was accompanied by President Foster, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, several veterinarians, and a number of prominent stock-dealers. In some animal evidences of the existence of chronic pleuro-pneumonia were discovered. In several, the lungs were nothing but masses of pus, and in all the other the lungs were more or less hepatized. The lungs of all had adhered to the ribs. In one cow the lungs were found in a badly hepatized condition, and adjoining one lung, incased in a membranous sack, was a large mass of pus. Dr. Salmon expressed it as being the most singular condition of lung trouble he had ever seen. The post-mortem examination established to the satisfaction of the veterinary surgeon that the animals had genuine pleuro-pneumonia in a chronic form. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the cattle having the worst affected lungs to all outward appearances were in good condition, being sleek and less indolent than others not so badly affected.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Grand Duke Hesse suit for divorce from Mme. Kalomine will be heard by seven judges of the supreme court at Darmstadt, on October 18th. If a divorce is refused the grand duke will abdicate. Truth says Queen Victoria desires that the duke should marry the Duchess of Albany.

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBANY BOATS.

GAY GIRLS MEET IN SECRET CONCLAVE FOR PROTECTIVE PURPOSES.

Young ladies, you will please come to order. Thus spoke a most bewitching Vassar graduate in the luxuriously furnished parlor in 488 Fifth avenue to a party of pretty girls who gathered about her and chattered like magpies. "We must organize in a business like manner," continued the fair speaker, "if we hope to accomplish the object for which we have assembled." "I should blush to murmur," exclaimed a sweet miss of sixteen, as she settled herself back in the soft embrace of an easy chair, "as my dear friend the sentiment of the entire body. The young ladies had assembled in response to invitations sent out on perfumed, hothouse paper by the Vassar graduate, asking them to meet at her residence and take action in regard to the recent formation of the Anti-Dandy Coachman Society by their indignant parents. They had arrived in the city from Long Branch, Newport, and Saratoga on early morning trains on their "secret mission," bent, and they looked just too lovely as their faces flushed with excitement and their eyes sparkled with mirth. "What would mamma say if she only knew?" piped up a beautiful blonde. "What would papa say?" exclaimed a vivacious brunette, the daughter of a well-known banker, whose dandy coachman and pair have caused much remark of late. "Come to order, girls," chimed in the Vassar graduate again, "as my dear papa acted as chairman of the meeting resulting in the formation of the A. D. C. Society, it is but right and proper that I do the same honors here."

SCOTCH NEWS.

MORTALITY IN THE LARGE TOWNS.—The Registrar-General's report shows that during the past week the annual rate of mortality in the 25 great towns of the United Kingdom averaged 24.1 per thousand of aggregate population. The death rates were:—In Birkenhead, 16; Birmingham, 28; Blackburn, 26; Bolton, 38; Bradford, 23; Brighton, 21; Bristol, 20; Cardiff, 37; Derby, 13; Halifax, 25; Huddersfield, 21; Hull, 30; Leeds, 27; Leicester, 30; Liverpool, 31; London, 20; Manchester, 30; Newcastle, 25; Norwich, 27; Nottingham, 30; Oldham, 22; Plymouth, 23; Portsmouth, 22; Preston, 34; Salford, 25; Sheffield, 26; and Wolverhampton, 32. The rate in Edinburgh was 15; Glasgow, 24, and in Dublin, 29.

A BODY INTERRED IN THE WRONG GRAVE.—The officials connected with Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard were forced on Monday evening to go through the somewhat unpleasant ceremony of exhuming and re-interring a body that had been buried since the 3rd July last. It appeared that the body—that of a letter carrier who had been resident near Dunfermline—had been buried in the wrong ground, and the mistake was not discovered until about the end of August. The people to whom the ground belonged insisted on the removal of the body, and the widow of the letter carrier had no other alternative than to apply to Sheriff Gillespie for a warrant to exhume the body and have it re-interred in the "room" adjoining.

SAD ACCIDENT TO TOURISTS.—As a pleasure party from Traquair were returning from St. Mary's Loch on Tuesday evening in a wagonette, the horse bolted near Coopers Bridge, the vehicle was upset, and the occupants were thrown into the bed of the stream. Mr. John Todd, Cumberland Street, Edinburgh, was killed, and his daughter was drowned beneath the wagonette. Mr. David Todd, of Traquair, sustained a fracture of the skull, and lies in a precarious condition. Several others of the party were seriously injured.

AN ELOPEMENT.—An elopement has taken place in the North of Scotland. A young gentleman of property, who was on a shooting tour, fell desperately in love with a peasant girl, and the attachment being reciprocal, the two left together for the South, and are said to have gone on the Continent. Much sympathy is expressed for the parents of the girl, who are in terrible distress.

PIGION FLYING EXTRAORDINARY.—Last week an engineer named Harris, residing at Barkip, near Dalry, sent a homing pigeon with a friend to Carlingford, Ireland. The pigeon was let off at 9 a.m., Irish time, and arrived home at Barkip exactly at 2 p.m. The distance as the crow flies from Carlingford to Dalry is 137 miles.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.—An old woman, wife of a travelling innkeeper named John Baxter, was at an early hour on Sunday morning kicked to death by her husband, during a drunken quarrel, in a lodging-house in the Grassmarket, Edinburgh. Baxter was immediately afterwards apprehended.

THE ACCIDENT AT FINGAL'S CAVE.—The body of Mr. A. W. Robins, of London, one of the two gentlemen recently drowned at Fingal's Cave, has been recovered. It was got at the mouth of the cave near the same spot where Mr. Chalmers' remains were found.

AN HOSPITAL TO LET.—At a meeting of the Local Authority of Glasgow on Tuesday night, the Sanitary Inspector reported that there had been no person treated in the hospital since the month of April last. The keeper and his wife were proposing to take holidays.

LAND ACQUISITION IN TIBBE AND MULL.—Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, M.P., addressed a meeting of crofters and cottars in the Baptist Church, afterwards left for Salep, Mull, where he delivered an address the same evening.

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 61, and the death-rate 13 per 1,000.

ORIGIN OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. Rabelais was the son of an apothecary; Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry cook; Moliere was the son of a tapestry maker; Cervantes was a common soldier. Homer was the son of a small farmer. Demosthenes was the son of a butcher. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a brewer. Howard was an apprentice to a grocer. Franklin was a journeyman printer, and son of a tallow-chandler and soap boiler. Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, was the son of a linen draper. Daniel De Foe was a hosier and the son of a butcher. Whitefield was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester. Bishop Prideaux worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher. Ferguson was a shepherd. Dean Tucker was the son of a small farmer in Cardiganshire, and performed his journeys to Oxford on foot. Edmund Halley was the son of a soap boiler at Shoreditch. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, was the son of a farmer at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Lucian was the son of a maker of statuary. Virgil was the son of a porter. Horace was the son of a shopkeeper. Shakespeare was the son of a wool-stapler. Milton was the son of a money-scavenger. Pope was the son of a merchant. Robert Burns was the son of a ploughman in Ayrshire.

CLIPPING HORSES.

Henry Bergh, noted for his efforts to protect dumb animals from cruelty, recently protested against clipping horses. Robert Banner, who devotes his large income to buying the fastest horses in the country, and withdrawing them from the race track, is reported to have said: "Henry Bergh does not know what he is talking about when he protests against horse clipping. If he were not ignorant of the treatment of horses after a sharp drive on the hard road or on the track, he would know that after such a drive in the autumn a horse perspires freely. If he has a long, heavy coat, four frooms could not get him dry by working half the night. He is left to stand with wet coat and to catch cold." Coach horses and others not put to extraordinary continuous strain, should not be clipped. Their natural hair coat is a protection against cold, as they do not receive the warm housing and blanketing, and the careful grooming given to high-priced trotting and racing animals immediately after every extra exertion required of them.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

A FATHER AND HIS TWO SONS SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 29.—At the Assize Court this morning the Blyth murder case was concluded, the evidence being finished on Saturday night. His Lordship charged the jury at great length, going over the evidence in detail. His remarks were rather against the prisoners. The jury retired, and, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of manslaughter against all three prisoners, recommending them to the mercy of the court. The father, James Beamish, is a delicate, feeble man, 60 years of age. He completely broke down during the charge, and his moans could be heard all over the court room. His son Henry acted very kindly, and seemed to pay more attention to caring for his father than his own fate. He sat holding the old man's head and bathing him with cold water while the jury went out, and tried to comfort him by saying he hoped they would take a merciful view of his case. His Lordship sentenced the father and Henry James to twenty years in the penitentiary, and Thomas, the younger son, to five years. Henry James, on being asked what he had to say, said he had committed his case to Almighty God, who alone knew all the truth, and who would acquit him on the great day of judgment of being the cause of Mr. Mains' death. The father had been supported by his son, while he received the sentence of the court. Judge Wilson left for Sarnia this morning to conduct the Lambton assizes.

"I Have Suffered"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. One Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me. I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

"I Have Suffered"

I write this as a Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and Valuable medicine" Anyone! wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

NEW GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The scare about the inefficiency of the English navy has led to several curious results. One is an increase of the circulation of the "Pall Mall Gazette," which was the first and has been the foremost in sounding the new tocsin of danger. Another result has been a comparison of the eminent firm of shipbuilders, John Elder & Co., with Mr. John Roach, of Philadelphia, who is believed here to have profited largely by the naval contracts in which an adequate equivalent was not given to the Government. The excitement on this question is increased by the news that comes tonight from Berlin. The naval authorities of Germany have been prompt in taking the one afforded them by the London press. They know that the English agitation forebodes an increase of the strength of the English navy and they are taking effective measures to strengthen their own navy. The seventy torpedo vessels, for which an extra appropriation was granted by the last Reichstag, are being pushed to completion with all possible speed. The best ship building yards on the Baltic coast are monopolized for their construction, and it is expected that another demand will be made upon the Reichstag to defray the extra cost incurred in constructing these vessels this autumn. A few of the torpedo boats have already been finished at Pillau and have been sent to the Frische-Haff. Half the population of Pillau turned out to witness the tests, and in addition to the official representatives of the German naval office, there were about 60

THE BEAUTIFUL ALBANY BOATS.

GAY GIRLS MEET IN SECRET CONCLAVE FOR PROTECTIVE PURPOSES.

Young ladies, you will please come to order. Thus spoke a most bewitching Vassar graduate in the luxuriously furnished parlor in 488 Fifth avenue to a party of pretty girls who gathered about her and chattered like magpies. "We must organize in a business like manner," continued the fair speaker, "if we hope to accomplish the object for which we have assembled." "I should blush to murmur," exclaimed a sweet miss of sixteen, as she settled herself back in the soft embrace of an easy chair, "as my dear friend the sentiment of the entire body. The young ladies had assembled in response to invitations sent out on perfumed, hothouse paper by the Vassar graduate, asking them to meet at her residence and take action in regard to the recent formation of the Anti-Dandy Coachman Society by their indignant parents. They had arrived in the city from Long Branch, Newport, and Saratoga on early morning trains on their "secret mission," bent, and they looked just too lovely as their faces flushed with excitement and their eyes sparkled with mirth. "What would mamma say if she only knew?" piped up a beautiful blonde. "What would papa say?" exclaimed a vivacious brunette, the daughter of a well-known banker, whose dandy coachman and pair have caused much remark of late. "Come to order, girls," chimed in the Vassar graduate again, "as my dear papa acted as chairman of the meeting resulting in the formation of the A. D. C. Society, it is but right and proper that I do the same honors here."

"Miss Chairman," began a petite little seventeen-year-old miss, who has recently distinguished herself at lawn tennis in Newport, "I do hope we will not procrastinate, for it is very necessary that I should get home as soon as possible. I left in a rather hurried manner last evening by climbing over the garden wall with the aid of a step-ladder and the strong arm of Harold. You know, girls, that Harold is our coachman, and he is so sweet, too. Papa has gone to Chicago and mamma is quite sick; so, if you hurry I can get back before I am missed."

The Vassar graduate then rose up and said: "You have done me great honor in nominating me to preside over your deliberations. (Cheers.) I am fresh from the classic shades of Vassar and I am eminently fitted for the office. More cheers! We must have in secret conclave to assert our rights, maintain our dignity and hurl back into the teeth of our indignant parents the base insinuation they have flung broadcast over the land. (Tremendous applause.) Girls, the eyes of the dandy coachman of the world are upon us. No one of us can tell how soon we may be chosen to fill the proud position of wife to the fascinating fellows, and my heart beats with tumultuous pulsation as I think of what the future may have in store for us. Think of it, girls! A honeymoon prolonged by beer and pretzels. How romantic? How exclusively utter, how—yes, how, I pause. (Cheers.) I, too, climbed over the garden wall last night to meet you here in order that we may show our indignant parents, as the newspapers call them, that they cannot have things all their own way. We must be considered. The dandy coachman must not go. Think of being driven about by a seventy-year-old hunk of misery. It's awful; it's outrageous; it's presumptuous, and I won't stand for it for one moment. Prolonged applause as the Vassar graduate sat down an animated discussion was at once begun and carried on for some time. The action of their I. P. is in forming an Anti-Dandy Coachman Society was roundly denounced in scathing terms as a measure calculated to cut off many a girl without a penny, and destroy all chances of their capturing the army of Lords and Counts who take this means of earning a livelihood and mixing with aristocratic American society incog. It is a well known fact that titled foreigners take this means of searching for American wives, in order to be loved for themselves alone instead of their titles. It's a peculiar way they have, but they have it all the same.

Many a waiter at Delmonico's has come from a high born family, and well recommended, too. Many a Lord in disguise has driven a hackney coach, and several have held the menial position of valet or butler only to be near the object of their love. The dear girls assembled in that parlor knew this, and did not propose to brook interference on the part of their I. P.'s.

"Eureka! eureka!" cried a young girl, springing to her feet. "Listen, my children, and you shall hear the proposition I am about to make for the formation of a society that will protect our rights and secure for us such chaperons as we desire. This is the age of agitation. The monopolist must go. The light of reason begins to assert its sway and the people are flocking to its standard under the leadership of that aggressive statesman, Bold Ben Butler. We have a woman in the field as candidate for President—Mrs. Belva Lockwood. She will stand by us. The dandy coachman must not go. If he does we are lost. (Cheers.) I move you, therefore, that we organize under the name of the Society for the Suppression of Codfish Aristocracy, and that we at once proceed to establish branches in every State in the Union fully equipped to carry on the work."

The motion was carried by a rising vote. The Chair then appointed Miss Sweet Sixteen, Miss Twenty Summers and Miss Mature Twenty-five a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws.

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