17 - 17 m 2 m

## THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

rendered them. The Conservative leaders

somewhat unwisely neglected Mr. Butt. One Conservative leader, knemer than his fellows,

in, at least, appreciating the services of Mr.

Butt, recommended the party-in a letter to a colleague, "to buy Butt." This cynical piece of advice showed that the writer understood

the value of Mr. Butt's allegiance; but it showed also that the writer did not quite

nuderstand Mr Butt's offeracter. Mr Butt was by no means the Englishman's ideal of a padent politician. He was not a Keen, cool,

hard heared man of business. He was not always very wise in the way in which he ordered his own present affairs. He was often enough in

difficulties, which are very embarrassing to politicum, and perhaps still more embarras

sing to a politician's friends. But he was

emphatically not a man to be bought, and the cynical Conservative counsellor seemed to

think he was. His political record is wholly

free from such a suspicion. In any case, the

Conservative party made no attempt to buy

Butt, in which they were wise, and made no attempt to conciliate him, in which they were

foolish. He gradually dropped away from

his alliance with them ; he disappeared from

political life altogether for a time, and when

he came to the front again he came as the inaugurator of a new departure in Irish

politics, as a leader of the Home Rule move-

He was a genuinely eloquent and brilliant

speaker, and he made a brilliant speech at the

meeting in Dublin at which he urged on his

heurers the common unior of all policies and

all parties for the one goal of Irish self-gov-

ernment. It was he who proposed the resolution declaring "that the establishment of

an Irish Parsiament with full control over our

domestic affairs was the only remedy for the evils of Ireland;" and the resolution was carried unanimously. A committee was im-

mediately formed to draw up a series of re-

colutions to constitute the platform of the

Home Rule party. It is curious and inter-

esting to study now what these resolutions

were which then seemed so terrible in their

"I. This association is formed for the purpose of obtaining for Ireland the right of

self-government by means of a National Par-

"II It is hereby declared, as the essen-tial principle of this association, that the

objects, and the only objects, contemplated

privilege of managing her own affairs, by a

Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Majesty the Sovereign, and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ire-

"To secure for that Parliament, under

federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the

nternal affairs of Ireland, and control over

Irish resources and revenues, subject to the

obligation of contributing our just proportion

of the Imperial expenditure; "To leave to an Imperial Parliament the

power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legisla-

tion regarding the colonies and other depen-

dencies of the Crown, the relations of the United Empire with foreign States, and all

matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of the Empire at large.

"To attain such an adjustment of the re

lations between the two countries, without

any interference with the prerogatives of the

brown, or any disturbance of the principles

"III. The association invites the co-opera

tion of all Irishmen who are willing to join in

seeking for Ireland a federal arrangement

based upon these general principles.
"IV. The association will endeavor to

torward the object it has in view by using all

legitimate means of influencing public senti-ment, both in Ireland and Great Britain, by

taking all opportunities of instructing and informing papelic opionion and by seeking

to unite Irishmen of all creeds and classes in

one national movent in support of the great

ciple of the association that, while every

member is understood by joining it to concur

in its general object and plan of action, no person so joining is committed to any politi

ment contemplated in the objects of the asso

guraced spread rapidly by one of the surest tests which can be applied to any political

movement-the test of the elections. It was

soon found that Home Rule had a great hold

upon the mass of the Irish people. A curious

proof of the condition to which Ireland had

been reduced is afforded by a study of the

names of the men who were then returned to Parliament as leaders in

the front rank of the Irish movement. Mr.

Mitchell Henry and the late Mr. P. J. Smyth

are not exactly politicians of the kind that

Irish Nationalism of to-day looks upon with any great favor. The late Mr. P. J. Smyth was a man who had never outgrown the

traditions of the 1848 movement, in which

he played no conspicuous part. Of late years, shortly before his death, he came to

be distinguished chiefly as a bitter and un-

scrupulous enemy of those who were recog-

nized as the leaders of the Irish people, and

he died at last the placeman of an Euglish

(Continued on Eighth Page)

CONSUMPTION CORED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the

speedy and permanent cure of Consumption Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such

The omnibus drivers of Melbourne struck

and made the whole city walk for a week.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Liebility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is jurgared. Illustrated the contract of the second s

hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Mar-

E 400 8 44

A Boston firm has spent \$17,000 in getting out a fine edition of Lulla Rookh."

shall, Mich.

But the movement which was then inau-

"V. It is declared to be an essential prin-

national object hereby contemplated.

of the constitution.

To obtain for our country the right and

liament.

land:

by its organization are:

audacity in the eyes of English statesmen :

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

ME JUNTER MUNTLY MCCARTHY, M. P.

From United Ireland.

enian insurrection has been nut 170 down; most of its leaders were in prison or in exile; many were dead. The Govern ment and the Government party in Ireland believed that another ten or twenty years of spathetic acquiescence in their rule was seeared to them. Indeed, for the few years that immediately succeeded the collapse of the rising of 1867 there seemed to be every prospect of such hopes finding fulfilment. The years immediately following upon the Yenian outbreak were years without a history for Ireland. Somebody has said, foolhalv enough, the country is happy which has no history. Ireland had no history, in the matural sense, in these years of evil, and yet the could hardly be called happy. Landlord-ism, that has been frightened out of its wits the apparition of what it and its kind called the revolutionary spectre in its midst, was taking its revenge for its alarm by fresh and persistent oppression of the peasantry, whom evil chance had delivered into its hands. Rack reuting and evictions flourished, and for a time it seemed as if the landlord party were to have it all their own way, and the national aspirations had been flung eack for a generation. Just, however, when things were looking their blackest there came a gleam of hope A movement was inaugurated which was destined to develop into something very much more powerful than its early founders ever dreamed of or desired; which was destined after fifteen years of varying and stormy fortunes to eause the overthrow of an English Ministry, and to bring the Irish demand tor National independence very definite by into what English statesmen are fond of terming the field of practical politics. In the May et 1870 a meeting was held in an hotel in Danton, which was attended by representative Justices of almost all classes of society an, nimost all phases of political and religious opinions The majority, however, was compored of Protestant Conservatives. The meet ire was sommuled to consider the political pression of Lecland and to debate the question as t what ought to be done to advance her interes . The presence at that meeting of so large a

Body of Protestant Conservatives is not diffi-mit of explanation. The Irish Protestants were in-pared at that time with miggled feelings of alarm at, and hatred of, Mr. Giadstone and Mr. Gladstone's recent policy. Ene disestablehment of what was called the Brish Courch had that fierce irritation which men siways feel when they have been sud dealy deprived of rights and privileges over a foreign population. Some of the Irisa Protectante, therefore, who attend that meeting in Dublin in the May of 1870 were snimated chi fly by a dislike and dread of Mr. Gladstone, and by the gradually dawn Ing conviction that, on the whole, they might he so to tare better at the hands of the Irish plo themselves than at the hands of their ous across St. George's Channel. Others re were, however, men not in one sense of in term Nationalists, who saw more clearly The Buglish state-men could or would see, that the desire for National independence was one of the deepest rooted feelings in the Irish heart. These men had sufficient political foresight to perceive to no measures of disestablishment, ... amail concessions here and small ameliora 2) us there would in any degree satisfy the irations of the irish people and the Iriah people were assing for, but the just demand to be allowed to have moir voice heard in the administration of their own affairs. Some, therefore, of those who attended the

meeting were prepared to meet the Irish de cal opinion, except the advisability of seck-ing for Ireland the amount of self governmann hilf way. They saw there were only two alternatives before the English Govern ment -either to concede to Ireland some monsure of self administration, or to keep on forever struggling at greater or less intervals with active or intermittent rebel-fion. Of the two alternatives they preferred for their own peace, and for the peace of the country, that the principle of self government should be conceded. There were others at the meeting of more advanced views-Fenians and friends of Fenians-who recognized the thet that for the time any acquirement of their rights by a strong hand was out of the question, and who were, therefore, prepared to go in with a constitutional movement, and strive to attain some measure of national independence. There was one man present at the meeting-a man of distinction and of a rare ability that at times seemed closely akin to genius-who was fated to be for a season the leader of the new movement. Mr. Isauc Butt was at that time a man of fifty five years of age, whose life had been devoted to law and politics, and occasionally to literature. He had began his political career as a strong opponent of Pationalism, and had been chosen by the Frish Protestant Conservatives to fight their fight and plead their cause for them against Connell himself, in days when Repeal was be watchword of the National party. O'Comell at the end of a debate had prophe oled that the time would come when his elequent young of penent would be found "in the ranks of the Irish people," and the prophecy of O'Connell had come to pass. Mr. Butt, in course of time, found himself the legal and the political champion of Irish Nationalism. He was a lawyer of the greatest skill and subtlety—a skill and subtlety worthy of Daniel O'Connell himself; and at as may need it. The Recipe will be sent free with full directions for preparing and using, send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 North 4th ,St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.) when yours previously, he was practically without a rival at the frish bar. In 1848 he had played a prominent part in the defence of Smith O'Brita and Thomas Francis Meagher at Coumei; and at the time of the Fenian risings he defended many of the most conspicuous of the political He lacame as years went on more and

more of a Nationalist, and less and less of an adherent of the Conservative party. The Conservatives, with that unwisdom which at times characterizes them in their dealings with their adherents, had somewhat peglect ed Lanc Butt. The Conservative party have always an innate distrust of brilliant men-even when the brilliant men belong to their own country, and rise from their own ranks. All the successes that the Conservative party have achieved in modern times have been due to the ent rprise and genius of one or two brilliant men whom the Conservative party as a whole has at first sourly mistrusted and disliked, and only accepted in the end with reluctant resignation to the inevitable. The steady going Conservative chiefs, as a rule, like steady going followers. They have a vague dread of accilities; of the kink which they characterize as showy; and when they avail Billous. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the themselves of such abilities they are seldom Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Blood, curing grateful for the services that have been Biliousness.

VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF STONEY CREEK.

BY JOHN PRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 11.

Forty long years have come and gone since our first visit to Stoney Creek. This place is seven miles distant from Hamilton and is celebrated in Canadian story as being the scene of a night surprise, one of the most gallant affairs during the war of 1812, and of which the men of the Niagara District and the descendants of the Old York Militia naturally pride themselves as having had relatives representing nearly every old family of Lincoln and York then serving in the little British force on the Niagara frontier.

There were two surprises, turning points,

at most critical periods of the war, by which the advance of superior American armies was arrested. The first occurred at Stoney Creek on the early morning of Sunday, the 6th June, 1813, and resulted in checking the advance of General Dearborn, then in full pursuit of the British force under General Vincent, in his retreat from Fort George The second was that of Chateauguay on the 26 h of October, 1813, by which De Salaberry and his small force of Canadian Voltigeurs arrested and turned the advance of General Hampton on Montreal into a disastrous re-

The people of Upper Canada claim Stoney Creek, and justly too, as their own. The milia of Lower Canada, DeSalaberry and his little band of Voltigeurs have the undisputed honor of the Chateaugusy affair. Sup-ported, however, on the last day, by the timely arrival of Red George, Colonel George Mucdonnell-the hero of Ogdensburg, with his six hundred Canadian voyagenes from Kingston. In a future number we shall furwish the readers of THE POST with the march of the 600 Macdonnell men from Kingston to the battle field of Chateaugusy.

Stoney Creek in itself was but a small affair, that is in so far as the numbers of the British force engaged, but in its results it proved the most important action of the whole war, by checking the advance of a comparatively powerful army, flushed with recent success, and turning that advance into an almost ignominious retreat, certainly a disas

trous ou. To man . his article interesting it is neces ry to give a short account of the positions, relative forces and the various movements of the two armies on the Niegara frontier dur ing the early spring of 1813, previous to the evacuation of Fort George and the retreat of the British force to Barrington Heights, now the city of Hamilton.

General Vine athad or mound of the British force on the Nagara fontier, amounting to about 1 800 regn ars and 500 mulitia, scattered over thirt, miles, extending from Fort Eric opposite Buffalo coven to Lake Ontario, with headquarters at Fort George.

Dailing the winter of 1813 the Americans had made great preparations to strike a decided blow for the reduction of Upper Canada Their plans were well fail, but f ited through the incompetency of their generals. The reader will bear in mind that at that time (1813) Great Britain was engaged in war all over the world, in Ecrope, Asia, Africa, and America, and could spare but few regular troops for Canada. The spring of 1813 found the Americans in full control of Lake Ontario, having, comparatively, a powerful fleet under C mmodore Chauncey The first move was an attack on York (To onto) on the 27th of April, 1813. The place being ill-propered for defence was easily taken. All the public stores, public buildings and shipping were destroyed, besides this, very little respect was paid to pri vate property. The British commander, General Sheaffe, unable to resist the attack, was forced, after a brave defence, to evacuate the town and take up his line of retreat on King ton, thereby we-ly, although blamed at the time, saving his regulars, then few, leaving the Americans master of the place which they held for five days and then sailed for the reduction of Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara river.

The attack on Fort George was commenced on the morning of the 27th of May, 1813. The Americans, besides their shipping, had an army of nearly 6000 men of all ranks. The British force at Fort George, all told, was about 1000 men. Criticising it at the present day it would have been wiser in General Vin cent to have taken up his line of retreat at once than to have resisted the American attack, by which hundreds of his best soldiers were sacrificed in a useless defence.

After a spirited defence of some four hours, the British loss of all ranks having amounted to over four hundred men, between killed, wounded and maing, General Vincent, to prevent being surrounded and cut off, decided on a retreat to the head of the Lake, and fell back across the country in a line parallel to the Miagara River, reaching the position at the "Beaver Dam" that night, at which place he was joined about midnight by Colonel Bisshop's force from Fort Erie and the other outlying posts on the Niagara. The next morning, the 28th, the new retreating British force of about 1,600 men continued its retreat until it reached he entrenched position at

Burlington Heigh s.

The position of Burlington Heights was in the neighborhood of Dundurn Castle, the residence of the late Sir Allan Macnab, and, we believe, the Hamilton Cemetery now covers the ground on which the entrenched works-earthworks-could be seen on the writer's first visit to that place in 1844. It was an important position during the war, being close by the road leading up to Ancaster, by which communication was had and kept up with the army of the west, under General Proctor, then serving on the Detroit frontier. It was distant, midway, about fifty miles from Fort George and the

same from York.
On Saturday, the 5th of June, 1813, the advance body of the Americans, consisting of two brigades of foot, amounting to about 3,500 men with eight guns, under Generals Chandler and Winder, and 250 cavalry under Col. Burns, reached Stoney Creek, driving in the rear of the British. The Americans had in all nearly 6,000 men, between Stoney Creek and Fort George, besides their shipping. General Vincent had taken his stand that Sa turday night, on Burlington Heights, deter-mined to hold it.

The sun had gone down that Saturday night, closing a week, the darkest for the British arms during the war of 1812. The whole of the Ningara District, extending from Fort Erie to Stoney Creek, was that night in possession of the enemy. A deep gloom pervaded every farm house and hamie: It was nearly with the "silence of despair" the women and children had witnessed, during the previous week, our country's brave defenders, among whom were their husbands, their fathers, their brothers, pass by, in full retreat before superior numbers. But let us turn our eyes to that determined little band as they stood that night on Burlington Heights. Their resolve was :- "To do or die!" And lefore the dawn of the next morning they played havor in the enemy's camp, as we shall relate in our next number ing. in THE POST.

not Christian;

THE CATHOLICS IN CHINA: LETTER FROM POPE LEO /III. TO THE EM-PHEOR OF CHINA.

The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith published the following letter from Pope Len XIII to the Emperor of China. It says:
This important document, breathing so
much wisdom and moderation, forms another noble page in the glorious history of Leo XIII. This action of the Holy Father has been crowned, moreover, with signal success The Emperor of China has sent an extraordinary embassy to the Rev. Father Guilianelli who had been charged to present to His Ma jesty the Pontifical letter, and the same religious has lately come to Rome to offer His Holiness the homage and felicitations of the Son of Heaven.

To the Illustrious and most powerful Em peror of the two Tartaries and the

GREAT EMPEROR. -The war which has recently broken out in certain regions of your empire impels us to use all ear efforts to obtain, through your goodness and cle-mency, that no injury shall be inflicted on the Catholic religion in consequence of these sanguinary contests. In doing so we fulfil a ligitimate duty, since we are bound to protect the Catholic religion in every part of the world, and to the utmost of our power. We follow the example of our predecessors, who on more than one occasion have besought your ancestors in favor of the European missionaries and the Christian people.

sidering that you have, even at the present time, given many proofs of your good will with regard to the Christians; and we have learnt in effect that on the breaking out of war it was decreed by your authority that the Christians should be respected, and that no injury should be inflicted even on the missignaries of the French nation.

prince, your equity and humanity, especially as the pricats who take up their abode in your flourishing empire for the purpose of preaching the Gospel are sent by the Roman pontiffs, from whom they ceive their charges, their commission and all their authority. They are not recruited from one nation only. At the present moment a great number who are dwelling in ten of the provinces of your vast dominions are from Italy, Bolgium, Holland, Spain and Germany. The priests, whether of the Society of Jesus or of the Congression of the Missions who labor in other provinces, are untives of many different nations. And this is tail in accord with the nature of the Christian religion, which is not intended for single nation, but for all, and which unites he human family in fraternal bonds, without -ny distinction of country or race.

limits of duty and maintain public peace. And, in truth, the Catholic pricets from Europe, who, during several ages, have exer-ised Apostolic functions in the great Chinese empire, for from causing any disturbance in governmental or civil affairs, have, on the contrary, in the opinion of all, rendered signal service—in the first place by propagating the moral discipline of Christianity, and afterwards by the diffusion of letters and the other arts which constitute civilization. Since the same idea and the same intention animate these who are at present instructing the have no doubt of finding them always with of condolence to Mrs. McClellan to day :the same good will and fidelity submissive to your Majesty.

For our own part, most powerful Emperor, we desire to express and manifest to you the sincerest gratitude for the proofs of kindness which you have shown them; and at the same time, in the name of that clemency which distinguishes you, we carnerly entreat you, under the present circumstances, to shield them with your favor, and take them under your powerful protection, so that they may not eafler injury, but may enjoy through your countenance full liberty in the exercises of their ministry.

Meanwhile we beg of God, the Lord of heaven and carth, to grant you continually, most illustrious prince, an abundance of His choicest blessings.

February, 1885, in the sixth year of our ponti-

KNEW.

Mr. Geo. R. Jackson drew 35,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery this month. His ticket was number 26,820. He has been lucky as he was number 20,020. He has been only in this State about a year and worked on salary for the Wells, Fargo & Co's Equress, and is now worth over \$5,000. The full particulars and any information given on

"Bridesmaids let out by the day" is the legend on a Parisian signboard.

YOUR FRIENDS WILL NEVER TELL you, but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you atter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society, to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage s Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased

FATAL ACCIDENT TO NEW YORK

mucous membrane, will bring relief to your-self and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

JOCKEYS. New York, Oct. 29 .- At Jerome park, in the first race after the start the thirteen horses engaged in the contest ran to the turn round the club house, when Maggie J., with young Potter on, slipped and fell; Broke-wood, with Meut on, fell over him, the latter horse breaking his neck and dying instantly. Sam Brown, id len by Arnold, next went over, and W. her edt Stonebuck topped the heap with Kenn, as his jockey. There was a terrible scene for a few minutes, till the horses and riders were extricated. Then it was found that Potter had his jaw broken in two places and is not likely to recover. He was taken away unconscious.

Turkey is the only state in Europe that is | can be baked without burning while the cook reads the latest novel.

Advertising thents I'l "It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style, "Then run it into some advertisement,

that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters n as plain, honest terms as possible.
"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything

"THE REEFOY so favorably noticed in all the papers Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other noticeless." medicines.

'There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great streadness and ability

'In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

## Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

" No !

"The doctors doing her no good;" " And at last was cured by this Hop ters the papers say so much about."

" Indeed ! Indeed !" "How thankful we should be for that

## A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a

bed of misery.
"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility, "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

" But no relief, " And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shanned for years before using THE PARENTS.

EF None genuine without a bunch of green Licps on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop" or "Hops" in their " a"

A DEAD HERO.

SUDDEN DEATH YESTERDAY OF GENERAL GEORGE B M'CLELLAN.

NEW YORK Oct. 29 -General George B. McClelian and at his residence, St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N J., about 3 o'clock this morning, of neuralgia of the heart. He came home about six weeks ago from a trip in the West with his family, and had been under a physician's care about two weeks. Nothing serious was expected until the General was taken with a severe spasm about 10 last night. Invitations were out for a reception at the General's residence this even-

THE NATION MOURNS ITS LOSS. WASHINGTON Oct., 29 .- The following ex-

ecutive order was issued to-day. "The death of George B. McClellan, at one time major-general commanding the armies of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military sollity and civic virtues have shed a lustre upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the national flag be displayed at half mast upon all buildings of the executive de-

shall have taken place."

The Secretary of War has also issued an order extelling the virtues of the deceased and commanding tokens of respect to his me-

partment in this city until after his funeral

THE PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY. The President sent the following telegram

"I am shocked by the news of your hus band's death, and while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend."

TRULING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORR, Oct. 29. -As soon as the news of Gen. McClellan's death spread throughout the city, a general feeling of sorrow was manifested. Most of the flags upon public buildings were placed at half mast. At the City Hall, the flage, by order of Mayor Grace, were placed at half-mast.

WHE PRESIDENT'S PRINKDLINESS.

Washington, Oct. 29 -It was definitely earned to day that Major-General McOlellan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within the past twenty-four hours the President had concluded to offer him an appointment as a member of the Civil Service commission.

ENGLISH PRESS OPINIORS

LONDON, October 30 .- The Standard says: The death of Gen McClellan removes another prominent figure of the civil war. He, however, was not fortunate; he had the illluck to be politically opposed to President Lincoln, and, therefore, did not receive the necessary support. Gen. McClellan's glory was short lived. Grant was certainly not such a master of the seience of war. Long before the civil war McClellan was an exper ienced soldier. His soldiers liked him; and time has softened the hard things said against him." The article taken as a whole is most

eulogistic. The Daily News says :-- "Gen. McClellan was a capable soldier, but he was scarcely equal to his opportunities. He might have left a great reputation if he had been called to second place. He never aspired to first

Trial proves that honesty is the best policy in medicing as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsparilla is a genuine preparation, an unequalted blood purifier, decidedly superior to all others.

WARD FOUND GUILTY OF LARCENY. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Ward case was continued to day. After examining one witness the prosecution rested their case and the defence opened. A number of witnesses were sworn and testified. General Tracey for the defence moved for the acquittal of Ward, as the evidence did not hear out the indictment. The court denied the motion. Arguments of counsel followed and the case was given to the jury, who up to this hour

(10 p.m.) have not yet returned a verdict. NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 12.45 p.m.-Ward was found guilty of larceny in the first de-

KILLED BY A CIGARETTE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- An unknown person passing through King street to-day threw away a lighted cigarette. The cigarette fell through the basement window of a house occupied by a woman named Mrs. Silk, and ignited the clothing of an infant which was MAD DOGS.

DR. LOUIS PASTRUR'S OURE FOR HYDRO-LIST TO THE HUMAN RACE

Paris, Oct. 30 - No more hydrophobia No more mad dogs! Dr. Louis Pastenr's experiments have resulted in a most brilliant. success At perhaps the most important sitting held by the Academy of Sciences Dr. Pasteur thus described the process of the cure by means of a rabbit inconlated with the fragment of a tissue taken from the spine of a rabid dog: The incubation of the mison occupied fifteen days. As soon as the first rabbit inoculated was dead a portion from its spinal marrow was in turn inoculated into a second raubit, and so until sixty rabbits had been inoculated. At each successive inoculation the virus incubation did not occupy more than seven days.

THE OPERATION.

Having ascertained that exposure to dried air diminished the virus, and consequently reduced its force, Dr. Paeteur supplied him. self with a series of bottles of dried air. In these bottles he placed portions of inoculated spinal marrow at successive dates, the oldest being the least virulent and the latest the most so. For an operation Dr. Pasteur begins by inoculating his subject with the old. dest tissue, and finishes by the injection of a niece of tissue whose bottling dates back only two days, and whose period of incubation would not exceed one week. The subject is then found to be absolutely proof against the

GULES.

A boy, twelve years of age, named Sieister, who had been bitten fourteen times, came from Alsace with his mother to ree Dr. Pastenr. The autopsy of the dog which had bitten the boy left no doubt as to its having suffered from hydrophobia. Dr. Pasteur took the celebrated Dr. Vulping and a professor of the School of Medicine to see the boy Meister. These two doctors came to the conclusion that the boy was doomed to a painful death and might he experimented upon. In thirteen days ineculations were made upon Meister with pieces of spinal marrow containing virus of constantly increasing strength, the last being from the pine of a rabbit that died only the day before. Now a hundred days have passed since Meister underwent the last inoculation The acatment has been thoroughly successful and the pay is in perfect health. He had been but a sixty hours and had travelled from Almer in Paris perfore the first innculation was performed. A shepherd boy named Judith, againmen,

was bitten by a mad dog a forthight ago and has now been a week under treatment. Br. Pasteur is confident of curing him. AN OVATION.

Dr. Pasteur said that it was now necessary o provide an establishment where rabbits might always be kept inoculated with the disease. In this way a constant supply of spinal tissues of old and recent mo ulation would always be ready. Before the sitting was adjourned Dr. Pasteur received an enthusiastic ovation, from both the Academy isself and the public who were present. Among those present I noticed the Grand Duke Alexis, who is a great dog fancier, and M. de Lessepe, who went to hear Dr Pastour's report indersed by Dr. Vulpian.

One of the leading doctors present remarked that the question was whether a man cured of nydrophobia could suffer from a second bite. In other words, whether the involation of virus was a guarantee against hydrephobia. In answer Dr. Pasteur states that the malady is transmissable only by bite. If, therefore, by a general compulsory inoculation of dogs for several generations dogs had been made incapable of hydrophobia, the malady would have disconnected the control of the control have disappeared and there would be no occasion to ask whether inoculation had a permanent effect or not. As to the origin of hydrophobia, Dr. Pasteur says nobody in the world can explain its primal causes. As he remarked—perhaps out of politoness—his theory will require atudy by the profession in order to make it practicable, but he emphatically stated that the cure for hydrephobia had been found. London, Oct. 30 .- Every morning paper

devotes a leader to hydrophobia and Dr. Pasteur. The Telegraph compliments the Doctor for "writing another chapter in the gospel of humanity."

A GIRL VIOTIM.

The Paris incidents were last evening cmphasized by the inquest on a little girl, the daughter of a coachman in London, who died of hydrophobia. The Coroner said a like case was awaiting another jury; that two women had died last week in London of the same disease, and that while during each of the ten previous years the average number of deaths in London from that disease was only six, there had been nincteen since last New Year's Day, twelve of which had occurred since the middle of July. The Coroner, himself a physician and a candidate for Parliament, referred feelingly in his address to the afternoon papers' account of Dr. Pasteur's great dec-

DISTRESS AFTER EATING, a feeling of weight at the stomach-often painful-gnawing, burning sensations, belching of wind, sour ernetations of food, variable appetite, etc., indicate Dyspepsia, which Burdock Blood Betters, taken in time, will relieve and cure.

Sixty millious people speak the German language, 45,000,000 the French, and 100,000,000 the English.

SORE THROAT.

To cure this oft-occurring trouble use Hagyard's Yellow Oil internally and externally. Yellow Oil cures Croup, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Deafness and all sore and painful complaints.

There has been very little wife-beating in Maryland since the whipping-post law went into effect.

Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap is highly recommended for all humors and skin diseases.

Forest culture in Dakota has led to the appearance of birds that were never before seen there.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expelail kinds of worms from children or adults

LONDON, Oct. 30 .- The Post's correspondent at Rome states on the best authority

that the Pope has decided entirely in favor of Spain in the Carolines question.

The Marquis of Hartington has issued an electoral address, in which he says it is imperative that the union of Great Britain and Ireland be maintained at any price. He says, however, that he is prepared to support measures looking to the extension of local government, and shall still vote with the Liberal party. He favors an enquiry into subjects of axation and education, and says explicitly lying on the lounge. The mother was out axation and education, and says explicitly at the time, and the child was burned to that he is prepared to grant local self-govern-

BILIOUSNESS. When the liver does not act promptly the bile accumulates to excess in the blood, causing yellow eyes, sallow skin, sick stomach diarrhos, etc., and the sufferer is termed

We are animated with a great hope in con-

No one can fail to recognize in this, great

The work of those who labor in the name of the Gospel is useful even from a public coint of view. They are obliged to abstain from taking part in political affairs, and to levoto themselves entirely to the propaga tion and the guardianship of the doctrine of Jesus Christ. Now, the principal pro cepts of the Christian religion are: to fear God, to observe justice entirely and inviolably in all things, whence as a consequence they must submit to magistrates and honor the King, not only through dread of his anger, but in obedience to conscience. Assuredly, nothing can be more fitting than these virtues to retain the people within the

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, the 1st of

HOW HE DROVE BETTER THAN HE

application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Not every emigrant to this country strikes it so rich in the same length of time.—Neuton (Kas) Democrat, Sept. 18.

A young wife at Greenburg, Ind., suce for divorce because her husband scaled her lips with court plaster to make her quit talk.

A plate has been invented on which a pie