

in ten minutes. It first produces agitation and trembling; these run into a general spasm, in which the head is bent back, the spine stiffened, the limbs extended and rigid, and the respiration interrupted by the fixing of the chest. So powerful are the spasms, that the body sometimes retains for hours after death the attitude and expression impressed on it by their terrible action during life.

This fearfully destructive agent is used for the same purpose as arsenic, and is, to a great extent, a substitute for it; the great object being the largest amount of whiskey out of the least quantity of grain, and whether it kills men, dogs, or fishes, it makes but little difference with the distiller, so long as he can accumulate a fortune by its sale.

I quote from an article recently published in the *Tribune* :—

"The use of strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey is henceforth to be punished as a felony in Ohio. By means of this drug, used in connection with tobacco, sharp distillers were making five gallons of whiskey from one bushel of grain, whereas the quantity obtained by the old process was but half so much.—The toppers never complained of the new liquid, but swallowed all they could get, and then smacked their lips for more; but the hogs, not being so case-hardened, could not stand it, and died off by hundreds of what is called 'Hog Cholera.' The fish, too, in the rivers into which the refuse of the distilleries was drained, began to die off in shoals; and a chemist reported that a barrel of this strychnine whiskey contained poison enough to kill twenty men. (So does a barrel of any whiskey, if administered to produce that result.) Ohio could not bear to have the quality of her poison distrusted, and so has made the use of strychnine in whiskey a State Prison offence. Making the whiskey without strychnine is not even declared a misdemeanor as yet."

We all know that whiskey is the basis of the wine, brandy, and gin, now sold in the country, whether imported or domestic, the grape having in a great measure failed in wine producing countries. The demand for wines having increased, the resort has been to the distillery and poisonous preparations to supply its place. And so the grains of the earth, which God designed for food, are laid under contribution for its production. Ohio, the great grain producing State, answers the call, and her distillers worm it through their thousand distilleries. But they are not content to furnish the pure alcoholic poison. This abominable compound is exported abroad, but is soon returned with such ingredients as foreign ingenuity can devise, and after paying duties abroad as whiskey, and at home under the name of wine and brandy, is sold at an enormous profit and drunk by all classes. So extensive was adulteration practised in France, that the Rev. Dr. Baird stated that certain persons appointed by government to test the purity of liquors by tasting were compelled to resign, to escape from death by poisoning. And yet, these are the pure wines and brandies that circulate so freely through the higher circles, the only evidence of their purity consisting in the extravagant prices charged and paid for them.

But the useless formality of sending across the ocean is often dispensed with. There exists ingenuity on this, as well as on the other side of the water. This same Ohio whiskey is purchased in New York and other large cities, where it is easily transformed into imported liquors, and sold as such often with the brands of the most celebrated dealers.

So alarmingly extensive is this evil becoming that the political press of all parties is sending out its voice of warning; and, in no measured terms, condemning and denouncing this wholesale poisoning of the people by the makers and vendors of these abominable compounds. We rejoice to see these evidences of moral life in the political press; we hail them as proofs that it is still mindful of its duty as a sentinel on the outposts of danger.

#### THE PROGRESS OF A GREAT FACT.—ALL OPPOSITION VANQUISHED.

Plunge a stone into the middle of a lake and from the point where it falls ripples will spread in ever widening rings until they reach at last every portion of its margin. So it is with a great discovery or invention; wherever it may be ushered to the light, its fame is certain in the end to fill the world. This has been strikingly illustrated in the progress of Professor Holloway's invaluable remedies. Twenty years ago they were first announced in London; now they are the standard remedies of both hemispheres. Such are the resistless, far-circling sweep of a grand utilitarian discovery, when applied to the highest philanthropic

purposes, and aided by the motive power of the Press. What are the greatest military achievements compared with those of Thomas Holloway? If it be true that the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one previously grew; what shall be said of him who cures ten sick persons where but one was cured before. Holloway, if the accumulated testimony of all nations is to be believed, has done much more than this. Diseases which, prior to the introduction of his Pills and Ointment, had baffled science, are now relieved with an expedition and certainty which are literally astounding. There is no getting round or over the fact, for it is avouched by the voluntary declaration of convalescent multitudes. Professional jealousy and prejudice, the most formidable antagonists that Truth encounters, have been vanquished by the success of these preparations, and time-honored medical institutions of Continental Europe have been constrained to admit their value and sanction their employment.

In this country where the people are always ready to test whatever is new, and equally sagacious in discriminating between the chaff and the wheat of the great mass of novelties submitted to them, the rapidity with which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have obtained universal confidence has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of science. Their fame has radiated from the local point in New York to the remotest section of the Union.

Usually we improve upon all foreign inventions; but even Yankee acumen cannot enhance the value of these remedies. We take them as they are, and are not only satisfied but grateful.—*Boston "Daily Journal."*

#### Ecclesiastical.

Latest from England by R. M. Steamer.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy of his diocese :—

Rev. and dear Brethren—At a time when many of our homes are filled with mourning by the tidings already received from the East, and so many of us who have not yet cause to mourn are in deep anxiety, we have all doubtless felt called upon to remember our distant fellow-countrymen in our private and in our family prayer, in this their hour of extreme peril. But it seems right, also, that public prayer should be offered up for them in the churches. In this matter we need not delay till circumstances may allow steps to be taken for circulating any new prayer. Let me at once recommend throughout this diocese what many of you, perhaps, have already done—viz., that before the Litany and Prayer for all Conditions of men, you make distinct mention of our fellow-countrymen in the East, as recommended to the special prayers of the congregation. It may be well, also, to use at once the Prayer for Times of War and Tumult.

I know that in thus addressing you I am scarcely anticipating what you have yourselves thought of, and perhaps, practised. But I am anxious to make public throughout the diocese how truly we all feel and acknowledge at this time that the lives of our fellow-countrymen in the East, and the destinies of our race, and the progress of Christianity and civilisation, demand our more than usually earnest prayers. Certainly our distant friends expect to be thus remembered by us, and our merciful God in such times of trial has promised in His Son, that He is ready to listen to His people.—I remain, Rev. and dear Brethren, your faithful brother and servant,

A. C. LONDON.

London House, August 3.

"A PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRYMEN IN THE EAST,  
Which may be used in private or family worship.

"Let us pray.

"Oh Lord of all power, who stillest the tumults of the people and the raging of the heathen, and in whose hand are the issues of life and death for all men, we beseech Thee at this time to look down with fatherly compassion upon our countrymen in the East, now exposed to great and unforeseen dangers. Thou knowest, Lord, our secret as well as our open sins; Thou knowest how far by our neglect of privileges, and of the duties we owe to those over whom Thou hast given us dominion, we have provoked this judgment. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, for thy Son Jesus Christ's sake, upon us, and upon our distant friends, and visit us not according to our sins. Comfort, O Lord, with Thy blessed Spirit the Comforter, all who with wounded hearts are now mourning for the death of dear relatives, and grant to them a happy meeting in the presence of Christ with those who are now lost to them. Still the anxieties of all, teaching us to wait in faith on Thee. Oh Lord, we beseech Thee to watch over the helpless women and children who are perchance even now exposed to the cruel assaults of enemies at once infuriated and treacherous, and strengthen those whom Thou hast armed to defend them. Guide our rulers in these perilous days, enduing them with wisdom and with energy; and make those who have to execute their orders vigorous and brave in the discharge of duty. Dispel, O Lord, we beseech Thee, the mysterious delusions which have led to this outbreak among the heathen. Maintain, if it seem good to Thee, and restore the power and influence of our country over the less civilized tribes which Thou hast committed to our sway; and if of Thy goodness this danger passes, give to each of us henceforward, both rulers and people, a deeper sense of our Christian responsibilities as raised to a high and commanding place among the nations. And may all changes work together for good, to the advancement of the kingdom of Thy dear Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Our Father, &c.

"Lord have mercy upon us.

"Christ have mercy upon us.

"Thou, O Lord, art merciful and powerful to defend our cause against every enemy.

"Thou, O Lord, art a strong tower of defence for all that flee unto Thee, oh save our countrymen commended to our prayers from all violence and treachery.

"Oh Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for Thy name's sake.

"Oh Lord, hear us.

"Oh Christ, hear us.

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, have mercy upon us, and upon our distant countrymen, and save them and us now and for evermore. Amen."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has also addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, inviting them to offer up earnest prayer to God on behalf of our fellow-countrymen in India.

At a meeting held in the Chapter-room, St. Asaph, on Wednesday, the Ven. Archdeacon Clive presented the following address to the *Bishop of St. Asaph*, signed by 195 out of 211 of the clergy of the diocese :—

My Lord—We have learnt, with no less surprise than concern, that a petition had been presented to the House of Commons praying that an address may be presented to the Queen, in order to remove your lordship from the diocese of St. Asaph. Simultaneously with this futile and uncalled for movement—if not springing out of it—remarks promoting the same object have appeared in some of the local periodicals. Although it can add nothing to the high estimation in which your lordship's character is held by all reflecting persons in the diocese, we cannot refrain from tendering the expression of our sympathy under the circumstances, and disclaiming in the strongest terms all participation in the avowed object of the promoters. Your lordship has now exercised the functions of Episcopacy in this diocese more than ten years. Within the space of three years after your consecration you visited in person every parish in the wild mountainous district of which it chiefly consists—you have at all times encouraged your clergy to hold free communication with you on parochial affairs, and been ready to advise and assist them in every difficulty—to your energy and perseverance, even more than to the very large sums you have contributed, we owe the rapid increase in the number of churches, schools, and parsonage houses within the last few years; and to the same causes we assign the improved condition of our two great diocesan societies—the Clergy Widow and Orphan Society and the Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels. We desire, therefore, on this occasion, to testify our grateful sense of these and other advantages we have enjoyed under your superintendence, and trust that it may please God long to continue you in a situation where your labours have been blessed with so great and beneficial results.

The *Bishop of Norwich* has just returned a reply to the address voted to him by the Norwich Town Council on his appointment to the See. The following is the salient passage :—

Attached as I am to the Church of England, not only by the responsibilities of office, as minister and Bishop, but by deepest conviction of her Scriptural soundness, and affectionate preference for her Articles and Liturgy, I have nevertheless entertained in a more private sphere, and desire ever to manifest in my present higher office, a sincere respect and brotherly affection for the members of the Christian communities; and it is my anxious prayer that I may be enabled to prove in this city and diocese how possible it is, and how well it is with an honest and open holding to our convictions and an earnest faithful maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of our own communion, to have fellowship, by personal intercourse and common labour of love, with those who, though not of our communion, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, hold fast His Word as their one rule of faith and practice, and seek His glory as the one Divine Head of the Catholic Church.

The annual Diocesan Synod of Argyll and the Isles assembled this year at Ballachulish, in the Church of St. John. The place was well chosen; not only is the locality celebrated for its magnificent scenery, almost unrivalled even in the Highlands of Scotland, but because it was the centre and stronghold of the Church in the west; the countries of Stewart of Appin and Cameron of Lochiel having remained since 1688 true to the ancient faith. Immediately opposite Appin is the island of Lismore, the seats of the former Bishops of Argyll, now no longer in possession of the Church. On Wednesday, July 29, the Bishop and clergy assembled; the Bishop took the north side of the altar, the Dean the south, the clergy, in their surplices, attending within the sacristy. The church was well filled, not only by the gentry of the neighborhood,