

## THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY.

## THE GRAND CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The Unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue Amidst the Honors of Artillery—Description of the Statue.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—After leaving Broadway at Cortlandt street and Maiden lane, nearly all the military and civic companies made their way homeward. All the vessels in North river were gaily decorated, the great Atlantic liners being particularly noticeable. The naval parade, which formed another marked feature of the day, was set for 1 o'clock. The vessels moved slowly in double line from Forty-fifth street down to the river, past the fleet of war vessels toward Liberty Island. This procession was in charge of Lieut. Commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions. The first division was headed by the United States Coast Survey steamer Sydney, and consisted of all the larger vessels; the second of tugboats and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. The vessels presented a beautiful sight. On reaching Bedloe's Island they passed the stern of the men of war anchored below the island, then up between them and the island they came to abreast of the statue's head on the side where they remained at anchor until the end of the ceremonies. At that point a gap was left directly abreast of the flagship Tennessee to permit the passage of the boats containing the Presidential party. The military part of the procession was over two hours passing. The President and his Cabinet were driven to the foot of West Twenty-third street, where the U. S. steamer Despatch and the revenue cutter Garret were lying. The Presidential party were taken on the Despatch and the French delegates on the Grant. The naval parade then began. Three batteries took part in the salute of 100 guns, fired from the battery on a wired signal at the moment of the unveiling of the statue. The steamers in the bay blew their whistles and the men-of-war returned the salute from their guns.

## THE CEREMONY ON THE ISLAND.

The ceremonies on the island were impressive. After prayer by Dr. Storrs, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps walked in front of the party of gentlemen on the platform, and in a clear and sonorous voice, despite his many years, made a brief presentation speech in behalf of the Franco-American union. As the aged gentleman bowed in response to the applause which greeted his remarks, he waved his hand toward Senator Evarts, who took Count de Lesseps' place before the audience, and on behalf of the American committee transferred the statue to the care and keeping of the Government and people of the United States. The rope leading from the platform to the flag, which still covered the face of the goddess, was now to be cut, a sharp pull was given and the banner fell to the pedestal. The countenance of the statue was uncovered above the great assembly. Mr. Bartholdi's life work was formally declared to live as a work of art. Scarcely had the banner fallen than a signal flag was waved from the mast head of the Tennessee. A stroke of flame sprang from the side of the old war ship and then another and another, until her decks were hidden in the white clouds of powder smoke. The Tennessee was not alone in this homage to Liberty.

From every man-of-war in the fleet, French as well as American, thundered the salutation to the goddess. The scene, had the day been fair, would have been inspiring. As it was, the sound was deafening, and partook its chief majesty from the roll of its thunder in echoes across the harbor. The powder smoke clung to the surface of the bay, weighted by the moisture of the atmosphere. The island was more effectively shut off by this addition to the mist than it had been before, and it was impossible to distinguish the pedestal 200 yards away. Again the strains of the band were heard and the sounds of national anthems were borne upon the breeze until their notes died away as had the roar of the guns. The President of the United States then stepped forward and in the name of the people of the United States accepted the statue.

M. Albert Lefevre, the French consul-general, was the next speaker. Following M. Lefevre's speech Gilmore's band played a musical selection, and then Mr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the commemorative address. When Mr. Depew concluded the bands began playing the "Old Hundred," and the immense assembly joined in singing the doxology, after which Assistant Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. There was an immense lack of arrangement in leaving the island and embarkment for home. The French visitors were scattered here and there in the crush and detained in it for nearly an hour. Mr. Bartholdi and his wife were compelled to elbow their way as best they could through the crowd which, not recognizing them in the bustle, paid them but very scant courtesy, and were thrust aside by those with him much more readily.

## THE CONCLUSION.

As a rock the vessels, which had taken part in the naval parade, began to return, and a splendid fleet of night-liners at the Battery and near by wharves. At 4:20 guns of Governor's Island were unmasked, and belched forth their thunder for half an hour. The naval parade, as a spectacle, proved a most lamentable failure, in consequence of the fog. Still it took place, and those who were near the river front could just dimly perceive the various craft steaming down the river in open order, and going at slow speed. There were about 200 vessels in line, including all sorts of craft, from the great Sound steamers to tug boats and steam launches.

## EFFECT OF BAD WEATHER.

Owing to unfavorable weather the fire works demonstration was postponed until Saturday. The statue was not lit up to-night. A banquet was given by the New York Chamber of Commerce in honor of the representatives of the French Republic and invited guests.

## A BRITISH OPINION.

LONDON, October 28.—The Daily News, commenting on the dedication of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, says: "It is a great mistake to think the statue will increase the friendship between the two countries. America did not want the statue. She took it because it was offered to her. When the last cannon boomed New York was richer by a remarkable statue, and that is about all."

## SOME INTERESTING DETAILS REGARDING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The statue is truly the most colossal work of art of its kind in the world. Liberty is represented by a huge figure on a high pedestal, holding aloft an immense torch, which throws its effulgent light over the world.

From the bottom of the plinth to the top of torch measures 151 feet 4 inches—the nearest odd-sized statue to its extent being that of Nero, which is only 118 feet in height. From Liberty's heel to top of head measures 111 feet, while the head is 13 feet, the width of the eye 28 inches, the length of the nose 3 feet 9 inches, the length of the forehead (along with the torch) 7 ft 11 in., the finger nail 1 1/4 x .85 feet, and the circumference of the finger at second joint 4 feet 9 inches. The figure is composed of hammered copper, and was designed by M. Bartholdi. Its foundation and pedestal alone form great works, and called forth considerable skill and ability in their erection. The foundation is of concrete up to the terrace level, where the pedestal proper begins. That pedestal measures 90 feet square at the bottom, and 65 square at the top, and is 52 feet 10 inches high. On each side at its base is a doorway 5 feet wide and 13 feet high, and on each side of these doors are to be placed the coats of arms of France and the United States. Above the links with these coats of arms appear larger panels 23 feet 6 inches long by 5 feet 3 inches high. Then a moulding relieves the stonework at a point above these panels, from which four pillars arise from the centre of each side. Above this the stone work recedes, at an elevation of 98 feet 8 inches, leaving a balcony of 5 feet 8 inches wide, from which a splendid view is obtained. On the top of this pedestal stands the Statue of Liberty, whose torch will light the bay at an elevation of 305 feet 11 inches above low-water mark. It is said that the head will easily accommodate forty persons, and the torch, which is reached by a special staircase, will hold twelve more. The torch is to contain five electric lamps of 30,000 candle power, which will so illumine passing clouds that they will be visible at a distance of 100 miles. Incandescent lamps are also to be placed over the brow at intervals in the coronal about the head, and which when ablaze will glitter with great brilliancy. Electric lights have also been placed at the base of the statue and in the salients of the fort walls, and which will throw an effulgent glow upon the drapery of the statue.

The conception of the colossal figure originated in the mind of Laboulaye and grew into being in the hands of its designer, M. Bartholdi. The first steps towards its construction were made in 1874, when the Franco-American union was established, a banquet was given and an appeal made to the people of France. In 1876 M. Bartholdi had begun the great work, and with the extended right arm of the statue—the first part that was completed—came to America and placed the arm and torch in the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, whence it was subsequently removed to Madison square, New York. In February, 1877, Congress set apart Liberty island for the statue, and a committee was chosen with William M. Evarts at its head. The face and head of the statue was completed in 1878, when it was placed in the French exposition, and on July 7, 1880, the great figure was completed in Paris, when it was temporarily put together the following year in the presence of the United States minister and a gathering of prominent French people. The following are the dimensions of the statue:

	Fr.	In.
Height from base to torch.....	151	1
Population of pedestal to torch.....	305	6
Height to top of head.....	111	6
Length of nose.....	4	6
Length of hand.....	15	3
Index finger.....	8	6
Circumference at second joint.....	7	6
Size of finger nail.....	1 1/4 x .85	in.
Head from chin to cranium.....	17	3
Head thickness from ear to ear.....	10	0
Head across the eyes.....	2	6
Length of nose.....	4	6
Right arm, length.....	42	0
Right arm, first joint thickness.....	12	0
Thickness of wrist.....	35	0
Width of mouth.....	3	0
Tablet, length.....	23	7
Tablet, width.....	13	7
Tablet, thickness.....	2	0

Dates in the history of the statue:	
French-American Union.....	1874
Work on arm begun.....	1875
Arm and torch finished.....	1876
Placed on exhibition, Philadelphia.....	1876
Liberty Island ceded by Congress.....	1877
Face and head completed.....	1878
Statue finished.....	1880
Mounted in Paris, Oct. 28.....	1881
Ground broken for pedestal, April.....	1882
Foundation completed, April.....	1883
Statue completed.....	1886
First rivet driven on statue, July 12.....	1886
Statue completed, Oct. 28.....	1886
The statue weighs 450,000 pounds, or 225 tons.	

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold twelve people. The total number of steps in the temporary staircase, which leads from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch, is 403. From the ground to the top of the pedestal, 195 steps. The number of steps in the statue, from the pedestal to the head, is 154, and the ladder leading up through the extended right arm to the torch has 54 rounds.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. (11-19w)

## DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

FRUITLESS ATTEMPT OF THE NATIONALISTS TO OBTAIN REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—There were lively scenes at the meeting of the convocation of the Royal University of Dublin yesterday. The Nationalists made an organized attempt to obtain the election of representatives of their views in the Senate, and to obtain a share in the government of the University. Messrs. Thomas Power O'Connor, Clancy and Tanner, members of Parliament, were present at the meeting. A dispute arose with the chairman, who refused to allow Mr. Clancy to speak, on the ground that he was not a member. Mr. O'Connor supported Mr. Clancy and said the latter had a right to speak, having paid his subscription the same morning. Mr. O'Connor moved that the meeting adjourn, but his motion was defeated by a vote of 24 to 35. The chairman refused to allow Mr. Clancy to vote and persisted in his refusal, saying his name was not on the books as a member. Eventually a proposal was made to nominate Mr. O'Connor as a candidate for a seat in the Senate, but this was rejected by a large majority.

## CREMATED IN A CAR.

## Terrible Accident on a Wisconsin Railway.

## A DOZEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Heartrending Scenes at the Wreck—Survivors Unable to Help Those Imprisoned in the Burning Cars.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—Assistant-General Manager Tucker of the St. Paul road makes the following statement of the accident reported yesterday:—"Our limited express ran into an open switch at one mile and a half from Portage, Wis., last night. The baggage and mail cars were demolished. So far as known five people were killed. We do not know who they are as yet. We don't know how many are injured or how badly. The demolished cars caught fire and were burned up. One sleeper was also destroyed by fire. We have sent out two special trains this morning with physicians and help and everything possible is being done." So far particulars are very meagre. There is reason to believe the loss of life is greater. It is said the most distressing and harrowing scenes took place after the wreck. The accident is the first one to the new limited express which runs at a very high rate of speed.

## DETAILS OF THE HORROR.

Engineer Searle, at the reported killed, is only slightly hurt. B. Lowenbach, job printer, 30, was on the train. He says the scenes after the accident were harrowing. The passenger coach which contained between fifteen and twenty persons was telescoped at both ends and fire and smoke enveloped the wreck and prevented the imprisoned and injured passengers from escaping. Passengers from the sleepers gathered around the blazing cars, but were powerless to render any assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their hair in the agony of the moment, and frightful screams issued from the death trap. One heavy woman tore up the seats with almost superhuman strength, and endeavored to break her way out of the flaming pyre, but her strength failed, and she fell to the floor and met a horrible death. Only three persons escaped from the passenger car. Every one of the wrecked cars was consumed, with the exception of the last sleeper, which was cut away from the burning wreck. All of the bodies of the victims were burned.

## SCENES OF DEATH UNKNOWN.

A dispatch from the St. Paul limited train ran through an open switch and plunged into a sand-bank. The mail, baggage and day coach were piled on top of it. In the day coach were two women and fifteen persons. One man and two children were the only ones saved. The others were burned in the flames. The man who had escaped had an arm broken and was otherwise injured. He is now at Columbus, Wis., and is doing well. A woman, whose home was in Winona, had her two children out of the wreck, and her husband was killed in the car. Louis Fisher and Emil Voigt, of Columbus, Wis., are among the dead. The names and residences of the others cannot be obtained now. Coroner Allen is holding an inquest on the charred remains of the bodies of the victims. The burning of the baggage car, which was the only one to be identified, is the only clue to the identity of the occupants of the burned car, and it may never be known to a certainty how many persons perished.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—From the most reliable sources obtained to-night the number who perished at the accident is not known. There were all in a passenger coach next the baggage car. The only occupants who escaped were two children whose mother, Mrs. C. B. Scherer, of Winona, had them taken to a boarding-house. Mrs. Scherer was pinned down by a seat and already enveloped in flames. None of the charred remains can be identified. As far as learned those who perished are Mrs. C. B. Scherer, of Winona; Mrs. Regina Johns, of Winona; her mother-in-law, Louis Brinker, residence unknown; a young woman, believed to be Mrs. G. A. Mary, of Chicago (her identity, however, is very uncertain); Emil Walters, residence unknown; five or more unknown persons and two Sisters of Charity, one believed to be Mother Alexis, superior of a convent at Winona, Minn., who was in Milwaukee to establish a new convent. The injured include Conductor Searle, of Milwaukee, badly hurt; brakeman Clarke, badly hurt, leg broken; C. E. Smith, of Chicago, broken arm and wrist and face cut badly; James Phillips, brakeman, cut badly about the head. No passengers in any of the sleepers were killed. General Manager Miller returned from the scene of the accident this afternoon. He said he believed twelve persons lost their lives in the wreck.

## A BISHOP'S REMOVAL.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 28.—The Milwaukee train bringing those saved from the Milwaukee wreck reached here to-night. Among the passengers were Bishop Whipple and wife. Apart from the great fatigue and nervous prostration, the bishop was unharmed. He describes the wreck as the most terrible sight he ever saw. Capt. John Allen, who was in the sleeper, says Bishop Whipple worked heroically to save the passengers imprisoned in the wreck, and brought out the children of Mrs. Scherer, of Winona, but could not liberate her. After comparing notes with other passengers, the captain thinks there were over fifteen passengers in the day coach.

## WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Haysard's Yellow Oil. It cures Mrs. John Siddell, of Orion, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain.

## BAD FLOODS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Floods in the Rhone valley have suspended railway traffic, destroyed several bridges and caused other serious damage. Floods are also causing much damage in the department of Vancluse. The city of Avignon is partially submerged.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of the skin, an alternative is required to compensate the body by means of other channels. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining the desirable and without weakening the most delicate or incommencing the most feeble. When from frequency chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an ill diet.

## A MODERN JACK SHEPPARD.

## SUCCESSFUL EXPRESS ROBBERY ON A MISSOURI TRAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—The Adams express car attached to passenger train No. 3, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, which left this city at 8:25 last night, was robbed of over \$50,000 in cash between here and Pacific, Mo. Before the train left this city, a man giving the name of Cummings, Mr. Frothingham, purporting to be signed by the officers of the company, stating that Cummings was about to take a "run" on the line, and asking Frothingham to give him points. When near Meramec the stranger overpowered the messenger and gagged and bound him to the safe, after which he coolly pilfered the car. At Meramec the robber left the train. The robbery was not discovered until the train reached Pacific. The robber is perfectly described as a tall dark man of prepossessing appearance, dressed in black, with very large hands and feet. A singular coincidence is that he gave the name of Jack Cummings, the only member of the once celebrated James' gang who has never been accounted for.

## SOME FURTHER DETAILS.

The stranger presented to Frothingham a forged letter bearing a perfect facsimile of the signature of Barrett, the route agent of the express company at St. Louis. The latter stated that Mr. Barrett had decided to put an extra man on the route, that the bearer was he, and Mr. Frothingham was directed to teach him the details of the business. The stranger was allowed to enter the car and took great interest in all the movements of the messenger, apparently desiring to learn quickly the ins and outs of the duties which the latter stated he was expected to perform. Mr. Frothingham's suspicions were not at all aroused and the stranger impressed him as a quiet and prepossessing companion. The two men busied themselves with the accounts, etc., and all went well until a point between St. Louis and Pacific was reached. In the meantime the new assistant was informed that there was more than that he could do at that time, and he seated himself on a chair, waiting until some new duties should be assigned him to perform. Frothingham was still busily engaged over his accounts, with his back turned to "Cummings." In the course of time it became necessary for him to go to the safe, and turning to do so he saw a stranger calmly sitting on his chair with a cocked revolver levelled at his (Frothingham's) head. Cummings cautiously approached the dumfounded messenger, and told him if he remained quiet and made no outcry or raised no alarm, his life would not be endangered, but if he acted otherwise he could not answer for the consequences. Frothingham had nothing to do but submit, and according to his statement the robber bound him hand and foot, pressed a gag into his mouth, tied him to the safe so that he could not move, and proceeded with his work. The safe had been left open and it took but a few minutes for the robber to secure the bank notes and valuables in the shape of jewelry, etc. He cut open the bags containing the silver coins, but he evidently concluded that these were too heavy for him to carry, and he did not disturb their contents. Of the gold, however, he took a goodly amount, and then proceeded to make good his escape. The road at this point runs directly alongside of a bluff, which in places overhangs the tracks, making the dangers of wrecks from collision with boulders, which occasionally fall from above upon the tracks, very great. The robber, therefore, stuck up at this point and ran slowly until the dangerous place was passed. This the engine of train No. 3 did as usual, and thus offered the robber.

## AN EASY MEANS OF ESCAPE.

He first looked all but one door, stepped out to the platform, locked the door from the outside, and jumped off. The messenger in the meantime could do nothing to release himself, not being able even to call for help. Near Minneka a boulder had fallen upon the track, and the train was delayed an hour before it could be removed. The conductor tried the door of the express car, but found it locked, and, supposing the messenger was busy, he did not ask for admittance. At St. Clair, he again tried the door and again found it locked. He listened for a minute and heard the messenger.

## STRUGGLING TO FREE HIMSELF.

and making all the noise possible by kicking with his feet against the side of the car. The conductor then burst the door open and found Frothingham as above described. He was quickly released, and he told his experience. The robber had got a start of fully two hours, and it was useless to run back to try and find him. The train, therefore, proceeded on its way and arrived in this city at 7 o'clock. On its return trip Frothingham immediately sought the superintendent of the company and was closeted with him for some time. Frothingham says the robber was about 24 years old, six feet tall, weighed about 200 pounds, and he was dressed in dark clothes with a dark overcoat. He thinks the robber has accomplices, as he seemed to be talking with someone on the front platform of the car. Frothingham, the messenger, is about 24 years old, and lives in St. Genevieve, Mo. He has been in the employ of the Adams Express Company for four years, and has a good record.

## THE VATICAN AND FRANCE.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Cardinal Jacobini, Papal secretary of state, has requested the nuncio at Paris to represent to the French Government the serious consequences that might arise from the adoption of a clause in the primary education bill of an odious character to the Vatican and directed against the Catholic clergy in France. The clause referred to provides that education in schools shall be entrusted exclusively to the laity.

## THE SCOURGE OF AMERICA.

The one terrible blight of our country is scrofula—from impure blood—it causes consumption and many wasting, lingering and fatal diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures scrofula if taken in time.

## A GREAT SCHEME.

The building committee of the Baltic Canal calculate that they will employ 15,000 workmen. The builders at Hamburg and Bremen are ordered to the old docks and constructing new ones. There is still, however, a continuous outcry of distress from the workmen, who claim that their condition is the result of the augmented tariff.

## CHURCHILL CRITICIZED.

## HIS EXULTATION OVER THE CONVICTION OF THE GLADSTONIAN UNCALLED FOR—THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times, commenting on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, says: "Exultation over the nervous prostration of the Gladstonians is very well, in moderation, but it rather weakens some of Churchill's own arguments. It is less called for when the Gladstonians are giving evidence of their vitality by their preparations for a counter blast. At Bradford, Lord Randolph failed to avail himself of chances at his command for useful departure from lines laid down in his former oration at Dartford. It is unfair and unwise to assume that the bulk of the Liberals will adopt or abate the tactics of the Parliaments. Despite the vagueness of Lord Randolph's proposal for any remedy, we do not think the application of closing by a bare majority will commend itself to the Government."

## MEASURES OF REFORM.

BRADFORD, Oct. 27.—Lord Randolph Churchill was presented with 400 addresses at Bradford to-day, in the hall in which the Conservative conference was held. The hall was crowded. When he, accompanied by his wife, entered, both were greeted with prolonged cheering. Lord Randolph said he looked forward to a winter of hard and heavy work. The Government was resolved to submit to the country real, genuine measures, in accord with the reforming and progressive spirit of the age. Referring to the addresses he had received, he said they embodied a real and living political spirit, which could not fail to guide the future of the country. The vastness of the deputations who were present at the conference realized Lord Beaconsfield's prediction for the future of the Tory party and the hold it ought to have on the masses of the people.

## GOING TO SANDRINGHAM.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Randolph Churchill will not attend the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Mansion house on the 9th. Lord Randolph has been invited to the birthday anniversary to be given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

## HARTINGTON WANTED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The political friends of Lord Hartington are urging him to postpone his departure for India, as they fear a winter session of Parliament will be called, when his presence would be necessary.

## A CURE FOR CROUP.

It is a valuable fact for mothers to know that there is no better or more certain remedy for croup than Haysard's Yellow Oil used internally and externally. This handy household remedy may be had of any druggist.

## SEXTON'S GOOD ADVICE.

BELFAST, Oct. 27.—At the unveiling of the statue of the poet Davis in this city to-day Mr. Sexton, replying to an address on "Young Ireland," referred to the recent riots in Belfast, and observed that if the writings of Davis were better understood of the downfall of faction and sectarian bitterness would be accomplished.

## TO BE FREE FROM SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, ETC., USE CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

## A MISEN'S FORTUNE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Hannah Sands, an old lady living at Rye, Westchester county, was supposed to be very poor and died last fall. Search among her effects brought to light \$100,000 in money and bonds, sewed up in an old skirt.

## THE SUPERIORITY OF MOTHER GRAVES' WORM EXTERMINATOR IS SHOWN BY ITS GOOD EFFECTS ON THE CHILDREN.

Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

## A HORRIBLE DEATH.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—The Times' special gives details of a horrible burning of eight people in a log cabin near Flat Rock, Knox County, on Tuesday. Wm. Poe, a farmer, went away from home on business, leaving his wife, five young children and two young ladies of the neighborhood, Miss Alice Carnes and Sallie Adams. During the night the house burned and all the inmates perished, and their remains were found next day by the husband on his return. It is not known how the cabin caught fire. The mother's remains were found clasping those of the baby, and the bed clothing showed that an effort had been made to extinguish the fire.

## Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

## STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Mr. Stanley delivered a lecture at Turpin last evening. The Marquis of Lorne, who presided, in moving a vote of thanks said: "Mr. Stanley has told the story of his exploits in so fascinating a manner that it makes people of the rising generation desire to invest all their spare cash to open up and civilize Africa."

## BIRTH.

HALLEY.—At 207 1/2 Bleury street, on Monday, 25th inst., Mrs. Halley, of a son.

## MARRIED.

O'MALLEY—O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 26th instant, Wm. J. O'Malley to Sarah Chevalier O'Brien, both formerly of Que. Co.

## MURPHY—LAWLESS.—At St. Gabriel Church, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. T. Mahony, John Murphy to Bella Lawless, all of this city.

## PERREAULT—VALSH.—At Lacolle, on the 25th instant, by Rev. N. O. Charbonneau, P. P. E. Perreault, Assistant City Engineer of Ottawa, to Mattie C., daughter of Thos. Walsh, of Lacolle, P. Q.

## MEHEAN—MCGOWN.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Father Melanger, John Mehean, to Maggie, youngest daughter of the late John McGown, all of this city.

## BOYLE—BURNS.—In this city, on the 26th instant, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Struble, Dan Boyle to Ellen Burns, youngest daughter of Lawrence Burns, all of this city.

## DIED.

RYAN.—In this city, on the 25th inst., John Ryan, aged 45 years.

ELLARD.—In this city, October 23, George Ellard, aged 25 years, son of the late George Ellard.

HAY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Margaret O'Neill, aged 76 years, beloved wife of John Hay.

BURKE.—On the 25th instant, Thomas Burke, aged 66 years, a native of the County Clare, Ireland.

DOWNS.—In this city, on the 24th instant, Ellen Downes, aged 47 years, widow of the late Thomas Downes, a native of County Clare, Ireland.

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And don't let extract of meat, which have no nutrition, be passed off on you.

## I CURE FITS!

Whoever has had a fit, or seen one, knows how terrible a disease it is, and how much it endangers the life. It is a disease which can be cured, and cured it should be. I have cured many cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, and all the other diseases which are caused by the same cause. I have cured many cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, and all the other diseases which are caused by the same cause. I have cured many cases of Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, and all the other diseases which are caused by the same cause.

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