who knew ly had been The rude presence of ns. When moving the Morgan and scriptions of escribed the his foot, and ound. Dr. of which he
was broken,
he extracted
he coffin was
he peculiar-

1882.

an and Dr. he examinan open day, ns and Antissented from ch the body be that of organ, in her e the clothes. via, where it et expressing subsequently, equently, d by a state-to be that of the body of been drowned weeks before 'his awakened Notice was w and son of as witnesses. dy essentially t Oak Orchard aid, had black cut and stood e her husband aller than that She testified able teeth all

while that of testimony of testimony of testimony of tas short, black, Monroe failed description of accurate. scribed as havrn different in ation was very roughout were e clothing thus ssession of the at it had not Monroe or any e could have the other hand, of the body be-nite as satisfaccription of the o part in the

y, as is known, Timothy Moncident occurred spirit of our spirit of our sing of the day at Batavia was st to be that of into the billiard to see a friend aving the room a prominent sel for Masons, turned to me, ell, Weed, what gad now?" To a good enough ing back the one following morn-a Masonic organ, arging me with nat the body in nough Morgan That perversion asonic and Demmuch popular g me to denun-

ded; the maxim wel miles while boots" was then luy and reproach rsion for nearly there is reason to where I am per ations are growmutilated a dead, and, when exas a good enough election. Forty tor of the paper compelled I avenged the and intensify the as everywhere eved that I had

question for the resemble that of oth in Paris and I encountered erwards. e embarrassed and nce and concealitnesses. valid soldier who organ while conat Fort Niagara for more than a m (Elisha Adams) in town in Verne log house of with whom he was and one o'clock responded to by on opening the uced me, directly anything more bin saying, "I an

expecting you all afterward the old dder, and in ten our return.
akfast at the foot men dropped into we were sitting. ast, the landlady, ors, remarked that r Masons, some of ared, but that we ner villagers what pefore we had done be twice as many Page 6.

We are not Missed If you or I
To-day should die,
The birds would sing the same to-morrow,
The vernal spring
Her flowers would bring,
And few would think of us with sorrow.

Yes, he is dead. Would then be said, The corn would floss, the gray grass hay,
The cattle low,
And summer go,
And few would heed us pass away.

How soon we pass!
How few, alas!
ember those who turn to mold;
Whose faces fade
With autum's shade
ath the sodden churchyard cold! Yes, it is so—
We come and go!
We come and go!
They hail our birth, they mourn us dead;
A day or more,
The winter o'er
Another takes our place instead.

CUSTER'S LAST FIGHT. As told in General Sheridan's Record

of Indian Fights. One of the most interesting official reports ever published in any country is General Philip H. Sheridan's "Record of Engagements with Hostile Indians." The report has just been published from the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. It embraces all engagements with hostile Indians from 1868 to 1882. The Report is compiled from official records. It is a marvel of matterof-fact writing, not a word of sentiment and hardly one of description being used. One example taken by chance from the first page will illustrate the style of this modest and manly record:—
"1868.—June 6th, Captain D. Monahan, 3d Cayalry, in command of detachments."

"1868.—June 6th, Captain D. Monahan, 3d Cavalry, in command of detachments of Troops 'G,' and 'I,' 3d Cavalry started from Fort Sumner, New Mexico, in pursuit of a band of Navajoe Indians who had murdered four citizens, within twelve miles of that post. He followed their trail for a hundred miles, finally surprising them in a ravine, where he killed three Indians, and wounded eleven, the balance escaping. The troops sustained no losses,"

no losses."

There are 120 pages of just such items, covering "deeds of daring-do" and heroism unexcelled in the most elaborate reports of European nations. There is material in the book for all the American novelists of the generation.

CUSTER'S FIGHT.

We extract the following report of the last fight of chivalric Custer with the Sioux Indians:—
On the afternoon of June 22d, 1867.

CUSTER'S FIGHT.

We extract the following report of the last fight of chivalric Custer with the Sioux Indians:—

On the afternoon of June 22d, 1867, Custer's column marched up the Rosebud twelve miles and there encamped. The next day, June 23d, we continued up the Rosebud thirty-three miles, passing a heavy lodge pole trail, though not very fresh. June 24th, the advance was continued up the Rosebud, the trail and signs constantly growing fresher, until the column had marched twenty-eight miles, when camp was made. At eleven o'clock that night, the column was again put in motion, turning from the Rosebud to the right up one of its branches which headed near the summit of the "divide" between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march growed the divide and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march growed the divide and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march growed the divide and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march growed the divide and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march growed the divide and the Little Big Horn the first advance by the land and the Little Big Horn. About 2 o'clock in the morning of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march growed the divide and the Little Big Horn the first advance by the land and the Little Big Horn the first advance by the land and the Little Big Horn the first advance by the land and the Little Big Horn the first advance washed the divide and the Little Big Horn the first advance was a la

it, Benteen off still further to the left, and not in sight. About eleven o'clock Reno's troops crossed the creek to Custer's column and remained with them until about half-past twelve o'clock, when it was reported that the village was only two miles ahead and running away.

Reno was now directed to move for-ward, at as rapid a gait as he thought prudent, and to charge, with the understand-ing Custer would support him. The troops under Reno moved at a fast trot for about two miles, when they came to the river, halted a few minutes to collect the men, and then deployed. A charge was made down the river, driving the Indians rapidly for about two miles and a dans rapidly for about two miles and a half, until near the village which was still there. Not seeing anything, however, of the sub-divisions under Custer and Ben-teen, and the Indians swarming upon him from all directions, Reno took position, dismounted, in the edge of some timber which afforded shelter for the horses of his command, continuing the fight on foot until it became apparent he would soon be overcome by the superior numbers of be overcome by the superior numbers of the Indians. He then mounted his troops, charged through the Indians, re-crossed the river, and gained the bluffs upon the opposite side. In his charge, First-Lieu-tenant Donald McIntosh and Second tenant Donald McIntosh and Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Hodgson, 7th Cavalry, with Acting Assistant Surgeon J. M. DeWolfe, were killed.

Reno's force succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff, but with a loss of three officers and twenty-nine enlisted men killed, and several men wounded. Almost at the same time Reno's troops reached these bluffs, Benteen's battalion came up, and a little later, the pack train, with McDougall's troop escorting it. These three detachments were all united under under Reno's command, and numbered about three hundred and eighty-one men,

in addition to their officers.

Meanwhile nothing had been heard from Custer, so the re-united detachments under Reno moved down the river, keeping along the bluffs on the opposite side from the village. Firing had been heard from that direction, but after moving to the highest point without seeing or hearing anything of Custer, Reno sent Captain Weir with his troop to try to open com-munication with the former. Weir soon sent back word that he could go no further, and that the Indians were getting around him, at the same time keeping up a heavy fire with his skirmish line. Reno then turned everything back to the first position he had taken on the bluff, which seemed the best for a defence, had the horses and mules driven into a depression, put his men, dismounted, on the crests of the hills making the depression, and had hardly completed these dispositions when the Indians attacked him furiously.

iously.

This was about six o'clock in the even-This was about six o'clock in the even-ing, and the ground was held with a fur-ther loss of eighteen killed and forty-six wounded, until the attack ceased about nine o'clock at night.

nine o'clock at night.

By this time the overwhelming numbers of the enemy rendered it improbable that the troops under Custer could undertake to rejoin those with Reno, so the latter began to dig rifle-pits, barricaded with dead horses and mules and boxes from the packs, to prepare for any further attack which might be made the next day. All night long the men kept working, while the Indians were holding a scalp dance, within their hearing, in the valley of the Little Horn below.

Ing, in the valley of the Little Horn below.

About half-past two o'clock in the morning, of June 26th, a most terrific rifle-fire was opened upon Reno's position and as daylight increased, hoards of Indians were seen taking station upon high points completely surrounding the troops, so that men were struck on opposite sides of the lines from where the shots were fired. The fire did not slacken until half-past nine o'clock in the morning, when the Indians made a desperate charge upon the line held by Troops "H" and "M," coming to such close quarters as to touch with a "coup-stick," a man laying dead within the lines. This onslaught was repulsed by a charge from the lines assaulted, led by Colonel Benteen.

The Indians also charged close enough

The Indians also charged close enough to send their arrows into the lines held by Troops "D" and "K," but they were driven back by a counter-charge of those troops accompanied in person by Reno.

There were many wounded and the question of obtaining water was a vital one, for the troops had been without any from six o'clock the previous evening, a period of about sixteen hours. A skirmish line was formed under Benteen, to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill in front of the position to reach the water. A little was obtained in canteens, but many of them were struck in securing the precious fluid.

the precious fluid.

The fury of the attack was now over and the Indians were going for something to eat and more ammunition, as they had been shooting arrows, or else that Custer was a saming. Advantage was taken of

of June 25th, the column halted for about three hours, made coffee and then resumed the march, crossed the divide, and by eight o'clock were in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and as it was certain they could not now be surprised, it was determined to attack them.

Custer took personal command of Troops "C," "E," "F," "I," and "L,"; Major Reno was given Troops "A," "G," and "M;" Captain Benteen, Troops "H," "D," and "K;" Captain McDougall with Troop "B," acted as guard to the pack train.

The valley of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, Custer on the right of the creek, Reno on the left of it, Benteen off still further to the left, and it, seen the lattential the dust of the morning of the gave his orders on the previous day for the first advance by the detachments under Reno and Benteen, and which orders contemplated the support of these by the force retained under Custer's absence, and the impression was that this heavy force of Indians had gotten between him and the rest, forcing him towards the mouth of the Little Big Horn, from which direction the column under Gibbon, with Troop "B," acted as guard to the pack train.

The valley of the creek was followed towards the Little Big Horn, Custer on the right of the creek, Reno on the left of it, Benteen off still further to the left, and seen or heard since he gave his orders on the previous day for the first advance by the detachments under Reno and Benteen, and

preparing to resist any attack which might be attempted, the dust of the moving column was seen approaching in the distance. Soon it was discovered to be troops who were coming, and in a little while a scout arrived with a note from General Terry to Custer, saying that some Crow scouts had come to camp, stating that Custer had been whipped, but that their story was not believed. About half-past ten o'clock in the morning General Terry rode into Reno's lines and the

fate of Custer was ascertained.

Precisely what was done by Custer's immediate command, subsequent to the moment when the rest of the regiment last saw them alive, has remained partly a matter of conjecture, no officer or soldier who rode with him into the valley of the Little Big Horn, having lived to tell the tale. The only real evidence of how they came to meet their fate, was the testimon of the field where it overtook them. What was read upon the ground, as from an open page, was described in the official report of General Terry, who came up with Gibbon's column.

Custer's trail, from the point where

Reno crossed the stream, passed along and in rear of the crest of the bluffs on the right bank, for nearly or quite three miles. Then it came down to the bank of the river, but at once diverged from it again, as though Custer had unsuccssfully attempted to cross; then turning upon itself and almost completing a circle, the trail ceased. It was marked by the remains of officers and men and the bodies of horses, some of them dotted along the path, others heaped in ravines and upon knolls where halts appeared to have been made. There was abundant evidence that a gallant resistance had been offered by Custer's troops, but that they were beset on all sides by overpowering numbers. The officers known to be killed were

General Custer, Captains Keogh, Yates and Custer, Lieutenants Cook, Smith, McIntosh, Calhoun, Porter, Hodgson, Sturgis and Reilly, of the 7th Cavalry, Lieutenant Crittenden of the 20th Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Wolfe, Lieutenant Harrington of the cavalry and Assistant Surgeon Lord were missing. Mr. Boston Custer, a brother and Mr. Reed, a nephew of General Custer, were with him and were killed. Captain Banteen and Lieutenant Varnus of the cavalry and fifty-one men were wounded.

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weak cider, such as is used by the poorest people in Normandy. On fast days they eat only dry herbs, boiled with a little salt

with a piece of coarse bread, and are allowed a half pint of cider. On other days

ed a half pint of cider. On other days, they have an herb soup, a dessert of a radish or two, or a few walnuts, or some such thing, and mess either of leutile roots, hasty puddings, or the like. They never eat fish on any account, and never touch eggs or flesh meat unless when sick, and but sometimes use milk. They practice a general mortification of the servers. When

they come to the fire in winter they stand at some distance from the calefactory, and

never put out a foot or pull up their cloaks to warm themselves, or stay long

in that place. Even in their sickness the superior often treats them harshly, in order to increase their humility and patience;

and the monks, under the greatest pain, reproach themselves as faint penitents, and add many voluntary mortifications. At

their dying hour they are carried to the church, laid on ashes and there receive

the last Sacraments, and usually remain

in that stuation till they expire. They work in the fields many hours in the day, but join prayer with their labours. Their church duties are very long; and during

the whole day no one is out of sight of some others, to take away all possibility of sloth. They lie on straw beds. The

lightest faults are most severely punished

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ing it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to

ure) through his friends, and in nearly

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in chapter.

. When

general mortification of the sens

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"THE LIFE OF CHRIST."

"He Never Reads an Irish Paper."

On Nov. 8th, in the House of Com-mons, Lord R. Churchill asked the reasons why the man Westgate, who confessed to having participated in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke,

had not yet been brought to that country for trial, and what course her majesty

Government intended to take regarding

dence to identify him. That evidence

could only be obtained from the men of

the crew who were in the vessel in which he sailed. That vessel did not arrive in England until the middle of October. On the 16th or 17th of October the necessary

warrant was issued, and immediately a policeman was sent to Jamaica to take

him into custody. It was the intention of the Government to make every inquiry so as to see if there was any foundation

for the statements which the man made

Mr. Healy asked whether the honorable

and learned gentleman's attention had been drawn to statements in the Dublin papers to the effect that Westgate was a harmless lunatic.

The Attorney-General for England-

No, sir; I never read a Dublin newspaper (ironical cheers from the Irish members). Mr. Dawson (Lord Mayor of Dublin)— I beg to give notice that on Thursday I will ask the Prime Minister whether, in

view of the statement of the honorable and learned Attorney-General for Eng-

land that he never reads a Dublin news-

paper, he will, after the cloture passes, provide some means for the members of

the Government to obtain accurate infor-

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e are ordered at one time.

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mation on Irish affairs. (laughter and The Fable of the Wolf and the Lamb THE DEADLY DIME NOVEL.

A Boy's Horrible Death at Shamokin While Preparing to Fight Indians.

[From the Norristown Herald.]

Yesterday noon a terrible accident occurred at Shamokin, in which a fourteen year old son of U. F. John, a well known attorney at law, of that place, lost his life. The lad, Howard by name, had procured his father's pistol, and with George S. John, his cousin, and John Baldy, both about his own acc. was about to start west. Sir Henry James said there] had been some delay in bringing the man Westgates to England, and it had arisen from the fact that he was taken into custody in Jamaica, and it was necessary to obtain a warrant from Dublin, and also certain evidence to identify him. The trailless of the said of the about his own age, was about to start west to engage in the extermination of the Indians, of whom they had read so much in the pernicious yellow covered literature unscrupulous dealers still sell. While they were playing on Mr. John's porch prior to starting, the pistol, which was in Howard's pocket, was discharged in some unknown manner. The boy fell mortally wounded. His terrorstricken companions were unable to call for help for some minutes. The injured lad, however, was beyond relief. He was carried into the beyond relief. He was carried int house and physicians summoned. wound was probed, but it was impossible to find the ball, which had entered the right temple. Death ensued within three hours after the accident occurred, the youthful victim never returning to consciousness. How the pistol was discharged is not known, but may be discovered by Coronor Wright, who has summoned a jury and is holding an inquest. The deceased was an unusual y bright and intelligent youth, and his sudden death las thrown a pall over the entire com-munity, where his father is considered one of the leading citizens

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The movement in Paris for the demolition of the Church of the Sacr d Heart on the heighth of Montmartre is more than of local importance. In 1873 the Archbishop of Paris made application for permission for its erection, and a law was passed sanctioning the project. Since that date, enormous sums, the result of donations enormous sums, the result of donations from all parts of France, have been expended upon it, and it is still far from complete. When finished it will be one of the most conspicuous buildings in Paris, looking down from its height upon the whole city. As, however, it is intended to stand as a monument of the "undying confidence of the country in the infinite pity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus." it has raised the wrath of the fanatical minority which has already torn down the crucifixes from the walls of the schools. If the stormy meeting held one day last month at the Elysee-Montmartre obtain its object —the abrogation of the law—the building 's doomed. One reason given for it s doomed. One reason given for its destruction was grimly comic—that the erection of the church was a provocation to civil war! The lambs again have been condemned for whetting the appetites of the surrounding wolves - ----

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rate mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin chipmunks. 15e.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in bet-ter health than she has been for years." Sold by Harkness & Co., druggists, Dun-