The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. The American Ambassador at Vicina, Mr. Kason, has lately forwarded to his Government as interesting account of a remarkable surgical eperation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vicina, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant tasts. Food ing, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbedly from the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something from to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood become ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the tasto. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and host remoder in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, regetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 20th, 1881. Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Suigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—1 find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a " Godsend to dyspeptic people." Islways recommend it with confidence.

Raithfully come.

Fairly second to with condidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

Te Mr. A. J. White,

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They
deanso the bowels from all irritating substances
and leave them in a healthy condition. They
surf costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st. 1833.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still

way pear sir,— Your Syrup and I has are still your popular with my customers, many saying after are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Soigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these lattles I am sending fifteen miles away to a brand who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning, to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Eyrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, doar Sir, yours faithfully.
(Signed) W. Bowker. To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having fried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" they "come as a boon and a biessing to mean and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness to however, of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a bessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed)
Carey B. Berry,
Baptist Missionary.

A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whit-haven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,
Montreal.

A TORONTO FAITH CURE.

REPORTED HEALING OF A CRIPPLED GIRL

THROUGH PRAYER. TORONTO, Oct. 28 .- A remarkable case of faith cure has occurred here, the truth of which is veuched for by several people. The facts are: About twelve years ago Annie Mallock, of Hayter street, fell while crossing King street, injuring her kace to such an extent that doctors who attended her failed to effect a cure, telling her she would be a eripple for life. For ten years she could not two years ago she read a book by C. Judd on prayer and faith which impressed her so deep-ly that she asked several Christian friends to join her in prayer for the recovery of the use of the disabled limb. She states that almost immediately she felt'a change, and at the end of six months was able to dispense with one of her crutches. Her limb gradually reguined power, and last Sunday for the first time in twelve years she was able to walk without assistance to and from Elm street Methodist church. She has still a slight limp, but feels sure it will soon disappear.

To break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, use Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water Pepper. It is diaphoretic, or sweating and strongly anodyne and sedative. 50 cents. By druggists.

THE DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

The Paris Univers says :- The Sacred Cou gregation of the Propaganda has rendered its decision in regard to the affairs of the diocese new investigation. Although the integrity of | laudable equity the merit of the method of Catholics of Canada, who admire the courage and virtues of the venerable Bishop, Mgc.

Lafleche. The immediate division of the dioyou instruction, impose on themselves great . , as a material and moral disaster. .

HIS EXCELLENCY DOM HENRY THE SMEULDERS

AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

On Tuesday at week His Excellency Dom Henry Smeulders, Apostolic Commissioner, Christian schools, Cotté street, Montreal.
Afterche usual ceremonies appropriate to

such circumstances he was introduced into the chapel, which was very neatly decorated for the occasion. During Mass he distributed Holy Communion to appeared of 130 members of the household. The exercises in the chapel being ended, His Excellency pro-ceeded to the hall of the Senior Novitiate, where he was most cordially welcomed by all the Brothers of the city, who assembled for the occasion. They were introduced to His Excellency by the Director of Novices, who represented the Provincial, the latter being at a general Chapter of the Institute in

His Excellency, in his ever paternal way addressed them at considerable length, dwelling chiefly on the importance of the work confided to the disciples of the venerable De La Salle. He said it was the most necessary work of the day. The church is constantly raising her maternal voice in favor of religious training in school. Education this fine institution which forms the subject not based on religion was not, properly of these remarks. His great priest's heart, speaking, education, as it prepared men always seeking for new works of charity to neither for time nor for eternity. He saw accomplish, has interested itself in a particular here the Brothers of the Christian Schools faithfully acquitting themselves of duties attached to their calling.

From the Senior Novitiate His Excellency was conducted to the Study Hall of the Primary Novitiate, where a very hearty greeting awaited him. Before leaving he addressed a few words to the pupils, whom he styled the privileged members of the Church. Separated from the world in their tender years, they were initiated to the duties of the religious state with greater facility.

His next visit was to the hell of St. Lawcence school, where about 700 pupils, representing the different schools of the city, were assembled. His Excellency was accompanied by the following: Rev. P. G. F. De Bie, his secretary; Rev. L. Colin, Superior of St. Sulpice; Rev. P. J. E. Antoine, Provincial of the Oblates; Rev. A. Sincenne, S.S., curé of Notra Dame; Rev. B. Granjon, S.S., Chapitan of the Christian Brothers; Rev. J. Lonergan, P.P., of St. Bridgets; Rev. J. M. Leelere, P. P., Saint Joseph's; Rev. R. Decaries, Curé St. Henri : Rev. M. Cuisse, Curé of Saint Sulpice; Rev. Fr. Catulle, C.S.S.R., P.P., Saint Ams, and Rev. Fr. Godtz, C.S.S.R.; Rev. J. C. Caisse, Chaplain, Hochelaga Conveut; Rev. M. Faubert, Chaplain, Good Shepherd; Rev. A. Giband, S.S.; Rev. J. Leveille; Rev. P.J.P. Bernard, O.M.I.; Rev. P. Laporte, O.M.I.; Rev. P. Kiernan; Rev. M. Levesque.

His Excellency gave the following answer to the addresses presented to him: I am hap-py to be in your midst. You represent, my dear children, not only the pupils of the Christian schools of this city, but the elite of the city of Moutreal I know that the pupils of the Christian schools of this city number 4,000, and if I am not mistaken, there are over 5,500 including those on the outskirts of the city. But you represent, moreover, the mission of your religious teachers, who inculcate into your minds sound Catholic doctrine, which will make you good citizens, men of conviction, fit to do honor to the Church, and useful members of society. It is you, who are the object of the solicitude of the Church, I compare to Moses, that Miraculous Child who tormerly was saved by the daughter of Pharo. This princess, guided by a divine inspiration, found herself on the bank of the Nile, where she saved that child, who was, by a barbarous law of Pharo of Egypt, condemned to death before its birth, but Providence to withdraw him from certain death, because it destined him to be the restorer of the worship of the true God, operated his deliverance miraculously, as you know, my children. The human race was also condemned to a spiritual death by the sin of our first parents. God, in creating man, had raised him to a supernatural state, in which he adorned him with the most magnificent endowments. Unhappily, by original sin we fell from that state, but God, in his mercy, and in the transport of his love, raised our fallen, nature. to which he returned its first grandeur, placing us, according to Scripture a little below the angels. He wished also to re-establish it in its first state by promising the fruits of an abundant redemption, I will put, said He, an eternal emnity between the serpent and the woman, and she will conquer. This mysterious wo-man who will crush the head of her enemy is Jesus Christ, who, in the economy of his eternal designs, established His Church which was to replace Him on earth, and tinish the work of our redemtion. This infallible Church as the daughter of Phare, who on the bank of the Nile picked up the child, takes each succeeding from its father and mother, who instruct it in doctrine. Thanks to her teaching,

generation and regenerates it by Holy Baptism to make them the adopted children of God. The first education the child receives comes the law of God, and guide its steps in the Christian atmosphere of the paternal house-hold. The child, on grewing up, finds itself again under the protecting wing of the Church which adopts it, and sows in its soul the principles of her clevatand to the lessons of piety that the child receives in school it becomes fortified in virtue, that a Christian atmosphere makes it relish it more and more every day. It is for this eripple for life. For ten years she could not move about without the aid of crutenes. About two years ago she read a book by C. Judd on prayer and faith which impressed her so deeply that the relief saveral Christian friends to of the Christian Schools, whose beneficent influence admirably illustrates the love of Jesus Christ for little children. As far as the Church extends we find the children of the venerable Dc La Salle. He was a man who, to instruct youth, renounced his canonicate and devoted himself at the expense of great personal sacrifices to the la-borious mission of popular education, laying, by the power of his transcendant genius, the basis of a system of which the brilliant success excites general admiration. I um happy, my dear children, to bear testimony to the remarkable results obtained by the mode of instruction followed for upwards of two centuries by the disciples of the Venerable De La Salle. I am also pleased to observe the spirit of impartiality of the jury charged to ex-amine the school exhibits sent to the London Exhibition, where a Protestant jury is after giving remarkable testimony as to the superiority of the pedagogical methods of the institute of the Brothers of the Christian of Three Rivers. Until further orders the Schools. Honor to those judges whose noble diocese will not be divided, nor without a independence thus proclaims with such

teachers renounced the pleasures of an agree

of devotedness gives to your intellects the bread, of truth, and who instill into your hearts the esteem of a pure and honorable accompanied by his secretary, Rev. F. de hearts the esteem of a pure and honorable Bie, paid a visit to the Mother House of the life. Thank your dear parents for having sent you to those schools whose worth you are too young to appreciate, and which are more commendable than those from which the religious spirit is banished, or in which you would be but indifferently taught the great principle of your eternal destiny. Love and appreciate your schools, there you will find the road to happiness, and all your life you will rejoice on account of the education you received from the disciples of the Venerable De La Salle.

> Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

NAZARETH INSTITUTION FOR BLIND CHILDREN,

It is now about twenty-three years since the Rev. M. Rousselot laid the foundation of of these remarks. His great priest's heart, manner to improve the lot of this portion of humanity which claims by so many titles the pity and help of their fellow-creatures. As a result of his boundless generosity and of the indefatigable zeal of certain charitable ladies who became patronesses of this work, the Institution for Blind Children developed if not with a very rapid progress, at least with that holy continuity which marks as a distinctive character all that owes its origin to God himself. For the carrying on of this work, which requires so much devotion and so many continued sacrifices from those charged with it, the rev. founder naturally cast his eyes upon the good Sisters of Charity, those heroic ladies to whose Christian bravery and entire self-sacrifice the cause of suffering humanity never appeals in vain. Thus, notwithstanding obstacles of every description, and in spite of pecuniary difficulties almost constant since its foundation, the Nazareth Asylum has never ceased for one single instant to fulfil the noble mission for which it was created—that of giving a careful educa-tion to those unfortunate children who seem to have been placed amongst us by Providence in order to furnish charitable and holy souls with opportunities for doing good. Indeed, when we think of the sad lot which would be the inevitable portion of those poor blind children without the instruction which they are receiving from Nazareth and which transforms them at once into intelligent and useful citizens, it is excusable on the part of the press, it is even a sacred duty, to appeal to the public generosity on behalf of such an important and sublime object.

From a social point of view the progress of this institution for the blud possesses many special points of interest. Admitting the hypothesis, very just in other matters, that each country, each nation, and each city is in some manner obliged to maintain its own unfortunate population, it follows that the alms given in aid of these blind children is far from lost to the contributor, even in a material sease, since each pupil of Nazareth would otherwise be indigent, and add one more to the long list of those whom we meet every daynt the street corners and church doors. There is no mistaking thematter, such, with few exceptions, would be the lot of the poor children general ly admitted to the institution for blind children on St. Catherine street, Montreal.

From a public point of view the question of the education of the blind is no less urgent. and in this connection there is something which has always seemed strange to us. Our legislators give proof of the most paternal sentiments in voting the necessary sums for the proper maintenance of prisons and other asylums, and in this we heartily endorse them. But at the same time the question may be asked, should not the unfortunate blind receive a greater share of the public

money given to our institutions of charity? Without saying anything against the sup-port accorded by the State to criminals and insane, we have the right to ask in what way are the blind less worthy than the two above mentioned classes? Can it be, for instance, because those afflicted with blindness form the most delicate and sensitive portion of the human race, and consequently feel all the weight of their misfortune? Most assuredly not. In acting on our suggestion the government would only be following in the footsteps of those of the principal countries of Europe. In England, in France, also in Germany and in Austria, the intellectual development of the blind occupies a prominent part of public attention.

Scientists, nobles and royalty lend their as sistance in all that tends to ameliorate the condition of the blind. The British and Foreign Association for the Blind in London has for its chief patroness Her Majesty, and counts among its vice-presidents such names as the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, as well as the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Besides the institutions for the blind being liberally treated by the State, there are num berless philanthropic societies who see that they want for nothing materially, whilst learned men are continually at work to improve the system of study in order to give the utmost facilities for the intellectual ad-

vancement of the pupils. The blind have now within their reach the principal works of the great masters in literature and music printed after the system in-augurated at Paris, in 1834, by its inventor, Louis Braille. This system was unanimously adopted by the International Congress, as Paris in 1837, which was attended by delegates from every European country, also by the Congress of Berlin in 1879, and that of Frankfort in 1882. It is needless to add this is the system pursued with so much success at

the Nazareth institution, Enough has been said to show the importance of the subject, and more than enough to prove that the institution for blind children of Montreal is far from receiving that support which its worthy objects merit as of right, the consequence being that Nazarath. notwithstanding the real prodigies it has achieved, can never rise while its state of pe-

cuniary want continues. The reason is too clear to need explanation. Whilst the resources of the institution are barely sufficient for the absolute needs of thirty or forty pupils, to increase the number would be nothing but imprudence. The Rev. Mother Superior assures us that she is each the diocese is not assured for all time to the disciples of the venerable De La Salle in year obliged to refuse a great number. It come, and the arguments presented have not been formally rejected, the satisfaction will art of teaching, an honor which be great at Three Rivers and among the redounds not only to the institute, instructresses sufficiently hard without year obliged to refuse a great number. It seems certain that the task of educating the been formally rejected, the satisfaction will be great at Three Rivers and among the great at Three Rivers and among the Catholics of Canada, who admire the courage and virtues of the venerable Bishop, Mgr. Laffeche. The immediate division of the diocese would have been regarded there (as all he testimonials coming from Canada show) he testimonials coming from Canada show) he testimonials coming from Canada show) as a material and moral disaster.

The satisfaction will art of teaching, an honor which blind is sufficiently arduous, the work of the institute, blind is sufficiently arduous, the work of the redounds not only to the institute, blind is sufficiently arduous, the work of the instructresses sufficiently hard without obliging these poor Sisters to almost beg for the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incomplete Quite lately Dr. A Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the waked to consciousness and pain. His tude. For you, my dearchildren, your religious "British Association for the Blind," paid a cries were terrible and he constantly cried to sufficiently arduous, the work of the institute, obliging these poor Sisters to almost beg for the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incomplete Quite lately Dr. A Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the less, and advised his removal to redounds not only to the institute, obliging these poor Sisters to almost beg for the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incomplete Quite lately Dr. A Armitage, of London, England, Secretary-Treasurer of the less, and advised his removal to redounds not only to the control of the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the appurtenances are incompleted under the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the subject of the food and clothing of their dear pupils. It is needless to add that the

visit to the Nazareth Institution. He could able life to think only of your intellectual not conceal his actorished satisfaction at the and moral welfare. and moral welfare. (1) and out of the model of sound of confiding you whose enlightened aviews (inspired them perior a set of geographical maps, also tables with the thought of confiding you whose religious a teachers whose mission Whilst the model of a state of confiding you and slates for the study of arithmetic to religious a teachers whose mission Whilst the model of arithmetic to religious a teachers whose mission whilst the model of arithmetic to religious a teachers whose mission whilst the model of proofs of sympathy, it would certainly have been more preferable had he found those ne-cessary articles in the hands of the pupils on the occasion of his visit.

The annual baznar for the benefit of Nazareth Asylum will be opened on Monday. November 3, and will last ten days. Nothing will be spared to make it interesting.

Every evening an oyster supper will be served to visitors, and the proceedings en-livened by an excellent band of music. As this bazaar is one of the principal sources of revenue to the institution, we liope its friends and the public generally will show the same zeal and generosity which they have extended to it upon all former occasions.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

TAKING OUT THE BODIES—SCENES AT THE MINE --- PROBABLE CAUSE.

Uniontown, Pa., Oct. 28.—The worst fears touching the fate of the men imprisoned in the coal mine are realized. Six miners were taken out last evening soon after the disaster. Two men were dead and two fatally wounded. Search for the remainder continued throughout the night, and by this morning the bodies of two of them had been brought out and delivered to their relatives. It is not known whether there are any more in the mine, but it is believed all have been found. It cannot be stated whether the explosion was the result of the carelessness of the company or not. The mine was considered a dangerous one. The miners claim that the fire boss was incompetent.

The names of the killed are Joseph Zebris, Solomon Vansical, Wm. Miner, James Price, sr., James Price, jr., Thomas Cole, Jesse Miller, sr., Jesse Miller, jr., H. J. Sape, At-bert Taylor, Abe Wilson, Frank Niclow, Willie Niclow and George Cunningham. Taylor and Cunningham were found with locked arms, their faces buried in the water. The bodies were found in every conceivable position. The greater number were suffocated by the after-damp. Some were ourned to a crisp, and many bodly bruised by being knocked against the sides of the pit. Those not killed instantly showed evidence of great endeavors to escape. Seven were gotten out alive, but were burned and bruised, two probably fatally. One had his right arm broken and his face burned to a crisp. If he lives he will be blind. The explosion shook the earth for more than a mile. An investigation into the cause will be made on Thursday. The general impression among the miners is that it was unavoidable. Fourteen killed and seven injured are believed to be all in the mine at the time of the explosion. Most of the miners injured and nearly all the killed were married and had families. There is great excitement here, and the scene is one of profound sadness. The interments take place to-morrow.

The generally accepted theory as to the cause of the explosion to night, is that gas, which was known to have gethered in a por-tion of flat No. 6, escaped into where the men were working, through the door left open by a careless driver. Several men working at the place had open lamps, and it was from these the gas ignited.

REV FATHER RIORDAN RE-TURNS.

HE EXPLAINS THE OBJECTS OF HIS RECENT VISIT TO IRELAND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Father John D. sojourn in Ireland, on the steamer "Gering the Mahdi, with the treasonable intention manic." He made a thorough tour of that of co-operating with him against the English. country, and spoke in high terms of his reception there, and was highly enthusiastic over the success of his journey. The object of his trip was to inform the Irish people of the general condition of affairs in this country, prevent assisted and reckless emigration and make periect a system recently inaugurated by himself, whereby emigrants here shall bring with them a letter of recommendation from their parish priest or other authority as to their character. He secured audiences in the different parts of Ireland, whom he in-formed of matters concerning this country, and took especial pains to impress on the people of Ireland that the idea of America, viz.: that it was merely necessary to be a resident to be possessed of unlimited means and secure every comfort of life was a mis-

taken one. To an assemblage of Bishops in Clonliff, Dublin, he explained the objects of his mission, and was given assurances of a co-opera-tion by them. He also acquainted them with his project of establishing an institution for the benefit of Irish emigrants as well as people of that nationality in distress. In connection with this he has already instituted the Society of Our Lady of the Rosary, which it is proposed will maintain the institution in view. This also met with the hearty approval of the Bishops, who passed resolutions expressing their deep sense of gratitude for the service that will result therefrom.

Speaking of the condition of the Irish people at home, as he observed it, the priest said that in no part of Ireland did he see such utter wretchedness as existed among some of the nationalities in this city. Throughout the year there had been large crops, which, how-ever, were a little affected by the drought which prevailed. In some places the evicted tenants were a heartrending sight. The poor people for want of a better habitation, made a home of a ditch overspread by some shrubbery. This, however, was a rare sight. Generally the people were contented and happy, though the dreams of their lives were to emigrate to America or Australia.

FATALLY BURNED.

C. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEE LITERALLY ROASTED ALIVE.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 28.—Jas. Cunningham, who was brought here from Hawk lake, on the C. P. R., died in terrible agony. It appears that deceased got off at Hawk lake intoxicated, and lay down behind the stove in the waiting room. Shortly afterwards the operator on opening the door was horrified to find the room full of the frightful odor of burning flesh. Seizing a lamp he rushed to where Cunningham was lying when a ter-rible spectacle revealed itself to his horrified gaze. The unfortunate man was burning to a crisp. His clothes were a mass of smouldering rags, and one side of his body from the hips to the top of his head, was blackened and burned away. One eye was completely destroyed, and there were other fearful injuries too sickening to mention. He appeared to be

out: "Shoot me for God's sake." On raising him from the floor a pipe was found lying among the ashes of his clothing, and, as he was spoking when he first, entered the waiting room, it is supposed he must have put it in his pocket whilst, still lighted, and it set fire to his clothes.

Egg. "GIRLS, HELP FATHER." "My hands are so stiff I can hardly hold a

pen," said Farmer Wilher as he sat down to figure out" some accounts that were getting

behindhand.

"Can I help, you, father?" said Lucy, laying down her bright crochet-work. "I shall be glad to do so if you will explain what you want."—"Well I shouldn't wonder if you can, Lucy," he said, reflectively. "Pretty good at figures, are you?"—"I would be ashamed if I did not know something of them after going twice through the arithmetic," said Lucy, langhing.—"Well, I can show you in five minutes what I have to do, and it'll be a wonderful help if you can do it for me. I never was a master-hand at for me. I never was a master-hand at accounts in my best days, and it does not grow any easier since I have put on spec-tacles." Very patiently did the helpful daughter plot through the long lines of figures, leaving the gay worsted to lie idle all the evening, though she was in such haste to finish her scarf. It was reward enough to see her tired father, who had been toiling all day for herself and the other dear ones, sitting so cozily in his easy chair enjoying his weekly paper.

The clock struck nine before her task was over, but the hearty "Thank you, daughter, a thousand times!" took away all sense of weariness that Lucy might have felt.

"It's rather looking up when a man can have a clerk," said the father. "It's not every farmer that can afford it."—"Not every farmer's daughter is capable of making one," said the mother, with nardonable said the mother, with pardonable

"Not every one would be willing, if able," said Mr. Wilber; which last was a sad truth How many daughters might be of use to their fathers in this and many other ways, who never think of lightening a care er labor! If asked to perform some little service, it is done at best with a reluctant step, and unwilling air, that robs it of all sunshine, or claim of gratitude. Girls, help your father. Give him a cheerful home to rest in when evening comes, and do not worry his life away by fret ting because he cannot afford you all the luxuries you covet. Children exert as great influence on their parents as parents do on their children. - Young Reaper.

RETURN OF A WAR SPECIAL.

London, Oct. 30 .-- Mr. James O'Kelley M.P. for county Roscommon, and the Soudan correspondent of the Daily News has just returned to London, He looks than and is so changed in appearance that when he reached the House of Commons this evening the door keeper failed to recognize him and refused to admit him, till some of his colleagues came out and identified him. Mr. O'Kelley's experiences in the Soudan during the past year have been terribly exciting and rivals in interest his adventures during the Cuban war, when he was correspondent of the New York Herald. He went to the Soudan at the request of the Dailg News, to take the place of its former correspondent, Mr. Edmund O'Donovan, who had been killed with Hicks Pasha at El Obeid. Mr. O'Kelley made every effort to penetrate to the False Prophet's camp, so as to give personal descriptions of that chieftain's conduct and forces. In this attempt Mr. O'Kelley met with disasters of many kinds. One of them was his arrest by order of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, then the Egyptian Under Secretary of the Interior. Mr Lloyd's enmity was said to have been caused by some letters in the Boshore Egyptian, which animalverted severely upon English NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Father John D. rule in Egypt, and which Mr. O'Kelley was Riordan, the Catholic missionary, returned to credited with writing. The charge, however, his post at Castle Carden yesterday, after a upon which he was arrested was that of seek-sojourn in Ireland, on the stormer "Ger-Mr. O'Kelley was detained at Dongola for some time, but the charge against him was finally dropped without explanation. After this he had some wild experiences among the Arabs, many of whom took him for an English spy and treated him at times with great

SLAUGHTERING THE NIHILISTS.

Ss. Peterseurg, Oct. 28.—It is reported that another batch of Nihilists has been arrested in the city, including several officers in the army, but it is impossible to obtain any particulars. Every step taken by the authorities in connection with Nihilists is now shrouded in the profoundest secrecy. A husband goes out in the morning and returns no more to his wife, a student leaves his university and is missed. A young girl goes out on some trivial errant and nothing more is heard of her. They have all been arrested as Nihilists, tried in secret, convicted in secret, imprisoned, banished or executed, al in secret. The recent trial of fourteen Nihi lists, including six officers and the celebrated female revolutionist Figner, alias Nera Fili-pava, was conducted in one of the halls of the St. Petersburg Palace of Justice. The tribunal was strictly a court-martial and carried on its proceedings behind closed doors. Sen tences of death, since commuted, and hard labor in Siberia, were delivered in secret and and not a word of the proceedings has ap peared in any newspaper. And while the present Minister of the Interior, who has shown so much aversion to the publicity of the press and who has lately forbidden three foreign newspapers to enter Russia, holds office, no change from this system of lettres de cachet arrests and secret trial may be ex pected.

HOW MUCH SLEEP,

On this question, every one is a law unto himself. The only true rule is, take enough Old Mother Means, in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," advised her husband when buying cheap land: "While yer gettin, get a plenty." So say we in regard to sleep, a full quantity of which is more valuable than the grandest farm the sun ever shone upon.

It is during the wakeful hours that the muscles and the nervous system and brain expend their energies. Muscles are partially recruited during the day by nourishment taken, but the great recuperating work of the nerves and brain is done during the sleep. Such recuperation must at least equal the expenditure made through the day, or else the brain is ill nourished, wastes, writhes Persons who in early English history were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs. Persons who are starved to death, suffer brain starvation also, and pass into hallucination

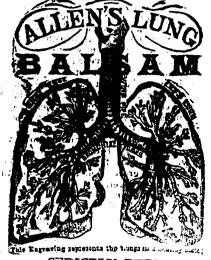
and then into insanity.

Get plenty of sleep then. Better an hour too much than half an hour too little. Don't carry to bed a day's business, the supper of a gourmand, the whirl of a ball-room, or the cares that should be passed to God's merciful keeping. Free mind and body from these, lie down and rest in quietude, and so awake refreshed next morning for the duties

of the day. — The Standard.



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we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for thront and lung

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