

MAAMTRASNA, BARBAYILLE AND CASTLE ISLAND MURDER CASES.

THE PARNELLITES CONFIDENT THAT THE PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED.

LONDON, July 21.—The petition to Lord Carnarvon for the release of the prisoners who, it is alleged, are wrongfully imprisoned in consequence of the Maamtrasna, Barbaville, and Castle Island murders, is being prepared by Timothy M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, and Timothy Harrington, M.P. for Westmeath. They are both clever pleaders, and Mr. Harrington is especially fitted for the task. It was Mr. Harrington who was sent to Maamtrasna to investigate the Joyce murders before the Parnellites asked the late Government for a commission of inquiry. He went over the ground thoroughly, examining every living witness of every incident connected with the tragedy, and he summed up the results of his investigation by declaring, when he returned to London, that he had obtained evidence enough to put Lord Spencer in the dock to stand trial for conspiracy to murder.

While Mr. Harrington was investigating the Maamtrasna case similar investigations were conducted by Mr. Healy and other Parnellites detailed for the purpose in regard to the Barbaville and Castle Island murders. The investigators had no warrants from the Government to compel the appearance of witnesses and the production of papers, but they had the sympathy of the people, which served a better purpose than a mandate from the highest court would have done. Every one who had anything to tell pressed forward to tell his story, and documents, such as private letters, family Bibles explaining relationships, and deeds and leases of property, which no order of a court could have produced, were not only voluntarily shown but were deposited in the hands of the investigators for safe keeping.

The Parnellites believe they can demonstrate that innocent men were hanged and imprisoned, and that guilty men were allowed to escape, through the workings of two motives on the part of the Dublin Castle ring of officials, which performed the acts for which Lord Spencer was nominally responsible. One motive was a desire to show that Ireland was in a condition of turbulence, which required the presence of a vast array of officials. The other was to earn their money with as little labor as possible by making out cases against the poor and friendless who could not employ shrewd counsel, thus saving themselves the trouble of going about among the common people to obtain and sift the evidence which should have convicted the real scoundrels, who not only committed the crimes, but planned them so that they would look like agrarian outrages.

The Parnellites confidently expect the granting of their petitions in all these cases, calculating that Lord Carnarvon is both too weak and too wise to face the odium to which he would be subjected in Ireland if he were to reject them.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

THE MUNSTER BANK FAILURE. GOVERNMENT AID REFUSED—A LARGE LOAN NEGOTIATED.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The Freeman's Journal expresses profound disappointment over Lord Carnarvon's refusal to the delegation of persons interested in the Munster Bank who called upon him yesterday to solicit his aid in securing Government help for the bank. Earl Carnarvon, while assuring the deputation of his sympathy and desire to help the bank, stated that it was outside the power of the Government to give direct aid to the institution except to avoid the public calamity of a panic. The Journal declares that the failure to restore the bank will plunge thousands of people in Ireland into despair and be a national calamity.

LONDON, July 21.—Sir M. H. Beach, in reply to Mr. Parnell, said that the Bank of Ireland had entailed upon its exceptional duties, but there was reason to believe that its directors were ready to lend such assistance to the Munster Bank as might be found consistent with the safety of the Bank of Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 21.—A syndicate of financiers has negotiated a loan of five hundred thousand pounds through a London firm, on security offered recently by the Munster Bank to the Bank of Ireland.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases.

A TITLED LIBERTINE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A BARONET FOR FORCIBLY ABDUCTING AND RUINING A CHILD.

LONDON, July 21.—Since the recent exposures of London vice in the Pall Mall Gazette many horrible cases are daily brought to the attention of the authorities. In many of these cases the victims and their friends have been afraid to prosecute until now, when the taking up of the crusade by the most powerful dignitaries of the Church leads them to hope that justice may at last be done, even against rich and titled libertines. Such a case was brought before Sir James Laylor Ingham, sitting as a police magistrate in the Bow Street Court yesterday. The complainant is Mrs. Wilkinson, a widow of good social position and undoubted respectability. She came, attended by her solicitor, Mr. Smyth, to demand a warrant for the arrest of a well-known baronet, whom she charges with having abducted and ruined her daughter four years ago, when the girl was only 12 years old. She swears that the baronet tracked the child daily as she was going to and from school, and finally entrapped her into a carriage, took her to a secluded house in the suburbs which he kept for such occasions, effected her ruin by force, and kept her a close prisoner for months. The baronet's name was withheld by the Justice, but he issued the warrant, gave it to a policeman, and directed that the prisoner be brought to court to-morrow.

Arouse the Liver, when torpid with National Pills, a good anti-bilious cathartic, sugar-coated.

An Ohio farmer, the other day, met at a lonely country locality a young woman, attired in a nightgown. Naturally, he asked her who she was. Naturally, she replied: "Nobody. I died this morning." The farmer waited to hear no more, but made tracks for the nearest settlement at a pace rivaling the speed of Bonner's fastest trotter.

A DAILY DEFALCATION.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals were seldom known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down! The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physical resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers. It is not hard work that kills men. It is irregularity of habit and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. By these men will wonder how it happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well known fact that the poison which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors put upon them. Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break down of nerve force. His case should be a warning to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result.—The Sunday Herald.

MRS. PARNELL'S POVERTY.

THE MOTHER OF THE GREAT IRISH AGITATOR IN WANT. NEW YORK, July 21.—A few days ago Mrs. Parnell wrote a letter to Miss Elin Ford, sister of Austin Ford, of the Irish World, in which she said, "I have striven to sell and to pay to such an extent that at last I have nothing left of which I can easily dispose. If I could do so, would I probably prefer to live on from such sales. Owing to some payments having stopped last year, I don't see how I am able to live, for I have no income for myself to the amount of one cent Mrs. Parnell, in a letter from the above is an extract, asks Miss Ford if she can suggest means whereby she may obtain enough for the relief of her absolute necessities. Mrs. Parnell says:—I have not spared myself in the discharge of my duty at any time, and would do enough by working in some way now, but I am obliged to acknowledge that I cannot work continuously. It was well known Mrs. Parnell was financially embarrassed, but no one supposed she was in such straitened circumstances as her letter represents. A movement has been commenced already to raise a fund for her.

THE LOSS OF THE TORIO.

THE STEAMER RUNS AGROUND, THE TREES OVERHANGING THE DECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Some of the crew of the steamer City of Tokio arrived from China and give the first full account of the wreck of the Tokio near Yokohama. Their story of the disaster is that about 7 o'clock on the evening of June 22 the light of Cape King, on the Japanese coast, was sighted. A thick fog then settled down, and hardly a ripple ruffled the surface of the water. The Tokio after sighting the light made up the narrow for Yokohama. It was impossible to distinguish landmarks along the shore, and there are no foghorn stations to guide mariners. Commodore Maury was on the bridge poring into the fog and darkness. The first, third and fourth officers were also on deck. The ship kept on her course steadily until midnight, and was supposed to be in the channel. Suddenly the crew on the look out and the commodore on the bridge felt the vessel sliding easily and noiselessly on a shifting rock. In another instant the prow had plowed into the bluff, and the trees on the banks stretched their limbs over the rail of the steamer. The fog was still thick, but the sea was still as a mill pond. The vessel rested quietly on her bed of rock. No one on board was frightened or aroused by any violent shock. The engines were at once reversed and all the strength of the machinery exerted to back her off. The screw turned the water, but the Tokio held fast, the tide went out, and morning came and the ship was still on it. As the tide went down the whole weight of the vessel, which was estimated at about six thousand tons, rested on the keel. Under this burden her sides began to sag. It was decided at once to jettison a part of her cargo to relieve the frame of the vessel. A large quantity of flour was thrown overboard and the sea was white for miles. In the afternoon of Wednesday, June 24, a launch came off from Yokohama and took the passengers aboard. It was found that the rock had punched the forward compartment, and it was decided to build a coffer dam around the damage, water being let into the after part of the steamer to keep her steady. This, however, proved unsuccessful, and the hope of getting the Tokio off waiving, Commodore Maury set to work to save as much of the cargo as possible. On July 2nd, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the barometer suddenly fell. The commodore ordered the crew of the ship ashore. Hardly had the crew got on land, when a terrible typhoon came up. The violent wind shook the masts of the vessel, and as they heaved back and forth they rattled pieces of the ship, loosening the bolts and shattering the framework of the hull. Finally a succession of terrible seas dashed over and washed the Tokio out of sight. Officers and crew then proceeded to Yokohama.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Hiccups, Biliousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using my medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

Wheat is cheaper now than it has been for nearly 100 years.

CAUTION TO DAIRYMEN.

Ask for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester, GUARDIAN, June 28, 1883, says: At one of the "Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group. It included one who had been a "Cotton spinster," but was now so Paralyzed!!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get about. And for the last five years not able to attend to my business, although Many things have been done for me. The most expert being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am now "Advocate" "For anything in the shape of a patent Medicine" And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her— Consented!!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 31. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could!"

No! Walk! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite as well as without any "Stick!"

I am now at my own house, and have soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the "Manchester Royal Exchange" for nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. My grateful wife, does thank you. MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883. Two years later after a perfectly well.

ANOTHER CRANK.

JUMPS INTO ETERNITY FROM THE GREAT BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning a small party of men, one of whom wore a long linen duster down to his feet, passed through the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge promenade. They walked out a little beyond the route put to a part not guarded for the moment by the police. Then the man with the duster hastily threw off the garment, and showed himself to be a man in a close fitting jumping suit. He ran quickly to the side of the bridge, and clambering through the wire netting, jumped off. He stood perfectly erect for about a hundred feet of his fall; then he suddenly crumpled up, and a second later struck the water like a bullet from a rifle. His body disappeared and did not come to the surface again. The men who were with the jumper quickly disappeared also, and it was some time before the police were informed of the tragedy, as but few persons saw it. Nothing has yet been discovered as to the identity of the unfortunate man. The police are looking for the facts.

A PLEA AND A PLEDGE.

DUBLIN, July 22.—Sir Charles Gavran Duffy has written an open letter, three columns long, to Earl Carnarvon. The letter is one of congratulation to the viceroys for his adoption of an admirable and upright policy towards the Queen's subjects in Ireland. Sir Charles submits to the Lord-Lieutenant that if a Conservative Cabinet undertakes to restore Ireland's control of her own local interests, and to accord her the same kind of independence enjoyed by British colonies, not a single Irish member in the next Parliament will refuse to support the programme of his Government. The restoration of the Irish legislature, Sir Charles declares, is the only measure that will ever succeed in rendering Irish at home and abroad content.

AN OFFER THAT WAS REFUSED.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Bonke, under-foreign secretary, answering inquiries in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that during May, 1884, Mr. Billing had offered Lord Lyons, the British ambassador at Paris, to obtain the ransom of Gen. Gordon from El Mahdi for the sum of £50,000. Lord Lyons forwarded the offer without comment to Earl Granville, then British minister of foreign affairs. The first condition of the offer was that the acceptance be accompanied by the payment of £2,000 down. Lord Granville, after consulting other members of the cabinet, instructed Lord Lyons that for various reasons he must decline the offer.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

MADRID, July 22.—The complete returns of the progress of the cholera in Spain yesterday, show a total of 1,752 new cases and 863 deaths. These included 13 new cases and 9 deaths in Madrid and 48 new cases and 40 deaths in the province of Madrid; 163 new cases and 98 deaths in the city of Saragossa and 461 new cases and 143 deaths in the province of Saragossa, 10 new cases and 4 deaths in the city of Segovia and 36 new cases and 25 deaths in the province of Segovia, 13 new cases and 5 deaths in the city of Murcia and 230 new cases and 60 deaths in the province of Murcia. Cases have appeared in Huesca and Caceres. MADRID, July 22.—Complete returns of the progress of cholera in Spain yesterday show a total of 2,327 new cases and 871 deaths. These included thirteen new cases and nine deaths in Madrid, and forty-eight new cases and ten deaths in the province of Madrid; 163 new cases and ninety-eight deaths in the city of Saragossa, and 491 new cases and four deaths in the province of Segovia, and five deaths in the city of Murcia, and 230 new cases and six deaths in the province of Murcia. Cases have appeared in Huesca and Caceres.

FATAL HEAT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The mercury stood at 96° for several hours this afternoon. During the twenty-four hours ending noon, 180 deaths were reported, of which sixty-nine were from diarrhoea. Ninety-two were children under five years, and four died of sunstroke. NEW YORK, July 20.—The thermometer remained at 98 until 3:30 p.m., and then gradually lowered its record as evening came on. At 11 p.m. it marked 84, and the air was stifling. Twenty-three cases of prostration were reported after 3 p.m. in all parts of the city. Rev. Father Patrick Mulligan, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in Long Island city, was overcome in Greenpoint, and died soon after being taken home. The farmers at the eastern end of Long Island say that their crops are being burned up.

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

Their Mission is the "Glory of God and the Good of Sinners."

The Severity of their Discipline and Labors in the Field—The Cross of Aches.

A Trappist Monastery is located at Oka, a quaint Indian village on the river about thirty-seven miles from Montreal. The Trappists are a Catholic religious order little known to the rest of the world, though one of the oldest orders of the church. They are chiefly remarkable for the extreme rigor and privations of their rules and discipline. There is no other order of Christians that can at all approach them in this respect. Their mission is the "Glory of God and the good of sinners." The first glimpse of these people and their devotion and practices is quite sufficient to show that there is at least one heartily sincere religious organization in the world. The monastery is a two-story wooden building, about 100 by 50 feet large, looking toward the river. Cloistered here at present are seven Trappist priests, including the Father Superior, and ten brothers and novices. As one of the rules of the order is perpetual silence, both among themselves and to strangers, some delay occurs in obtaining communication with them after a visitor reaches the monastery. Each person approached raises his hand to his mouth and shakes his head, showing that he either was not allowed to speak or could not. This duty being finally overcome, one of the priests is detailed to entertain the caller.

The sleeping apartments are made of thin wooden panels to a height of about six feet, and just big enough to admit a single bedstead with a couple of feet space in front to move about in. The Father Superior's bed has about four feet space in front of it, and this is the only difference between his comforts and those of his brethren. The beds are all made of rough pine and hemlock slabs with the sharp edges trimmed off a little. Each contains a rude straw mattress and a straw pillow, with common gray blankets for covering. Over the foot of each bed is a crucifix containing a small holy water font, from which is suspended a "discipline." The discipline is a "cat" of five tails, made of coarse hemp fish line with three knots on each tail. At 4 every Friday morning, on the signal of the Father Superior, the Trappists, including the Superior himself, strip to the waist and punish themselves on the bare skin for a few minutes with the whip.

The little apartments are placed two abreast along the main hall partition, leaving an open promenade between them and the outer wall and windows. They occupy about half of one side of the second story, the main hall being lengthwise in the building. Opposite to these are the novices' study and the library. The latter contains all the theological text books necessary for the education of the priests, including the works of St. Thomas.

The catering and bill of fare are, perhaps the most remarkable of anything about the monastery. During the season between Easter and the 14th September the Trappists eat two meals a day—once at 11:30 a.m., and the other at 3:30 p.m. On Monday during this period the meal consists of soup, boiled cabbage, potatoes and bread; Wednesday, soup, beans, potatoes and bread; Friday, soup, salad, potatoes and bread; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, soup, cabbage, bread and boiled rice and milk, but no potatoes. With this they are allowed cheese, salt, pepper, and some oils, but neither tea, coffee, sugar, meat, fish, fowl, eggs, nor butter is allowed, except in case of sickness, when any article of diet or medicine ordered by the attending physician is allowed. The soup, which constitutes a daily dish, is simply the water in which the cabbage has been boiled. It is poured over some bread in the large plates and tin dishes in which the soup is served. In this country they are allowed the use of milk as a beverage during the day, but the luxury is not generally used. In Europe, instead of milk, they use wine, beer, and cider.

From the 14th of September to Easter is their Lenten season. During this period they have but one meal per day, and both milk and cheese are excluded. Considering the quality of the meal, and the fact that the season deprives the vegetables used of their freshness and much of their nourishment, this is a terrible privation; but it is part of the vow of the order, and it cannot be relaxed. The monks except during actual confinement from the illness of which this diet itself is the most frequent cause.

The Trappists are clean shaven, and keep the hair cropped short. Next to the skin they wear common gray flannel. Their hats and long stockings are made of twisted white flannel. Over this is worn a white gown made of the same kind of material as the drawers and stockings, and reaching down to the heels. Over this again comes the scapular, and a large leather belt buckled around the middle over all garments for a girdle. The scapular worn by those of the order who are priests is a strip of black merino about sixteen or seventeen inches wide, and made to go over the shoulders and long enough to reach down to the ankles both front and back. The scapular of the novices is the same except that it is made of brown material. The long white gown has a nitred hood on it, which is the only head-wear of the Trappists either in or out of doors. On some occasions an additional outer garment, called the cowl, is worn. This is a short white gown and hood made of the same material as the longer gown. When this garment is worn the girdle is, of course, removed and readjusted over it. The hood of both gowns is lined with black scapular. When working in the fields, which is part of their duty, they wear long boots, and tuck up the lower part of the gown and scapular toward the knees by means of leather straps. All this, with the hood on the head and the big belt around the middle, gives the Trappists a very queer look.

They retire at 8 p.m., but do not address, even in sickness, except to remove the brogans. They rise at 2, and immediately chant the office of the Blessed Virgin. This is followed by meditations till 3, when the office of the day is recited and chanted till 4. At this moment all who are priests in the cloister begin to say their mass, after which meditations and other prayers are continued till 7, when they call the community mass is commenced. At 8 they turn out to work in the fields about the monastery and other buildings as may be required. After the 11th meal they say vespers, and then retire and sleep one hour. After this they return to the fields again till 6, when they come home to supper, after which they turn once more to meditations and prayers until the hour of retirement.

They educate their own priests and when they are ordained by the nearest Bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister. If a candidate is already a priest

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drag out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. This disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted.—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit soon after standing, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable 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.

HOW GRANT DIED.

THE CLOSE OF A GREAT LIFE—SCENES AROUND THE SOLDIER'S DEATH-BED—FUNERAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

MOUNT McNEBON, July 23, 8:10 a.m.—General Grant died at 8:08 a.m. Surrounded by all his family he passed out of life peacefully and without evident pain. At 9 o'clock last night Gen. Grant's physician connected with some caution that the patient might survive until July 25. His meaning was that the sick man might yet be living when midnight should mark the day. The physician's prognostication was borne out, and more, the General passed into the first hour of day; he saw his light at sunrise, and through the early morning hours he still survived. The advent of the 23rd of July, however, marked a change in the general's condition which was significant. The chill at the extremities was increasing and the use of hot applications to keep warm to the extremities and vital parts was resorted to. They were of some avail, but artificial warmth was without power to reach the cause or stay the results of disintegration which began on Tuesday morning and had been progressing slowly but steadily. Hypodermics of brandy were frequently given to stimulate the flagging physical powers, but later the fail of the patient, whose vitality and physical forces were so far spent as to furnish no footing for rebound. The physicians believed that the patient might see the extreme end of his strength on the 24th of July morning, and the approach of the hour was anticipated with an anxiety at the cottage. It passed, however, and the general, laying upon his back and propped by two pillows, was yet living, but grew weaker. The inevitable close of the general's long sickness seemed more and more imminent. The feeble pulse beats could no longer be counted by the finger of the physician. The body was being worn out by its own life currents, so rapid were they coursing through the veins. The brandy was entered beneath the skin of the general's arm, but despite its influence the respirations had quickened from 44 in the evening to a point of labored breathing, and he was unable to get up and but near the sick man. Two o'clock had been passed, and the evidences of a nearing death were multiplying. The increasing respirations were not alone more rapid, but more shallow. Lungs a faint heart were giving way. So weak had General Grant grown at three o'clock, he thought he frequently attempted to do so, but was unable to get up and but near the sick man. At four o'clock the breathing was quicker and reached 60 in the minute. An hour later the respirations had reached 60, and about 5:30 o'clock his finger nails had become blue and his hands further evidenced the progress of numbness. At the extremities and at every breath the mucous oozing from the mouth was growing more and more abundant. An emulsion from New York was summoned to preserve General Grant's remains, but the local undertaker will undoubtedly conduct the immediate details and convey the remains to New York. When the body shall have reached New York the subject of a post mortem will be considered and details of the funeral will be given. The place of burial the General, a month ago, indicated three places as suitable for his interment. The choice, however, was narrowed to two, owing to the natural wish of the general that his wife should rest beside him. A strong desire has been expressed to the family that the burial should take place in a high ground, and off the place in the north-east corner of New York the last resting place of the general. Before his death, however, General Grant left choice of a burial spot entirely to Col. Fred. Grant, imposing only the condition that the spot selected should be such that Mrs. Grant might see by a side. His remains will be removed to New York by special train, and be prepared for burial.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS.

ALBANY, July 23.—Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States, the defender of the Union, the victorious leader of the soldiers, and general on the retired list of the army, is dead. To the last he was a true soldier, strong in spirit, and true in suffering. He was a man of a high order of mind, and his life was a noble example to all. After he closed his mortal life, and following that notable journey around the world, when tributes of esteem from all nations were paid him, he chose his home among the citizens of our State. He died upon our soil, in the County of Saratoga, overlooking scenes of military glory, and revolution. It is fitting that the State should be proud to have his home should equally honor his memory. The words of grief and the tokens of sorrow by which we mark his death shall honor to the office which held, and proclaim that praise which shall ever be accorded to those who serve the Republic. Therefore, it is hereby directed that flags on the public buildings of the State be placed at half-mast until it is buried, and on that day, yet to be appointed, all ordinary business in the Executive Chambers and Department of the State Government will be suspended. The people of the State are called upon to display in their homes and on their persons, and to request that at that hour they cease from their business and pay respect to the distinguished dead. Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State of New York at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. (Signed) DAVID B. HILL, by the Governor. Walter B. Hoag, Private Secretary.

NOTES OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the President was informed of the death of General Grant. He immediately directed that the flag on the White House should be placed at half-mast. The flags on all public buildings and many private ones were placed in the position. The bells in the city were tolled, and the citizens who heard them readily recognized their meaning. Business men immediately began draping their houses with mourning, and many citizens in a similar manner showed their esteem for the deceased. While the bells tolled President Cleveland sent the following despatch to Mrs. Grant: "Accept this expression of my heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your great affliction. The people of the nation mourn with you, and would reach, if they could, with kindly comfort the depths of the sorrow which is yours alone and which the pity of God alone can heal." The Thursday meeting of the Cabinet was called for 11 a.m. instead of 12, the usual hour, to take action on the death of the ex-President.

THE LARGEST APPLE TREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The largest apple tree in the United States is growing at Chebree, Conn. It is 60 feet high, spreads 100 feet, and yields from 75 to 110 bushels of apples per year on alternate sides of the tree.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drag out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. This disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted.—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit soon after standing, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable 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.

MARKET PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

October 2nd, 1882. Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial, you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. TURNER, St. Mary street, Peterborough.

NOVEMBER 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel'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 cured. I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) Wm. Brent, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. White, Chemist, Calne, September 6th, 1883.

Mr. White.—September 6th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I 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 "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Will, Chemist-Dentist, Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

To Mr. A. J. White. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicine possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. BOWKER.

To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St James street, Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

SOCIALISM IN FRANKFURT.

FRANKFURT, July 22.—Alarm was caused to-day owing to fears of a Socialist outbreak. The Social Democrats made the funeral of Hiller the occasion of an Anarchist demonstration. Most inflammatory speeches were prepared denouncing the Kaiser and the Government. The troops of the garrison were held in barracks ready for service at a moment's warning. Cavalry, with horses secured, were prepared to charge through the streets leading to the cemetery. The police forbade speeches, and the Socialist Democrats, refusing to obey, were attacked by the police, who, after a spirited skirmish, restored order. About fifty were wounded in the affray. All is quiet this evening.