DR. O'R ILLYS TEITER. to Now York, that we com- to president ant) dubishor owarant Zar "Miynouth Den ton be the for course est at their the golde of a soft or storage of a lett on the dod .

How the Patrio, of Treland Creet, the Successor of Cardinal Mananhe

ng ingantisty <u>this ing</u> MAYNOOTH, S. p., 16.—Early this morning I renture to dence im Rushe v square to fuquire about Dr. Walan's saile Gidete A feared lest all the excitement of the preceding day and might had prostrated him. But he we already engaged in the despatch of huainess, greezed me warmly, and asked me to go to Mayonoth whither they had ex pected him to go just evening. He drove us in his own carriage, arriving at 3 pm. The townsfolk had been on the tiptoe of expect ancy, they had erected a triumphal arch' at the entrance to the conlege ar nads, just where the ivy mantled cautle of the Garal dines lives up to massive keep They had prepared we exquisitely engrossed and illuminated address of welcome to the illustrious man, who had been one of their own since his boyhood, and whose name is now so dear to both hamispheres. Maynooth, like its neighbors, Lucan and Leixlip and Bianchardstown—like every town round about, in fact—has dwindled away to the mere skellston of its former self. But the remnant of its population remembered that Dr. Walsh, on a memorable occasion, had fought and won their battle sguinst land lordism, and not their battle only, but that of thousands of other like farmers. How distr he is to them, how probd they are of his fame and talents, how they triumph in his elevation to the episcopal chair of St. Laurence O'Toole, the visitor soon learns, by mixing for five mioutes with the animated crowds of peasants and townsfolk who are waiting at every door and corner, and looking wistfully toward the road from Bublin to catch the first glimpse of the approaching carriage.
The boys on the lookout have no sooner

descried is than all, young and old, are in the street. There is no multitude here as in Kingstown and Dablia Emgration has drained the country all around of its life blood; fut not even Dublin cheered more Meartily than Maynooth. The students are still in vacation ; the vast quadrengles of the great collegs are empired of all but the faculty and the stranger freehuen who are here to pass the matriculation examinations. Said the people are those amony whom Dr. Walsh has grown from boy. hood to the age of 45. It is one of their very own whom they love and worship in their Archbiehop.

They cheer and theer as the carriage approaches, and the Icish faith makes them drop on their knees to get his blessing, rising to their feet when he has pussed and cheering londer than ever. To night they will all come into the college grounds to serenade and greet him ; to morrow he will celebrate man for them in their parish church, an visit them in their bomes.

Now the notables of the parish and the gentry of the neighborhood, with their parish priest, the learned and scholarly Canoni O'Rourke, are useem led in the great College Hall to present their address of welcome "Many years ago," they say, "you became astudent of the great college which stends in the midst of us. From that time to this our intercourse with you as a student, professor. and President has been of the most inti-mate and hierary character. We thank Your Grace for the interest you have manifested to our few affects; for the assist suce you have afformed us in those graves questions which have engaged public attenon and con ributed to much to the intellec tual and material prosperity of our country.

When Canen O'Rourke had concluded the reading of this address, he paused a moment rected. " We are deeply grateful, he said, "for your having given us this early opportunity of greeting you, In your own college, which is used numbers who welcomen you yesterday in love and devition to your person. Gad's people of old loved even the stones of toeir holy city This college is our Jerusalem, and we love its very ston's as up the ancient Hebrews those of their Zon. It is a proud day for the people of Maynowth to greet the Divid whom-God sends to them, in a new character, to fight His battles and those of the nation.'

There is in Dr. Walsh's bearing, manner, and address something which reminds me singularly of Cardinas Manning. There is that absornce of all self-consciousness, that same clearness of statement, simplicity of knguage, and come carnestness, which rivet attention, and fix u. not on the speaker, but on what he says. "Indeed, I felt," the pre-late said in reply, "that the priests and people of Maymoth, the parish in which I have lived all the years of my ecclesiasues. life, had the best of all claims to receive my list visit as Ar holshop. A few days age on my way hom-ward, road a beautiful description of the cutry into his discusse of a continental Archbish p, recently appointed and enjoying the rank of Prince. There was a good deal of civil, military, and ecclesiasti-state and pomp displayed. His diocese is onof the few that still retain that loyal attach ment of the people to their pastors so familiar There was about his reception much of cordiality and unmistakable earnest ness. But among the assembled crowds one thing at least was wanting-the warmness

and heartingsy of an Irish cheer." Allusing then to the reference made in the address to the controversy which he had with the Duke of Linster, and which led to such mementans consequences for Irish farmers Dr. Walsh paid a graceful compliment to the Dake. "It would be well for Ireland," he said, "well for the tenant farmer, and well for the landlords of the country, if all on whom the great proprietary responsibility falls were to follow the course followed in this particular instance."

Dr. Browne, who learned Dr. Walsh him self the practiced of a noble hospitality, and was is most likely to succeed him in the Presidency, entertained the large company at lancheon. It was truly Irish hospitality, the spirit of the occasion warming and lighing up every soul there.

We had dinner latter in the day, to which only clergymen sat down. It was the good Archbishop's first hour of genuine repose, and as I sat by his side I drank in all he told me about Rome, the Holy Father, his sayings about Ireland and Irish interests, as well as the great questions so soon to be dealt with here. Som time, and before long, I may be permitted to speak more plainly of what I heard. But let me now, through The Sun, assure Irishmen and all Catholics in the United States, that never was Mr. Errington allowed for a mo ment, directly or indirectly, to approach the Holy Father; and that no matter what newspapers may have said to the contrary, the mind of Leo XIII. never from first to last wavered in the determination to give to Dub-in an Archbishop identified with the degreet aspirations of the Irish people. As things are at present, the cause of Ireland is in the safe-keeping of as enlightened, as firm, as true a man as ever sat in the chair of Set.

A Pennsylvania woman was run over by a In the evening, and while we were strol- locomotive on her 100th birthday.

Tibe with the Arcabishop through the grounds, IN THE MELLOW HARVEST WEATHER the distant sounds of a band of music were forne toward us. They were coming to sere inade the Archbishop, and then there were to be fireworks and a general illumination. verily believe the people all came for miles around. Presently the band came into the great quadrangle, near the new chapel, preceded and followed by boys and men bearing lights. They had soon surrounded us, every one of the dear children striving to be near Dr. Walsh to see him, to touch him. We were in perilous proximity to candle grease and candle lights in hands so young, so un-steady, so giddy. But we had to let ourselves be pushed and suveloped by that loving crowd of innocents. After cheering Hu baac prayed a selection of Irish airs; the Archbishop seed a few words excusing himself from speaking in the night air, and saying that un American friend of his must be his spokesman on the occasion. The said American found it a very embarrasing task to speak to such a crowd in such a place, hemmed in as he was by ranks of men and boys holding buhts, making the darkness beyond seem

black guif. As I waited at the railway station for totrain to Dublin, the college buildings and the great rules of the Geraldine castle were lit up by the fireworks, rockets shot high into the inky black sky, and the band, with the good. Archbishop, was strolling down the village street, making the night vocal with the sweetest strains of old Irish melody.

The next day, Sunday, I returned to Maymooth as the request of my revered friend. He spent forencon and afternoon with the parishioners. At dinner the four Vicars General and other dignitaries, with distingaished clergymen, dined with the Archbishop and the faculty.

DUBLIN, Supt. 17, 10 p.m.-This has been a day not less worthy of remembrance than Friday last. At 3 p.m. the Archbishop ar rived from Maynouth and took solemn possession of his See at the cathedral, surrounded by his chapter, clergy, and people, with the Lord Mayor and the city officials ass stug in state. It was purely religious ceremony. At its conclusion all hastened to the grounds of Holy Cross college at Clonliffs, where the Archbishop was to receive the address of the united clergy and citizens of Dublin. A platform had been erected just in front of the main entrance to the college buildings. On chie the ceremony of presentation took place. At half past four o'clock, in spite of the rain which had been falling all day, a great multitude surrounded this platform, filling the spacious lawn, while beyond the crowd stood several ranks of carriages. The boys of the Artane Industrial School, with their excellent band, occupied the test of the platform, and played superbly in spite of the threatening weather,

One might have thought that the clergy of the entire province had assembled to do honor c the occasion. They certainly re-echoed with unmistakable energy the pointed and pregnant sentences of the eloquent address, very word of which seemed to be caught by the multitude, as the voice of the Right Roy. Moneignor Lee, Dean of Dub lin, and a venerable priest of up ward of 80, rang out above their heads. H eemon to put his whole strength and soul into every thought, electrifying his hearers, and calling forth burst after burst of onthusmatic cheering. "We rejoice," the address aid, "in an especial manner that your ap pointment has put an end, and we hope for ver, to any attempt to revive discussion on the hateful question of the vote. The revent past has accomplished much for our country, and has given promise of the schievement of many needed reforms and ameliorations in a not distant future."

The objects of these reforms were then radiply and eloquently glanced at. The encire programme of the nation's rights, de mands, and aspirations, for the first time in Irish history, was detailed and preplaimed in presence of an Archbishop of Dublin by the mext in dignity to himself, in the presence and amed the heartiest planeits of the as sembled clergy and people. It seemed like a aream that such a thing could be done, with the assent of all Dublin and all Ireland, within less than three months of the time when Earl Spencer still ruled Ireland through

a coercion act.

As the Archbishop rose to reply a shoutno a cheer, but a mighty shout-rang forth like trumpet note, and must have been heard beyond the L ff v. The first mention of the name of Leo XIII. called f rth another burst of cheering, which was renewed again and again, as some one in the crowd called out : Three cheers for the Pope"

"The A chbisnops and Bishops of Ireland," Dr. Walsh said, " ave never failed to honor me with their confidence in an unstinted meas are. La our joint deliberations and actions we shall work together, and maintain unbroken that unity, that cordial unity, of spirit which is to be found to-day in the hierarchy of Ire tand, to a depth and a fulness such as may be cought for in vain among the prelates of any one land. Y u may turn to me with confidence in your temporal difficulties and sorrows as in your spiritual concorns."

To every pont in the address suggestive of the labors of the Parliamentary party and the reforms in education, in the tenure of land, in moustry and commerce, to be accomplished by the joint action of the nation and its representarives, Dr. Walsh replied openly, fully, and sithout reserve "So rapid has been the murch of events during the last three months hat the necessity for a thorough reconstrucion of our system of government is no longer matter on which there can exist a difference of opinion among public men. The necessity is as frankly and fully admisted by responsible stucesmen in England as it is here by you Those who are most outspoken in the expression of their unchangeable conviction of the necessity of this must complete recorstruction of our legislative and administrative system. are the men on whose efforts we are alone to rely, if we are to look, within the limits of the present system, for the introduction of a bet-

ter state of things." Such is the bold utterance of the Archbishop of Dublin on one of the most solemn occasions ever afforded to one in his station.

While the Artane boys were discoursing thrilling music in harmony with the feelings which made these assembled thousands to be of one mind and one heart, Dr. Walsh had withdrawn, to vest rapidly in his pontifical robes, and to appear on the balcony above the entrance, arrayed in cope and mitre, and holding his pastoral staff. At his appearance the multitude knelt, regardless of grass, while he pronounced a solemn benedic-

This is only a colorless account of a series of events which even the most superficial observer must pronounce to be most unexpected, and pregnant with incalculable conse-

quences to a nation's welfare. Ah, well! It does seem as if the tide were turning in favor of poor Ireland. I am not now at liberty to say all that the Archbishop of Dublin hopes to undertake and to accom plish for his people and his country. But all I can say is that his is a mind far seeing and widely grasping, and his is the heart to recoil from no labor or danger. BERNARD O'RIELLY, D.D.,

When the crimson-robed September Decks the shady woodland yonder,
Then my heart will slowly wander,
To an Autumn of the past;
Where the golden fruit was glowing And my heart with love was flowing, Then the dying Summer's sadness No shade of sorrow cast.

When we bound the sheaves together In the mellow harvest weather

Through the corn a soft wind mustled : Mid her hair the sunlight glist net,
While my s ut with rapture listened
To each sigh as 'ne the sigh!
Y t, I could not say I loved her, While the air was hushed ab we her, For the tongue is often silent When its task is love to tell; So we bou d the sheaves together In the mellow harvest w. ather,

Time has reaped a ruthless hervest: And we both to-day are straying Where the sun of life is playing O'er a landscape bright yet chili; And in crimson-robed September, I ask dies she remember The sakward lad that helped her In the meadow near the hill, When we bound the sheaves together In the mellew harvest weather.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa

CLEARLY ENUNCIATED BY THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

IN PAYOR OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM -- IMPERIAL FEDERATION-HE IS READY TO GIVE IBELAND THE SAME GOVERNMENT BENE-FITS AS ENJOYED BY THE REST OF THE KINGDOM -- DECREASE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

London, Oct. 7 -At the national conservative conference to-day, referring to the disturbances in the Balkans, Lord Salisbury said: It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affirs of Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been trustrated nor has the San S elam treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish Empire and wherever it is possible to do so, geouinely and healthily, to uphold, cherish and foster self sustained nationalities who have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present I have hopes that the powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of Roumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Roumelia, if the latter country had united with Bulgaria in 1878.

LUCAL SELF GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED. He favored a great change in the present measures of local self-government. To decentralize authority in London was an indis-pensable part of the new Government's policy People having wealth should bear the burden of the expenses of the country, not alone those having houses and lands The Premier, in answering a question as to what extent local government authority should be extended to Ireland, said :- "The extension might give more facility to the majority to do injustice to the minority." Conservative traditions, he said, were clear He regarded the integrity of the Empire above all other political considerations. He favored the Imperial federation movement, but his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly shaped. He believed in the closer union of England and her colonies with a view of proving the real strengto of the untion in European connects, and said it was one of the most important questions of the future. He favored a measure for cheapen-ing and simplifying the sale and transfer of and. He stated that the Government had received returns showing that general crimin Ireland had decreased. Boycotting was amonable to the ordinary law, which would be sternly enforced. Thirty-five prosecutions, he said, had already been started. Extending self government to Ireland, he declared, is an open question, but it is desirable, as far as posstote, to give Ireland the same ben fi a as are enjoyed by the rest of the United Kingdom. Lord Salisbury said that he had seen no plan for the solution of the Irish problem. He denied that the Crimes Act had diminished the number of outrages

A PARTY BIOT AT NEWPORT.

At Newport this evening a mob attacked the Tory newspaper office, breaking the windows and otherwise wricking the building Before the disturbance was quelled the police were compelled to charge upon the rioters.

COSCHEN'S OPINION. George J. Goschen (Liberal), member of Parliament, speaking at E finburgh this evening, said he was opposed to free education He would not vote for disestablishment of the Scottish church unless the proposition was a Go erament measure. If the Liberals, he said, were returned to power they would he justified in appealing to the Tories for nelp to tight l'arnell.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. LONDON, U.t. 5 -The Daily Telegraph (Lineral) says :- Lord Sales ury's speech was a mesterpiece of skiti, of lucidity, of arrangement, and we must, in equity, and, of candor. He does not linesee. The battle may be said to have commenced with this redgid salt lie etdidas deidw essalte all the high qualities of the Tory leader as well as his detects, and must powerfully influence public opinion on more than one burning question."
The Daily News says:-"Lord Salisbury

satisfies his opponents and dismays his friends. The policy of doing timidly what the Liberals would do thoroughly will please the older Conservatives more than the Churchillites. Churchill's ascendancy in their Irish policy is still apparent. It is evidently the intention to govern Ireland during the winter without coercion. Lord Salisbury's remarks on federation will distinctly encourage Mr. Parnell to persevere. There could scarcely be a fuller admission of a tacit alliance between the Parnellites and the Conservatives."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

John McCullough was not made crazy by ingomnia. His loss of eleep had another cause. He would not wear a wig on the stage, and the make-up of his hair had to be changed with a hot ourling iron. His dresser would burn his scalp with the iron until John would sit with an open knife while the man was at work on his hair, swearing that he would cut his heart out if he burned him. His scalp was finally covered with irritating sores from these burns so that he could not sleep, and he would go out and make a night with the

boys. The old superstition about the pearl, that tunate" stones to give for bridal presents.

TWO LOTED MINSTRELS.

WHO HAVE WON FORTUNES AND WHAT THEY BAY ABOUT STAGE LIFE.

From Stage Whispers. "Billy" Emerson has recently made phenomenal success in Australia, and is

Emerson was born at Belfast in 1846. He began his career with Joe Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with Newcomb's minstrels with whom he visited Germany.: He visited Australia in 1874, and on his return to America joined Haverley's minstrel's in San Francisco at \$500 a week and expenses. With this troups he played before Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and royalty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard Theatre, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelsy.

where he has "besten the record." "Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an ex cellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true

In April last he went to Australia again,

humorist. "Yes, sir, I have travelled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all some of experiences. One must have a con-

stitution like a locomotive to stand it." "Yes, I know I seem to bear it like a major, and I do, but I tell you candidly that with the perpetual change of diet, water and climate, if I had not maintained my vigor with regular use of Warner's safe cure I

abould have gone under long ago." George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is ven more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article to sporting and travelling men generally, among whom it is a great favorite.

Emerson has grown rich on the boards, and so has Primrose, because they have not squan dered the public's "favors '

CONFIRMATION.

THE NUMBERS OF CANDIDATES THAT BISHOP CLEARY CONFIRMED DURING HIS RECENT TOUR.

The Bishop of Kingston has returned from his nussionary tour through his diocese. He has just completed his second visitation of all the parishes, during which be administered confirmation to 7,300 persons, as appears by he following table :

	M3162	
Alexandria and Kenyon	, 152	212
Belleville	70	101
Brewer's Mills	65	
		. 55
Brockville	. 117	131
Camden and Chippewa	. 108	102
Carteton Place and Ferguson's		_
	40	4.4
Falls		44
Chesterville	ti0	80
Cornwall and Dickenson's Land-		
ing	140	172
Crysler	109	1.9
Frankford	40	38
Starling	14	14
Gananeque, Lansdowne and		
Howe Island	140	139
Hungerford and Tweed	87	79
K mptvitte and Mountain	138	151
Kitley	51	56
Philipsville	68	72
Kingston and Cushdale	159	215
Lochiel and Greenfield		114
Loborough and Rulton	47	48
Midee, Marmira and Queens		1
boro'	49	38
Mann Charle	77	78
Moose Creek		
Morrishurg and Iroquois		55
Napauce and Descroito	73	81
Perth and Bargess		150
Picton and Wellington		55
		00
Prescutt, Troupstown, Cardina		200
and Spencerville	167	218
St. Andrews.	154	118
St. Margaret's and Dalhousie	82	93
St. Rachat's and Munroe's Mills		76
		-
E-in-ville	86	88
Flinten	33	27
Smith's Folia	64	65
Merrickvi ie	54	68
Pane	113	158
Trenton		
Tyendinaga, North	139	107
Tyendinaga, Su h	39	55
Westport and Bedford	147	137
Wolfe Island.	91	97
	4í)	79
Williamstown and Lancaster	_	
Youge	5.7	49
		•
Totals	3.486	3.824
	,	3.480
		3,400
2 1		* 010
Grand total		.7,310

POPULAR SCIENCE

ACCINATION. The value of vaccination is illustrated by the registers of an old hospital in Pragu where the mortality from smallpox from 1670 to 1815, that is, in the prevaccioation period. was 27 per cert, while from 1815 to 1885 it has been only 4 53 per cent

PAPER FROM SEAWEED.

A Japanese has discovered a process of making paper from seaweeds. It is thick in exture, and owing to its transparence can be substituted for glass in windows, and when colored makes an excellent imitation

NITRO-GLYCERINE MEDICINALLY APPLIED. The use of nitro glycerine as a substitute or alcohol for stimulating the action of the heart has been recommended by Dr. J B. Burroughs. The advantages claimed are that only a minute quantity is required; that the nitro gly cerine is practically tree from taste and odor; that it acts immediately, and that it is not likely to induce a craving for alcoho-

WRITING ON STEEL,

lie stimulants.

To write on steel-Clean the steel with oil, and cover its surface with a layer of molten beeswax. A sharp pointed suck is used to wr.te on the wax, so as to lay bare the parts of the metal which have to retain the writing The parts thus exposed are covered, by means of a brush, with a mixture of six parts nitric soid and one part muriatic acid. After five minutes the metal is placed in water, in order to stop the further action of the acid mixture.

RESTORING AND CLEANING IVORY.

Ivory scales, paper knives and so may be cleaned by scrubbing them with a new, soft toothbrush, suap and tepid water; then dry the ivory and brush well; dip the latter in B. C., has recently completed the most re-alcohol and polish the ivory until it has markable ride ever accomplished on the regained its former sheen. If the water gives the ivory a yellowish tint, dry the object to a heated place. If age has yellowed it, place the object under a bell jur with a small vel sel containing lime and muriatic acid, and set the whole in the sunshine. Care must be taken not to inhale the fumes given off during the operation. The chlorine restores the ivory to its pristine whiteness.

MAKING VARNISH SPREAD.

One gallon of varnish weighs about eight and half pounds, and this should bear out well on a flat surface measuring 100 square weather when, of course, varnish is rather ten days.

thin, it will sometimes cover 120 square yards, but in winter time ninety yards is about the average. But this varnish is by no means the only one upon which natural temperature acts. All varnishes are more or less influenced by heat or cold, and generally speaking, it takes more varnish to cover a given space or area in winter than it does in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, summer. Varnish should always be stored in a div room, with the temperature as even as possible the year round.

FOR THE SICK ROOM. One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick room is a sand bag. Get some clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove Make a bag about eight inches equare of floonel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or tinen. This will pre vent the sand from sifting out, and will also rnable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or even on the top of the stove After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick The sand holds the heat a long time, and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER BELTING.

An ordinary cement for a leather belt is wheat flour boiled in oil or turpentine, but the ends must be secured by rivets or it is not reliable. A better coment is made by soaking six ounces best glue in one pint of ale, then hoil, add one and a half ounces of boiled linseed oil and stir well. Another prescrip tinn is to take dissolved glue in the form as the cabinetmakers use it and add tannic acid till creamy and ropy. Make the leather surfaces to be united rough, apply the cement hot, let it cool and dry under pressure and it will not need riveting For rubber belting take pure rubber in thin slices, two ounces, dissolve in one pound of bisulphide of carbon. This is a good cement, but if kept thickens very soon. In order to prevent this add a solution of pure rubber, rosin and turpen-

TORACCO AND ITS ARUSE. Tohacco, a poisonous weed and destructive

narcotic. is generally concluded to be a native of our continent. "Americans are becoming a noked sardines," says a writer of note. Wio n passing through our streets can conclude that our country is other than a vast smoke house? The chemical constituents of tobacco are a vol-til- oil, a volatile alkali and an em pyreums ic oil. The volatile oil has the taste and edge of tobacco and produces an irri-The evil enects are mainly due, however, to the volutile a kali, nicotine. This poison is scarcely inferior to prussic acid, one tenth of a grain killing a large dog in the space of three manutes. A hundred pounds of dry leaf yields seven pounds of pure nicotine. Thus is smering a quarter of an ounce of baces there may be drawn into the month "two grains of one of the most subtle of known poisons." The empyreumatic oil is also an acrid and dangerous poison. Russell Carpenter, a recent English lecturer on obacco, says :- "The chewing of tobacco s not the custom in England, except among sailors, but America s are no corious for it." Think of it! the people of this enlightened Reput lie notorious for chewing tobicco. A grand compliment to our eeth, no doult Chewing necessitates a great waste of vital torce, for "this continual grind was scarcely Nature's grand in cut in fashioning mankind." The evil and listless effect of the continued use of tobacco on nationals tinely illustrated in the case of the Turks. Centuries ago they stood high among the powers of Enrope; but becoming a race of inveterate smokers have lost all strength as a people, and are now the most indelent of Europeans. The extravagance of the habit stone would condemn it. More gold is spent by the people of the United States for tobacco in its various forms than is required to fur aich one whole copulation with daily bread -Science of Health.

EVERYTHING FROM PAPER.

Since the obscovery of paper from rugs, about 900 A.D., we date the piper age. Since hen all has been easy enough. Books took the lead, newspapers followed, periodicals, inagazines and trade jurnals closed the triumphant march toward complete eappiness. Scientists, always short-sight et folk, hegan to look upon the paper ee as nearing its close. Poor soula! Paper bags and paper boxes made them smile; paper boats, paper barrels and paper wheels gave them a chill in the dorsal regions, paper collars and paper hundkerchief- set hem humming and having; poper bottles, p sper tea caidies and paper chimness created quite a flutter in so casted "scientific circles;" p per timber and paper flooring render them uneosy; paper shirt fronts and paper slippers broke them down entirely. But the e.d is ering upon the border, so to speak, of the g nume paper age. In a few short years, in our paper shirts and paper trousers, we shall sit down to our paper tables, upon our sper chairs, and drunk our coffe out of paper cups and est our eggs with paper moons. When we go out of a morning, we hall make ready our paper show, paper overcont, paper gloves, paper umbrella or paper cane and paper lat; kiss the only, nappy in his paper panalore, trip ightiy down the paper stairway, over the Laper sidewalk to our paper on ringe, and tart down town, and continue our noiseless ide over the paper pavement, stopping over more, possibly, to order the litest paper anvelty for our better-half. Oh ac, ye wise men, the end of the paper age is not yet!

Holloway's Pills -The chief Wonder of modern times, -- This incomparable medicine in reases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleaness the liver, corrects oiliousness, prevents flatulency, purities the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes every-body, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

H. R. Goodwin, of the North Manchester hicycle. Leaving Land's End, he rode to John o' Greats and back, completing the double journey from one extremity of England to the other, or about 1,800 miles, in less than sixteen days. From Land's End Mr. Goodwin rode to London, making the total distance ridden 2,050 miles, in exactly ninoteen days, or an average of 108 miles per day.

The Gazette des Hospiteaux describes the case of a woman who drank a pint of kerosene. The dose nearly killed her, and she it brings had luck as a wedding git, seems to well on a flat surface measuring 100 square sens. The dose nearly killed her, and she have gone over entirely, and now it is said varied. Crystal paper varnish will not at was sayed only after great suffering and an that emeralds and sapphires are the "unfor ways do this amount of work. In hot active and severe treatment prolonged for

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government 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 supportunity. the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress 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 morang, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary it aureans to accompanie on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yelow; 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 forelocings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to greep something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, tue skin dry and het at times: the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a mour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. 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. Aithough this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers 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 best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the wor'd and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Lanted), 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 29th, 1881 Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the bencht I have received from Seigel'a Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few dosesof the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, lite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White. September 8th, 1883,

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syru: steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one cast tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," Ialways recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Deutst, Merthy: Tydvil,

Ta Mr. A. J. White.

To Mr. A. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritation substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir, -Your Syrup and Pitts are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has 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 iff. I have much faith in it.
The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast. June, and sup on Mother Sougel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfact on so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours lattifully, 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 con-plaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual intery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try reignl's syrup, and atmough attner sception, inving tried so many reputed infallible remestes, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and new 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 blessing to men; and I have no reason to doubt the troth unass of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" 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 the ansoncited tostunoniul.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully,

(Signed) Carey B. Berry, Esq. Baptist Missionary A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 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 how happy to state that it has restored has to complete health.—I romain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John II. Lightnoot.

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

Montreal
For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White
(Ltd.), 67 at, James street City.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

LONDON, Oct 9. - A joing weman named Haris Cook was before the Ryu. Bannight Beach to-day charged with assaulting her nusband. A few nights ago he came home a lutie the worse for liquor and went to bed, and when he woke up for following morning he found himself fastened down by ropes, hand and foot. His wife informed him that she was going to cure him of drunkenness, and proceeded by beating him with a broom-stick till he was black and blue. She then burned him about the legs with a red hit poker till he swore on a Bible which she held to his lips that he would never taste another drop of intoxicating liquor. The z-alous tec-totaller was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor, and the husband went out of court rejoicing in his temporary

NEEDS WATCHING,

WASHINGTON, Oat. &-Very soon after the President took up his residence in the White House the attendants in the vestibule and in the secretary office began to have trouble with a man who persistently applied for office, and when some of his demands were not complied with he became boisterous and began to talk in a threatening manner about what would happen if Mr. Hendricks should become president. He represented himself as a clerk in the pension office, and claimed to be a Democrat, and was entitled to a better position than that he held. He intended to have it or know the reason why. On one or more occasions he was ejected from the White house, and word was sent to the pension office that he must be looked after. The same man has now been discharged because of his talking in a similar manner in a horse car. He does not appear to be insane, but his conduct is very strange, and people do not know what to make of it. He certainly seems to be a man who needs watching.

Continue with the second When a Piute Indian has acquired a fortune

of \$20 he joins the select circle.