

Get ye away, and let the judgment of the Lord destroy the deceivers and the wicked. It afterward appeared that this upper chamber was used as an old lumber-room, into which the successive occupants of the Church of Free Souls, through the various stages of change, had flung all useless things which they found immediately in their way. There were old theatrical wrecks, torn scenery, and wooden properties dating from the musical days; there were pots of paint and cans of oil; and there were old barrels that once had held pitch, now broken up into heaps of staves; there were smashed chairs, and forms, and trawlers, and mops, and brooms, and pails and buckets, and fragments of carpet and sheeting, vast quantities of sawdust, and, in short, a whole magazine of inflammable material ready for the first incendiary who chose to apply a match.

In his days of sanity Starr undoubtedly had become acquainted with the existence of this place, and when the mad fit was on him he remembered it only too well. No explanation was ever had from him, or from anybody else, as to how he got there, and what he had done when he did get there. These were secrets never to be discovered. But people had little trouble in coming to the conclusion that he had purposely hidden himself until the meeting began; looked and barred the door, so that no one could interfere between him and his desperate purpose; piled up a mass of material for fire, and set it blazing, and waited for the end.

Meanwhile the crackling grew faster and faster, as if fresh fuel were being poured on the fire, and already Clement could see a red light through the key-hole, and smoke began to come forth. He shook the door once wildly again with a final and futile effort of strength, and then with a cry of anger and despair he scrambled down the stairs. He stopped for a moment in the room below, that he might collect himself and present a composed appearance when he entered the hall of the meeting. He knew well that the least alarm would send a commotion through the room which could hardly end without destruction to life. Quietly, therefore—as quietly as if he were entering an ordinary theatre—he passed into the hall through the door by which Montana had reached the platform, and he came just behind Montana.

(To be Continued.)

**ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM** when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerves produces the most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed to dollars and cents. 112 6

Some of the best specimens of painting on china and terra cotta lately on sale in London, are the work of the wife and daughter of a Scandinavian Cabinet Minister.

Ayer's Pills are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of the stomach and digestive organs. They are a convenient remedy to have always at hand. They are sugar coated, easy to take, effective to operate, sure to bring relief and cure. 111 6

Agrarian crime is rife in the Baltic provinces of Russia. Armed bands of peasants threaten their landlords from the woods. One landlord has been shot dead, and another has received a threatening letter from the agrarian "Executive Committee."

**A HALF OR WHOLE BOTTLE OF MURRAY AND LANMAN'S Florida Water** mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the falling strength and cools the most irritable nervous system.

Fragrance the most lasting!  
Fragrance the most delicate!  
Fragrance the most exquisite!  
Fragrance the most refreshing!  
Are all combined in MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water—the only recognized perfume of fashion. 111 ws

The agency of the South-American theatres has engaged Sarah Bernhardt (principally for the Brazil) for fifty representations, the salary being \$165,000. She will start from Paris on the 20th of next April, and will remain absent 135 days.

**FOR WHITLOWS, FELONS AND BOILS**—Keep the parts affected covered with a cloth kept moist with Perry David's Pain-Killer till the pain is relieved. Take the medicine internally at the same time. 111 ws

The Soldiers' Orphans Institution of Gettysburg went out of existence four years ago, but one of the authorized solicitors has kept at work industriously in Philadelphia, using his old credentials as an introduction to philanthropists, and making a first-rate living by the fraud.

For impaired digestion, and in fact, for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to Follin's Hypophosphites. Its direct effect in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases. 112 ws Wm. S. Hows, Pittsfield, Me.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Canada has a Catholic population of 2,000,000. There are 200,000 Catholics in Brooklyn, an increase of 90,000 since 1862.

Maria Coleman, of San Francisco, Cal., has succeeded in her mission of \$10,000 made by her son, James J. Coleman, Esq., in February last, to Georgetown College, by the gift of a like sum.

Fr. Ryan, the southern post-priest, is lecturing in the South for the benefit of the Society of the Army of Tennessee in their endeavor to raise a monument to the memory of their fallen comrades.

It is curious and consoling to know that, in spite of all that has happened and is happening in France, the demand of candidates for admission into the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice at this date is more numerous than they have ever been.—London Tablet.

The celebrated Oriental scholar, Father Bollis, S. J., is now in London and hard at work on the British Museum, having been employed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda on a new edition of the works of St. Ephrem and of the liturgical collection of Assemani.

In San Pueblo, Colorado, on October 11, St. Ignace's Church pastor's residence, with the sacred vessels and vestments, altar furniture and library, were burned. The only things saved were statues of St. Ignace and the blessed Virgin, the latter being saved by the ladies. Loss \$30,000; no insurance.

The proposal to build a cathedral for the archdiocese of Westminster, adjoining Cardinal Manning's present residence in the Vauxhall road, at a cost of \$1,000,000, which was so generally abandoned five years ago, has been again revived. The plans of the Cathedral, which is to be in the early Gothic style, are already prepared.

Father Peter John Boer, the General of the Order of Jesuits, is now in his 87th year and his declining health has of late given rise to much speculation concerning his probable successor. He has been at the head of the Order for nearly thirty years, which is an unusually long period, and it is the rule of only men already advanced in years to be elevated to the position.

### UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.

**Sweeping Democratic Victory—Tammany Ticket Successful—The Democrats Control the New Congress.**

**ARKANSAS.**  
Arkansas goes solidly Democratic to the Congressional Election.

**CALIFORNIA.**  
California is reported to have gone Democratic by a small majority. A full vote was polled in this State. Owing to the bad arrangements for gathering the returns, nothing can be definitely known of the result to-night. There was much scratching, and probably some will be elected on both tickets, but it is commonly believed that the Democrats will have a majority of two to three thousand on the general ticket. It is believed the Prohibition ticket obtained five thousand votes in the State. This, with defection from Republicans on account of the Sunday law, is likely to give the State to the Democrats.

**CONNECTICUT.**  
In Connecticut, Waller, Democrat, is elected Governor by 4,000 majority, and the Democrats carry three out of four members from that State.

**NEW YORK.**  
New York has gone entirely Democratic. Folger, Stalwart Republican candidate for Governor defeated by 75,000 to 100,000. The President voted at 402 Third Avenue this afternoon. He was accompanied by his brother and a messenger. He voted the Republican State and County Tickets, including O'Brien for County Clerk.

New York city elects Elson Mayor, and the entire Democratic city ticket.  
The Commercial says:—Cleveland seems to be polling the full strength of his party here. The full Republican vote is not coming up. The support to the citizens' ticket is a disappointment. In New York the majority for Cleveland is over 100,000, and probably over 150,000. The State Legislature will be Democratic by a good majority.

**BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 7.**—The free canal amendment which was submitted to the popular vote in the State to-day, is said to have been carried by a good majority. Should this prove correct, the effect on trade by Canadian water routes will be the reverse of beneficial. It is probable that the vote will not be fully determined on this question before late on Wednesday afternoon.

**NEW JERSEY.**  
CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 7.—Great excitement here. Robeson was defeated by Ferrill by 500 majority.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
In New Hampshire it is probable that Hall, Republican, is elected Governor by a narrow majority.

**COLORADO.**  
DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—The Chairman of the Republican Committee claims the State by a reduced majority for Governor. He claims the Legislature and Congressmen for the Republicans with the usual majority. The Chairman of the Democratic Committee claims the State on Governor.

**GEORGIA.**  
Georgia sends her full complement of 10 Democratic Congressmen.

**ILLINOIS.**  
Returns dated Chicago, midnight, state that the Republicans of Illinois retained the full quota of Congressmen and captured the State Legislature.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**  
Gen. Butler, the Democratic and Greenback candidate, has carried the State and it is very probable the entire Democratic State ticket is elected. The total vote is about 254,800. Butler received about 134,000 and Bishop about 120,000. Democrats elect four Congressmen out of twenty. The Republicans carry Massachusetts on the State ticket, except Governor, by 15,000 majority.

**MARYLAND.**  
FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 7.—At the polls this morning a fight occurred between negroes and whites. Israel Groff (colored) was shot and killed by Policeman Porter.

**MISSOURI.**  
In Missouri the State ticket is elected by the Democrats, who have 14 Congressmen, a gain of 4. A St. Louis despatch states the Democratic majority on the State ticket in Missouri is estimated at 60,000.

**MICHIGAN.**  
Michigan goes Republican by about 10,000 on the State ticket. Indications are that they have also 9 out of 11 Congressmen.  
Nebraska elects J. W. Dawson, Governor, and the entire Republican State ticket. The woman suffrage amendment was defeated by 20,000 majority.  
Scattering returns indicate that the Republican State ticket will receive 15,000 plurality.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
In Pennsylvania, Beaver, the Stalwart Republican candidate, is believed to be buried under a vote of 30,000, with a possibility of the entire State ticket being Democratic. Patton, Democrat, elected by about 30,000.

**RHODE ISLAND.**  
In Rhode Island there was an election only for Congressmen, and the Republicans elected both members. The proposition to amend the constitution so as to authorize the Legislature to call constitutional conventions, was rejected.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
The aggregate majority for Democratic State ticket is overwhelming. The contest for Congressmen was close, but returns indicate the election of six Democrats and one Republican. South Carolina elected Democratic State and Congressional tickets.

**TEXAS.**  
Indications are that Charles Stewart, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Texas. The Democratic State ticket has been elected. There was much scratching for Congressional candidates and county officers. The entire State ticket is carried by the Democrat, and very probably the entire Congressional delegation. Texas elects Ireland Democratic Governor, and sends a full Democratic Congressional delegation.

**TENNESSEE.**  
Tennessee elects Dais, Democrat, Governor.

**VIRGINIA.**  
Much interest is taken in Virginia politics. Mahone telegraphed to a friend at Washington to-night that seven out of ten Congressmen would support his views.

**WISCONSIN.**  
Wisconsin elects to Congress 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats, a gain of 3 for the latter.

What station is this? asked a lady passenger on an English tourist near by. Looking out of the window and reading a sign on the fence he replied: "Bough on hats, I guess, num."—The Eye.

According to the Medical Times and Gazette the sanitary expenses for the port of London amounted last year to less than \$13,000. The death rate has been low. During the thirteen weeks of the last quarter it averaged but 18.6 per 1,000.

### MR. SULLIVAN IN BROOKLYN.

**HIS GREAT LECTURE ON IRELAND OF TO-DAY.**

Never was the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, more densely crowded than it was last night, when Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., delivered his lecture on "Dawn at Last; or, The Ireland of To-day." Each seat was occupied, even to the topmost gallery, and people stood upon every available foot of space. The stage was set as an interior. On the table in the centre was a magnificent floral arrangement. The lecture was given under the auspices of the St. Michael's Society, and the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor of such parishes as have Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul attached to them. Each parish will receive the money for the tickets sold by its people, the expenses of the lecture being defrayed by the entrance money taken at the box office.

Mr. Sullivan appeared upon the stage about 8 o'clock, accompanied by Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, and followed by about fifty of the Catholic clergy. The audience burst into cheers as the gentlemen took their seats. Congressman William E. Robinson, who brought up the rear of the St. Michael's Society, introduced Bishop Loughlin in a brief, but very appropriate speech, as presiding officer. The Bishop said it gave him great pleasure to greet the distinguished gentleman who had come across the Atlantic to render the Irish in America valuable service and to assist in furnishing aid to poor families in the various parishes of the diocese. Anything he might say would only have the effect of detracting from the brilliancy that surrounded Mr. Sullivan. Not only in his own country and in Parliament, but in this country also, he had proved himself worthy of the high esteem in which he was held. The Bishop introduced Mr. Sullivan, who, upon rising from his seat, was greeted with hearty cheers.

I have in the course of twenty-five or thirty years addressed many large assemblages, but I doubt if I ever had the honor to address myself to a meeting of all comparable with this in the vast numbers that comprise this audience. How gladly my heart responded to the invitation to speak in such a cause no one can measure, for I come from a land that has had little opportunity of repaying kindness to America; I come from a country where countless houses have been brightened by your generosity, and why should not one child of Ireland to-night say a word for the darkened homes of the victims of poverty in Brooklyn? [Loud applause.] Largely to your credit you have filled, and if I might use an Irish expression, you have more than filled, all the available space of this great hall, but I know well that it is not alone your desire to help the struggling poor which brought you here, but also your sympathy for that Ireland none of you have forgotten, and the hope that you might hear from my humble lips a message which it has been the proudest privilege of my life to convey, and which tries to show how Ireland stands at the present time. [Applause.]

"Why," it may be said, "What need of messenger or envoy to tell us about Ireland? Is there not across the bed of the Atlantic a great electric wire and do we not read each morning what passes on the Irish shore?" Now, when I was going through New York a few weeks ago, a great and important journal of that city, a journal of vast influence and world wide reputation, the Herald, started the public by the revelation of some real or fancied misdeeds of a certain Mr. Jay Gould, to get hold of the newspaper of America. And that newspaper called upon all the journalists of America to see to it that the fountains of public intelligence were not subject to the manipulation of an individual. Now, gentlemen, if that influential journal be in earnest in its desire that public information shall be supplied in good faith, I put it to that journal and to the five newspapers of New York which comprise the Associated Press of this country—how long, if they are in earnest, will they tolerate the system that commits into partisan hands the task of falsifying Irish news that is cabled across to America? [Hisses and applause.]

If the story of Mr. Jay Gould getting hold of the telegraphic communication of America alarmed that great journal, will its proprietors to-morrow morning, on my humble request, investigate how it is and who it is that cables false intelligence from Ireland to this country? I arraign it here to-night, in the interest of truth, I impeach it in the name of Ireland as being a mockery, a delusion and a fraud! [Tremendous applause.] How would any citizen of America take it, if across to Europe during the past three weeks there was cabled as the real state of the case, what the New York Tribune has to say about the Democrats, or what the New York World, which is a highly estimable sheet for all that, has to say about the Republicans. And yet I know the man whose authority is responsible for the wrong Irish news that has spread throughout the Republic. The Times newspaper correspondent in Dublin is a gentleman of great position and ability, and among the fanciful supporters of Irish feudal landlordism. There is no man more respected than he. But what am I to say when I read during my stay here, morning after morning, the various versions of this miserably distorted and untrue news in my country, knowing that this is the source which the mercenary people have to depend upon for what they may believe to be the truth about Ireland and the leaders of the Irish people? Now take the news cabled the other day about the National Convention in the city of Dublin. Take these messages representing the transactions at that great national assembly of the Irish race. What do the cable messages in your papers tell you? Why, on the authority of the London Times' Dublin correspondent, every little incident that would suggest to you discord and strife between the Irish leaders was cabled across the ocean; every little incident of this kind in the two days' sitting of the assembly was cabled, and everything else suppressed?

A WORD TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANAGERS.  
Now, I will give the managers of the Associated Press of America an incident by which they can test whether they will continue to pass on this imposture and fraud about Irish news to the gentleman to whom I allude, Dr. Patton is editor of the Daily Express of Dublin. Now that newspaper is the organ of the fanatical No Popery, Irish landlord party in Ireland. It manufactures Irish outrages and murders at its leisure, and its editor cables them across to London. Let the editor of the Herald inquire for Mr. Samuel Murray Gayson, who read not long ago in the Dublin journal to which I refer, that he had been assassinated the previous day. Oh, but the story is half told. On reading the account he wrote to the Express of Dublin declaring not only that he was not assassinated but that he was in excellent health. [Applause.] They refused to print the letter. Mr. Gayson took the train

to Dublin, saw the gentleman whose stories about Ireland we are asked to believe, presented himself in person, and even then could not obtain a contradiction of the calumny in that paper. It was only when Mr. Gayson threatened the proprietor of the Express with an action at law that a tardy contradiction of the assassination appeared. Now it is the editor of that newspaper whose verbiage of Irish news the Associated Press is sending through this country as to the state of affairs in Ireland. Having heard for the consideration of the managers of public opinion in America, these facts which I lay before them to-night, I await with much curiosity, though I confess with some lack of confidence, the result of the appeal I make to their sense of fair play as honorable journalists. Let them see to it who it is that has charge of Irish news, and when they have done that and purified the transaction there will be less need for another Irishman to stand in my place, and tell you the story I mean to tell you about the Ireland of to-day. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Sullivan then proceeded to review the history of the Irish question with great clearness. Coming to the work of the Land League, he said that 30 per cent of the whole rental of Ireland had been taken off the shoulders of the people. What the League now wanted was to have the arrears wiped off, the iniquitous leases the tenants have been made to sign annulled, and the landlords compelled to sell out to occupying tenants.

In 1874 the Irish people, for the first time in their history, had a free election. There were so-called elections in Ireland before 1874, farces of elections, farces that often were tragedies. The tenants were brought to the polls as slave-owners controlled the slaves in the Southern States; but in 1874 we had voting as freely as you will vote on Tuesday next, and in that hour for the first time the world had to see what was the verdict of Ireland upon the system of ruling—whether by her own Parliament and by a foreign Parliament in London. And in that hour, although it was our first election, the Irish people all over Ireland returned an overwhelming majority of Irish members favorable to Home Rule for Ireland. [Applause.] It only began the conflict, for I was one of that sixty-five that went across to London to speak for our country. We had a right, a moral right, a right before God and man, to say as much for our country, to be as anxious for her interests as your majority in a year or so will be. On every Irish question that came before that assembly you found on one side the Irish members who knew all about Ireland and were content to speak for Ireland, who wanted measures to protect her, and you found their voices overborne by 400 English and Scotch members, who knew nothing about Ireland. [Hisses. Many of them had never seen her. The history of Ireland has not been in vain. Her hardships, her sacrifices, her heroisms, have touched the hearts of the good, the noble, the manly and the true, even among the people of England; and we have learned in Ireland to draw a great distinction between the masses of the English people and the oligarchy of the British governing classes that betrayed and oppressed the people of Ireland. [Applause.] What would result to Massachusetts if every law passed in your local Legislature necessary for your welfare was swept aside and not allowed to go into force? What would result to the people of Massachusetts if every ordinance of Government required for your city or your State was set at naught by the Rule of some Biting calling themselves a Cabinet in Virginia or Wisconsin? Why, you would have civil war, and you know it. And yet this is what happened in London. The Irish members took up question after question in that assembly, the Irish schools, the Irish railroads, the Irish franchise, and, above all, the Irish land question.

In 1874, in 1875, in 1876 up to 1878, year after year, trying to pluck up heart and courage in the face of these desperate odds, a handful of Irishmen came again and again to the contest. Although it is only eight years, I feel to-night that I am forty years older than when I began that struggle. Argument in that assembly was in vain. Appeal was in vain. But we warned those people to settle the matter. We told them that there was a state of things at home in Ireland on this land question that would some day rise up in passion and in anger and make them bitterly repent that they had not settled it as it was too late; and I recall how we were scoffed at in all our arguments, all our appeals, all our pleadings; I recall those scenes when I now sit here, in London, as I do every day, to Englishmen complaining of the deeds of passion and anger and despair—deeds many of which I labor with all my soul, for I labor every day, as Michael Davitt said the other day: "No bullet of assassin in Ireland had gone to its mark in the past two years that had not passed through the heart of the National Land League." But agrieved as I am at those things, when I hear Englishmen complaining of all turbulence and disorder, I recall those words of warning when the cause of Ireland was broken and we were scoffed at. I am proud to state in public a truth which I lament, but which must not be hidden, that when Ireland desires anything, pleading is in vain until the people rise and show that they are desperately in earnest [applause].

If we in the London Parliament had been content from that day until this to practice drawing-room manners we might perhaps have escaped some of the taunts of the aristocratic classes in England, who complained that the Irish members are becoming such a nuisance in the House that they must be sent to the Tower. [Laughter.] Well, they have gone a good way in sending some of us to the Tower. I had the honor—they thought it a humiliation and indignity, but we thought it an honor—to be one of the twenty-five who were expelled one night from that House of Commons. [Applause.] The moment came at last when the Irish people, having seen the needs of their country, every year thrown aside; having seen the welfare of their country disregarded; the decision bearing upon its destiny carried by 400 men who knew nothing of Ireland and could less begin to feel that as threats and curses had not brought the old count-down from the tree, they would find what virtue there was in stones. [Laughter and applause.] In other words, the Irish members were determined that if the Irish business was not done there, and if the man who sat there had no time to attend to it and would not let us attend to it at home, there wouldn't be any other business done. [Applause.] Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, you are beginning to get a little inkling of the means which the Land League is adopting in Ireland to bring landlordism to terms. The landlords found that their policy of eviction was not a success. They said: "I have turned out O. Murphy, Mulligan, O'Toole, and now only the wild birds of the air are tenants of my farm." [Laughter and applause.] And then there was a great yell for coercion: "These landlords know that if by coercion they could break up the Land

League the tenants could not stand out against eviction any longer. Accordingly the Coercion Act was passed. But so far from intimidating the Irish people, as it would have done years ago, it seemed to have almost the opposite effect. Why, they seemed to glory in it, instead of being cowed or frightened at this coercion. The English Government did not stop at this coercion. The Gladstone Land Act, or Act of last year, was brought in. According to this the landlords are no longer allowed to raise the rent until three commissioners who have seen the farm are sent to it. But that is not all. If a tenant thinks his rent is one sixteenth too high, he has only to ask and the commissioners come down from London to look into the matter. Taking an average of the reductions in rent made in accordance with the Land Act of last year 30 per cent has been wiped out altogether. The total amount of rent paid yearly in Ireland is some £15,000,000. At least £4,000,000 of this each year has been lifted off the shoulders of the Irish tenant by the passage of last year's Land Act. [Applause.]

The Land Act of last year was the greatest piece of legislation that was ever passed for the benefit of Ireland, but it falls short of our wishes in one or two particulars. We want the landlords of Ireland to be compelled to sell out to the occupying tenants of the country. [Great enthusiasm.] In the Land Act which was passed Mr. Gladstone (who now that the strife is ended, I am free to say, gave us much more than we had reason to expect) refused our desire to make this compulsory. But where the tenant is disposed to buy, and the landlord is willing to sell, Gladstone said that he would advance the tenants of Ireland three-fourths of the whole purchase money if they would find the remaining fourth. Oh, said the English papers, do you propose to advance £160,000,000 to the Irish Paddy? He will never pay you. He never pays anybody. [Laughter.] In answer that Mr. Gladstone said: "Well, in the case of the contract of '69 in this matter of the Glebe lands we advanced two-thirds of that money to the Irish Paddy, and I stand here in the British Parliament to proclaim that never on any face of the globe has there been a class of debts more honestly paid than have these." [great applause.]

If you in America do not turn back, if you will stand firmly by this matter up by writing an end to the Irish landlord (applied to) "This, sir, is the Ireland of to-day. The title is three-quarters won. I had been six years absent from my home, residing in London, and when I went back the other day, just before coming to America, I hardly knew the country, it was so changed. We have no longer to tell the story of Irish suffering. No more will you hear of the wailing complaints and petitions of Ireland. [Applause.] No more will be known before the Governments of the world as the tattered mendicant knocking at the door for the world's charity. [Applause.] No, she stands to-night not wailing nor whining at oppression. No, sir, she is erect upon her feet, with the glow of life and light in her countenance and pride of determination in her heart. I tell you, sir, the country is upon her feet. Talk to us no more about poor Ireland. [Tremendous applause.] The Ireland of the present is erect, prosperous and strong. For years to come there will be in one corner or another of the land some local suffering, some pang of destitution, which might be in any country; but I tell you there is an end of sending round the hat for Ireland. No, sir; the people have now found out the road to success. Combination and unity are the watchwords, and upon these they will now rely."

**THE STRANGER IN LONDON.**—That the great City will ere long be hardly recognizable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The increasing use of the dynamite now done his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new Times office, and on the left the new tower-crowned works of Messrs. James Spies & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the architecture of the whole energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves into the forefront of the nineteenth century. The number of copies of the Times issued is estimated at 167,000 while the number of papers in the Empire's COCOA sold in the same period is computed at 1,749,000. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1850 the consumption of Cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 425,382 lbs., there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes. 11-2

**ST. LUKE'S PORTRAIT OF THE VIRGIN MARY.**  
According to the leading Polish journals, no such crowd of pilgrims has ever been gathered together within the venerable walls of Jasnostoch as that assembled there the week before last for the purpose of celebrating the fifth jubilee of the solemn restoration of the Monastery of the renowned portrait, said to have been painted by St. Luke of the Virgin Mary, known to the Orthodox Slavdom as the "Black Madonna." This picture was at one time in the possession of the Byzantine Emperor Helena A. Bathonian Prince named Leonora brought it to Poland from Constantinople and built a chapel for it at Belz, in Galicia. Thence it was conveyed in the year 1387 to Cracow by Duke Radzivil of Oppeln, the pious founder of that famous monastery, and by him dedicated to the Holy Mother of God. Painted upon a panel of cypress wood in colors that have blackened in the course of ages, the portrait—a half-length—is set in a triple frame of solid gold plate, only showing the face and two hands of the Madonna. Each of these apertures is thickly edged with precious stones—one with diamonds and emeralds, another with rubies and pearls, and third with brilliant only. The umbrae surrounding the Virgin's head is also of thick pure gold, richly studded with jewels.

**PUTTING THE CHIEF ON HIS FEET.**  
The Hamilton, Ont., Fire Department, under the training and supervision of Chief A. W. Atchison, is not excelled in efficiency by any of its other city in the Dominion. Chief Atchison, by the way, met with a very severe accident in driving to a fire not long ago. His head, shoulders and back were injured in a terrible manner. Being asked how he accounted for his rapid recovery, he replied: "Simply enough; St. Jacobs Oil can put any man on his feet, if there is any life in him at all. I used that wonderful medicine from the start, and the result is, that I am to-day in prime health and condition. St. Jacobs Oil, the panacea that comes to the relief of the Fireman for rheumatism, burns, etc., served me in my trouble and cured me quickly, completely and permanently. It is the standard medicine here in the Fire Department."

An Ohio paper says, and probably correctly: "The South will make 7,000,000 gallons of cotton-seed oil this year, and you will buy some of it noily put up and labelled 'Some Italian olive oil, warranted pure.'"

The British national debt has fallen from 839 millions sterling in 1857 to 765 millions to-day. Terminal annuities which will soon fall in will considerably diminish it.

A steam tricycle, enabling the rider to travel at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, with room for a passenger, has been invented by a Parisian.

The *Venice Courier* says that a citizen of Venice has left a very large fortune to the Pope, as "the first and greatest benefactor on earth of the poor and abandoned."

### THE MOSHANE BELLS.

The fourth set of three splendid bells, aggregating 4500 pounds within the last two months, was this week shipped via steamship "Austrian" of the Atlantic line to Canada, with several similar orders on hand and still more coming. The bells are models of beauty, each bearing a different inscription, the surface being perfectly smooth, inside and outside. The bells are Bells are receiving voluntary offerings wherever they are sent. One order just received reads: "I have ship the bells early, as we want them when they are ready to be rung, and as your bells have so good a reputation here, we feel sure they will give entire satisfaction. Everybody is delighted to hear your bells." The order was from a man who has just purchased a large bell, wrote: "The bell gives entire satisfaction. It has been heard nine miles off. We believe we have the best bell for miles around." The Moshane Bell Foundry of Baltimore has also just sent a fine bell to California. The great increase in the manufacture of bells by this firm certainly augurs well for this firm and Baltimore.

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