

BARNABY RUDGE

By CHARLES DICKENS

Now, now, the door was down. Now they came rushing through the fall, calling to each other in the vaulted passages, clashing the iron gates dividing yard from yard, beating at the doors of cells and wards, wrenching off bolts and locks and bars, tearing down the doorposts to get men out, endeavoring to drag them by main force through gaps and windows where a child could scarcely pass, whopping and yelling without a moment's rest, and running through the heat and flames as if they were cased in metal. By their legs, their arms, the hair upon their heads, they dragged the prisoners out. Some threw themselves upon the captives as they got towards the door, and tried to file away their irons; some danced about them with a frenzied joy, and rent their clothes, and were ready, as it seemed, to tear them limb from limb. Now a party of a dozen men came darting through the yard into which the murderer cast fearful glances from his darkened window, dragging a prisoner along the ground whose dress they had nearly torn from his body in their mad eagerness to set him free, and who was bleeding and senseless in their hands. Now a score of prisoners ran to and fro, who had lost themselves in the intricacies of the prison, and were so bewildered with the noise and glare that they knew not where to turn or what to do, and still cried out for help, as loudly as before. Anon some famished wretch whose theft had been a loaf of bread, or scrap of butcher's meat, came skulking past, barefooted—going slowly away because that jail, his house, was burning, not because he had any other, or had friends to meet, or old haunts to revisit, or any liberty to gain, but liberty to starve and die. And then a knot of high-waymen went trooping by, conducted by the friends they had among the crowd, who muffled their fetters as they went along, with handkerchiefs and hands of hay, and wrapped them in coats and cloaks, and gave them drink from bottles, and held it to their lips, because of their handcuffs which there was no time to remove. All this, and Heaven knows how much more, was done amidst a noise, a hurry, and distraction, like nothing that we know of, even in our dreams, which seemed forever on the rise, and never to decrease for the space of a single instant. He was still looking down from his window upon these things, when a band of men with torches, ladders, axes, and many kinds of weapons, poured into the yard, and hammering at his door, inquired if there were any prisoner within. He left the window when he saw them coming, and drew back into the remotest corner of the cell; but although he returned them no answer, they had a fancy that some one was inside, for they presently set ladders against it, and began to tear away the bars at the casement; not only that, indeed, but with pickaxes to hew down the very stones in the wall. As soon as they had made a breach at the window, large enough for the admission of a man's head, one of them thrust in a torch and looked round the room. He followed this man's gaze until it rested on himself and heard him demand why he had not answered, but made him no reply. In the general surprise and wonder, they were used to this, without saying anything more, they enlarged the breach until it was large enough to admit the body of a man, and then came dropping down upon the floor, one after another, until the cell was full. They caught him up among them, handed him to the window, and those who stood upon the ladders passed him down upon the pavement of the yard. Then the rest came out, one after another, and bidding him fly, and lose no time, or the way would be choked up, hurried away to rescue others. It seemed not a minute's work from first to last. He staggered to his feet, incredulous of what had happened, when the yard was filled again, and a crowd rushed on, hurrying Barnaby among them. In another minute—not so much; another minute!—he and his son were being passed from hand to hand, through the dense crowd in the street, and were glancing backward

at a burning pile which some one said was Newgate. From the moment of their first entrance into the prison, the crowd dispersed about it, and swarmed into every chink and crevice, as if they had a perfect acquaintance with its innermost parts, and bore in their minds an exact plan of the whole. For this immediate knowledge of the place, they were, no doubt, in a great degree indebted to the hangman, who stood in the lobby, directing some to go this way, some that, and some the other; and materially assisted in bringing about the wonderful rapidity with which the release of the prisoners was effected. But this functionary of the law reserved one important piece of intelligence, and kept it snugly to himself. When he had issued his instructions relative to every other part of the building, and the mob were dispersed from end to end, and busy at their work, he took a bundle of keys from a kind of cupboard in the wall, and going by a private passage near the chapel (it joined the governor's house, and was then on fire), betook himself to the condemned cells, which were a series of small, strong, dismal rooms, opening on a low gallery, guarded, at the end at which he entered, by a strong iron wicket, and at the opposite extremity by two doors and a thick grate. Having double locked the wicket, and assured himself that the other entrances were well secured, he sat down on a bench in the gallery, and sucked the head of his stick with an air of the utmost complacency, tranquillity, and contentment. It would have been strange enough, a man's enjoying himself in this quiet manner, while the prison was burning, and such a tumult was cleaving the air, though he had been outside the walls. But here, in the very heart of the building, and moreover with the prayers and cries of the four men under sentence sounding in his ears, and their hands, stretched out through the gratings in their cell doors, clasped in frantic entreaty before his very eyes, it was particularly remarkable. Indeed, Mr. Dennis appeared to think it an uncommon circumstance, and to banter himself upon it, for he thrust his hat on one side as some men do when they are in a waggish humor, sucked the head of his stick with a higher relish, and smiled as though he would say, "Dennis, you're a rum dog; you're a queer fellow; you're capital company, Dennis, and quite a character!" He sat in this way for some minutes, while the four men in the cells, certain that somebody had entered the gallery, but could not see who, gave vent to such piteous entreaties as wretches in their miserable condition may be supposed to have been inspired with; urging, whoever it was, to set them at liberty, for the love of Heaven, and protesting with great fervor and truly enough, perhaps, for the time, that if they escaped they would amend their ways, and would never, never again do wrong before God or man, but would lead penitent and sober lives, and sorrowfully repent the crimes they had committed. The terrible energy with which they spoke, would have moved any person, no matter how good or just (if any good or just person could have strayed into that sad place that night), to have set them at liberty; and, while he would have left any other punishment to its free course, to have saved them from this last dreadful and repulsive penalty, which never turned a man inclined to evil, and has hardened thousands who were half inclined to good. Mr. Dennis, who had been bred and nurtured in the good old school, and had administered the good old laws on the good old plan, always once and sometimes twice every six weeks, for a long time, bore these appeals with a deal of philosophy. Being at last, however, rather disturbed in his pleasant reflection, by their repetition, he rapped at one of the doors with his stick, and cried: "Hold your noise there, will you?" At this they all cried together that they were to be hanged on the next day but one; and again implored his aid. "Aid! For what?" said Mr. Dennis, playfully rapping the knuckles of his hand nearest him. "To save us!" they cried. "Oh, certainly," said Mr. Dennis,

winking at the wall in the absence of any friend with whom he could humor the joke. "And so you're to be worked off, are you, brothers?" "Unless we are released to-night," one of them cried, "we are dead men!" "I tell you what it is," said the hangman, gravely; "I'm afraid, my friend, that you're not in that 'ere state of mind that's suitable to your condition, then; you're not a-going to be released; don't think it. Will you leave off that 'ere indecent row? I wonder you ain't ashamed of yourselves, I do." He followed up this reproach by rapping every set of knuckles one after the other, and, having done so, resumed his seat again with a cheerful countenance. "You've had law," he said, crossing his legs and elevating his eyebrows; "laws have been made a' purpose for you; a very handsome provision's been made a' purpose for you; a parson's kept a' purpose for you; a constitutional officer's appointed a' purpose for you; carts is maintained a' purpose for you—and yet you're not contented!—Will you hold that noise, you sir in the furthest?" "A groan was the only answer. "So well as I can make out," said Mr. Dennis, in a tone of mingled badinage and remonstrance, "there's not a man among you. I begin to think I'm on the opposite side, and among the ladies; though for the matter of that, I've seen many ladies face it out in a manner that did honor to the sex. You in number two, don't grind them teeth of yours. Worse manners," said the hangman, rapping at the door with his stick, "I never see in this place afore. I'm ashamed on you. You're a disgrace to the Bailey." After pausing for a moment to hear if anything could be pleaded in justification, Mr. Dennis resumed in a sort of coaxing tone: "Now, look 'ere, you four. I'm come here to take care of you, and see that you ain't burnt, instead of the other thing. It's no use your making any noise, for you won't be found out by them as has broken in, and you'll only be hoarse when you comes to the speeches,—which is a pity. What I say in respect to the speeches always is, 'Give it mouth.' That's my maxim. Give it mouth. I've heard," said the hangman, pulling off his hat to take his handkerchief from the crown and wipe his face, and then putting it on again a little more on one side than before, "I've heard a eloquence on them boards—you know what boards I mean—and have heard a degree of mouth given to them speeches, that they was as clear as a bell, and as good as a play. There's a pattern! And always, when a thing of this nature's to come off, what I stand up for is, a proper frame of mind. Let's have a proper frame of mind, and we can go through with it, creditable—pleasant—sociable. Whatever you do, (and I address myself in particular to you in the furthest), never snivel. Be soomer by half, though I lose by it, see a man tear his clothes a' purpose to spile 'em before they come to me, than find him snivelling. It's ten to one a better frame of mind, every way!" While the hangman addressed them to this effect, in the tone and with the air of a pastor in familiar conversation with his flock, the noise had been in some degree subdued, for the rioters were busy in conveying the prisoners to the Sessions House, which was beyond the main walls of the prison, though connected with it, and the crowd were busy, too, in passing them from thence along the street. But when he had got thus far in his discourse, the sound of voices in the yard showed plainly that the mob had returned and were coming that way; and directly afterwards a violent crashing at the gate below gave note of their attack upon the cells (as they were called) at last. It was in vain the hangman ran from door to door, and covered the grates, one after another, with his hat, in futile efforts to stifle the cries of the four men within; it was in vain he dogged their outstretched hands, and beat them with his stick, or menaced them with new and lingering pains in the execution of his office; the place resounded with their cries. These, together with the feeling that they were now the last men in the jail, so worked upon and stimulated the besiegers, that in an incredibly short space of time they forced the strong grate below, which was formed of iron rods two inches square, drove in the two other doors, as if they had been but deal partitions, and stood at the end of the gallery with only a bar or two between them and the cells. "Holloa!" cried Hugh, who was the first to look into the dusky passage; "Dennis before us! Well done, old boy. Be quick, and open here, for we shall be suffocated in the smoke, going out." "Go out at once, then," said Dennis. "What do you want here?" "What!" echoed Hugh. "The four men." "Four devils!" cried the hangman. "Don't you know they're left for death on Thursday? Don't you respect the law—the constitution—nothing? Let the four men be." "Is this a time for joking?" cried Hugh. "Do you hear 'em? Pull away these bars that have got fixed between the door and the ground, and let us in." "Brother," said the hangman in a low voice, as he stooped under pre-

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ence of doing what Hugh desired, but only looked up in his face, "can't you leave these here four men to me, if I've the whim! You do what you like, and have what you like of everything for your share—give me my share. I want these four men left alone, I tell you!" "Pull the lars down or stand out of the way," was Hugh's reply. "You can turn the crowd if you like, you know that well enough, brother," said the hangman, slowly. "What! You will come in, will you?" "Yes." "You won't let these men alone, and leave 'em to me? You've no respect for nothing—haven't you?" said the hangman retreating to the door by which he had entered, and regarding his companion with a scowl. "You will come in, will you, brother?" "I tell you, yes. What the devil ails you? Where are you going?" "No matter where I'm going," rejoined the hangman, looking in again at the iron wicket, which he had nearly shut upon himself, and held ajar. "Remember where you're coming. That's all!" With that, he shook his likeness at Hugh, and giving him a grin, compared with which his usual smile was amiable, disappeared and shut the door.

Hugh paused no longer, but goaded alike by the cries of the convicts and by the impatience of the crowd, warned the man immediately behind him—the way was only wide enough for one abreast—to stand back, and wielded a sledge hammer with such strength that after a few blows the iron bent and broke, and gave them free admittance. If the two sons of one of these men of whom mention has been made, were furious in their zeal before, they had now the wrath and vigor of lions. Calling to the man within each cell to keep back as far as he could, lest the axes crashing through the door should wound him, a party went to work upon each one to beat it in by sheer strength, and force the bolts and staples from their hold. But although these two lads had the weakest party, and the worst armed, and did not begin until after the others, having stopped to whisper to him through the grate, that door was the first open, and that man the first out. As they dragged him into the gallery to knock off his irons, he fell down among them, a mere heap of chains, and was carried out in that state on men's shoulders with no sign of life.

The release of these four wretched creatures, and conveying them, astounded and bewildered, into the street so full of life—a spectacle they had never thought to see again, until they emerged from the solitude and silence upon that last journey, when the air should be heavy with the pent-up breath of thousands, and the streets and houses should be built and roofed with human faces, not with bricks and tiles and stones—was the crowning horror of the scene. Their pale and haggard looks, and hollow eyes; their staggering feet, and hands stretched out as if to save themselves from falling; their wandering and uncertain air; the way they heaved and gasped for breath, as though in water, when they were first plunged into the crowd; all marked them for the men. No need to say "This one was doomed to die"; there were the words broadly stamped and branded on his face. The crowd fell off, as if they had been laid out for burial, and had risen in their shrouds; and many were seen to shudder, as though they had been actually dead men, when they chanced to touch or brush against their garments. At the bidding of the mob, the houses were all illuminated that night—lighted up from top to bottom as at a time of public gayety and joy. Many years afterwards, old people who lived in their youth near this part of the city, remembered being in a great glare of light, within doors, and without, and as they looked, timid and frightened children, from the windows, seeing a face go by. Though the whole great crowd and all its other terrors had faded from their recollection, this one object remained; alone, distinct, and well-remembered. Even in the unpractised minds of infants, one of these doomed men, darting past, and but an instant seen, was an image of force enough to dim the whole concourse, to find itself an all-absorbing place, and hold it ever after.

When this last task had been achieved, the shouts and cries grew fainter; the clank of fetters, which had resounded on all sides as the prisoners escaped, was heard no more; all the noises of the crowd subsided into a hoarse and sullen murmur as it passed into the distance; and when the human tide had rolled away, a melancholy heap of smoking ruins marked the spot where it had lately chafed and roared.

CHAPTER VIII.

Although he had had no rest upon the previous night, and had watched with little intermission for some weeks past, sleeping only in the day by starts and snatches, Mr. Haredele, from dawn of morning until sunset, sought his niece in every place where he deemed it possible she could have taken refuge. All day long, nothing save a draught of water, passed his lips; though he prosecuted his inquiries far and wide, and never so much as sat down, once.

In every quarter he could think of—at Chigwell and at London; at the houses of the trades-people with whom he dealt and of the friends he knew—he pursued his search. A prey to the most harrowing anxieties and apprehensions, he went from magistrate to magistrate, and finally to the Secretary of State. The only comfort he received was from this minister, who assured him that the Government, being now driven to the exercise of the extreme prerogatives of the Crown, were determined to exert them, that a proclamation would probably be out upon the morrow, giving to the military discretionary and unlimited power in the suppression of the riots; that the sympathies of the King, the Administration, and both Houses of Parliament, and indeed of all good men of every religious persuasion, were strongly with the injured Catholics; and that justice should be done them at any cost or hazard. He told him, moreover, that other persons whose houses had been burned, had for a time lost sight of their children or their relatives, but had in every case, within his knowledge, succeeded in discovering them; that his complaint should be remembered, and fully stated in the instructions given to the officers in command, and to all the inferior myrmidons of justice, and that everything that could be done to help him, should be done, with a good-will and in good faith.

(To be Continued.)

Entrance Examinations

The law regulating the same:

1. A uniform entrance examination for the admission of pupils to high schools shall be held annually in every high school district according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Education Department. Examinations may be held at such other places in every county as shall be recommended by the county council of which notice shall be given to the inspector by the county clerk.

2. Every high school district shall be under one board of examiners. The trustees of the public and separate schools of the city, town or incorporated village in which a high school is situated shall on or before the 1st day of June each appoint an examiner for the purpose of such examination. The inspector or inspectors of public schools of the inspectorial district within which the high school is situated and the principal of the high school shall be ex-officio members of such boards.

3. Any person actually engaged in teaching, who is the holder of a first class certificate, or any person actually engaged in teaching who is the holder of a second-class provincial certificate and who has had five years' experience as a teacher, may be appointed examiner.

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4. The board of trustees and the board of examiners may agree upon the sum to be paid annually for the entrance examination of pupils, but in the absence of any agreement examiners shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per pupil for conducting such examination allowance and this shall include the travelling expenses of the examiners, presiding at the examination, reading and valuing the papers of candidates and reporting the results to the Education Department.

5. The board of education or the trustees of the high school district within which the examination is held shall on the requisition of the chairman of the board of examiners pay all the expenses of the examination at such high school and such expenses shall be deemed to be part of the cost of maintenance of such high school. The travelling and other expenses of the presiding examiners in respect of examinations held at other places shall be paid by the county council.

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Calendar for February 1906, THE HOLY FAMILY, listing days of the month, feast days, and saints.

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