The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the arrive clearly levels and the control of the stomach. the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: Have T distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous, gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagrecable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent pulpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses If the case be one of all hands long standing, there will be a dry hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

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

and branch, out of the system.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured. I am, Sir, yours truly, Thite. William Brent.

Mr. A. J. White. William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White .- Dear Sir-I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to commain, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot.

13th Angust, 188 it has restored me to complete health .- I re-

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White. Chemist, Calne. September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup

steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours,

Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel' had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

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

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

AMERICAN ORATORS FOR ACROSS THE WATER. DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—The announcement that the Irish Nationalists are about to import Irish American speakers, has caused an unexpected sensation in the city. The Conservatives and Orangemen are organizing meetings to neutralize the effect of the imported eloquence. They are also taking practical measures to head off the Irishmen who are comsures to head off the Inshinen who are coning from America. They have secured from certain cities in the United States authenticated
reports of violent speeches made by Mr. Alex.
Sullivan, the late president of the Irish League,
Mr. Patrick Ford, the editor of the Irish
World, and Mr. John Finerty, who was the
fighting editor of the Chicago Times, and is now a Congressman. These copies have been formally submitted to the Dublin Castle authorities with a view to inducing Earl Spencer to proclaim the meetings at which ssrs. Sullivan, Ford and Finerty are expected to speak. All of these gentlemen and some other good speakers will arrive in Ireland soon after the general elections in the United States. Their voices will, of course, be raised in favor of the Home Rule party.

Sydney complains of the conduct of the Oanadian voyageurs at that place. the state of the s

EN ROUTE TO EGYPT.

Journey of the Canadian contingent—Incidents of the Atlantic passage—Death-of-

(Correspondence of Toronto Globe.) = On BOARD THE "OCEAN KING," GIBRAL TAR, 29th Sept. :—In my last I told you we were to be ready for sailing about midnight on the 18th. We did not get away, however, owing to delay caused by having to hunt up two desertors from the Manitoba men. The search proved fruitless, and we were obliged to sail without them. On the day of our arrival at Sydney, Cape Breton, we received a visit from the officers of the French man-ofwar, Flor. The men were drawn up in dou-ble line along the long wharf at which the Ocean King was coaling, and the Admiral and his officers, accompanied by the officers of the contingent, passed down between the lines. The satisfied smile which the Frenchmen wore as they passed down the lines was a significant compliment to both officers and men Before leaving an invitation was extended to Col. Denison and officers to visit the Flor, but their duties precluded the possi-billity of their accepting it. Saying farewell and wishing our officers and men "God speed," the visitors took their leave. The whole party then marched about a mile along beech, and the tide being high hands stripped for a duck he sea. The boys enjoyed it, espethe in the sea. cially as a sea bath was a novelty to nearly all of them. Friday, 17th Sept., dawned bright and cheerful as the Ocean King rode at anchor in Sydney harbour. All hands were on deck "taking in" the beautiful scenery which everywhere meets the eye from th; an-

Four bells. The anchor is weighed. The signals are at the foretop-the ship trembles as the engines begin to move. The guns are fired, and

HO! FOF GIBRALTAR. On the 20th we were fairly at sea, and those who had been sick were fast recovering, put ting in an appearance on deck, seemingly benefited by the shake up of the previous night. Each gang was got together by itself and formed a separate mess. Two men were told off in each to act as orderlies each day and keep the quarters clean, and Capts. Annand and McRae in turn making a tour of inspection every day. At 2 o'clock daily the fife and drum parade takes place. At first the boys did not know the meaning, but latterly, judging from the readiness to attend, they evidently understand, for every man who puts in an appearance is careful to provide himself with his tin mug. "All hands on deck for grog." In the way of amusement, all tastes seem to have been anticipated. Illustrated papers, books of general useful information, novels, half-dozen different card games, checkers, chess, navy chess, etc. Certainly the Governor-General deserves the thanks of the men for this, for I have not, so far, heard a single man say, "I'm lonesome." In the evening, after tea, a jolly chat over a friendly pipe, or an impromptu concert, is generally "in order." We have quite A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT VOCALISTS

among the party, and of no mean talent either. The rollicking Irishman, the sturdy Briton, and the jolly Canuck all contribute, and you will hear anything from a "come all ye" to the "anvil chorus." Then there are the "petites causeries" of L'Abbe Bouchard who accompanies the expedition as chaplain. They usually take place in the forward hatch, and consist of a description of the country and the habits and customs of the people we are about to visit. The Abbe has already spent several years as a missionary in the Soudan, and speaks the language of the natives, so that his counsels are well-timed, and the relation of his adventures are sometimes amusing, but always full of interest and instruction. On the 21st we had a light wind from SS E, and at 10 a.m. a heavy fog coming down on us and lasting all night, all hands were un-usually quiet, and retired early. The 22nd and 23rd were sunny days, with a light breeze from west to north, and we ploughed along through the long roll of a dead sea. On the 24th the wind raised from the south-east, and freshened to half a gale, just enough to make it interesting to promenade on deck. 25th—Wind from the south-west with rain; ship rolling heavily; a slippery day too for all hands. Even the cook, who is an Englishman, and swears in the latest and most approved style about the blo-o-omin' Canadians because he can't fill their stomachs with somethink as would make their bloomin' 'eads reel and an' see 'em all jolly sick. The 26th and 27th claimed a space in every diary on board. Four hundred men witnessed for the first time in their lives a scene to which they will refer in after years without the aid of memoranda Were notice of the event published it would have run as follows :--

DIED. At sea, on Friday, 26th September, 1884, in lat. 40° 50′ north, long. 18° 16′ west, of abseess, Richard Henderson, of St. Peter's Settlement, Manitoba, aged 30 years. Funeral will take place to-morrow, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Winnipeg papers please copy. On the evening of the 26th, hearing that Henderson, a Cree Indian, with the Manitoba party, was very low, I visited the hospital at 9 o'clock p.m. As I entered I saw a few kind friends bending over the wasted form of poor Henderson whom I had seen but a few hours before on deck witnessing a 'tug' of war. Though he seemed very low then, did not think the end would come so soon. The little group spoke in whispers, occasionally ceasing their conversation and watching bated abated breath. At last it came with a sigh from one of the party, "He's dead." Then gentle hands closed his eyes on the world for ever. He leaves a widow and three children. His brother, who is one of the party, and who constantly watched over him with that care and love that can only exist between two brothers, so far away in the middle of a great watery wilder ness was the object of general sym pathy in his sad bereavement. 27th was a lovely day. The sun was out in all his spiendor. A stiff easterly breeze made it pleasant on deck, and all sail was set. The sight of the ensign fluttering at half-mast from the quarter-deck, and the body as it lay sewed in its canvas casket covered with th Union Jack, caused many a thoughtful look far back over the sea towards friends and home. At 9:30 the the mate, Mr. Horace Gould, approached the body, and uncovering the face, requested the brother to take a last look. He came slowly forward, and bending down pressed an affectionate kiss on that cold cheek, then stepping to one side stood gazing beyond the herizon -the beginning of eternity—to where his brother had gone. At 10 o'clock the body being enclosed and having 100 lbs of iron attached to the lower part of the legs, was placed on a plank. Eight Indians then came forward, placing themselves three on each side, and one at the head and foot of the body raised it from its resting place. The engines were stopped, the bells began to toll, and the funeral procession moved slowly toward the main port gangway, which was thrown open. On arriving there the plank bearing the body was laid on the deck, the feet toward the sea. Then amidst a

w panian sat the imposing with a vice with the control of the cont

of the Church of England, a choir singing the 142nd hymn. At the words, "We now commit this body to the deep," the end of the plank was gently raised and all that was mortal of Richard Henderson dropped into its ocean one of the band—A sea funeral—Arrival tomb. On the 24th the forward hold was arranged for Masonio purposes, and two meet ings-were held, one on the 26th and the other on the 28th at 4 p.m., Col. Kenndy presiding. The 28th (Sunday) being fine and moderately calm, High Mass was celebrated under the forward hatch, and at 11 o'clock Capt. Denham conducted English Church service on the quarter deck. At 2 o'clock there was a sudden scramble for the deck (we were at dinner at the time) nearly every man with his mouth chock full of "plum It was "land ho !" from the look-out that caused the stampede. There, sure enough, before us stood in bold outline the palisades of the Portuguese coast, Cape St. Vincent,

3,069 MILES FROM HOME. At 11:30 to-day (29th) we anchored off this city, and after dinner all hands were granted leave until six p.m., while the vessel is coaling. She takes on 500 tons and will sail be-

tween midnight and 1 a.m. "CANADA."

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

NEW RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS SECT. LONDON, Oct. 15.—A religious revolution is threatened in Russia. The White Czar has for many generations been recognized as the religious as well as the political head of the religious as well as the political head of the State. In the autonomy of Russia he is the pope as well as the king. No bishop or metropolitan can hold his office without the seal of the Czar, and the Czarina at a coronation kneels to the Czar, not in his capacity as an Emperor, but as the Vice Regent of God. Now, however, a sect of dissenters has risen which threatens the overthrow of this belief in divine selection. The dissenters have their headquarters in Moscow and they have thousands of adherents through the empire. They are not Nihilists, and they do not seek to subvert the existing Government. They simply discard the religious ritual used by the simply discard the religious ritual used by the loyalists and they deny the religious supremacy of the Czar. It is stated, however, that they are committing acts of fanaticism, which will make them subject to the severe penal laws of Ruseia, and that they will be thus crushed out of existence as other religious rebels have been.

A SIGNIFICANT CEREMONIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—After the celebration oi Mass yesterday in St. Peter's Church the bishop, clergy and congregation proceeded to the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, where they prayed for the conversion of England to the ancient faith of the people and made the sign of the cross during prayer. They were not disturbed by the vergers. Visitors at the Abbey were much astonished.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.-The damage to the Aston grounds in Birmingham from the attack of the liberals upon the conservatives yesterday is heavy. The conservatives propose to prosecute the liberal leaders. At daylight the serious nature of the riot was revealed. There is a gap eight feet wide in the wall where the mob rushed in towards the town hall. The skating rink and aquarium platform, which the rioters twice demolished, lies in the centre of the rink a wreck. All the chairs and doors were smashed to atoms. The hall looks as if it had been the scene of a dynamite explosion. The refreshment bars were looted and the siquors drank; gas fittings were wrenched from the walls and the garden and flower beds destroyed. Lord Randolph Churchill to-day opened a charitable school bazaar. He was received with loud cheers, but some groans were heard. He said he trusted his presence would produce no repetition of the violence of yesterday's organized gang. He deprecated that the party to which John Bright belonged was infusing party spirit into the national educa-

THE COMING SESSION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.-The coming session of the Houses promises to be very lively. The prominent subjects of discussion will be the Franchise bill, the Redistribution scheme, and the condition of the navy, all of which will be made the subject of lengthy debate, especially the two latter. In addition the Irish party intend moving amendments to the Queen's speech central control of the province of the pr suring the government for refusing to enquire into the Maamtrasna confessions and the man ner in which the trial of the Dublin scandal cases was conducted.

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me,

I used two bottles! Am entirely cured, and heartily recom-recond Hop Bitters to every one. J. D.

Walker Buckner, Mo. I write his as a

Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!!

For nearly

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do Good !!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop

Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope You may have abundant success' "In this great and"

Valuable medicine: Anyone! * * wishing to know more bout my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington,

D. C. ---I consider vour

Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney

—Complaint "And nervous debility. I have just Returned

"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing Good! Good!
Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely

"Emaciated !!!" And searcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength! and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am

complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,

Capt. Denham read the imposing burial service with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. 1 1 Test to May War a suderior Sec

The state of the s

HULSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

The second of th

INTERFSTING ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE NEPTUNE—NAMES OF THE STATIONS ESTABLISHED. ATT

HALIPAX N.S. Oct. 14. The steamer

City of Mexico, which arrived to day from St. John's Mid. brought among her passen-

gers, Lieut. Gordon, who sailed from Halifax

nearly three months ago on the steamer Neptune, bound to Hudson's Bay with men and appliances for establishing stations for the purposes of scientific observations. With Lieut Gordon there returned Dr. R. Bell, W. W. Fox and C. R. Tuttle, the secretary of the expedition. The latter, who intended remaining at one of the stations, was compelled to return on account of ill-health. steamer Neptune, under command of Captain Topp, sailed from Halifax with the party on July 22nd. Blanc S Blanc Harbor, Labrador, was reached three days later where let ters were forwarded back to friends in Canada and the ship proceeded. On August 7th Nachvak was left behind, and the following day Hudson's strait was reached. The weather in the locality of the entrance was heavy and foggy, and thinking that more favorable progress could be made when it cleared up, the Neptune laid off for two days. It becoming finer she then advanced. At the strait, which is about forty-five miles wide, the tide was found to be running rapidly, in the centre not so fast as at the sides, where the rate in some places was from five to seven miles per hour. On August 5th, at Cape Chidley, immediately inside of Flat Point, the first observatory was erected, an entrance being made through Gray's strait, between Button island. The station was named after Burwell. The man left in charge was placed on the northwest side of Cape Facing, the magnificent harbour described by Captain Sapp as the finest between St. John's, Nfid., and Cape Chidley. The water in the vicinity is alive with cod, and some of the Neptune's crew spent their leisure time in fishing, their catches being salted and brought back home by them. The catches of several during their stay at this place amounted to from fifteen to twenty barrels. From Cape Chidley the Neptune proceeded to Resolution Island, but failing, during two day's search, on account of stormy weather, to make a landing, the steamer was headed for North Bluff. This point is situated about half way through the strait on the north side. On approaching it the first ice was encountered, at first not being very heavy, but afterwards becoming quite thick. A passage through, however, was effected without any delay of consequence and THE SECOND STATION WAS ESTABLISHED

at the place named by the party as Ash's Inlet. Leaving North Bluff the ship crossed to the south side of the strait, a distance of six miles, and an anchorage was found at the northwest entrance to Prince of Wales Sound. In an inlet named Stupart's Bay the next station was put up, and with Stupart three men were left, one more than the number at the other stations, on account of extra assistance being necessary, more numerous scientific observations being required at this point. Ice was also met on the way to Stupart's Inlet and in leaving it. Nottingham Island, near the entrance to Hudson's Bay, was next visited, a a fair harbor found where Fort De Boucherville was established. At the previous places called at, numerous Esquimaux were met, but here and further on there were few or none at all seen, though at one or two points there were indications that some of these people had made their habitation there the Neptune proceeded a little further into the bay to Mansfield Island. The land here was found to be low and barren, different altogether from any yet seen, and the water surrounding it for some distance out from the shore was shallow. The steamer coasted around the island, but discovering no harbor crossed to Southampton Island, lying in the northeast part of the bay, northwest of Mansfield, but there, as well, no suitable an-chorage could be found. The Neptune was then put about for Marble Island, a place well known as

THE WINTER QUARTERS OF WHALERS. A detour of the bay was made, the steamer going seventy miles around the island to Rowe's Welcome. On September 2nd she anchored in the outer harbor at Marble Island, where a short stay was made, not for the purpose of constructing an observatory, but to make a short inspection of interesting points. The harbour is a peculiarly shaped one, being land locked, and is not over threequarters of a mile in length. Near the shore is a grave-yard for those who perish on whaling expeditions to the bay or who die from other causes, and between twenty and thirty monuments of peculiar construction have been placed over the mounds, some of which merely represent the death of certain men, the remains of whom rest beneath the waters. After an interesting and profitable examination of Marble Island, the party left for Churchill, a settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the west coast at the entrance to Churchill River. There Lieut. Gordon arranged with Mr. Spencer, chief trader, to have proper observations taken. York factory, another company station at the mouth of the Hudson and Hays rivers, was then made, and the party remained two days. Here there is no harbor, and the "Neptune" had to anchor outside, but arrangements were made with Mr. Woodman, in charge, for a continuation of the observations he has been regularly making for some time past. York factory was left behind on September 12th, and the Neptune was headed homeward. At the entrance to the straits on Digg's Island, off Cape Wilson, the next station was placed and named Laperriere Harbour. Another attempt was made to reach Resolution Island, which could not be accomplished on the way outward, but severe weather was again experienced and the vessel almost

MET WITH A SERIOUS MISHAP. In cruising about on the morning of September 25th looking for a suitable harbor she suddenly grounded about 9 o'clock on some sunken rocks. The tide which, in this locality, rises not less than thirty-five feet. was fortunately coming in at the time and the steamer got off, but having been grinding heavily on the stones she lost some twenty feet of her keel. About one o'clock she struck another submerged rock with considerable violence and several of her breast plates were smashed, but this time she rebounded and did not catch fast. The second With the exception of the accidents near Resolution Island the voyage was not otherwise particularly eventful. At Nottingham, while proceeding through ice, two blades of the steamer's propeller were broken, and it was necessary to replace it with a new one on board, but this was performed without caus ing any delay, being accomplished while the station buildings were in course of erection. At Diggs Island the party amused themselves

three of which were shot, and their skins are terminus question.

Quebec is again agitated over the C.P.I three of which were shot, and their skins are terminus question.

े के अभिराधिक के के अपने अवस्ति हैं। किस्सा अपने किस्सारीक किस की पत्र के कि के के अपने स्वर्धित स्थानिक किस क किस के अभिराधिक के अपने किस के अपने किस किस की किस की किस की किस के किस की किस की किस की किस की किस की किस की

in possession of Dr. Bell. Starting from Cape Chidley, the variation of the compass was observed to be 49.30 west, and while continuing_through_the_strait_it-increased-until-at Nottingham Island at the entrance to the bay it was 52 degrees west, while crossing to Marble Island. On the west side of the bay it was only: 10 degrees. The ordinary marine compass was found to be of no service to the party, but one of Sir William Thompson's compensation compasses gave perfect stitisfaction overcoming the local influence. The neighborhood of the stations for scientific observation abounds in most kind of game, including wild geese and ducks and reindeer in some places the water teems with trout, salmon, cod and other fish. Lieut. Gordon and Dr. Bell left for Ottawa to-night.

POOR SHAKESPEARE!

The Authorship of his Plays Questioned-The Honor given to Bacon.

discovery has been made in this State which is certain to produce a world-wide sensation. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Hastings, Minn., author of "Atlantis" and Ragnarok," found, four years ago, in the writings of Francis Bacon, a description twice repeated, of a cipher, whereby one writing could be infolded and hidden in another, "omnia per omnia—the writing infolding holding a quintuple relation to the writing infolded."

He also noted in Bacon's "De Augmentis'

book VI., Chap. ii), that he was in favor of removing certain "secrets of knowledge" by "obscurity of delivery," from the "capacities of the vulgar," and to "reserve them to selected auditors, or wits of such sharpness as can pierce the veil."

As Mr. Donnelly was a convert to the theory that Francis Bacon was the real author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and as he did not believe that the writer of such works could forever renounce them, it occurred to him that this cipher rule was intended by Bacon as a hint that there was such a cipher in the plays, in which he asserted his authorship of them. Mr. Donnelly has worked for four years past with the greatest in-dustry and perseverance, and has at last, within the last three months, found the rule and solved the problem.

Lately Mr. Donnelly was visited at his residence by Appleton Morgan, author of "The Shakespearean Myth," and himself a disbeliever in the Shakespeare authorship, though, as he has expressly stated, by no means committed to a Baconian authorship. Mr. Morgan looked at first rather skeptically at Mr. Donnelly's work, but ultimately expressed himself as satisfied that, "if it was not a cipher—written into the plays examined by the method described by Bacon in the Sixth Book, Chap, II., of his 'De Augmentis'—it is a most marvellous sequence of identical coincidences, and one forbidden by any known or conjectured law of chances.'

The law of chances, in fact, makes it impossible that whole consecutive, coherent sentences could be worked out by a constituent rule if there was no cipher. The words of the hidden story hold a fixed

and regular relation to the scenes and acts of the plays, to be determined by counting; hence the results are not matter of guesswork, but as demonstrable as a sum in arithmetic. The play Mr. Donnelly has been principally working on is the first part of "Henry IV." He was attracted to this play by the fact that within a few pages (act 2, scenes 1, 2 and 4, and act 4, scene 2), he found the words "Francis," "Bacon" (twice repeated) "Nicholas" (twice repeated), "Bacon's," "son," "master," kings," "exchequer St. Albans"—the latter, as is well known, being the name of Bacon's place of residence. In act 2, scene 4, he found the name "Francis" (Bacon's first name), repeated on one page twenty times; while in a scene in the "Merry Wives" (act 4, scene 1), the name "William" (the first name of Shakespeare) is repeated eleven times in one short verse, as if by one reiteration of these two names to call attention to the fact that there was a cipher in the plays. The name of Shakespeare occurs as "Shake" and "speare" or "sphere," or as "Shakes" and "peer," and these combinations are found in every one of the plays. It was upon these clews Mr. Donnelly labored until he has discovered the rule and worked out enough of the cipher story to show that the play contains a narrative of Bacon's own life and a secret history of the

reign of Elizabeth. It seems that Elizabeth during the Essex troubles became, as is known, incensed at the use made of the play of "Richard II." in which is represented the deposition and killing of the King; and she made it one .of the points of prosecution which cost Essex his head, that he had hired the company of players to which Shakespeare belonged, to represent it "more than forty times in open streets and in tavern yards," in order to prepare the public mind for her own deposition and mur-der. History tells us that she caused the arrest of Haywarde, who wrote a prose narrative of the deposition of Richard II., and dedicated it to Essex, and he narrowly escaped a State prosecution. The cipher, as worked out by Mr. Donnelly, shows that Shakespeare was arrested as the nation of the plays; he was threatened with the tor-ture, and disclosed to the officers of the Crown the fact that Bacon was the real author of the plays. Bacon threw himself on the protection of his uncle, Lord Burleigh, the great Lord Treasurer, who saved him from exposure and prosecution, but revealed the truth to Elizabeth; and this is the explanation of the fact that, so long as Elizabeth lived, she kept Bacon out of office and in poverty.
Such a discovery would be the most ex-

traordinary in modern literature; it would settle the long-vexed question of the author-ship of the plays; and the disclosures that would be revealed by the cipher narrative might even reconstruct the history of the reign of the greatest Queen of Englaad. Bacon alludes to her, in the cipher, as "the jade," "the wanton," "the old termagant, etc., and narrates, among other things, the well-known scene where she struck Essex a box on the ear for turning hi. back upon her. Bacon doubtless wrote in cipher that which would have brought his and to the block if written in any other way.

Mr. Donnelly has kept his secret from

all but a few personal friends, and it was not his intention to have revealed his discovery until he had worked out the whole story, blow caused a leakage of about two feet of water per day, but this was kept down without much inconvenience. Finding their efforts to make a landing at Resolution useless, the station intended to be for some time to come, and this will necessary, and will be engaged in the canvass for some time to come, and this will necessary. placed there was established instead at sarily delay his work. On the advice of his Nachyak, about ten miles distant from the friends, therefore, he has consented to file a Hudson company's settlement at that place. caveat, so far as to permit the announcement of the fact that such a cipher has unquestionably been found.

His book will probably not be ready for publication until next spring or summer, for the work of translating the cipher is a very slow and tedious one; every word has to be carefully counted, for the miscount of a single word would throw out the work of whole pages. - Minneapolis Tribune.

Quebec is again agitated over the C.P.R.

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THE FRASER INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: SIR, -The editor of the Gazette has refused to publish the accompanying letter, being a reply to an article in his paper. Will you please publish it, so that your readers may know the whole TRUTH?

JOHN FRASER. Montreal, 16th Oct., 1884.

To the Edutor of the Gazette:

Sir,-Your editorial of Monday last, 13th, giving publicity to the latest programme of the Fraser Institute, will simply remind the citizens of Montreal of that heap of accumulated rubbish still to be seen at the corner of Dorchester and Mountain streets, the scene, some ten years ago, of the premature birth-place of the Fraser Institute! Some and hard was its travail and struggle there for life! It simply ended in WIND! Is this another sham or piece of humbug?

We have had too many such promises. The present is just a re-hash of former unfulfilled ones!

The Hon. John J.C. Abbotthas not answered my question put to him in the Herald of 5th September, namely:-"Is Mr. Abbott propared to show the citizens of Montreal that he is acting in good faith in calling upon them for another \$25,000?" nas shirked this question. He dare not answer it.

The fact is, the public have lost all faith in the institute. It is in bad repute; it was conceived in wickedness! The founder was surrounded by evil spirits, leading and goading him on to do an inhuman act, to wrong his own family, which, in his sober-sane moments, he never thought of.

Man proposes, but God directs and controls the affairs of men, and eventually causes the wrath or wickedness of man to praise HIM!

This Fraser Institute had something like a curse hanging over it from the very first day its name was named on our streets!

Even the FRAMER of that unholy will, the Hon. John J. C. Abbott, has since publicly acknowledged that the true intentions of the testator were suppressed! That his real expressed intentions, to leave the bulk of his property to the nuns at Lachine, are not contained in that Abbottical will, to establish this unhallowed Fraser Institute! God reigneth! The whole truth will yet be known! The last dying words of James Smith (Hugh Fraser's notary) may yet come true, namely: That "JOHN ABBOTT will con-

fess all before he dies !" Mr. Abbott has left for England without answering the question put to him in the Herald of 5th September. Mr. Thomas Workman, however, is here. He is an honest man, a prominent merchant, and a leading governor of this institute.

I hereby call upon him, Mr. Workmether state publicly to his fellow cities, REPORT, he signed and issued the First Report, knowing that the Born of Hugh Fraser's estate had not non balanced at that time, to verify the accounts therein given to the verify the accounts therein given to the public: And whether he was then aware of the existence of Fork Cash Books being kept by the Fraser Institute? And, also, if he knew when he signed that REPORT that there existed, IN ONE ENTRY ALONE, that last entry on page 55 of their No. 2 Cash Book, and on page 39 of their Report, a DISCREPANCY of defalcation in the cash of the estate of \$1,121.28, which is therein hidden, in that Report, from public view ?

The other DEFALCATIONS or discrepancies are too numerous to be mentioned in this! That first report of the Fraser Institute is

simply a "Fraudulent Report of a Public Trust," as set forth in my Affidavir and FACTUM fyled in the Attorney-General's case in 1883! JOHN FRASED

64 Drummond street, Montreal, 15th October, 1884.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE. The statement of circulation of Dominion Government notes and of succie held by the Government for the month of September is as Circulation.

Fractionals \$1 and \$2... \$4 \$5, \$10, and \$20... 524,618 \$50 and \$100 \$500 and \$1,000_

that being in Dominion fours. The old provincial notes are gradually disappearing, there being now \$45,308 in circulation against \$51,-

725 in September, 1883.

The fives, tens, and twenty dollars are also

The fives, tens, and the five dollars are also

The slowly disappearing, there being out of them now: \$17,193 against \$20,053 in September,

1883.
The specie held by the several assistant Receivers General on the 30th September was \$3,405,303, and the guaranteed debentures \$2,920,000, maning a total of \$6,325,303.

क रेन में में हैं है है है जो को को को को में में में हैं man arings matters here levend. ्राच्या अर्थ अर्थान्य के विभावना विभावना