





have the same regard for order, and are beset with the same difficulties.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—At the meeting of the provincial synod to-day, the discussion on the educational question was continued. Ultimately a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions embodying the views of the house. A committee was also appointed to reply to the greetings of the Methodist conference.

The remainder of the day was taken up in the discussion of missionary work. The synod resolved itself into a meeting of the domestic and foreign missionary society with the Metropolitan in the chair. The report for the past three years showed the receipts for domestic missions to have been \$20,507 and for foreign missions \$19,453. The report was adopted, after which the election of board of management was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Nov. Scotia—Rev. P. Partridge, J. W. Wild, Rev. J. E. Murray and W. K. Silver.

Quebec—Rev. W. W. Fothergill, Judge Hemming, Rev. A. A. Von Hoffman and W. H. Carter.

Toronto—Rev. Canon Deunulin, Hon. Mr. Waller, Rev. J. D. Coyle, A. H. Bampell.

Fredericton—Rev. Canon Bragdon, St. John, R. T. Clinch, Rothery, Rev. Forsyth, St. John, G. H. Lee, St. John.

Interesting addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Algoma, Hon. Thomas White, Rev. Dr. Longford of New York, Rev. O. Forde, of Winnipeg, Rev. Canon Cooper of England, Rev. Mr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Davenport of Portland, St. John. The latter gentleman suggested the formation of a missionary brotherhood who should be celibate, in order to devote their whole energies to the work.

At yesterday's meeting of the C. E. Synod at Montreal a message was received from the house of bishops stating that a committee had been appointed to confer with any similar committee that may be appointed from other Christian bodies to devise if possible an honorable union amongst those bodies. The house of bishops asked that a committee be appointed from the lower house to confer with the bishops and report at the next meeting of the synod. The bishops of Huron, Niagara and Toronto were named to represent the upper house.

There was a long and lively discussion in the house of bishops over the question whether the revised edition of the bible should be authorized for morning and evening lessons in church service, on a petition from Toronto to discontinue on that end. The petition was rejected in the house of bishops, which decided not to sanction the revised version. The bishops report they had selected Strachan, Bellamy, Q. C. Hon. E. Blake, R. W. Henke, Rev. Canon Bragdon, Dr. James A. Henderson, V. Archdeacon McMurtry, Rev. Dr. Partridge, V. Cronyn and Rev. Canon Deunulin as a board of enquiry for the trial of the bible.

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**EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.**

It is too late in the day to argue for or against exhibitions. Everybody seems to take it for granted that they are of great value and every place of any pretensions endeavors to have an exhibition or fair of some kind. The result in too many cases is hardly in keeping with the trouble and expenses, yet we think it may be admitted that on the whole these displays of the products of industry in its various departments do good. New Brunswick has had quite an extensive experience in general exhibitions, and has an annual array of local shows, quite formidable in numbers, if not very striking in excellence. A great deal of money has, at one time and another, been expended in the erection of buildings and the preparation of grounds, but we are not much further ahead in this respect than we were thirty years ago. It is true that there is a great structure in St. John which was used in 1853, and has been gradually going out of repair ever since, so that thousands of dollars would have to be spent to make it fit for an exhibition. There are no grounds connected with the building, although there is available space where sheds can be erected and outdoor exhibits made. But there is not and cannot be a race course in connection, and the experience of managers elsewhere is that an exhibition cannot be successfully conducted without races. In Fredericton we have what was once a race course, the remains of some sheds and the foundation of a building. There seems to be a

very prevalent idea in New Brunswick that you cannot have an exhibition without spending a great lot of money in a building. The managers of the Maine State Fair and the New England Fair, both highly successful animal exhibitions, regulate this idea entirely. In their case a beginning was made with no expensive structure at all and just as few expensive ones as could be got along with. As others were needed they were provided out of the profits of the exhibitions. Of course it is very fine to have a great building with its corridors and galleries and a deficit when the operation is all over that upsets all chances for another exhibition for years to come; but it is better to not have such pretentious structures and a handsome surplus. The theory that people will come from a great distance to see a building is not twenty years ago, but if an expensive building was effective as an advertisement it was the most costly advertisement that could be devised. We favor the idea of endeavoring to hold a provincial, and if possible a Dominion exhibition here next fall, but we deprecate any scheme which involves the erection of expensive buildings, which are a constant bill of expense and yield not commensurate profit.

We intended at the outset to make some reference to local agricultural shows, but do not feel warranted in doing so at any length. This subject requires careful investigation. The majority of people take no interest in them what- ever. We have in New Brunswick about 45,000 men who live by farming, and the fifty odd agricultural societies have a membership of perhaps 2,500, of whom probably not more than 2000 are directly interested in agriculture. About two thirds of the societies hold shows, which give us a basis to calculate from. Probably not more than twelve hundred people out of the 45,000 above named, or about one out of thirty-eight are interested in the maintenance of the local shows or derive any direct benefit from them, and any person who knows how agricultural societies are got up will admit that this calculation is away beyond the mark. Yet we do not deny that, if it can be shown that the indirect benefit of the shows is considerable, the fact that very few people directly participate in them does not settle the question of utility. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire if there is any direct benefit mentioned. This query opens a wide field of enquiry which has to be dealt with in another article.

**FOREIGN MARKETS AND THE GOVERNMENT.**

A Chatham paper effects to be greatly surprised that THE GLEANER "actually tells the truth about the unimpaired progress of the province." Our contemporary has read THE GLEANER to little purpose if it is honest in this expression of surprise. We have fought quite a number of political battles, and our opponents give us credit for neither asking nor giving quarter, but we can point with some pride to the fact that we have never felt it necessary, no matter how fierce the conflict, to decry our country or misrepresent it before the world. We have always held and frequently asserted that there were many phases of our national and commercial life which can be discussed without dragging in party politics, not that they are more or less involved in it, but because it is desirable to drop them out of sight for the time being in order that the desired effect may be produced upon public opinion. For there are some people, like the World, who see party politics in everything, who, if a Liberal should remark that it was a fine day and ought to be protected, would claim that he had become a convert to the N. P. Thus the Chatham paper treats the fact that we pointed out that the country had progressed, as a proof that the Tory policy and confederation had been a success. Our own view of the case is that the country has progressed in spite of a bad political and worse government, and that its great progress, notwithstanding these disadvantages, is the best evidence of the greatness of its resources and the energy of its people. What we aimed at doing in the article to which the World refers was to show the directions in which progress can be made and the sources to which we ought to look for future growth. Had we desired to make a political point it would have been an easy matter to have instituted comparisons and shown how much greater the development of the province might have been under other circumstances. We hoped that if we discussed the subject in a non-partisan light others might do the same, for we have had too long an experience of Tories to suppose they can take an unprejudiced view of everything.

if it, by the most tortuous reasoning, can be made to reflect upon their great pattern and exemplar, John A. Macdonald. We do not altogether regret that our contemporary took the narrow view of the subject, because its doing compels it to plead that the Dominion government cannot influence foreign markets, and that the great laws of supply and demand are above all acts of parliament. This is the line of argument that the liberals adopted in 1878, but at the time the Tories were willing to undertake that, if they were in power, they would control prices abroad, and they actually told the farmers of Ontario that they had succeeded in raising the price of wheat in Liverpool. But the times have changed. The N. P. manufacturers have not provided a sufficient additional home market for the produce of our farms, and every year shows new lines of trade, for the prosecution of which we must have customers abroad. The Dominion government has made no bona fide efforts towards opening those channels of trade in which these customers can be found, and for this the people of Canada have a right to hold them responsible. To cover up this neglect not only the Chatham paper, but the whole tribe of Tory journals, big and little, now cry out that it is unreasonable to ask their party to do what they so strongly condemned the liberals six years ago for not doing.

**TWO VIEWS OF THE RESULT.**

The Montreal Witness, though liberal in its general views, makes a pretty near approach to independence. Speaking of the Hamiltonian election it says "except in countries where Irish protestants live in considerable numbers, the 'French domination' and 'Irish cries' will not be raised again in Ontario. They are useless. There was no heart in them and those who raised them had no earnestness to impart to their audience." To those who know the attitude which the Witness takes on all subjects touching protestantism this expression of opinion will possess additional value. The Quebec Chronicle, in an out and out Tory sheet, says "The Toronto Mail promptly killed the prospects of the conservatives by raising the religious cry, and stupidly playing upon the prejudices of the people. The lesson of Chatham was lost on the Mail, just as the lesson of Hamiltonian will be lost on the same again should another vacancy occur." The Chronicle scarcely states the case fairly, but what it means is that the attempt to raise the religious cry was a failure. In the course of the same article it comments, "The fact that the Conservatives are so much divided, and that the Liberal party are so much united, is a fact which the Conservatives are bound to acknowledge. The 'hot-headed' gentlemen of whom the Chronicle complains were Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Thompson, his minister of justice, Mr. White, his minister of interior, and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, his chief fugleman."

**THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.**

Mr. C. H. Lugin has been authorized by the Dominion government to prepare an exhibit of New Brunswick fruit and vegetables for the Colonial Exhibition. As the time is short and the amount of space at Mr. Lugin's disposal for expenses is limited, he hopes that orchardists, gardeners and farmers, who may have choice specimens of fruit or vegetables which would give an adequate idea of the capacity of the province in either of these lines, to forward him samples. It is to be hoped that this request will be generally responded to, as, owing to circumstances, which were probably unavoidable, New Brunswick has made a very inadequate exhibit of fruit or vegetables at the exhibition so far.

**A London Sensation.**

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A weekly paper called Society recently invited its readers to complete for a prize to be called Portland, by a series of communications of the query "Who will have the lake?" The object was to obtain the names of as many ladies as possible who were suitable to marry the young Duke of Portland. It is understood that the invitation met with great success. The Society arranged to repay the benefit of the sensation by publishing the names it had received. The Duke of Portland not relating the possible results of this publication, of which he became aware yesterday, chartered a special train to London and came here and laid light notices sent to the proprietors, printers and editor of publication. He noted all persons interested in the undertaking to comply with the publication.

**HERE AND THERE.**

**Some People, and a Few Other Good Things.**

"There goes one white man who never led to an Indian," was the complaint said to Bishop Whipple the other day by an untutored savage in the West.

One of the papers read at a recent meeting of eminent scientists in Buffalo declared thinking men lived 33 years longer than men who do not think.

A revival meeting was going on at Brooks Station, Ga. and several had just gone forward and joined the church, when the shock came. It was so startling that about 20 others went up and joined.

A little girl baby born in Charleston a few hours after the earthquake, has been named Earthquake. In a few years the young lady with this dreadful name will wish her parents had never been born.

A matter-of-fact philosopher asserts that "love is too domestic life what better is to breed—little things which would be grand relief, without which they would be hard to swallow."

A missionary enthusiast in England wants to raise money to buy balloons for foreign missionaries. They would be handy, he thinks, in escaping from the usual and other cruel-minded heathen, and at the same time would strike the natives with awe and make it easy to convert them.

Col. Ingersoll's ideal of a great lawyer is the English attorney who accumulated a fortune of £1,000,000, and left it all, by will, to establish a house for idiots, on the ground that he wanted to give it back to the people from whom he took it. This is a left-handed compliment to Ingersoll's clients.

Professor Mendall, the eminent American scientist, who has been investigating the earthquake, decides that the danger is all over. The great mistake, he says, has been all the time impressed with the idea that the danger was all over. But science and the imperial public never would agree about anything.

Just now the fly is very numerous and annoying. A writer there says: "There is a fly in the soup," and a disgusted-looking man in a restaurant. The writer examined the unfortunate fly carefully, and then remarked: "I'd give \$5 out of my own pocket to know for certain that this is the fly that has been kicking up its heels all the morning."

The swiftest bird on the wing is the frigate bird, a sort of nautical bird of prey. Sailors believe that it can stand with the peep of dawn from the coast of Africa, and following the trade winds, land on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 300 miles an hour, but it is no trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

German photographers have succeeded in photographing a prehistoric scene of its flight; and some of these photographs show the head of condensed steam in every conceivable form. From side to side it is used in human clothing, and in the most elaborate and most delicate mechanism it is without a rival. All other metals combined would be unable to reach the plane of comparison.

No other metal at all compares with iron, especially since the modern methods of converting it into steel came into vogue, for usefulness in the utility of life in every conceivable form. From side to side it is used in human clothing, and in the most elaborate and most delicate mechanism it is without a rival. All other metals combined would be unable to reach the plane of comparison.

A jar of preserves had effected a mysterious disappearance during the night, and the fact was mentioned at breakfast table next morning. Denials came from every side, but it was noticed that one particular youngster was silent. "And what have you to say, George?" finally said his aunt, turning toward him. And then very honestly and solemnly came the response, "My father told me to talk at the table."

The Buffalo Express hints that the Democratic as Britain's Queen—President Cleveland sends time to acknowledge Queen Victoria's dispatch of sympathy relating to the earthquake. Has anyone heard Mr. Cleveland express any sympathy for the victims of or interest in the great calamity? "The Queen telegraphed sympathy with the grief afflicted from her Scotch castle at the funeral, but the President replied from the Executive Mansion, Washington, though he is at Lake Placid in the North woods. Greater might have been said to the democratic as Britain's Queen."

**A Wealthy Woman.**

The Bath, Me., Independent says Mrs. McKean of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a wealthy lady said to be worth \$1,000,000 in bank stock alone. Her income is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year. She owns Jewell's Island, off Cape Cod, and proposes this fall and winter to build a dozen cottages where she may another season entertain her friends. When Mrs. McK. is sick and needs a doctor she hosts a signal which is noted on Munsey's Hill, Portland, and a physician comes. When she is in need of provisions and the weather is bad, she hosts another flag and a Portland steamer is sent with stores. On the island the lady has thirty-five sheep, many lambs, two yokes of cows, a bull, five pigs and a jack-ass. One day, recently, a man was engaged to come and shear the sheep. He came not and at noon the millinery rolled up her sleeves, and by night the next day every sheep was sheared, the lady nursing the lambs. Money has not made her lazy, and she finds the air of Harpswell bracing.

**About Women.**

The best dressed women are now patronizing men's bootmakers just as they patronize men's tailors. The most wonderful boots in all the world are those sported by the ladies who go to a new market. Ladies are to appear more manly this year. The more correct coat is to give way to a coaching coat of the same material. The seams will be straggled, the buttons partly cut out, and as concomitant to this very sporting garment we may look for a Savernake hat. Some silver gray tweeds to be worn by lovely women in the early days of autumn, are very charming. Improvers have been in proof of the garment of women and a good tailor made dress is a work of art and a joy forever.

**A NATIONAL EVIL.**—There is no question that the liver and kidneys are the most important organs of the human system, and when they become diseased, the whole system is affected. The liver and kidneys are the most important organs of the human system, and when they become diseased, the whole system is affected. The liver and kidneys are the most important organs of the human system, and when they become diseased, the whole system is affected.

**DESTRUCTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**Alarm and Widespread Distress in Newfoundland—250,000 People Helped by the Fisheries—Help Needed at Once.**

A Halifax special says: The widespread destitution in Newfoundland is assuming an acute form. England's oldest colony is in a most deplorable condition and grim starvation is staring one hundred and forty thousand helpless and almost hopeless, men, women and children in the face. The situation is all the more deplorable because the recent bogus stories of starvation and cannibalism among the Labrador Esquimaux so horrified and disgusted the English speaking public that future tales of suffering from Newfoundland will naturally be regarded with suspicion, and will largely curtail, if not effectually prevent, all attempts at outside relief. Not only is the condition of the fishery population a most pitiable one, but the public finances are so straitened that it will be utterly impossible for the government to adequately deal with the frightful distress now looking them in the face.

The colony is completely isolated from the commerce of both Canada and the United States. Its 200,000 people are almost solely dependent upon the fisheries for a livelihood. Agriculture, manufactures and almost every other industry is unknown. For years past its fisheries have been a large portion of the people along the coast. The planters and large fish operators have advanced supplies to the poor, but the past two winters to keep body and soul together, until the poor were hopelessly in debt and merchants are unable to advance more supplies. Added to the complete failure of the fisheries is the general demoralization of the masses, hitherto controlled by Newfoundland, by French, American and Canadian competition. The Newfoundland government pretends to co-operate with Canada in enforcing the 1818 treaty, but is utterly powerless to do anything, and any Yankee vessel can trawl all the waters and regulations with contempt.

Alfred B. Morine, a member of the Newfoundland legislature for the great fishery district of Bonaville, who has just returned from St. John's, tells a graphic story of prevailing distress, and a gloomy outlook for the fall and winter. "Not less," he says, "than 150,000 of the population are to-day not only in actual want, but are absolutely without the possibility of earning a dollar to keep themselves alive. During the fall and winter 20,000 barrels for last year. The shore fishery almost equals the Labrador fishery in the completeness of its failure. Of the 30,000 people dependent upon that branch for an existence, less than 20,000 have secured enough to carry them through the winter. This will leave 10,000 people dependent on government or public charity—in all fully 140,000 people will have to be provided for. It will be next to impossible for the government to feed these hungry and distressed and suffering that must come will be something terrible unless the government borrows large sums of money to expend in the construction of public works, such as railways, and even that would be but as a drop in the bucket. The great fear is that the government will not realize and attempt to grapple with this problem until it is too late is founded."

**MAINE ELECTIONS.**

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The republicans have carried the state in to-day's election by larger pluralities than were expected. Bowdoin is elected governor by 10,000 to 12,000 plurality. The republicans carry 14 out of the 16 counties in the state, elect three-fourths of the legislature and carry all of the congressional districts.

The prohibition vote, which it was thought would somewhat divide the republican vote, was insignificant, not reaching more than 3,500 in the aggregate vote in the state of 335,000. The republican majority are larger than for fifteen years, except in presidential years, but show slight losses as compared with the vote of 1884.

**A WORD OF EXPLANATION.**—The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off the acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food; the lungs secrete mucus to moisten the food; the blood filters out the waste matter and carries it off to the excretory organs of the system.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**A BIRCHIN!**

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By JAMES HODGE.

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**Parnell's Land Bill.**

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Parnell land bill, as redrafted, suspended evidence on payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapproved of the amount of reduction. The Parnellites assert that full value justifies the demand of over 50 per cent. reduction. The second reading of the Parnell bill will take place Friday.

**Stranger (at watering-place resort):**

"What is that enormous building across the way?"

Guide—"That's a hotel."

Stranger—"And that large, handsome brick structure?"

Guide—"That's the club house, sir."

Stranger—"I see. Well, what's that long, old-looking building behind the enclosure?"

Guide—"The grand stand at the race course."

**Stranger:**—"Oh, yes. It's all very beautiful, but I should think the authorities would remove that unsightly little frame building adjoining the hotel away from the main thoroughfare. It mars the general effect. What is it?"

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# MOONDYNE.

## THE GOLD MINE OF THE VASE.

Hour after hour, yet round and round the shadowy, silent precipice of wall the afflicted heart wandered with tireless feet. It was so to think how near she was, and to touch the sullen granite—yet it was a thousand times more endurable than the torture and fear that were born of absence.

Surely, if there be any remote truth in the theory of psychic magnetism, the afflicted soul within those walls must have felt the presence of the loving and suffering heart without, which sent forth unceasingly silent cries of sympathy and comfort. Surely, if communion of living spirits be possible, the dream of the lonely prisoner within must have thrilled with tenderness when his fevered lips were pressed against the key stone of the prison wall, as once they were pressed to her forehead in affectionate farewell.

Back to his hotel, when morning was beginning to break, the lonely watcher, spiritless and almost despairing. The reaction had begun of his extreme excitement for the past four days. He passed along the basement river, that hurried through the city like a thief in the night, flashing under the yellow quartz lights, then diving suddenly beneath dark arches or among slimy keels like a hunted murderer escaping to the sea. Wild and incoherent fancies flashed through Will's fevered mind. Again and again he was forced to steady himself, by placing his hand on the parapet, or he should have fallen in the street, like a drunken man.

At last he reached his hotel, and flung himself on his bed, prayerless, friendless, and only saved from despair by the thought of an affliction that was deeper than his, which he, as a man and a faithful friend, should be strong to relieve and comfort.

It was past noon when he awoke. The fever had passed, and much of the dejection. While dressing, he was surprised to find his mind actively at work forming plans and surmises for the day's enterprise.

At breakfast, a large official letter was brought him. It was a brief but unofficial message from the Colonial Secretary, Lord George Somers, appointing an hour—two o'clock on the day—when he should be happy to receive Mr. Sheridan at the Colonial Office.

Under other circumstances such an appointment would have thrown off his balance, but he seemed to feel for the first time that he was in Australia, whose only previous training had been on a merchant ship. But now, Will Sheridan prepared for the visit without thinking of his details. His mind was fastened on a point beyond this meeting.

Even the formal solemnity of the powdered servant who received him had no disturbing effect. Will Sheridan quite forgot the surroundings, and at length, when ushered into the presence of the Colonial Secretary, his native dignity and intelligence were in full sway, and the impression he made on the observant nation was instantaneous and deep.

He was received with more than courtesy. Those letters, Lord Somers said, from Australia, had filled him with interest and desire to see a man who had achieved so much, and who had so rapidly and solidly enriched and benefited the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary was a young man for his high position—certainly not over forty, while he might be still younger. He had a keen eye, a mobile face, that could turn to stony rigidity, but with a genial and even frank countenance when conversing cordially with this stranger, whom he knew to be influential, and who certainly was highly entertaining.

Will Sheridan was soon talking fluently and well. He knew all about the Penal Colony, the working of the old penal system and the need of a new one, the value of land, the resources of the country, the capabilities for commerce; and all this the Secretary was most anxious to learn.

After a long interview, Sheridan rose to take leave, and the Secretary said he hoped to see a great deal of him before his return to Australia, and told him plainly that the opinions of a settler of wealth and intelligence on colonial matters in Western Australia were just then of special importance to the government. He also wished it were in his power to give Mr. Sheridan pleasure while he remained in England.

There was only one thought in Sheridan's mind all this time, and now was the moment to let it work. He said he desired very much to visit the convict prisons in England, and compare the house system with that of the Penal Colony.

The minister was gratified by the request, and, smiling, asked which prison he would visit first. Will mentioned Millbank; and the minister with his own hand wrote a few lines to the governor, and handed the paper to his visitor.

Will Sheridan took his departure, with a tremulous hope at his heart, and drove straight to Millbank Prison.

There is something strange, almost unaccountable, and yet terrible, in the change that appears in half a century in the building of prisons. Few people have thought of this, perhaps; but it contains a suggestion of a hardening of hearts and a lessening of sentiment. The old prisons were dark and horrible, even in aspect; while the new ones are light and airy. In the latter, the bar takes the place of a wall, and the bar is often ornamented with cast-iron flowers and other slightly but satirical mockery.

Better the old dungeon, with all its gloom; better for the sake of humanity. The new prison is a cage—a hideous hive of order and commonplace severity, where the flooding sunlight is a derision, and the barred door only a securer means of confinement. For the sake of sentiment, at least, let us have the dim old keep, that proclaims its mission on its dreadful brow, rather than the grinning bar-gate that covers its teeth-like rails with vulgar metal effluence.

The great penitentiary of Millbank is, or rather was, an old-fashioned prison, its vast arched gateway sombre and awful as a tomb. It has disappeared now, having been pulled down in 1875; but those who visited it once, or who even passed it, will never forget the oppression caused by its grated and frowning portal. In the early part of this century, the government of Great Britain determined to build an immense penitentiary, on the plan laid down by Jeremy Bentham in his celebrated "Panopticon, or the Inspection House."

Bentham's scheme proposed a colossal prison, which should contain all England's convicts and dispense entirely with transportation. The government, acting on his plan, purchased a large and unhealthy tract of flat land, lying beside the Thames, and on this the unique structure was raised. The workmen were ten years in completing it; but, when it was finished, Englishmen said that it was the model prison of the world.

And it certainly was a great improvement on the older prisons, where those confined were often herded, many in a room, like cattle—the innocent with the guilty, the young and pure with the aged and the foul. In Millbank, every prisoner had his or her own cell—a room of stone, walls, ceiling and floor, with a large and heavy barred window. Each cell was eight feet square. The prison was built in six vast pentagons, radiating from a central hexagon, from which every cell was visible.

The entrance to the prison, from the street, was a model of architectural gloom. First, there was a dark archway of solid masonry, from the roof of which, about six feet from the portal, sprang a heavy grate or portcullis, with spear-pointed ironwork ready to fall on the unfortunate of for ever from the world. Far within the arch appeared a mighty iron gate, ponderously barred, with an iron wicket, through which an armed warder could be seen on sentry within the yard.

These details were not noticed by Will Sheridan as he entered the echoing archway; but he was chilled, nevertheless, by the cold shadow of the surrounding walls. The warden within came to the wicket, and took the letter, leaving Will outside. In a few minutes, he found that his introduction was an "open season."

The governor of Millbank himself, an important gentleman in a black uniform with heavy gold facings, came speedily to the wicket, the ponderous bars were flung back, the awful door rolled aside, and Will Sheridan entered.

The governor was very gracious to his distinguished visitor. On learning his name he himself became the guide. In an hour was spent in the male side of the establishment, which was an age to Will Sheridan. While the governor observed his features or notions of some aged and unrefined, the mind and fancy of the visitor were far otherwise employed. He did not see the wretched, crime-stained countenances in the cells he passed, but in every one he saw the white face, the brown hair, and the crouching figure that filled his mind.

At last the governor asked him to visit the female prison, in which the discipline was necessarily different. They passed through a long passage built in the wall, and entered the corridors of the female prison.

Sheridan's heart beat and the blood fled from his face, leaving him ghastly pale, as he passed the first iron door. He feared that the governor might notice his agitation; and he wondered how he should learn whether Alice were there or not.

As he walked down the corridor he noticed that on every door was hung a white card, and, approaching, he read the name, crime, and sentence of the inmate; and, as he walked he read the name on every card, and on and on they went, up stairs and down, and round and round the pentagons, until he thought she surely was not in the prison, and the governor concluded that his visitor evidently meant to see all that was to be seen.

When the last corridor on the ground floor was entered, Will read every name on the doors with a deprecating persistency, and his heart sank within him as he came to the last.

The governor opened the door at the end of the passage, and they entered a light, short corridor, with bare and pleasantly lighted walls. Here, the governor said, were confined those prisoners, who, by extreme good conduct, had merited less severe treatment than the others.

Will Sheridan's heart leaped within him, for he knew that this was the place he should see her.

On the doors were simply printed the names and addresses of the inmates, and at the fourth door Will stopped, and read the card:

ALICE WALKSLEY.

Life.

Seeing him pause, and intently examine the card, the governor beckoned to the female warder, who was in the passage to come and open the door.

To be Continued

**CAMPBELL'S TONIC ELIXIR**

THE SPECIFIC FOR ALL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERUS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE VAGINA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE CERVIX, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE VULVA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE PERINEUM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE ANUS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RECTUM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SIGMOID COLON, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DESCENDING COLON, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE ASCENDING COLON, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE CECUM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE ILEUM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JEJUNUM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE DUODENUM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE PANCREAS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE GALLBLADDER, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BILE DUCTS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SMALL INTESTINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LARGE INTESTINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE APPENDIX, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE PERITONEUM, AND ALL 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