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Wales, and the Duc d'Orleans, second son of the Comte de Paris. Both young people, the correspondent adds, are still so young that the news can hardly yet be regarded seriously.

Boycorame in an analysis of the desectors of the London and North-Western Railway Company to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the chief officials in Crewe Works, who are charged with coercing the Liberal working men, some large buyers from the midlands at Chester. Cheese Fair has given instruction, that their cheese should be sent to Birmingham over rival systems to the Nerth-Western Company.

The Esquimany and the Franklin Expeditors of the fifth of the conduct of the Nerth-Western Company.

THE ESQUIMAUX AND THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Dundee whaling captains, just returned, report that this season a trie of seventy Esquimaux were met at Prince Regent Intel many of whom were dressed in English clothes and plentifully supplied with tobacco. It turned out that they had obtained the supplies from a depot formed at Beechey Island by ships of the Franklin search expedition. The Yacks were very proud of their European dress, and especially of the boots.

THE MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.—The Daily News says—We presume that if the returns show a decided Liberal majority, Lord Salisbury will adopt the course which was taken by Mr Disraeli in 1868, by Mr Gladstone in 1864, and again by Lord Beaconsfield in 1880. He will probably not wait for a hostile division in the House of Commons. It will be interesting to know what his process of computation will be, and whether, in counting up his followers, he will include the allied forces of Mr Parnell.

BIRMINGHAM AND FAIR TRADE—The Changing

in counting up his followers, he will include the allied forces of Mr Parnell.

BIRMINGHAM AND FAIR TRADE.—The Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce recently considered the questions addressed to them by the Royal Commission on the Dopression of Trade, and among the remedies proposed they suggested the imposition of protective duties. This reply excited a good deal of dissatisfaction in the town; resulting in the calling of a general meeting of the Chamber. The meeting was held on Wednesday, when the reply in question was disapproved by 62 votes to 49.

The RIVAL EDITORS.—The Press Association is authorised by Mr L-bouchere to state that the letter signed "J. Mansfield," appearing in St Stephen's Review, conveying a challenge to the editor of that paper on behalf of Mr Labouchere, is a simple invention. The name J. Mansfield is evidently meant for Mr M. P. Mansfield is evidently meant for Mr M. P. Mansfield is evidently meant for Mr M. P. Mansfield. Post Office Seevants and The Electrons.—Lord John Manners, having been appealed to by a correspondent in reference to the position of postal officials with regard to political demonstrations, and also the candidature of Mr Pickersgill, of the Post Office Savings Bank, has replied, through his private secretary, that no officer in the service of the Postmaster-General is at liberty while retaining his official position to contestany parliamentary seat, or to take a

is at liberty while retaining his official position to contestany parliamentary seat, or to take a prominent part in political gatherings; but he is entitled to record his vote. Mr Pickersgill was, in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Coincil of 1884 president. in accordance with the provisions of the Order in Council of 1884, required to elect whether he would retire from his candidature or vacate his

A Miser.—Owen Daly, described as a "gentleman" in the charge book of the Dublin police court, was charged on Wednesday before Mr Keys, Q.C. with being drunk and disorderly in Earlst. Prisoner was in a wretched state—ragged and bootless, and altogether, his appearance was calculated to excite the sympathy of those who take an interest in bettering the destints. ake an interest in bettering the destitute poor.
When he was searched, however, a deposit receipt and some other securities were found in receipt and some other securities were found in his possession representing over £1,000. He denied that he was drunk, stating that a glass of porter would not have such an effect upon a man of sixty years of ago. Mr Keys ordered him to pay a fine of 20s, or go to gaol for four-teen days.

TEN YEARS OR NOTHING.—At the East Kent TEN YEARS OR NOTHING.—At the East nene Quarter Sessions at Canterbury, before Lord Harris, Alfred Bristow, a labourer, was indicted for housebreaking, and stealing wearing apparel and other articles to the value of £20. In 1878 and other articles to the value of £20. In 1878 the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years; with seven years' police supervision. He had been received as a friend by the prosecutor, and at eight o'clock one morning he broke into the house while the imputes were away and into the house while the inmates were away, and took the things mentioned in the indictment. The chairman described it as a most heartless and The chairman described it as a most heartless and cruel robbery, and said the magistrates had decided to sentence the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude. Prisoner (to the chairman)—"If you give me a shilling I'll toss you whether it is ten years or nothing."

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.—A

Leicester telegram reports that the Midland express, while running between Leeds and Lei-Leicester telegram reports that express, while running between Leeds and Leicester, had a narrow escape of being wrecked. A ganger, while walking through Alfreton tunnel, discovered a rail broken and displaced, and at the same time heard the express coming down the incline at full speed. He had no lamp or fog signals, and, realising the terrible danger, ran as fast as possible and succeeded in reaching the mouth of the tunnel in time to give the driver a signal of alarm. The brakes were the driver a signal of alarm. The brakes were at once applied, and the train stopped before the at once applied, and the train stopped before the perilous spot was reached. The passengers expressed their warmest gratitude to the ganger who had thus averted a terrible calamity. After an hour's delay, the train was enabled to pro-

SIR HENRY WOLFF'S MISSION.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Ddity News telegraphs:—"The arrangements regarding Sir H. D. Wolff's mission are somewhat modified. Only D. wolff's mission are somewhat modified. Only one Commissioner will be named, and the others will go on his staff.

Three persons are spoken of —Moukhtar Pasha, Hassan Fehmi Pasha, and the ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha. A decree for the Commissioner has been the appointment of the Commissioner has been signed, but awaits the Sultan's signature An signed, but awaits the Sultan's signature. An answer has been returned to the Russian Note to the Porte on the Egyptian negotiations to the effect that the object of the same is to obtain the recognition of the Sultan's rights and the

the recognition of the Sultan's rights and the better government of Egypt, but without any infringement of the rights of the European Powers, as secured by the capitulations in Egypt."

STRAY DOGS.—A correspondent writes to the Times as follows:—A friend from Aucklaid, New Zealand, now visiting this country, tells me than hydrophobia is a disease unknown there. I inquired how this could be, as dogs must be in that country as in England. The reply was that every animal was required always to wear a tax-collar, on which appeared the name and address of the owner; this being issued by the tax-collector and returned upon the expiration of the term for which the tax was paid. Every dog seen by the authorities without this collar was killed, whether valuable or not, while its presence

tion which has taken, place at Woking and it was most successfully accomplished. The body was reduced to a few poinds' weight of white ashes in a little over an hour.

A function of the Boyal Horticular was most successfully accomplished. The body include many well-known growers, and the show is made up of 6,294 dishes, arranged in the great conservatory and in fwo large marginess. His will be seen arranged between the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Prince and Princess of the comparatively, of the Counte de Paris. Both young people, the correspondent adds, are still so young that the news can hardly yet be regarded seriously.

bition will be on view until the 4th of November.

The Antis-Columbus Discovery of Arthrida.

The claim of the Chinese to being the discoverers of America is again being discussed in New York. Mr Edward Vining, in his new book, "The Discoverer of America; or, an Uncelebrated Columbus, reiterates the story from the original Chinese sources of the rianging of Hwni Shin and a party of Buddhist monks on the coast of Mexico about the year 500 A.D. The spot marked out is about 20,000 Chinese miles east from Kamthataka. There is also a record that the indigenous populations reached a high degree of civilization. The hoisess were small, and of wood; stone dwellings were uot known. The people knew how to write, and used paper made from cotto nwool. They wore garments of fine linen. There was no iron, but copper, gold, and silver existed in large quantities. Also the fact is on record of the Spaniards finding at Quivisa the wrecks of large ships, which Mr Vaining feels assured were of Chinese origin. The Hurons also had a tradition that ages ago their ancestors were lyisited by beardless men clad in silk and wearing pigtails.

BISHOP EDIMICOTT ON RELIGION AND SCIENCE—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristoleons.

BISHOP EDITION ON RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol commenced his seventh visitation at Bristol on Thursday. The principal subject of his charge was the relations of fundamental doctrine to the alleged relations of fundamental doctrine to the alleged discoveries of science. He said that the only way by which the loyal believer could enter into the unsettled questions between theology and science what to begin by postulating the truths of religion, and then with them might be contrasted the truths that science claimed to have established. To adopt the converse procedurenamely, to assume the truth of hypotheses, evolutionary or otherwise, and then to devote all one's ingenuity to show that fundamental truth might be stretched into accordance with them—was to act detrimentally both to science and theology. All trustworthy science moved slowly and tentstively—its pathway lay across many a surrendered hypothesis, and through the fragments of many a castaway conclusion. If we ments of many a castaway conclusion. If we waited the truth would at last be arrived at; and the discovery of that truth would be another achievement on the part of science, and another testimony, clear and strong, to divine revelation.

SIR C WARREN AND THE BORRS-Sir Charles Sir Ci Warren and the Boers—Sir Charles Warren speakes with modesty about his share in reducing Bechusanland to order, and gives the credit to the force he commanded. In reality, his expedition was a "demonstration" of the successful and legitimate kind. The fillibusters were mutinous and defant when Methuen's Horse got out to Cape Town. But the little army marched into the disturbed districts. The army marched into the disturbed districts. The Boers—who are by no means deficient in practical sagacity—had a look at it, and they speedily arrived at the conclusion they would prefer not to fight. This is high testimony to the qualities of the force, certainly. But the most difficult part of Sir Charles Warren's work came after the resistance had collapsed. To have settled part of Sir Charles. Warren's work came after the resistance had collapsed. To have settled the administration of the land claims in such a the administration of the land claims in such a way that Boers, English, and natives were all and severally satisfied was a remarkable feat. It is impossible not to regret that the unfortunate difference between Sir Charles Warren and the High Commissioner led to the return of the former officer. Colonel Stanley, in his remarks at the Cannon-street Hotel, emphasized the fact that Beohuenaland, though it is to be governed by Sir Hercules Robinson, will be kept clear from the interference of the Cape Ministry. There would have been much more certainty of There would have been much more certainty of this if Sir Charles Warren had been allowed to

REOPENING OF ST. ALBANS ABBEY. REOFENING OF ST. ALBANS ABBEY.—The mayor and corporation, most of the leading county families, and a large number of clergymen were present on Thursday morning at the reopening of the nave of St Albans Abbey, which has been restored at a cost of £70,000, of which Sir Edmund Beckett, who has been the amateur architect of the work, aided by Mr Chipple, formerly in Sir Gilbert Scott's service, has contributed £50,000. The munificent donor was present with a large party, and read the first present with a large party, and read the first lesson, the service consisting of matins and Litany, the last being said by the Bishop of St Litany, the last being said by the Bishop of St Albans, and an approriate sermon by the Archbishop of York, whose chancellor and vicargeneral Sir Edmund Beckett is. The processional hymn, "Lift the strain of high thanksgiving," sounded magnificently as the choir and clergy made their way up the crowded nave, which now is entirely separate from the choir, a second and somewhat mean alter having been erected under St Cuthbert's screen. The abbey—founded by Offa, the second King of Mercia in 793, on a site where a former church was erected in 303, as tradition says, on the spot of St as tradition says, on the spot of St Alban's martyrdom, has gone through many transformations, and much remains to be done for its complete restoration. There was a public luncheon after the service, presided over by the Bishop of St Albans.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Mr William Carter, coroner for East Surrey, held an inquest on Thursday night on the body of John Painter, aged 45 formerly a potman, and lately staying at the Camberwell Chambers Lodging-house, Camberwell road. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had no home or friends, and that he had been out of employment for seven months, during which time he had lived on what was given to him by the landlord of the beerhouse where he had been previously employed, and who often gave him the money for his night's lodging. The deceased had become so weak from the want of food that he was unable to work. On Saturday night he arrived at the chapters. the want of food that he was unable to work. On Saturday night he arrived at the chambers, and while going upstairs fell down. He was picked up, and as he appeared to be very ill a doctor was sent for. On arriving the doctor pronounced him to be dead. Mr Price, the landlord of the beer-house where the deceased was formerly employed, said that he had never seen the deceased have anything to eat except what have anything to eat except what fe gave him. The witness had not the deceased nave anyoning to eat except what he or his wife gave him. The witness had not the slightest doubt that the deceased had died from exhaustion caused by want of food. The doctor who was called in to the deceased was about the way and the same and the thory was about the way are the same and the thory was about the way are the same and the same are the same

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1885 THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT MESSES.
BANNATYNE'S MILLS.
Mathe

The inquest touching the death of Mathew

Coghlan, an employe of the firm of Messrs.

Bannatyne, who was killed by the explosion which occurred at their mills, in Roche's street, early on Wednesday morning last, was resumed at the mill-offices, at one o'clock, yesterday The inquest was adjourned on Wednesday for the evidence of two experts, whom Messrs. Bannatyne sent for to make an examination of the cipies the birsting of which caused the explosion. Messrs. T. Ferguson and M. Sellors, solr., were present on behalf of the firm; and Head-constable Wall conducted the proceedings for the Crown

for the Crown.

Mr William thenny, engineer of the Iren
Foundry Works Newry, was the first witness
examined. In reply to Head-constable Wall, he
deposed I have examined the boiler at Messrs
Bannatynes' Mills; that is the only thing wrong,
rounting to the broken blow-off pipe); nothing else (pointing to the broken blow off pipe); nothing else happened except that break; the flange which you see was rivetted to the bottom of the boiler near see was nyetted to the bottom of the boiler near the front end; the pipe was used for blowing off in case it was wanted to get water out; that is the universal way of attaching such pipes; the pipe is broken below the flange; it is not an explosion; it is a fracture, not caused by pressure on the boiler, but by some outward accident; no pressure on the boiler could canse, the fracture; before the occurrence it was perfectly sound good metal, rather over the usual thickness; I have been told that six months ago the whole boiler was tested, and if the flaw was there then it should have been that it. it should have shown itself. Can you taking all the circumstances into consideration; give idea to the Coroner and jury as to what was the cause of the accident? I cannot; the pip cause of the accident? I cannot; the pipe would require to have been struck very heavily to have caused the fracture, which must have occurred within the past six months; it might have been partly broken and held on for a time. Caroner—Is it of long standing?

Witness—It might not be more than a week or a few days, for if there was a large of the standing of the care of t

a few days, for if there was a leak there would

To the Head-constable—The tendency of the pressure would be to burst it out and not sever it across, as it is. Would the fracture and the high pressure of the steam cause the accident? It was the fracture caused the accident and not the pressure on the boiler; no matter what ssure was it must have been caused by

the pressure was it must have been caused by external operations.

Mr Begley (a juror)—Do you see anything defective in the casting of the pipe? No not at all. Is it part of the boiler, or was it made by a local firm? No, it came with the boiler. Would you not say there must have been something defective when it broke? No, the metal shows it was sound. If there had been a leak there for anytime there would be a large amount of sediment. time there would be a large amount of sediment If struck by a hammer would it have shown the flaw? The Inspector of the Boiler Insurance Company who really has charge of the boilers would not allow you strike it with a hammer.

To the Coroner—I am not able to say whether there was the mark of leakage.

Mr James Grassick deposed that he wes boiler inspector in the employment of the Paillor Leave.

inspector in the employment of the Boiler Insur-ance and Steam Power Company of Manchester; It was his duty to examine the boilers insured with the company. Messrs Bannatyne's boilers were insured in the company, and he had ex-amined the boiler, the blow-off pipe of which exploded, on two or three occasions; he made an examination of the boiler on the 12th March of this year. That was a complete examination. He made a superficial examination on the 9th of this month, when then boiler was idle. On the first occasion he found it in perfect order as far as the part connected with the accident was concerned so far as he examined it; on the last occasion the portion which was now fractured was not examined; a pressure of 110 lbs. per square inch was used on the boiler in March last; since the accident he examined the boiler and found

the blow-off pipe broken away.

Head-constable Wall-What would you con sider the cause of the fracture? It was caused sider the cause of the tracture r 17 was caused by some force acting on the pipe externally other than the pressure of the steam. Had there been any flaw, of course the presence of the flaw altered the whole matter? I suppose the presence of a flaw and the pressure sence of a flaw and the pressure of the steam caused the pipe to break; no doubt the pressure of the steam was the cause that eventually brought on the actual accident; if the flaw had not existed the actual accident; if the flaw had not existed the steam would not have brought about the fracture; it is very difficult to give any exact idea as to the time it existed; it may have been hours, days, or a week or two, but it could not have been long or the edges would have shown some marks of a passage of water through; I can't tell exactly how far the pipe was fractured.

In answer to Mr Begley, a juror, the witness said that the damage to the blow-off-pipe might have occurred while it was being rivetted into the boiler, or in the passage to Emerick, but that was mere conjectur

Tf th To Head-constance want—It the pipe was sound when put down it would have been very difficult for anybody to have caused the injury to it after it was fixed on to the boiler, supposing they wished to.

A juror asked was there any leak in the

pipe before the explosion.

Mr Grassick said when he examined the boi er Mr Grassick said when he examined the boiler on the 12th March there was no sign of leakage.

Mr Sellors—When the bbiler was thoroughly tested in March last was the blow-off pipe tested? It was. And found all right? Yes; there was positively no fracture then; I have come to the conclusion that the fracture was caused by external pressure.

aused by external pressure.

By Head-constable Wall—A crack might have existed in March, but no fracture could have existed then; if a crack existed it could have afterwards developed into a fracture, but the

pipe was able to stand 110 lb. pressure then.

Mr Ferguson said he would like to say on behalf of the firm of Messrs Bannatyne and Sons, that they insured all their boilers not for the purpose of being recouped in case of accident but for the object of having them fully examined and tested by the most practical and experienced men Great Britain produced. It was for the express purpose of having those investigations, that the boilers were insured.

After some deliberation, the jury came to the following verdict—"We find that the death of Matthew Coghlan was caused by suffocation and scalding, and that same was occasioned by the scalding, and that same was occasioned by the breaking of a blow-off pipe attached to the boiler, and that said pipe was cracked for some time previous to the accident, and that there was no negligence on the part of Messrs Bannatyne to cause the accident."

CITY PETTY SESSIONS.

rine street on Wednesday evening, when he saw the accused a owing some photographs to the young man in Mrs Enright's shop. As he had heard of the circulation of immoral literature, and photographs in the city, he went to look at them; he saw likenesses of Mr Gladstone and them; he saw likenesses of Mr Gladstone and the Prince of Wales, and some other photographs; he put his initials on the one produced; the defendant asked him whether he would buy one, saying that the price was fourpence; he (Mr Hall) went over to the William-street police barrack, and had Friedman arrested; when searched, photographs for worse than the ones he saw the defendant with were found on him

Several of the photographs found on the defendant were shown to the magistrates.

Mr Couninan asked to see the photographs which had so shocked Mr Hall's morality. defendant were sho

which had so shocked mr had's moranty.

Mr Hall said he did not pretend to be a champion of morality, but he would save the young people from temptation. There was enough already. Thank God they in Limerick could compare favourably in morality with any other town in Ireland. They did not traffic in whereas in England. other town in Ireland. They did not traffic in vice as in England. Mr Counihan said that this was the first time

Friedman had offered the photographs for

ale. Constable MEvoy said he believed the defendant was commissioned to sell them by a Jew named Barron.

The Bench fined the defendant 20s or 14 days ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

A respectably-dressed woman named O'Dwyer was summoned by Mr Richard Phillips, junr., Dock Road, for using abusing language to him in his office.

in his office.

Mr Moran, solr, appeared for Mr Phillips,

Mr Phillips said that the defendant came into
his office looking after a debt he knew nothing
about. When he told her that he had nothing to do with it, she said they were all living to-gether, and were a pack of robbers, and said that thenever she saw any of the family she would e them. e e defendant stated that a relative of Mr

Phillips owed her £1 12s 8d for lodgings &c., and

she could not get paid.

Mrs O'Dwyer said she would not molest Mr
Phillips again and upon this understanding the Bench dismissed the case.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE

A young person named Lizzie McGlin, summoned Samuel and Amelia Considine, of the Prince of Wales Hotel for £1 13s 11d wages due

Mr. Counihan, solicitor, appeared for the complainant and Mr Moran, solicitor for the defendants

defendants.
Miss McGlin said that she was engaged as barmaid at the Prince of Wales Hotel at the yearly
salary of £7, on, the 16th January last; she
remained until the 16th July, when Mrs Considine said that she would not keep her any longer;
she remained in Limerick, and on the 8th different said that she would not keep her any longer; she remained in Limerick, and on the 8th September Mrs Considine sent for her; she stopped with her for a week when Mrs Considine re-engaged her until the 16th Cotober; when she was going that night Mrs Considine told her to stop, and she kept there until the day after the summons was saved; after the way reshe was going that night Mrs Considine told her to stop, and she kept there until the day after the summons was served; after she was reengaged on the 16th September, she was ordered out of the bar, out of the bar, room, the smoking and coffee rooms, and the private rooms; she was dismissed for no fault of her own, as she worked late and early, often until 3 a.m., serving out refreshments to people as they came in; she had to go to hospital in consequence of being overworked; some friends came to see her one day, and she gave them some drinks, for which she entered is 104d against herself; Mrs Considine, however, charged her with 2s 10d for the drinks, with 5s for a bottle of champagne which a customer forgot to pay for, and 1s 6d for glasses, which she (witness) replaced; when leaving, Mrs. Considine, offered her 2s 4d for a month's wages, which she claimed for a month's wages from 16th September to 16th October, for a second month's wages from 18th January to 8th February, and for another month's wages in lieu of a month's notice, deducting 1s 104d for the drinks she had mentioned.

To Mr Morax—She came on trial for the first

To Mr Morar She came on trial for the first month, but understood she was to be paid for it; she came from Galway; she did not ask for payment for the first month until July.

Samuel Considine said it was never intended to pay the complainant for the first month, and did not ask for anything for that time until July; all the other monthly payments were regularly made to her; she was engaged though an advertisement in the Freeman's Journal; he did not wish to deduct the price of the drinks

from the wages.

Mr Couninan—But you are not the proprietor of the hotel at all, it is your wife who

prietor of the most at 211 3s 11d was due to the complainant, and made an order for the defendants to pay her that sum.

Mr Moran said he would appeal against the

DEINKING THE FURNITURE.

Thomas Graygall, a man of the labouring class, charged his wife with stealing a clock, a quantity of hed clothes, and other articles from his house.

Graygall stated that his wife took the articles to the pawn-shop in ender to obtain whiskey; he was a sober and hardworking man, and did not

The defendant said she would mend her ways in the future, and the Bench adjourned the case for a month in order that she might fulfill her promise.

After disposing of some unimportant cases, the Court adjourned.

TIPPERARY PETTY SESSIONS.

At these Sessions on Thursday, before Albert J. Weldon, R.M., Mr James Dobbyn, and Mr John Massy, Edward Phemmer, a sheriff's officer, and who had been for a considerable time. and who had been for a considerable time conand who had been for a considerable time connected with the Property Defence Association, was charged at the suit of Mr Lynch, Excise Officer, with having sold by auction a horse seized under an execution without having an uctioneer's licence.

Mr J. O'Dwyer, solicitor, LLB., appeared in support of the prosecution, and Mr E. S. Rice, collector, for the defendant.

solicitor, for the defendant.

After a lengthened hearing, and considerable legal argument,
Their worships dismissed the case on the grounds that a sheriff's officer did not require an auctioneer's licence. There was no doubt about the law as laid down in the 8th Vic., that every person acting as an auctioneer, excepting the exempted parties, should take out a license, but the question was did that apply to a case like the present one. They had before them the warrant of the Lord High Chancellor authorising defendant to do a particular thing, and they watrant of the Lord High Unancellor authorising defendant to do a particular thing, and they had been asked to say that he could not do this without taking out a license; but ther worships were of opinion that it was not required. It was a most important case, and the magistrates considered that a case ought to be stated. Mr sidered that a case ought to be stated. Mr O'Dwyer said they had a power of appeal, but he would lay the magistrates' suggestion before the

DEAR FRED.

You will be surprised at receiving a letter from me, but thank God, I am pleased as say am getting better every day. I shall be so glad to breathe the fresh air again. It has seemed a dreadful long time to! a bed. You know I was taken to the Hos least April to be treated for Bright's District the Kidneys. Wall on the Store of the less April to be treated for Bright's Distance of the Kidneys. Well, on the 31st of the of the Kidneys. Well, on the 31st of the of the Kidneys. Well, on the 31st of the of the tent of t taken away. The St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London refused me admission, as a
hopeless case, and the St. Bartholomew's
Hospital, Chatham, also refused me, as being
the worst case they had seen for years, and
two local doctors gave me up as hopeless.
When I came from the Hospital it took three
to put me to bed. My clothes had to be
cut off. I was an object of misery and despair. After the Hospitals had refused me
and doctors given me up, my whe persuaded cut off. I was an object of misery and despair. After the Hospitals had refused me and doctors given me up, my wife persuaded me to try Hop Bitters, and from the farmencement have improved daily. I have only taken them seven weeks and can nog get downstairs and waik about without ever a stick. With the aid of a few more bottle of the Bitters shall be well again. The state of the Bitters shall be well again. The only trace left is in my feet. It is wonderful medicine. I wish I had tried wonderful medicine. I wish I had tried sooner, as I have nearly ruined myself and family with doctors' bills and other expenses. I might have been well long acount to the Hospital I had no appetite whatever, but since using the Bitters eat everything with a relish. The only difficulty is the expense, but must not mind that so long as I am getting well. Am cheerful now that recovery is near, for every one had given must not mind that so long as I am getting well. Am cheerful now that recovery is near, for every one had given my as a bad job. With best wishes to recovery is near, for every one mad given up as a bad job. With best wishes to I remain,
Your affectionate Brother,

Your affectionate Brother, (Signed) William Grayson. 1, Bush Terrace, Cage Lane, Chatham, March 14, 1885.

To the Hop Bitters Co., London. To the Hop Diviers Lo., pondon. Gentlemen, I enclose letter from my brother-in-law, Wm. Grayson, Chatham. He considers be owes his life to your Hop Bitters, and feels he cannot say enough in

Yours fruly, Fred. Stammers 23, Cursitor-street, Chancery Lane, Loudon

LATER. Chatham, March & Chatham, March & Since I wrote you tendays ago I have improved wonderfully. To-day I walked to the barber's shop (and got shaved), and back again by myself without fatigue. This is the first time I have been out alone gine to the state of the state Chatham, March 24. last April over eleven months. When I was discharged from the Hospital, October

9 st. (my namal weight).

William Grayson.

May 4th, 1885, After March 24th I made more rapid progress than ever, and on the 22nd of April was able to visit my brother in bondon, and am now spending a few days with my mother at Grimsby, I am so thankful to tell you I feel as well as ever in my life. All swelling has disappeared, and no trace of the disasses laft. the disease left.

Wm. Grayson

HIGH AUTHORITY. Dr. THOMPSON says Kidney Disease is probably next to Consumption the common est cause of death among adults in this climate. You have had a recent and mysterious attack of asthine, pains in the back and around the lower than the common and the lower than the low climate. back and around the loins, severe headsches, back and around one tome, severe measures, diszines; inflamed eyes, a coated tongue and a dry mouth, loss of appetite, chilly sensation, indigestion (the stomach never is in order when the kidneys or liver are de-ranged), dryness of the skin, nervousness, order when the kinneys or liver are de-ranged), dryness of the skin, nervousness, night sweats, muscular debility, despond-ency, a tired feeling (especially at night), puffing or bloating under the eyes, and your muscular system seems utterly helpless. Dr Roberts, of England; Prof. Thompson of New York; and other delebrated authorities tell us that all these symptoms are sure in-dications of Bright's Disease! With some patients the disease runs slowly addifor years. With others it comes as a thief in the night. This fact is an alarming one, and starts the inquiry, What can be done? For the CURE of Kidney and Liver Com-plaints HOP BITTERS have no equal in the world, and those suffering from any of the

world, and those suffering from any of the above symptoms should use them at once.

June 20.

THEO AT LEGITATION AND COURSE.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing congligand effecting the voice. For these symptoms ties Epps's Gyerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable conflections become actively healing. Sold only

are excited by the act of sucting, the Gyestine in these agreesable confections that of sucting, the Gyestine in these agreesable confections that the suctions the Gyestine in these agreesable confections is left, labelled "James Byps & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London." A letter-restrict, Gentlemen.—Homeopathic (with or without medical treatment). In almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and Chemists, London throat disease. They soften and Chemists.—A practical Treatise explaining the Causes, Treatment, and Cure of these Diseases; with directions for Dic. and Baths, These Essays' describe unly all the various forms of skin diseases. Y. S. BERRI NIBLETT, Licontiate of the Royal College of Physicians. IN INLETT, Licontiate of the Royal College of Physicians. Holloway's large many. Holling by Mr. Williams, 10, Onford Terrace, Hyde ark, London. Holloway's large many which will be followed by in the said for the persons system, which will be followed by in the said for the persons system, which ployed to avert the tone of the nervous system, which proposed to avert the said for the persons system, which is all deeper several complaints connected with changes of season. All affectations of the skin, roughness, blotches pimples superiorisms, and coutry pangs alike succumb to the craftspirtnes of Holloway's Largens, refumble pains, and goutry pangs alike succumb to the craftspirtnes of Holloway's Largens, refumble spins, and goutry pangs alike succumb to the craftspirtnes of Holloway's Cardina and Acepter seed infilmantions, erropiens, refumble spins, and goutry pangs alike succumb to the craftspirtnes of Holloway's Largens, and the symptomis of his disorder are legion, and have obstrugely withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

symptoms of his discorder are legion, and nave distinguished withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

PREPECT HEALTH restored wishout Medicine or a pena. The Stomach, Blood, Brain, Nerves, Liver, Linke, reath and Skin, restored by DU BARRY's DELICIOUS EXPLISIVA ARABIC FOOD, which curse sheetually dy sperse. The strong constitution, principal distribution, constitution, scidity, cough, asfine broachistics, sumption, phiegm, diarrhoes, dysentry, liver combining flaculency, dissension, haemorrhoids, networks, billions, save and other fevers, sorethroats, diphtheris, meakes, extrust, cold, rheumatism, gout, eruptions, impurity and porety of the blood, hysteria, neurally, irritability, skeepkeness, low spirits, spheen, papitation, heartburn, headache, nervous debility, nausea and vomining ager sosting, eight pregnancy or at see, sinking fits, exhaustion, epilepy, surjess atrophy, wasting diseases; leverish treath. Jugust curses of cases considered hoppless. Four times as noorising and sustaining as meat, and digesting when no other considered with the save fifty times in cost in other remedies. We quote a few of the 100,000 curseroffer of the constant of