THE FIELDS.

...to the *Globe* on sport says:—

...of the dog law, a Sep... spent most pleasantly... there were practi... was a welcome guest... only to bring over... get very nice shooting... must purchase setters... ther rent the shooting... property or pay Kr200... In some districts... but, as it does not... the former plan is... Such is the case in... Westeraalen, such as... Lango, Stene i Bö, &c... by Englishmen, and... of ryper are made... mainland. In spring... many parts of these... and when the snow is... the feathers of the... victims during the pre... ospreys, snowy owls... which abound in these... many other enemies... foxes, gluttons, and... infinitely the most de... number of the birds... owns and for the most... the most important... attending tenant of a... ther the ground he is... rely snared the pre... the bag which has... vious season goes for... will be got. This... that prevailed during... portant factors in the... in any one year on a... ands, such as I have... liable to afford disap... they offer to the... there is generally a... year, for instance... and districts was one... some very heavy bags... ishmen on the islands... shoot age it is very... should be in direct... the rent paid by the... fifty out of all propor... asked by the owner... es it in the hands of... ajem, Bergen, or... has it put ou... London firms, and all... substantial commis... a very fair extent of... nowadays for £30 or... the business there is no... may cost. Wide... on the main... usually very plenti... round need not be too... extensive tract of fjeld... that the birds, or at... of them, are on one... piece of country, and... should of course be the... the occasion I recollect... many miles each day... where in previous... had good sport, with... So diminutive indeed... made preparations for... soon we chanced upon... the ground where ... in other seasons, and... are that we ultimately... our usual average... however numerous... grow monotonous... but on the main... that blackgame... a capercailzie or... to the bag. Duc... brown trout fish... connection with ryper... delightful than a... country where the two... alternately. In Sep... tint of autumn, and... become visible every... so begin to change... As long as the... keep among the... the moors, but with... and to the sheltered... of the wild... this time have... the birds are obliged... of the birch and the... sustenance during... to the naturalist... is one of... of the Norwegian... hardly be called... those irregular little... irregular periods. The... accompanied by... eagles, falcons... all of which feed... rodents, as do the wild... and, it is said... dogs, which live... have a grandblow... devour them raven... seem to be... thinking. For this... sance to the sports... is completely dis... mouse-like creatures... every direction. In... year means abun... it means plenty of... by the wild... but even greater... effects of climate, a wet... being most destruc... it is that the lem... as, if not kept... be almost as destruc... everything green on... more interesting... moors are the... with their boundless... their snow-clad... Across the... with his reindeer... of these prowl the... the great snowdrifts... summer through may... for all of the hardy... berries are golden... and the blaeberries... of his long... his forest haunts... in a banquet of... the mountain tarns... grayling; while... beast alike, the tiny... pursues his un...

JOURNALISM.

...Meeting of the Journa... *Post* says:—"As the... designated the golden... so, it has been aptly... Victoria figure in... British journalism... enterprise during the... been little short of... with the multiplica... newspaper readers a... upon the spread of... complete revolution has... discovery and invention... and the methods of... between the journals of... part of the century... organised by the... with its reception... shows, there is... either in regard to... excellence."

...stockbroker who was... his death, as it ap... on the edge of a... the coroner's jury en... of accidental death.

...—Had Dean... thoroughly he would have... that the unsold copies... are now available... purposes of charit... of course, have... of the books in this... the "real" New Tes... the poor. It was in... long before the... in print—that he... for the stupendous... Meanwhile the said... advances yearly... of the Bible-dis... anything to do with

...—Soreness and dryness... cough and affecting the... use Epps's Glycerine... at the moment they... the Glycerine in these... healing. Sold only... "James Epps & Co... "Dr. Moore, in his... Diseases," says:—"The... Epps and Co. are of... palliative agent," while... to the Municipal... "After an extended... Jujubes of considerable... disease."

CATTLE IN IRELAND.

There is, it appears, a decrease of 67,099 in the number of Irish cattle this year, as compared with 1892, the figures for last year having been 4,531,125 head, as against 4,464,026. However, from the year 1884 to 1893 inclusive, returns for which are given by the Registrar-General, the numbers of cattle in Ireland have not materially fluctuated, and even at their present figures they stand at a higher point than in any year between 1884 and 1892. In the early part of the season the store trade caused considerable anxiety to Irish dealers and small farmers, and prices ran down to the lowest level touched for a good many years, this being chiefly occasioned by a widespread dearth of pasturage in England, in which our principal market for this class of cattle has always been found. Matters, however, are improving in this respect, and there is every probability that before the end of the year prices of Irish store cattle will have vastly improved, this being aided by a knowledge across Channel that the herds of this country were never in a healthier condition than they now are. With regard to finished beef, quotations are now about on a par with those ruling at the same time last year, but, unfortunately, the mining strikes, bringing with them loss of wages to thousands, and consequent inability to purchase meat, are interfering to a serious extent with the prosperity of the Irish cattle trade just now in England. When this state of matters terminates, our cross-Channel trade in beef and mutton will be much more satisfactory and profitable than it at present is.

All four provinces contribute their quota to the general reduction. In Leinster the returns for Carlow County were 48,889 head of cattle in 1892, and they are this year 48,740. The animals are enumerated under the headings of milch cattle, two year olds and upwards, one year old and under two years, and under one year. In 1892 County Dublin had 68,513 cattle, and for the present year the figures are 68,167. There is a marked increase this year in the great grazing County of Kildare. In 1892 the cattle in that section numbered 96,296 head, and they are this year up to 100,275. Kilkenny County on the contrary shows a falling-off. Last year cattle numbered 133,918, and for the present year these figures have fallen to 131,591. In King's County there is also a decline. The county owned in 1892 83,588 head of cattle, and for this year the return gives only 31,039. County Longford also shows a reduction. In 1892 there were in that division of Leinster 62,104 head of cattle, but for the present year these figures have declined to 60,685 head. County Louth and the County of the Town of Drogheda barely compare this year with last year's returns. The figures for 1892 were 46,933 head, and for 1893 they are 46,871 head. Meath County has long enjoyed the reputation of producing some of the finest beef in Ireland. Even there, too, a falling off in numbers is observable this year. In 1892 the cattle in Meath were 197,701 head, while for this year they are only 195,064 head. In the Queen's County last year cattle numbered 85,833 head, and they are this year 84,903. Westmeath County is an important factor in cattle production, but there also a decline is observable. The number of cattle in 1892 was 110,062, and for 1893 it is 106,931. Wexford—a great breeding county—gives an increase. Last year this division of Leinster had 133,955 head of cattle, and this year they are credited with 134,944 head. The remaining county, Wicklow, has also increased its herds, the figures for last year being 81,154 head, and for this year 82,325. The total of Leinster in 1892 was 1,152,606 head of cattle, and this year it is 1,141,589, being a decrease of 11,017 head.

In the province of Munster the decrease in the number of cattle is somewhat heavier than in Leinster. Clare County in 1892 had 172,791 head, and this year's returns are almost identical, being 172,780 head. In Cork County there were last year 420,951 head of cattle, and these have increased this year to 424,018 head. Kerry had last year 240,738 head, and these have now declined to 232,644 head. Limerick County possessed in 1892 230,789 head, but for this year the figures are down to 225,892 head. Tipperary County has also fallen off in the production of cattle. Last year there were in the county 279,566 head, and for this year the figures are 273,954 head. In Waterford County a falling off is also observable. The numbers in 1892 were 113,285 head, and for 1893 they are 111,640 head. The total of Munster in 1892 was up to 1,458,120 head of cattle, and this year it has fallen to 1,440,928, being a decrease of 17,192 head.

Cattle breeding in Connaught would not appear to have made much progress during the present year. Indeed the reduction as between this year and last one is remarkable, when it is remembered that only five counties contribute to it. Galway in 1892 possessed 203,928 head of cattle, and these figures are now reduced to 199,820 head. In Leitrim County the figures last year were 24,683 head, and this year they are 90,882 head. Mayo County shows nearly similar returns for the two years. In 1892 that division of Connaught owned 185,869 head of cattle, while for this year the figures are nearly equal, being 185,330 head. Roscommon County last year had 123,312 head of cattle, and these figures have this year fallen to 118,197. The remaining Connaught county (Sligo) gives an increase. Last year the figures were 95,915 head, and for this year they are 97,508 head. The total of Connaught in 1892 was 703,707 head of cattle, and this year it is 591,737, being a decline of 11,970 head.

The decrease in the number of cattle in Ulster this year is a serious one, and with the exception of a single division (Donegal) it is spread over the whole province. Antrim County in 1892 had 161,482 head of cattle, and for this year the numbers are returned as 159,263. In Armagh County the numbers in 1892 were 92,113, and in 1893 they are 90,645. In Cavan county the numbers last year were 126,007, and for this year they are 119,645. Donegal county gives an increase. The figures for last year were 184,729 head, while for this year they are 188,441 head. In County Down last year the number of cattle was 161,431 head, and this year the figures are reduced to 156,271 head. Fermanagh County had last year 102,237 head of cattle, but by the present returns the county is only credited this year with 98,518 head. Londonderry County had in 1892, 119,420 head, and this year these figures have fallen to 115,403 head. Monaghan County has dropped from 90,665 head in 1892 to 88,211 head in 1893. In Tyrone County last year the numbers of cattle were 178,558. This year they are given as 173,375 head. The total of Ulster in 1892 was 1,216,695 head of cattle, and this year it is 1,189,772, being a decrease of 26,920 head.

HOURS OF LABOUR OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The Board of Trade have issued a letter to the railway companies calling the attention of the Railway Association to provisions of the Act to amend the law with respect to the hours of labour of railway servants, which has recently received the Royal assent. The Board of Trade add that they feel assured that the directors of the companies will use their best endeavours to bring the actual hours of work of their servants within reasonable limits, and that the object that Parliament had in dealing with this important question will largely be met by the railway companies themselves; but the Board will receive, as indeed, it has already received from various quarters, complaints and representations which will make it necessary for them to communicate with the companies affected and to institute inquiries. The Board trusts that in order to insure the fair and equitable working of the Act servants may be given to understand that they may openly, and without fear of consequences, make full use of the opportunities which the Act has afforded them of representing any instance of overwork to the Board of Trade. The Board will be glad to receive any observations or statements which the association may submit.

ROBBING SIBERIAN MAILS.

For the third time within three months the mail between European Russian and Irkutsk has been robbed, and on this as on previous occasions with loss of life. The mail, says an Odessa correspondent, consisted of four troikas (three-horsed tarantasses), the last carrying the valuables. The robbers, who were only four in number, suddenly emerged from a wood skirting the highway, near a place called Salareva, and made a feint of attacking the first troika, the driver of which was wounded. This caused a stampede of the troikas, but the postilion and conductor of the last were shot and killed. After rifling the bullion bags the robbers made good their escape into the forest, and have not yet been traced. It is a matter of surprise that the authorities who provide military guards and escorts for all kinds of trivial purposes should allow these Siberian mails to go unprotected.

THE OPINION OF EVERY ENGLISHMAN is that liberty of speech and action is the birthright of every free man. "Britons never shall be slaves" is one of the most popular of our national songs, and, as a matter of fact, it is impossible for slavery to exist under the protecting shadow of the British flag. In the same manner, men cannot remain bound by the tyrannic shackles of disease, if they will place themselves under the healing influence of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Their success in all parts of the world is now a familiar story, and it is only necessary to say here, there is no known disorder that cannot be speedily cured or relieved by them.

THE GROWTH OF LAWLESSNESS IN INDIA.

Referring to the recent disturbances in India, the *Indian Daily Mail* says it does not suggest that they had any direct or conscious connection with politics; what it does say is that "throughout the country there is an extraordinary and rapidly growing spirit of lawlessness and contempt for established authority at work, and that this spirit of lawlessness and contempt for authority not only possesses a profound political significance, but is the outcome of political causes. Rather, we should say, it is the outcome of a single political cause, and that cause is so plain that he who runs may read it. That cause is immediately, the gradual weakening of the Government and its officers in this country, and of the prestige of Englishmen generally, owing to a series of events which have taught the people, not merely that the mandates of local authority are not final, but that there is a superior power which has only to be moved with a certain amount of clamour and importunity, to be persuaded to upset them whenever it can find a plausible pretext for doing so; which have taught them further that the English people are only too eager to belittle their countrymen abroad, and to listen with willing and credulous ears to any tale of oppression that may be brought against them.

"This is the immediate cause of the evil; but its ultimate cause lies deeper, in the demoralization which has unhappily overtaken English political life, and owing to which the interests of India have become the football of contending parties, to be kicked, without compunction, in any direction that they think likely to secure a few precarious votes.

"The executive officer no longer dares to act according to his conscience, because he has no assurance that the Local Government will support him. The Local Government no longer ventures to support its executive officers, lest the Government of India should refuse to uphold it. The Government of India has not the courage to uphold the Local Government, because it has the fear of the Home Government before its eyes; and the Home Government, in its turn, shrinks from vindicating the Government of India for fear of an adverse vote."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.

It speaks well for the careful working of the Indian Railways (the *Times of India* says) that, despite the large increase in mileage, the total number of accidents during the past official year shows a distinct decrease. The number of persons killed, for instance, has fallen from 92 to 29, and of persons injured from 240 to 93. On the Southern Mahratta Railway the average of the 12 months was 1 accident in 5,608 train miles; on the Dibru-Sadiya, 1 in 6,510 train miles; the Nizam's Railway, 1 in 8,729; the Jorhat, 1 in 11,427; the South Indian, 1 in 13,270; and the Rohilkhand, 1 in 17,679. The lowest number of casualties in relation to train mileage was recorded on the Bombay and Baroda, 1 in 155,419. The Great Indian Peninsula comes next with 1 in 148,265, and the Gaekwar's Dabhoi tward with 1 in 89,141; while the East Indian average is 1 in 87,108, the Burmah 1 in 61,431, and the North Western 1 in 60,051. The average of passengers killed gives a total of 1 in 2,019,538, and of injured 1 in 702,053; while the total accidents to passengers arising out of circumstances beyond their own control averaged 1 killed out of a trifle less than 16,000,000. By accidents to rolling stock, &c., 8 passengers and 19 railway servants were killed, and 42 and 43, respectively, injured. From other accidents, including want of caution and misconduct, 50 passengers and 193 railway servants were killed, and 139 and 489, respectively, injured. At level crossings 24 persons were killed; suicides numbered 53, and 263 trespassers received fatal injuries. The total killed is thus brought up to 624, and of injured 930.

MR BALFOUR'S HOLIDAY IN SCOTLAND.

Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire, where Mr A J Balfour has been spending his holiday, is situated in a hilly part of the shire, and was purchased in 1817 by the right hon gentleman's grandfather, a scion of the old stock of the Balfour's of Balbirnie. Old Whittinghame Castle, part of which is built in the modern mansion, had a most interesting history. Quite six centuries ago the Earls of Meath held court within its walls. The Douglases of Dalkeith, who possessed the present ducal seat before the Scotts of Buccleuch, owned Whittinghame for two centuries. In 1564 Queen Mary granted the barony of Whittinghame to Douglas, Earl of Morton, afterwards the famous Regent, and this gift subsequently received the ratification of the Scots Parliament. Within the castle Morton, Bothwell, and others conspired to murder the Queen's husband, Darnley. The Regent Morton was deprived of Whittinghame estate, but it was restored to the family after the union of the Crowns. Then it passed by marriage to the Seatons, and afterwards the Hays of Drumelzier, from whom it was purchased by Mr Balfour.

LORD SALISBURY AS A SCIENTIST.

The selection of the Marquis of Salisbury to be President next year of the British Association, will remind many that his lordship is in the front rank of living scientists, as well as of present day statesmen. It was while experimenting in his laboratory that many years ago he nearly lost his life by the explosion of some chemicals, the properties of which he was investigating. The selection will invest next year's gathering with peculiar interest.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE SESSION.

Since the beginning of the session there have been 310 divisions in the House of Commons. It is a fact absolutely without parallel that three members of the House have been present in every one of them. These are Mr Thomas Ellis, one of the Government whips, Mr Donald Sullivan, one of the secretaries of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and Dr M'Donnell, the anti-Parnellite member for the Leix Division of the Queen's County. It is rare that a single member attains the highest possible, but for three members so to distinguish themselves is a record for the longest session.

A LACONIC REPLY.

It is not often, says the *Globe*, that we are able to commend the sagacity of Sir William Harcourt, but the following excerpt from our Parliamentary report, recording the scotching of the irrepressible Alpheus Cleophas, deserves to be reproduced:—

Mr A C Morton asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was aware that the Duke of Fife made use, on the 7th inst, of the Queen's messenger special train in Scotland, which was paid for by the Treasury; and whether other persons may use this train.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—No, sir; I know nothing about it (laughter).

Mr A C Morton—May I ask whether the right hon gentleman will inquire about it?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—No, sir; I will not (renewed laughter).

Dr Johnson could not have done better.

TERRIBLE MUTINY AT SEA.

A Plymouth correspondent states that a terrible tale of the sea has just been received from Penang, the Dutch vessel Rajah Kongsee Atjeah having been pirated between Penang and Acheen, on the 20th of July by her Acheenese passengers, who murdered the captain (an Englishman named John Wood), two English mates, and twenty-two members of the crew. The chief mate, named Alexander, was a native of Aberdeen. The cargo was left intact by the pirates, but they secured 5,000 guilders in specie. In obtaining this, however, they also killed twenty-four passengers and wounded twelve; while eighteen others, who escaped in a boat, were drowned by the craft capsizing, owing to overcrowding. Nineteen passengers and thirty-two of the crew were unharmed. The man at the wheel was first cut down with a sword, then Mr Alexander, and next Captain Wood was slain in his cabin, these murders being followed by a general slaughter in the saloon. The pirates carried off four Acheenese and five other women.

SENSATIONAL EXPERIMENT IN VIENNA.

A great sensation has been caused in medical circles, by some experiments which have been made by celebrated Professor Sticker, who with six of his students swallowed cholera bacilli, produced by pure culture, without, however, any fatal result ensuing.—DALZIEL.

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April 27

All diseases cured with herbs after failure everywhere. Advice free. Describe your complaint and enclose stamped directed envelope for reply. Book on Botanic Treatment, 4 stamps, post free. Dr Dale's Botanic Medical Hall, 140, Queen-street, Glasgow. (Established 1849.)
June 17

RUPTURE CURED.—S. J. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, 64 Chancery-lane, London, sends his book on rupture post free. Branch Chambers 26, King-street, Manchester.
[May 20

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

[ESTABLISHED 1766.]

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 21st inst, at 10.30, at the Parish Church, Tipperary, was celebrated the marriage of Colonel James George Cockburn, Assistant Adjutant General, Chatham, and Miss Gertrude Annette Massy, only child of Lieut. General Dunham Massy, C B, of Grantstown. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev the Dean of Cashel, assisted by the Rev James White, M A, the Rev D Hanan, D D, and the Rev R Bradley, M A. The Church was prettily decorated for the occasion, and there was a very large gathering of friends and relatives. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a beautiful dress of white ivory satin, trimmed with old Limerick lace and white chiffon, caught up on the bodice and skirt with pieces of orange blossoms. The court train was of rich ivory white brocade, and trimmed also with old Limerick lace, the gift of the bride's father. The bridesmaids were—Miss Knyvett, Miss F Hunt, Miss Alice Massy, Miss Geraldine Massy, Miss Maud Massy, Miss Maud Swynnerton, cousins of the bride, and Miss Routledge, and Miss Lalita Routledge. They were dressed in pale blue crepon trimmed with beige colored lace insertion; their hats were of black chip, with pink roses, and they wore pearl brooches, and carried pink and white shower boquets the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's boquet consisted of choice white flowers, and as well as those of the bridesmaids, was supplied by Mr W Baylor Hartland, of Cork. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Landon, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, as best man. The service over, Mr George Massy Dawson played Mendelssohn's wedding march on the organ as the procession moved down the aisle. The wedding party was afterwards entertained at Grantstown, the residence of the bride's father, and the bride and bridegroom left for the Limerick Junction station at 2.30 p m *en route* for Devonshire, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going away dress was a handsome grey and pink silk, trimmed with lace, and the hat was burnt straw, with dark red roses and bows of white lace. The bride cake was supplied by Messrs Buzzard, and the refreshments by Mr Percy, of London. The presents, which amounted to over two hundred, were costly and handsome.

The following is a list of those who received invitations:—Lieutenant Colonel Austin, Mr and Mrs Alexander, Captain and Mrs Henry Adeyne, Mrs Atkinson, Surgeon-Colonel and Miss Archer, Major J Adye, Mr and Mrs Burkeley Allen, The Misses Aitchison, Sir Bruce, Lady and Miss Burnside, Mr and Mrs Bignold, Mr and Mrs C Bignold, Mr and Mrs Bathurst Bignold, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Bignold, The Misses Bevdon, Mr and Mrs C Beadon, Mr W Beadon, Mrs and Miss Bredin, The Rev H and Mrs Brown, Mr and Mrs Mortimer Baker, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Cole Baker, Colonel and Mrs Bridgman, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Boyes, Mrs Bennett, senior, Commander and Mrs G Bennett, Mr and Mrs W Bennett, Captain and Mrs C Butler, Miss Bayly, The Rev R and Mrs Bradley, Mrs and the Misses Bruce, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs de Burgh, General Butler, Colonel Butler, Mr Richard Butler, Mr Thomas Butler, Major and Mrs Banbury, Mr and Mrs Robert Bell, Mrs Barrington, Mrs Baker, Mr and Miss Bandaranaike, Mr and Mrs Cave Browne, Colonel, Mrs and The Misses Boxeau, Miss Bayers, Miss Blohm, Colonel and Miss Beresford, Mrs J Budd, Major and Mrs Rochfort Boyd, Major and Mrs Bagnold, Major and Mrs Dunscombe Bridge, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Bal, Major and Mrs G S Bird, Mr Gerald Browne, Lord and Lady Carrington, General Lord Chelmsford and Lady Chelmsford, General Lord Clarina, Sir George and Lady Campbell, and The Misses Campbell, The Bishop of Colombo and Mrs Copleston, General C F Cockburn, General C V Cockburn, Miss J Cockburn, Miss F Cockburn, Mrs C J Cockburn, the Misses Cockburn, Mr W A Cockburn, Mrs and the Misses Cooper Chadwick, Major and Mrs Cooper Chadwick, Mrs Clayton Cowell, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Clifford, Mr, Mrs and Miss Cooper, the Rev R and Mrs Cleary, Mr and Mrs Arthur Chapman, Mr F Chapman, Captain and Mrs Cooper, Mr and Mrs R Chadwick, Major and Mrs Chaffey, Colonel Churchill, Colonel Colthurst, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Crosbie, Lieut-Colonel Carey, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Champernowe, the Hon A R and Mrs Dawson, General Denneby, Colonel and Mrs Dalgety, Colonel and Mrs Dorward, Major Doyne, Major and Mrs Dove, Major and Mrs Kevill Davies, Captain and Mrs Massy Dawson, Miss Massy Dawson, Mr G Massy Dawson, Colonel and Mrs Day, Mr and Mrs Drummond Deane, Mrs and Miss Delandre, Mr J Dowling General, Mrs and the Misses East, Colonel Elliott, Mr, Mrs and Miss Elliott, Mrs Evans, Mr G Elkington, Captain Etheridge, Mr Barry Eccles, Admiral the Hon Sir E and Lady Freemantle, Major-General and Mrs Forster, Major-General Feilden, Colonel Fitzgerald, the Rev J D and Mrs Forde, Mr and Mrs Featherstonhaugh, Mr, Mrs and Miss Franks, Mr W Frewen, Dr Flynn, The Hon J J Grinlinton, Lieut-General and Mrs Goodenough, Colonel and Misses Gildea, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Gibbs, Captain and Mrs Gordon, Captain Hamilton Gordon, Captain Granville, The Rev J Graham, Mr and Mrs Austey Pries, Mr and Miss Grene, Mr Greenhill Gardyne, Mr and Mrs Goolden, Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock, and Miss Havelock, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Lady and Miss Harman, General, Mrs and Miss Hall, General and Mrs Hogg, Colonel and Mrs Hamilton, The Rev T, and Mrs Hardy, The Rev D, Mrs and Miss Hanan, Mr and Mrs Hartigan, Mr and Miss Heuston, Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Hunt, Surgeon-General and Mrs Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs E Hallinan, Mr and Mrs Vere Hunt, Mr and Mrs Harding, Mr A Heuston, Mrs Holmes, Mr C Hope, Captain and Mrs Hudson, Mrs and the Misses Ingles, Mr and Mrs D'Arcy Irvine, Mr C and Mrs D'Arcy Irvine, Major and Mrs Quayle Jones, The Rev C and Mrs Jones, Mrs and Miss Jones, Captain and Mrs Jeffreys, Mr and Mrs Joynson, Admiral, Mrs and Miss Kennedy, Major and Mrs Kirke, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Carey Knyvett, Miss Knyvett, Mr and Mrs Seymour Knyvett, Captain King, Mr G M Kirkpatrick, Mr F W Kerr, Major C L Knollys, the Hon Mr Justice Laurie, Lieut-Colonel Loughbourne and officers 1st Batt Warwickshire Regt; Lieut-Colonel, Mrs and Miss Lowsley, Captain Landon, Mr and Mrs Sidney Lacon, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Low, the Rev J Low, Mrs and Miss Butler Lowe, Mr, Mrs and Miss Owen Lewis, Mr and Mrs Lane, Miss Lynn, Mr H Lindsay, Earl de Montalt and the Ladies Maude, Count Moore and Mrs Moore, Major H W Massy, Miss Massy, Colonel Francis, Mrs and the Misses Massy; Colonel and Mrs William Massy, Major and Mrs Percy Massy, Captain H S Massy, Mr and Mrs George Massy and Miss R Massy, Mr and Mrs Frank Massy, Colonel and Mrs Daniel Massy and the Misses Massey, Captain G W Massey, Mr John Massy, Miss Maude Massy, Mr John and Mr George Massy, Mr Hugh Massy, Mrs J Massy, Rev Canon H and Mrs Massy, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Moysey, Brigade Surgeon Lieut-Colonel Maturin, Lieut-Colonel Moir, Major R Maxwell, Major and Mrs Neville Maunsell, Captain and Mrs Macready, Mr and Mrs Meldon, Captain and Mrs M'Calmont, Mrs and the Misses Murphy, Captain and Mr Murphy, Mr, Mrs and Miss Mansergh, Mr S Mansergh, Mr H Macneal, Mrs and Miss M'Calmont, Mrs and Miss Mansergh, Mr F McKernan, Rev C MacLoughlin, Mrs and the Misses MacLoughlin, Dr Morressy, Captain Norton, M P, and Mrs Norton, Captain F Neish, Dr, Mrs and Miss Nadin, Major and Mrs O'Beirne, Captain and Mrs O'Grady, Mrs M J O'Connell and Mr O'Connell, Mrs and Miss Obeyesekere, Mr J O'Dwyer, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Parkyn, Captain Petrie, Mrs Agnew Pope, Mr and Mrs Price, Mrs and the Misses Pennefather and Mr Pennefather, Mr and Mrs Edward Phillips, Mr Richard and Miss Phillips, Mr W B Purefoy, Major-General and Mrs Ryan, Surgeon-Colonel Robinson, Major and Mrs Smith Rowse, Major and Mrs Robinson, Mrs Ravenscroft, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Routledge, Mr and Mrs G Routledge, Dr, Mrs and Miss Vernon Russell, Mr Mark Russell, Dr W Russell, The Misses Rose, Dr and Mrs C Ryan, Mr and Mrs C G Ryan, Lord Stanmore and the Honble Nevil Gordon, The Honble F R Saunders, Colonel and Mrs Corse Scott, Colonel Corse Scott and officers 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Major-General, Mrs and Miss Dawson Scott, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Stewart, Major and Mrs Scully, Captain Sinclair, M P; Major and Mrs Sim, Mr and Mrs T W Smyth, Rev Charles and Miss Swynnerton, Mr and Mrs T Swynnerton, Mrs Seaton, Mr and Mrs Edward Seaton, Mr John Seaton, Captain and Mrs D G Sandeman, Captain and Mrs A Corse Scott, Captain and Mrs W E Scott, Captain Sandes, Mrs Corse Scott, Mr and Mrs Charles Stephens, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Shine, Mr and Mrs Swan, Mr and Mrs William Scully, Rev George and Mrs Shaw, Rev Mr, Mrs and Miss Seymour, Mr Serjeant, Mr and Mrs Stranack, Mr and Mrs Spry, The Honble Philip, Mrs and the Misses Templer, Colonel and Mrs Tynte, Colonel Todd, Captain and the Misses Trant, Captain Thacknell, Captain and Mrs Temple, Mr and Mrs Talbot, Mrs E Tollemache, Mr and Miss Trimen, Mr and Miss Townsend, Mrs and Miss Unwin, Rev G W and Mrs Vaux, Viscount, Lady and Miss Wolseley, Sir E and Lady Noel Walker, General Sir Mark and Lady Walker, The Honble G S Williams, Lieutenant-General, Mrs and Miss Wheeler, Colonel C W Wilson, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Woodward, Major, Mrs and Miss Webster, Captain and Mrs Williams, Captain and Mrs F Willington, The Very Rev Dean White and Mrs White, The Rev Canon and Mrs Wilson, Mrs Wedderburn, Rev T White, Mrs Willington, Mrs Newport White, Mr T Wark, Mr, Mrs and Miss Warburton, Mr and Mrs Yates.

THE RECENT FATAL STABBING AFFRAY AT A FOOTBALL MATCH.

THE ACCUSED AGAIN BEFORE THE COURT AND RETURNED FOR TRIAL.

The nine young men charged with being concerned in the murder of the young man John Connell at a football match near Oola, were again brought up before Colonel Tynte, R.M., at the County Courthouse yesterday, when the inquiry was resumed. Two inquiries, which were not open to the public, have already been held in Limerick, the reason for this being, as Colonel Tynte explained to the representatives of the Press, that a young man named Kennedy, who has since been arrested, had not then been made amenable. The names of the accused are Robert Woods, Wm Tobin, John Moloney, Wm Anderson, Patrick Hayes, Denis Anderson, Edward Russell, Thomas Ryan, and J Kennedy. Four of the prisoners—namely, Wm Anderson, John Moloney, Thomas Ryan and Patrick Hayes, had been admitted to bail.

Mr Barry, solicitor, Tipperary, appeared for all the accused, with the exception of Kennedy, who was represented by Mr Charles O'Donnell, solicitor, Limerick.

John O'Connell was first examined. He remembered Sunday, the 17th ult; he was at a football match at Cooga on that day; he was not playing; the Oola and Gurtavalla clubs were competing; he saw John Connell, the deceased, there that day, and when they were running for the ball a player knocked Denis Anderson down; he did not know the player; Anderson got up and complained of being hurt, and said to John Connell, "You had no right to do it;" Connell said, "It was not I;" Anderson said he would have satisfaction before he would leave the field, and further said to Connell, "I'll have your life, or you'll have mine;" Connell then turned round and asked what did he want, and then Anderson faced Connell and "drew" his fists at him, but did not succeed in hitting him; Connell then struck Anderson and knocked him down; witness heard a shout for an "Anderson and a four year;" the people then crowded in on Connell and Anderson; witness saw John Kennedy there, but did not see him do anything; he did not take notice of any others but the three mentioned at the time; he next saw Connell run away from the crowd who were following him; witness did not see anything done to Connell while he was running away; he did not see Connell fall, but he afterwards saw him dead; (witness was asked to identify Denis Anderson, and pointed out William Anderson for Denis Anderson); he did not know Denis Anderson before.

Cross-examined by Mr Barry—Witness lives about three miles and a half from Doon, and about five miles from Connell's residence; he knew John Connell well; witness never played himself; he was not in sympathy with either team, but he had a liking that Gurtavalla would win that day; witness said he knew Tobin who belonged to the Oola team.

Mr Barry—Will you point out Tobin?

Witness identified Denis Anderson for Tobin.

Mr Barry—I never saw such identification.

Witness on further cross-examination said he heard some of the players call the man he identified, Tobin; he did not know any of the Oola players, except the man whom he identified as Tobin; he knew all the members of the Gurtavalla team; play was going on for about seven or eight minutes when the row commenced; he was about thirty yards from Connell and Anderson when the dispute arose between them; there was no harm done at the time; Connell knocked down the man whom witness identified as Denis Anderson; the fight was going on only for two or three minutes; Connell was in the fight the whole time; he saw several of the Gurtavalla men run away from the fight; he did not hear anything said about stabbing; after Connell ran from the crowd, the fight continued for a short time.

To Mr O'Donnell—When the crowd came in on Connell and Anderson, there was a general row; some were trying to make peace.

Nicholas Madden deposed—I reside at Gurtavalla, and was at Cooga at a football match on the occasion in question; I played myself for the Gurtavalla side; when the play had progressed a short time I saw John Connell and a boy face each other; I saw fists drawn, and saw the boy falling; I could not say if any of the prisoners is the boy I saw falling; I was about twenty yards from Connell at this time; the crowd rushed in, and the next thing I saw was James O'Donnell bleeding, and I then saw John Connell falling on his knees outside the crowd; I don't know who was near him at that time, but when he was getting up I saw the prisoner, Ned Russell, "drawing" a kick on Connell's breast; Connell was running on when the prisoner, Woods, struck him on the poll with a stick; a wheel was made for a "right Anderson," "Oola" and a "four year," some of the crowd were following Anderson at the time he was running.

Witness here identified the prisoner, Anderson, and continuing said Kennedy passed me when the row was going on for about two minutes; I did not see him afterwards; Kennedy was going towards the crowd from which John Connell emerged.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Donnell—The crowd was swaying to and fro, and we were all in confusion.

By Mr Barry—Witness never struck a blow, and knew all his own team; witness was within twenty yards of where the row was going on; Connell had the best of the fight for some time; he did not bear any observation from the crowd except the one mentioned; could not say how many were in the crowd that day, but thought there might be a hundred.

John Ryan, Cooga, deposed that the football match was held in one of his fields; he was there when it began; knew both teams that were playing on the occasion; in the early part of the day there was a trifling little squabble, which was settled; afterwards the bystanders broke into the ring where the two teams were fighting; he went in to make peace; he noticed James Connell bleeding very much; he saw there was no prospect of making peace, and went and pulled up the goal-posts; could not say that he saw any of the prisoners taking part in the row up to the time he pulled up the goal-posts; after that he heard John Connell's name mentioned, as it were to mark him out; the words were something like "Mind Connell"; Connell was then running towards a corner of the field; he was pursued by a crowd; could not state that any of those in the dock was in that crowd; could not tell the names of any people in the crowd; he ran to try to save the man's life; he appealed to the people not to kill him; while running sticks and branches were thrown at him; he (witness) could not mention the names of any of the people; he was so excited that he could not name any of the people; saw blood on Connell's shirt.

Cross-examined by Mr O'Donnell—Before the crowd burst in, there was a regular free fight going on.

By Mr Barry—He didn't see Russell strike Connell, but he had a sort of recollection of seeing Woods passing by at the time he and others were trying to save Connell; didn't see Woods hit him; believed it was almost impossible for him to do so, as two others with him (witness) were around Connell.

Jeremiah Connell, brother to the first witness, gave evidence that he was amongst the spectators at the football match; he saw the row but did not know how it commenced; witness heard shouts for "Oola," and he heard another boy who was stripped shouting for "Anderson" and "Oola;" he did not know the names of any persons who shouted; he saw John Connell, the deceased, on the field; the crowd moved slowly towards him, and then remained stationary for perhaps a minute or less; he then observed a young man named Denis Ryan jump out of the crowd; witness then faced the crowd, and on running towards it he saw John Connell foremost; he (Connell) had his hand to his breast, and was screaming loudly, and his hand was covered with blood; he was exclaiming "oh, oh;" witness heard voices shouting "catch Connell," "strike Connell," or "hold Connell;" he could not name anyone who used these words; his belief was, they were the players; witness next saw Robert Woods strike Connell with a stick on the poll; Connell screamed after getting the stroke, and then made some steps further towards the ditch; here he fell and died; witness also saw a stone thrown after Connell had fallen, and it dropped in the bushes convenient to him; witness named some of the crowd out of which the stone came; there were Timothy O'Donnell, Ned Russell (whom he identified in the dock), Matthew Kennedy, and his son Mat, Martin Kennedy, Tom Ryan (Duke); witness was one of those who removed the dead body from the ditch.

In reply to the court, witness said there were several sticks raised in the crowd.

Dr Joseph Fitzgerald, of Cappawhite, who made a deposition in the early stages of the enquiry, was sworn, and his deposition read. In it witness stated he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Connell, and found a punctured wound in the left side, two inches below the nipple, and which he believed to be the cause of death. The wound was such as would be caused by an ordinary penknife, or any sharp-pointed instrument.

Sergeant James M'Keown, Oola, gave evidence of the arrest of Kennedy at a place fourteen miles from Oola. He had been searching for him up to that time; Kennedy was in bed trying to conceal himself; this was at six o'clock in the morning.

Mr O'Donnell—It was a very natural place to be.

Sergeant Conway deposed to the arrest of Russell, who made no statement, and Hayes, who said he was innocent.

This concluded the evidence, and

The depositions having been read over, the prisoners were cautioned, and asked if they desired to make any statement. They all expressed their innocence, and reserved their defence.

Colonel Tynte said he considered the evidence against them substantial, and he would return them for trial to the assizes, admitting to bail the prisoners for whom bail was already accepted, and declining to admit any of the others.

The prisoners were then removed to the County Gaol.

CITY PETTY SESSIONS.

These sessions were held yesterday, before the Mayor (Mr B O'Donnell), and subsequently Mr P E Bourke, in the chair; Mr Z Myles, and Mr G W Bassett.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Pat Massy was placed in the dock on a charge of seriously assaulting Mary M'Namara, in White's lane, on Saturday night, the 2nd inst.

Head-constable M'Brien prosecuted, and Mr W E Counihan, solr, defended.

Mary M'Namara, the injured women, deposed that a row was going in the lane; the prisoner was in the row, and had a hatchet in his hand, with the handle of which he struck some of the women; he ran into his own house then and put his head out and threw something which struck her on the head, and knocked her senseless; she was taken to the hospital subsequently, where she was detained.

Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Sergeant Healy deposed that about half-past twelve the injured woman came to the barrack, and complained to him; he saw the wound, and had her taken to Barrington's Hospital; the doctor said she had received a fracture of the skull, and she was detained in hospital for sixteen days.

Mr Counihan submitted for the defence that the man had received a great deal of provocation, and was justified in repelling the attack made on him by the women, who had broken his windows.

The magistrates considered he had received some provocation, and taking a lenient view of the case sent him to gaol for seven days in addition to the time he had been already imprisoned.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN.

Sergeant Hickey charged a man named Thomas Murray with drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the 15th Sept, and also with assaulting himself and Constable Doherty.

The sergeant deposed that when he arrested the prisoner he became very violent, and kicked and assaulted himself and the constable.

The magistrates sentenced him to 7 days for drunkenness, and 7 days for each assault on the police.

A WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

A woman named Scanlan was charged by Sergeant Fitzgibbon with attempting suicide.

The Sergeant stated that at about half-past seven in the evening he saw crowds running towards Arthur's-quay, and on going there he found the accused sitting down on the quay; the people told him that she had thrown herself into the water and had been rescued; defendant told him she threw herself into the river owing to some row she had with her husband; she also gave him to understand that she had done the same before and would do it again.

George Hiire, a young man, deposed to having rescued the woman from the river at Arthur's-quay; he saw her throw herself in; it was full tide at the time.

Sergeant Fitzgibbon said this was a woman who had herself received a medal for saving life; the medal, however, was in a pawn office at present (laughter).

The defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

THE COURT SUMMONS SERVER.

Mr Gaffney solr, complained to the bench that a number of summonses which had been issued had not been served by the officer of the court. The summonses were of a very important character and could not well be left over. The summonses had been given to him in plenty of time, and he had failed to serve them. He had got several chances already.

Mayor—Wasn't there another man appointed to serve summonses?

Mr DeCourcy said a man named Sullivan was appointed temporarily for a week.

The Mayor said considering that Hammond was not doing his business, they must appoint some one.

Mr Counihan suggested that Hammond should be suspended for three or six months.

Mr Gaffney—He has been cautioned several times, and even by the County Court Judge.

The matter was left over for the attendance of Hammond.

MURDER OF A JUDGE ON THE BENCH.

PURSUING THE MURDERER.

Camp Calumet, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, Thursday.—Peat Julian, who shot and killed Judge Estopinar while the latter was on the bench on Wednesday last, and who afterwards escaped to the swamps, is being hunted down there by a thoroughly organised band of "regulators," assisted by several bloodhounds. An iron bar has been driven into the ground at the spot where the judge died when he ran out of the courtroom after being shot. To this stake it is proposed that the murderer shall be tied and burned to death after he is captured.

SUBSIDENCE OF A CHURCH.

The church of St James's, Sutton, Lincolnshire, has just undergone serious damage by reason of a subsidence. The architect says the subsidence has been caused by the excessive dry weather acting upon foundations which consist of clay and silt, the result being a contraction of the soil. The east end walls of the church have bulged 5 inches. The three sides of the apse wall require rebuilding, and the foundations must be lowered several feet to prevent the action of the weather in the future on other parts of the edifice.

SCOTCH SALMON FISHING.

Salmon fishing is still a nearly hopeless sport. The Spey has yielded a few fish to the rods of Mr. C. M. P. Burn and Captain Sandeman; while on the Tay the Stobhall water has given up a few to those of Sir J. E. Millais and his son; and lower down, at Ballathie, the Hon. Louis Greville and Mr. Laird have also had a little sport. The trouting season on Loch Leven closed on the 31st last month, and, with one exception, it has been the best on record, no less than 22,206 trout being caught. They weighed 18,687lb, or some seven and a half tons—a truly wonderful record.

To Tobacconists (commencing). Illd. Guide (259 pages) post free. Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186 Euston-road, London—ADVT. (Aug 26)

The humorous capabilities of the address are of course infinite, and a Post Office report, however full, can never hope to do justice to them. A correspondent tells us (says the *Globe*) that a letter from Germany to his father, who lived at Ilam Hall, Derbyshire, was superscribed "Ilam Hole, Devilshire."

A young Dutch ship's steward named De Jong, who married an English nurse whose acquaintance he made in Middlesborough Infirmary, has been arrested by the Dutch police, at the instance of Scotland Yard, his English wife having disappeared; and also a second wife, a Dutch girl, whom he subsequently married.

A correspondent, writing to us from Monaghan has sent a bunch of blooms pulled from an apple tree in his garden yesterday. On other parts of the tree the ripened fruit hangs. This is remarkable evidence of the mildness of the weather in Northern Ireland. Apple blossoms fully and perfectly formed are a rare phenomenon in late September—*Irish Times*.

A formidable insurrectionary movement has broken out in the Argentine Republic. The capital, Buenos Ayres, though still under the control of the Government, is likely to be the scene of a rising at any moment. Thirty or forty prominent persons have been arrested by the Government. Several warships have joined the rebellion.

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(June 15)

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Jan 28

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Aug 5

THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS OF THE WORLD.

In view of the present exhibition at Chicago and the forthcoming one at Paris, the following figures given by *Invention* will be of interest:—"The first great International Exposition was held in London in 1851. It lasted 144 days. The buildings and grounds, according to official reports, covered 21 acres; there were 17,000 exhibitors and 6,039,195 visitors, 41,933 daily. In 1855 the second World's Fair was held in Paris. It continued 200 days, and covered 24½ acres. There were 21,779 exhibitors and 5,162,330 visitors, 25,811 a day. The third exposition was held in London in 1862. It continued 171 days, and covered 32½ acres of ground. There were 28,653 exhibitors and 6,211,103 visitors, a daily average of 36,325. The fourth was in Paris in 1867. It covered 37 acres and continued 217 days. The exhibitors numbered 50,236, and the visitors 10,200,000—47,000 daily. The fifth great World's Fair was in Vienna in 1873. The buildings covered 40 acres, and were occupied by 42,000 exhibitors. There were 7,254,687 admissions during 186 days, an average of 39,023 per day. The Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 was the sixth great display. The buildings, according to an exchange, covered 60 acres there were 60,000 exhibitors, and 9,910,996 admissions a daily average of 62,323. The seventh International Fair was in Paris in 1878. The buildings covered 60 acres, and the exhibitors numbered 52,000. There were 13,000,000 admissions during 194 days, a daily average of 67,010. The eighth fair was at Paris in 1889. The buildings covered 75 acres, and were occupied by 60,000 exhibitors. The exposition remained open 183 days, and was attended by the astounding number of 32,354,111, a daily average of 181,180.

ADAPTING A PNEUMATIC BICYCLE TO AQUATIC USE.

The bicycle having conquered the land has taken to the water. It is true the bicycle boat has been invented and has beaten in speed all other vessels propelled by man power merely. But the bicycle boat is an elaborate and expensive craft. The following, however, is an interesting description of an ingenious invention on exhibition at the British Medical Association:—In the hall of the college every one's attention was arrested by an ingenious contrivance, designed by Messrs Beach and Harris, of London, for adapting an ordinary safety bicycle to acquatic use. It was held erect by a light metal framework fixed upon narrow boards the length of the machine, one on each side. Under each board, and of the same length, was a canvas air-tight cylinder, inflated like a pneumatic tyre. Thin metal blades were fixed to the spokes of the hind wheel, thus making it a paddle-wheel; and affixed to the fore wheel, which was not to revolve, was a thin metal rudder to steer by. The machine was to be exhibited in use on the lake of the Arboretum at a garden party in the afternoon. The acquatic apparatus, which can be attached to any "safety," weighs about 12lb. It certainly will be a startling innovation when the cyclist is able to ride up to a lake and then ride over it."

STATISTICS OF FAILURES, &c.

The number of Failures recorded in Ireland during the week ending Sept 16th, was 4, viz:—New Bankruptcy Proceedings published in the *Dublin Gazette* 1, Deeds of Arrangement filed at the Bills of Sale Office, 3. The respective numbers in the corresponding week of 1892, were Bankruptcies, 3; Deeds of Arrangement, 5.—Total, 8, being a net decrease in Bankruptcies of 11, and a net increase in Deeds of Arrangement in 1893, to date, of 15.

The number of Bills of Sale published in Ireland for the same week was 4. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 5, showing a decrease of 1, being a net decrease in 1893, to date, of 13.

The number of Bonds and Judgments published for the same week was 39, of which 14 were against Traders, and 25 against Farmers and non-Traders. The numbers in the corresponding week of last year were 20 against Traders, and 28 against Farmers and non-Traders, showing a decrease of 6 against Traders, and a decrease of 3 against Farmers and non-Traders, being a net increase in 1893, to date, of 120.—*Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*.

Medical.

A CARD.

REVEREND JOSEPH HOLMES' improved Mexican Prescription, as discovered in the hot-table lands of Old Mexico, is a guaranteed cure to all those who suffer from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, physical exhaustion and early decay. To introduce it into England the Mexican Prescription will be sent, free of charge, upon receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Only address: JOSEPH HOLMES' Remedy Co., Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, England Mention this paper.
April 7

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THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP

LADY CONSTANCE HOWARD Writes:—"I like the ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP very much; it is pleasant to use, and it Whitens and Softens the skin."

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

THE VERY BEST SHAVING SOAP. Delicately Perfumed.

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March 5.

"LIFE FROM THE DEAD."
"MY LIFE SAVED."
"I AM A MIRACLE."
"ALL WHO KNEW ME AMAZED."

Such are the expressions used by Patients as to their CASES OF

CONSUMPTION

Cured by the Treatment of

MR. GEO. T. CONGREVE.

READ HIS BOOK ON CONSUMPTION, Which also treats on

ASTHMA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,

And all CHEST DISEASES, and may be had Post Free for ONE SHILLING, from the AUTHOR, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, S.E.

IT CONTAINS NEARLY 400 SELECTED CASES.
April 2

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Sent in envelope on receipt of two stamps for postage. A. J. LEIGH, 92-93, Great Russell Street, London.

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Nov 23.

PERFECT HEALTH restored without Medicine or Purging to THE STOMACH, BLOOD, BRAIN, NERVES, LIVER, LUNGS, BREATH, AND SKIN restored by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which cures effectually dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, acidity, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, tuberculosis, phlegm, diarrhœa, dysentery, liver complaints, flatulency, distension, nervousness, billiousness, typhus, typhoid, gastric, enteric, bilious, ague, and other fevers, sore throats, measles, catarrhs, colds, rheumatism, gout, eczema, eruptions, weakness of the glands, impurity and poverty of the blood, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, palpitation, heartburn, headache, nervous debility, sinking fits, paralysis, epilepsy, atrophy, wasting diseases, noises in the ear, feverish breath, 44 years' invariable success with adults and delicate children, 100,000 annual cures of cases considered hopeless. Four times as nourishing and as sustaining as meat, and digesting when no other food will stay on the stomach. It saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. We quote a few of the 100,000 annual cures:—Cure No. ... of 50 years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting, by Du Barry's Food.—MARIA JOLLY. Cure No. 100,516.—Preservation of an ebbing Life.—A dangerous illness having left my stomach too weak to assimilate ordinary food of any kind sufficient to keep me alive, I owe my preservation to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, on which I subsisted for months, recovering a healthy action, and strength, and muscle, to the astonishment of myself, my medical adviser, and friends.—EDWARD WOOD, West Bank, Bolton, 14th June, 1883. Cure No. ...—Consumption—"Du Barry's Food has, through the Providence, been the means of preserving to me that was a dear wife, who was fast sinking into the grave in the last stages of consumption, not being expected to live from one minute to another.—Rev. C. CROMLEY." No. 46,... Marchioness de Brehan, of seven years' liver complaint, sleeplessness, and the most intense nervous agitation, debility, and melancholy, rendering her unfit for society. Cure No. 39,212.—... years' complaint and diarrhœa, which I had suffered fearfully for three years, defying the best medical treatment, have yielded to Du Barry's excellent food—W. EDIE, Major, H.M.S., Unattached. Cure No. 70,018—Sister H S LAMBERT, of diabetes, from which she was dying. Cure No. 32,880—WILLIAM HUNT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Cambridge, of 60 years paralysis, constipation, hæmorrhoids, and eczema. Cure of Mr SHEERBOR, of dyspepsia, at the age of 116. No. 45,3... Barry's Food has cured my wife of 20 years' asthma, which obliged me to get up four or five times every night to relieve my chest from a pressure which threatened suffocation.—Rev P. BOILLET, Ecrainville, France." Cure No. 89,915 of 20 years' fearful debility—"Avignon, ... 1876. Du Barry's Food has perfectly cured me of 20 years' dyspepsia, oppression, and debility, which prevented my dressing or undressing myself, or making even the slightest effort. I am now, at the age of 61, perfectly restored to health and strength. (Mme.) BOREL, née CARBONNETTY." 100,000 annual cures, including those of His Holiness the late Pope Pius IX., the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Dr Livingstone, and Mr H. M. Stanley, the African Explorers, the latter saving 220 of his men from inanition; Lord Stuart de Decies, the late ... Duchess of Castlestuart, Dublin, of nine years' nervous weakness; of Drs Ure, Wurzer, Elmslie, Shorland, &c., etc.

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SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23,