## A CHRISTIAN REVOLUTIONIST.

Rev. Henry Ward Boscher's Views on Theology.

The following is the letter in full briefly referred to in the World yesterday as giving Mr. Beecher's views on evolution and Christianity:

CHICAGO, July 23, 1833.—Rev. Dr. J. Spencer Kennard: Dear Sir,—I have read your reported sermon, delivered yesterday, with great interest. I have to thank you for your kindness of feeling manifested and absence of that vigor of orthodexy which seems to be but a convert form of saying "damn you." But I am not saying would have expected this excellent spirit in you; but the point of my gratification is that the time has come for an honest discount of the old and the new theology. If conducted in Christian spirit, good cau-not but come out of it. It is hardly to be expected that either side will have a who'e victory. But another generation will find itself upon a higher level.

Allow me to say of my own position, that I know that I am orthodox and evangelical as to facts and substance of the evangelical as to facts and substance of the Christian religion; but equally well I know that I am not orthodox as to the goldosophy which has hitherto been applied to those facts. I am a cordial Christian evolutionist. I do not agree, by any meats, with all of Spencer—his agnostical am—her sil of Huxley Tyndall, and their retood. They are agnostical am not—emphasically. But I am not evolutionist, and that strikes at the root of all medioval and orthodox modern the Logistian by the fall of man in Adam, and the inheritance by his posterity of his suilt, and, by consequence, any such view of

and, by consequence, any such view of atomement as has been constructed to meet this fabulous disaster. Men have not fall in as a race—men have come up. No great disaster met the race at the start. The creative decree of God was fufflied, and any theory of these persons much between the race at the start. and any theory of atonement must be one which shall meet the fact that man was created at the lowest point, and, as I believe, is, as to his physical being, evolved from the animal race below him; but, as to his moral and spiritual mattre, is a son of God, a new element having come in in the great movement of evolution at the point of man's appearance. Man is universally sinful not by nature, but by a voluntary violation of known laws. In other words, the animal passions of man have proved to be too strong for his moral and spiritual nature. Paul's double man, the "old man" and the "new man," is a grand exposition of the doctrine of sin—especially in the seventh chapter of Romans. But enough of this—I am not in my But enough of this—I am not in my preaching attacking orthodoxy. I belong to this wing of the Christian army. But I cannot get my own views out except by a comparison of them to the disadvantage of the standard views. If to any I seem to bring wit and humor to an irreverent use, I can only say I do it because I cannot help it. So things come,—so I must oxpress them, but not as a sneer or a souff, thouch often with impetuous feeling and

though often with impetuous feeling and with open scorn. My life is drawing to an end. A few more working years only have Het. No one can express the earnestness with which I feel that in the advance of recence, which will inevitably sweep away much rubbish from the beliefs of men, a place may be found for a higher spirituality, for a belief that shall have its roots in ence and its top in the sunlight of faith and i.ve. For that I am working and shall work as long as I work at all. The discussion has begun. God is in it. It must go on. It is one of these great movements which come when God would lift men to a higher level. The root of the whole matter with me is, in a word, this: Which is the central element of moral government, love or hatred? (I say hatred, for in human hands that is what justice has largely amounted to.) I hold that they are not co-tqual. True justice, in its primitive form, is simply pain, and this suffering is auxiliary, pedagogic—the schoolmaster until men are enough developed to work by love. Love is not auxiliary. It is the one undivided force of moral government to which God is bringing the universe.

Forgive my length. I-hould wish to live in the affection and confidence of my breth-

ren in the ministry. But I cannot for the sake of earning it yield one jot or tittle to the kingdom of love which is coming, and of which I am but as one crying in the wilderness Pr pare ye the way of the Lord I am, affectionately yours,

# Beast or Human Being?

HENRY WARD BEECHER

A wild woman, or perhaps the mate of the gorilla recently captured, has appeared near Lafayette. Ind., and is terrorizing the people. Mrs. Frank Coffman, the wife of a well-known farmer, saw it the other day and thus describes it: Mrs. Coffman was passing through the timber when she suddenly saw to ber right a hideous creature formed like a woman, with long black hair floating in the wind, and the whole body covered with short, gray hair. The creature was breaking twigs from a sassafras bush and eating the bark. The noise made in breaking the bush prevented its hearing Mrs. Coffman's approach. Frozan with horror the farmer's wife stood gazed on the remarkable creature re her. Suddenly the wild woman turned, and facing her civilized sister. glared at her with a baleful light of hate. Raising her long, hairy arms, she gave an unearthly shriek and durted away into the forest. Almost paralyzed with fear Mrs. Coffman cazed after the wild creature for a moment, then with agonized screams she fled homeward. Her cries of fear attracted her husband, who was at work in a field, and he hastened towards her, reaching her side as her knees gave way with weakness resulting from mortal terror. He carried his wife to the house, gave the atarm, and soon half a hundred men and hoys, accompanied by dogs, were on the trail of the wild woman. She was hotly pursued and several times came near being caught, but cluded her pursuers with wonderful skill and cunning. For fully half a mile of the chase she was never out of sight. Her feet touched the ground but seldom. She would grab the underbrush with her long, bony hands and awing from bush to bush and limb to limb with wonderful ease. She seemed only endeavoring to keep just beyond her pursuers, until, coming to a swamp, she disappeared as suddenly and effectively as an extinguished light, and no searching served to ascertain her whereabouts .- Chicago

Two months ago the 4 year old daughter of James Wilson, living in Westmoreland county, Pa., disappeared from home Parents and friends searched for her for weeks, and finally gave her up as lost. On Monday a Lunter found her ten miles from the home of her parents. She fled at his approach, but he pursued and captured her. She fought him like a tiger. Her body was naked, and was stained all over with berry juice. She had lost the power of speech, and was unable to give any acint of her wanderings during her absence She had learned to eat frogs and crayfish devouring them alive with great avidity in preference to cooked food. With good care, it is thought, she will soon learn to talk again and forget her remarkable experience in the woods, among snakes and wild which abound in that section of the

Times.

The bootblacks of Minneapolis have organized and elected a lady treasurer; whereupon the New York Commercial Advertiser cynically remarks that some cold day next winter, when sealskin sacques are worn, that shining board may get left.

# THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXV.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883

WHOLE NO. 1,309 NO. 22.

#### A BRAVE LITTLE BOY.

One of the Pupils in the Late School

Horror Reward: d for Blis Bravery. In the pante that occurred in Grammas School No. 25, on Fifth street, on June 8th, a little boy of 8 years, named Frederick Schultz, took a conspicuous part in saving his class from fright and demoralization by his pluck and cocluess. When a little boy in his class about his own age attempted to scramble out of a window and throw himself to the sidewalk, Freddie Schultz pulled him back by the legs and threatened to break his neck if he tried to do the same thing again. Struck by the singular display of courage made by the boy. Mr. E. B. Taurber concluded to present him with a testimental in the shape of a gold badge. It was sent to the boy's father with the following letter:

"FREDERICK SCHULTZ, Esq. Dear Sir,—At the time of the panic in. Grammar School No. 25, on June 8th, I noticed from the published accounts that your little boy Frederick, aged 8, showed great coursige and presence of mind in endeavoring to allay the panic in the boys' department, instead of getting frightened and increasing it, and that a young girl of the same age.
Jennie Been, was equally cool headed in
the girls' department. I consider it so commended as an example to others that I bave taken the liberty of having a gold badge prepared commemorating the action of each of these children; and, having obtained your name and address from Air. Pettigrew, Principal of the school, I send the one for your son herewith, and trust you will permit him to accommend the control of the school, I send the one for your son herewith, and trust that it is a sent to send the control of the school, I send the one for your son herewith, and trust you will permit him to accommend the sent that it is a sent to sent the school of the school, I send the school of the school, I send the one for your son herewith, and trust you will permit him to accommend the school of that it may be the means of encouraging others not to lose their heads under like circumstances. A single person with courage and presence of mind can stop a panic age and presence of find can stop a pane in the beginning that afterward probably nothing could allay, and nothing but just such presence of mind as that exhibited by these children can prevent disastrous cou-sequences when an accident or a foolish person occasions alarm. Congratulating you and Mrs. Schultz upon the qualities shown by your son, I remain, very truly,— F. B Thurser."

The badge is in the form of a double

Maltese cross suspended from a clasp. It bears this inscription: "To Frederick Schultz, 8 years old, for courage and pre-Hence of mind at Grammar School No. 25, June 8th, 1883."

Oscar Fritsch, a lad of 16, who knows Frederick Schultz well, said recently "There was no fire in the school. It was simply one of those sting bees they call darning needles that came in the window and frightened the class. When they and frightened the class. When they began to hollow and scream Schultz cried out: 'Shut up, you fools, it's nothin' at all.' One little bay ran to the window and threw himself out, and Schultz caught him and pulled him back, saying, 'I'll break your neck if I ketch you doing that thing again.' He kept the whole class back from unphile to the door or windows and none running to the door or windows, and none

of 'em was hurt."

Little Schultz himself, a very small boy, with a bright, straight glance out of his eyes, came up diffidently to the reporter and told his story. "There was a big sting-bee," said he, "came in and frightened a little girl next me, and she hollered: 'On! oh! and then other boys and girls cried:
'Oh! oh!' and 'Fire!' Then they began to
run for the doors and windows, and I shouted to them that they were a lot of fools. I caught one boy going out of the window and made him sit down quiet, and

after that they all sat down quiet Were you at all afraid yourself?"

"No, sir, not a bit."
"If there had been a real fire how would you have felt?'

# THE GENUINE COWROY.

ome of the Characteristics of a Peculia

t lass of Frontiersmen. A genuine cowboy is worth describing. In many respects be is a wonderful creature. He endures hardships that would take the lives of most men, and is, therefore, a perfect type of physical manhood. He is the finest horseman in the world, and excells in all the rude sports of the field He aims to be a dead shot, and universally is. Constantly during the herding season he rides seventy miles a day and a majority of the year sleeps in the open air. His life in the saddle makes him worship his horce. and it, with a rifle and a six shooter, com plete his happiness. Of vice in the ordinary sense he knows nothing. He is a rough. uncouth, brave and generous creature, who never lies or cheats. It is a mistake to imagine that they are a dangerous set. Any one is as safe with them as with any people in the world, unless he steals a horse or is hunting for a fight. In their eyes death is mild punishment for horse stealing. Indeed it is the highest crime known to the unwritten law of the ranch. Their life, habits, education and necessities breed this feeling in them. But with all this disregard of human life there are less murderers and cut-throuts graduated from the cowboys than from among the better educated classes of the East who come out here for venture or gain. They delight in appearing rougher than they are. To a tender-foot, as they call an Eastern man, they love to tell blood curdling stories and impress him with the dangers on the rontier. But no man need get into a quarrel with them unless he seeks it, or get armed unless he commits some crime. They very often own an interest in the herd they are watching, and very fre-quently become owners of ranches. The of the range they always use to perfection, and in season or out of season. Unless you want to insult them, never offer a cowboy pay for any little kindness he has done or for a share of his rude meal. If the changes that are coming to stock raising should take the cowboy from the range, its most interesting feature will be gone. - Kansas Letter.

Determined to Get a Husband Miss Keogh is the name of one of the most advanced heroines of the British Breach of Promise Court. She is a middleaged Irishwoman with the love faculty bundantly developed. She fixed her affections at first upon a gentleman of three score years and ten. She came out of this case richer by £600. Her next victim was a young man who, like his elderly predecessor, proved faithless, and was fined therefor £100 by an Irish jury. Miss Keogh then offered the remnants of her bleeding heart to a Mr. Taylor, who trifled with her and then cast her saide. For this trifling the Irish damsel claimed \$2,500 and got £10. Miss Keogh had refused a compromise of £150.

#### LATEST SCOTTISH NEWS.

At Perth Circuit Court three hawkers Alex. Young were charged with murdering a policeman named Lamond in a house at Kirkoaldy on the 25th of May. The accused tendered a plea of culpable homicide, which was accepted by the Advocate-Depute, and Lord Craighill passed sentence of ten years' imprisonment in each case.

The nine students apprehended in connection with the disturbances at the Edin-burgh Theatre Royal the other night were again brought before the magistrates on Saturday. One of them—George Stocks -war dismissed, but the others were found guilty of rictous condect E S Sanderson, who had also been charged with assault, was fined £10, with toe alternative of fitteen days' imprisonment, and the remainder were fined £5, with the a ternative of ten days' imprisonment.

Two pit accidents took place recently in the county of Lanark. Four men were suffocated at one of the pits at Gartsherrie. owned by Major Alexander. First two of them, then another, and then the fourth descended the shaft for the purpose of packing the "punging plunger" of the sugine, but no word being given by any of the party the alarm was raised and a resouring party descended, when all four were found to have been sufficiently be was driven into the war in wars found to have been appropriated by

nominees. Mr. David Fortune was ap-pointed President; Mr. Wm. Thom, Treasurer, and Mr. Wm. Bain Secretary The sulary of the President has been reduced from £250 to £50 per annum, and the Secretary and Treasurer from £500 to £250 each, and the Directors from £125

### DANGERS OF LIGHTNING.

The Best Place of Safety Daring Thunder storm.

As this is the season for the play of aerial electricity, and as the human body is a good conductor for the fluid, it becomes good conductor for the fluid, to becomes everyone in a beavy thundershower to seek a place of safety. A thunderbolt, though seemingly at "the sport of circumstance," does move really in obedience to most perfect law. In descending from a surcharged cloud, it seeks the nearest and best conductor. It makes a zigzig movement through the air because this element is a bad conductor and does all it can to resist the intruder. The fire of the bolt itself is but the consequence of its battle with the air through which it fights its way. Sometimes a bolt passes from one cloud to another, and then the thunder peal is one long-continued reverberation. But when a

half a minute, 33 600. In case of near and heavy discharges of electricity, it is always unsafe to stand beneath a tree, because it "I'd have felt bad, sir, but I'd have tried is a good conductor; or near a large rock, to get out of it best I could."—New York or mass of iron, or body of water, for the same reason. It is also unsafe to stand in an open field at a considerable distance an open field at a considerable unitable from any prominent object which might serve as a protector. If alone in such a place, it were well in an electric battle to place, it were well in an electric battle to that there are so many thousands, so many thousand draw near, but not too near, to some rock, or tree or body of water, which would be millions of Ivishmen throughout the empire likely in your stead to take the bolt.

the doors and windows should be closed. for lightning tends to follow an atmos pheric current, and hence so many persons are killed while standing in a doorway, or while sitting at an open window. When lightning strikes a dwelling house, it usually goes down the chimney, or a corner of the building, runs along the wells, taking bell wires, looking glasses, lamps, and other metallic articles in its course. Hence it is always dangerous, when the storm is near, to remain in the corner of a room, or to rest against the walls, or near a stove, or lamp, or looking glass, or, indeed, any good conductor of electricity. A tall tree standing close by a dwelling house serves as a kind of lightning rod; yet, somerod, and enters the building, hence rooms thus exposed should be vacated till the danger ceases. Perhaps the safest place in a terrific thunderstorm is on a hair or feather bed in the centre of a room well metallic furniture, in the lowest division of the house. But if the room be carpeted, a chair in a similar situation affords com-

many will be saved

A list of the big ranches of San Luis, Obisph county, is given. Few countries are suffering more from the aggregation of land in the hands of wealthy men. There is one ranch of more than 50,000. is one ranch of more than 50,000.

acres, 4 of more than 40,000, 2

containing over 30,000 and less than 40,000 acres, 4 between 20,000 and 30,000 and 9 between 10,000 and 20,000 The Tribune says, by way of comment: of Boston, two champion butchers "In some of our neighboring counties there advertised to kill and dress two are tracts of 100,000 acres in the possession of sheep herders, who live in an 8 by 10 shanty, without book or newspaper, little above the sheep in intellect. There may Mitchell failed to show up, having out of the sheep in the control of the sheep in above the sheep in intellect. There may be one nest of children, no more, who are mitted to show up, having out off compelled to lead a life of seclusion and two of his fingers, and his money was ignorance, away from society and all that the elevating. Not a school house, not a church, not a fruit tree, or even a flower pounds in seven mitutes and four geconds.

\*\*Transicol It was proposed on a full that it was proposed on a full French gray is again a popular color in mark the wide desolation.—San Francisco It was pronounced one of the best pieces of

## CETEWAYO'S DEATH.

named Charles M Guiness, Jas. Young and The Remarkable Career of the Great Zulu Chief.

Catewayo is undoubtedly dead.

massacre is confirmed by recent cable grams. He was the son of Pauda and the nephew of Chaka, the Zulu Napoleou, who, in 1812, reorganized the Zulu nation.
As a boy, Chaka formed the purpose of creating a powerful army and conquering all South Africa. His scheme was successful army and conquering all south Africa. ful, and sixty nations became his subjects. In 1828 he was murdered. Panda, the father of Cetewayo, who ruled from 1840 to 1872 was a man of much administrative ability, who consolidated the Zulu nation and made friends of the Dutch and Engish. After Panda's death Cetewayo was formally crowned by Sir Theophilus Snepstonein the presence of 10,000 warriors. He acted as regent during the closing years of his father's life. In October, 1876, when the English Governor of Natal sent Cetewayo a remonstrance against the execution of his subjects who had refused Finally he was driven into the war in which his power was broken and his throne bot. In August, 1879, Catewayo was a fagitive in the wilds with a handful of faithful followers, hotly pursued by bodies of English and colonial cavalry under Lord Gifford and Major Marter. On the 28th At a meeting of the members of the Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society, held under the directions of the Chief Registrar in the City Hall at Edinburgh, a clean sweep was made of the present directors and efficials of the society. A reduction of \$\frac{\pmathcal{E}}{2}\$ the society. A reduction of \$1\$,900 was effected in the salaries and new office-bearers were elected, the Vigilance Committee in every case carrying their hominees. Mr. David Fortune was applied to the England during his stay, and was after a few months sent back to his kingdom, where he was reinstated with prominees. Mr. David Fortune was applied to the members of the Gifford and Major Marter. On the 28th of that month he was captured, and on September 15th he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months sent back to his captured to the capture of the month he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months sent back to his captured to the month he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months sent back to his captured to the month he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months sent back to his captured to the month he was removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months are removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months are removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months are removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years. On August was after a few months are removed to Cape Town, and remained in captivity at Castle Barracks for several years.

#### IRELAND FOR THE IRISH. Patriotic Sentiments of Lord Wolseley

When Dublin University honored Lord Wolseley with the degree of LLD, the citizens honored him with a banquet and a further mark of their admiration in the

further mark of their admiration in the shape of 12 pieces of rilver plays, of antique pattern and considerable artistic value. Lord Wolseley made a most happy response to the toast of his health, from the report of which the following extract is taken: "I want not only Ireland for the Irish, but I want the whole British Empire for the Irish. (Loud cheers) Ireland is not a big enough place for her people's capacities, and I can remember very well, not many years ago, when it was my good not many years ago, when it was my good fortune to be entertained in this city at a public dinner—I remember at that time calling attention to the number of Irishmen calling attention to the number of Jrishmen then occupying great and important positions all over the world wherever the British flag flew. The Lord Chancellor of England was an Irishman, the Lord-Lieutenant of Iroland was an Irishman, the Governor General of Canada was an Irishman, almost the greater part of our Colonics, at the time to which I refer, were ruled over by men, who like myself were long-continued reverberation. But when a bolt strikes the earth, the peal is sudden, solid, sometimes deafening.

As sound travels at the rate of 1,120 feet per second, and light with such velocity that we need not here consider it, the distance between the observer and the lam aware that for some time set of Eugland. I soon come when Irishmen may again occupy similar positions throughout the world. The man who would restrict Irish men to this country is no true patriot. We who feel that so strongly that they, like Refuge in a barn, especially when filled with hay and grain and cattle, should always be avoided.

If in a house in a heavy thunderstorm, bond which has united this country to bond which has united this country to be should so hamily for so many centuries. England so happily for so many centuries –(cheers) – sooner than see that tie weaken ed in any way, or see it dissolved. (Laugh

# THE DREADFUL CYCLONE.

Further Terrible Havor Performed by it in Michigan. An appalling cyclone struck Exton Rapids Township, Mich, at noon, Monday, doing a vast amount of damage and causing the death of two children, while rumors of other losses of life and property have been received A large barn was blown to pieces. together with the grain separator, mower, hay tedder, grain drill and other impletimes, the fluid leaves the tree as it does a ments. The force was so great that rafters were so firmly imbedded in the ground as to make it impossible for one man to remove them. A large new barn was destroyed, only enough remaining standing to save the life of Leroy Sherman, a young closed, and without a fireplace or much man who was in it at the time. He metallic furniture, in the lowest division received a few bruises. The dwelling of Rice Perrine was unroofed, the granary swept away, and a hole as large as the common cellar dug through the thick shed near parative safety.

The Greeks and Romans believed that Vulcan forged the thunderbolts for Jupiter, who hurled them against the heads of those at the time. The woman was badly hurt the children who were in bed were he hated; the Turk believes that whoever is to be struck by lightning; but we believe in the means of grace.—that it is just as just a wise to use our reason to prevent being hurt, although the crib cannot be found. killed by the red hot bolt from heaven as Apple trees were torn up by the roots and to use it to mave ourselves from the flood, carried long distances. One entire orchard or fever, and that if such precaution as here indicated he observed, the lives of away, not a single tree remaining. Standing grain was torn up and swept from the earth, and a "Round Oak" stove carried across Grand River and smashed to pieces. Many wild rumors are affoat that a man was seen whirling through the air and borne out of sight. This is not confirmed, but it is stated a flock of sheep were

#### blown away and cannot be found. Killed and Bressed in Seven Minutes.

A Cloveland, O, telegram says: Charles Smith, of Chicago, and John H. Mitchell, of Boston, two champion butchers, are

## CAPT. WEBB'S FATE.

Little Doubt He is Dead, but

Strange Rumors Afloat. THE GREAT SWIMMER'S CAREER.

Life of Bravery and Success on Sci and Shore.

A telegram from Niagara dated last (Wednesday) night says: The tragedy of yesterday for there is only the smallest possible foundation for the hore that Captain Webb is still alive—is the all absorbing topic of conversation here and on the all appear to be prompted by the strong nope that the during swimmer had e-caped death. Everywhere the question is asked "Has Webb been found yet?" but nothing has yet been heard. Search has been made around the whirlpool and down the made around the whiripool and down the river for several miles, but as yet without success. Mr. Frederick Kyle, the late captain's agent, returned to the Clifton House to day and obtained Webb's watch. which had been deposited with the clerk by Webb just before going out to his death. Kyle went down to Lewiston last night immediately after Webb's loss. He hired a steam ferry boat and with several parties went up the river several miles searching for the body, but without success. About 9 o'clock he returned to miles searching for the body, but without success. About 9 o'clock he returned to the Clifton House here and shortly afterwards went to Buffalo. He returned here to-day, and during several hours made a fruitless search along the banks surrounding the whirlpool. He appears much cast down at the death of the captain. A rumor was afloat that Webb had been seen by some students passing the Roman Catholic College of Our Lady of Angels, several miles down the river, but this is not the case. Another rumor was that he bad been seen at the Frontier House, several miles down the river, but this is not the case. Another rumor was that he had been seen at the Frontier House. Lewiston, but this is also untrue. Some people yet held to the belief that he is in hiding somewhere until the news of his death gets abroad, when he will show himself. They even offer to bet money that he will yet turn up, but no wagers have yet been reported. A theory is that he left the water at Foster's Fiats, a few miles down the river, but inquiry showed that he

down the river, but inquiry showed that he did not leave the water there.

The statement of a boy, who says he saw the captain just at the bend turning from the whirlpool into the river where it curves out of the water. When he reached this spot, however, the captain was nowhere to

## The " Maid of the Mist. The Maid of the Mist was the appro-

priate name of a small steamer which in

1854 used to ply between a point just above

the Railway Suspension Bridge and the foot of the Falls. She turned out an unprofit-

able speculation, however, and was sold

the condition of sale being that she should

e delivered at the mouth of the Niagar

River, necessitating pavigation through the tumultuous rapids and past the whirlpool A daring river craftsman, Joel R. Robinson undertook the hazardous task of piloting the boat down the river, and tw named McIntyre and Jones assisted him An immense concourse of spectators assembled to witness the commencement of the voyage, which was described by an eye witness thus: "With a shrick from her whistle and a white puff from her escape pipe, the boat ran up the eddy a short dis-tance, then swung round to the right, cleared the smooth water, and shot like ar arrow into the rapid under the bridge She took the outside curve of the rapid, and when a third of the way down it a jet of water struck against her rudder, a column dashed up under her starboard side, keeled her over, carried away her smoke stack started her over on that side, threw Robinson flat on his back, and thrust McIntyre against her starboard wheel-house with such force as to break it through. Every eye was fixed, every tongue was silent and every looker on breathed freer as she emerged from the fearful baptism, shook her wounded sides, slid into the whirlpool and for a moment rode again on an ever keel. Robinson rose at once, seized the helm, set her to the right of the large spot in the pool, and then turned her directly through the neck of it. Thence, after receiving another drenching from its comb ing waves, she dashed on without further accident to the quiet bosom of the river below Lewiston." Thus was accomplished Thus was accomplished the most remarkable and perilous ever made.

Captain Webb's Career. of the Severn, where he learned to swim and there, near the great iron bridge, he

and financial difficulties, a seaman on one of the lower yardarms fell into the sea, of the lower yardarms fell into the sea, which was running mountains high. The vessel was going at a great rate of speed, and there was a gale of wind blowing. Notwithstanding these disadvantages Captain Webb jumped on the rail and leaped into the sea to the drowning man's rescue. He did not find the sailor, but was not taken from the water for more that helf an hour, owing to water for more that half an hour, owing to the state of the weather. For this brave attempt the passengers presented him with £100, and the Liverpool Humane Society the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. In 1875 Captain Webb swam across the English Channel from Dover to Calais in twenty-one hours and a half, after a terrific battle with the wind and tide. For this he received a great ovation from the citizens of his native town. Later on he tried to swim thirty-six coning topic of conversation here and on the ing topic of conversation here.

I description the ing topic of conversation here and on the ing topic of conversation here and on the ing topic of conversation here.

I description in the ing topic of conversation here and on the ing topic of conversation here and on the ing topic of conversation here.

I description in the ing topic of conversation here is a conversation here.

I description in the ing topic of conversation here is a conversation here is a conversation here.

I description in the ing topic of the ing to he was nearly poisoned. He swam for six consecutive days with several famous swimmers shortly afterward, no one to stay in the water longer than fourteen hours each day, and beat the second man easily

so afterward.
Captain Webb first vivited this continent in July, 1879, and on August 13th he swam from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Beach, and on August 23th he swam from Sandy Hook to Manhattan Beach, and on August 23rd he was defeated by Captain Boyton at Newport, Boyton swimming in his dress and using paddles and giving Webb five miles start in twenty five. A

The whirlpool is a scene of extraordinary beauty and attraction. As the river approaches this place, its rapid descent, and the narrowness of its curved and rocky bed, force the stream, which here fact which keeps alive the belief that he safely passed the most dangerous point. But others who were close by did not see the man at this point. There is no doubt he was seen near the shore where the water begins to sweep around. One man thought the captain was going to make the land at this point, and he started through the trees to reach him for the purpose of having a conversation with the captain on coming out of the water. When he reached this out of the water. When he reached this spot, however, the captain was nowhere to be seen, nor did he appear afterwards.

When in the small boat with McCloy, who rowed him to the point at which he went into the water, the captain talked freely. He said in answer to the boatman's questions that he made \$25,000 out velocity that we need not here consider it, the distance between the observer and the spot struck by the bult may be readily estimated. It is done by counting the seconds intervening between the flash and the report. Thus, if 10 seconds elapse, the distance is 11,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 11,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 11,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds, or a distance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds and that \$100 in the circumstance is 12,200 feet; if 30 seconds an and when the boatman had gone as far as gyrating circles rise, and spread and van be dared, Webb stood up in the boat and when the dared, webb stood up in the boat and went into the water. which comes within the reach of these resistless currents is caught and dragged into the vortex below. Here bodies of animals that have gone over the Falls re-appear and circle around for days or weeks before they are recovered from the pool, after their weird dance of death. From the whirlpool to Queenston is seven miles of rolling, turbulent water.

A London cablegram says : Capt. Webb's death in the unfortunate attempt to swim the Niagara whirlpool has created much regret in this city, where he was well known. It has also caused much excitement at Trowbridge, in Shronshire, where his family reside, and where he has two brothers, one a physician and the other a farmer. To the farmer Capt. Webb said before his departure that he intended to do a "big thing" in America, where he found more enthusiasm about athletic matters than at home. His English relations, knowing his reckless daring, attempted to dissuade him, fearing some disaster, although he did not inform them what feat he intended to attempt. His earliest swimming feat to attract attention was the saving of the life of one of his brothers. The Times says, concerning the death of Capt. Webb: "It is impossible not to admire Webb's daring, but the wasting of valuable life is to be regretted."

The News blames the death upon the

men who tempted him to the feat, and upon the authorities who permitted the attempt, saying that he sacrificed his life for an American holiday.

#### A Thrining Experience. Four officers sitting in a bungalow in

India were deep in a game of whist. Suddenly one of them, turning deadly pale, made signs that no one should speak. a hushed voice he exclaimed, "Keep still, for God's sake! I feel a cobra crawling about my legs!" He knew that timidity was one of the strongest characteristics of this snake, and that if not disturbed or alarmed it would in due time depart of its own accord. All present were Captain Webb belonged to an old and of its own accord. All present accustomed to the stealthy intruder, a accustomed to the stealthy intruder, and did one of twelve children and was born in not, happily, lose their presence of mind. Dawley, in Shropshire, in the year 1838. They very noiselessly bent down so as to take a survey beneath the table, when, sure a full sized cobra, twining and gliding saved a younger member of his family about the legs of their hapless friend from drowning. This was his first aquatio Literally death was at his feet. A move feat. He was born with a love for the ment, a noise, even an agitated tremble, water, and prevailed upon his friends to might have been fatal. Luckity one of the let him go to sea. At a very early age he four was acquainted with the milk loving donned the blue frock and blanket trousers habit of the cobra, and rising from his of a naval apprentice on board the trainseat with quiet and cautious movements, ing ship Conway. Here he learned to hand, reef and steer, and was well trained in all he managed to steal from the room while that goes to make a thorough sea-he signed the rest to remain motionless. man. On board this vessel he became Quickly he crept back with the saucer of famous by saving the life of a shipmate milk in his hand, and still with neiseless who fell overboard in the Mersey. After movements set the saucer under the table leaving the Conway Captain Webb "served as close to the terrible reptile as it was his time" in the employ of the Rathbone safe to venture. That fearful strain on Brethers, of Liverpool. He went in literally at the hawse holes and came out at duration, for presently they were relieved the cabin windows. He was chief officer of the Hengist and other seagoing ships of the Hengist and other seagoing ships of the Hengist and other seagoing in the did that officer leap from his seat as he did Russia, of the Cunard Line, from New York to Liverpool, whither he was compelled to work his passage owing to disaster of his comrades that he was saved.

## INFORMER CAREY'S REWARD.

How the Wretched Man Was Kicked Out of Ireland.

(Cork Examiner.)

Notwithstanding the cunning and eleverness of James Carey, and his violently expressed determination to remain in Ireland, he was at the last moment completely baffled by the action of the authorities and was obliged to leave the country without receiving one farthing reward for his service as approver. Not only this, but the Lord-Lieutenant refused to grant him a written pardon, and he took his departure from Dublin a dejected and disappointed man. As it turns out his threats to resume man. As it turns out his threats to resume his place in the Corporation, and to continue his occupation as a bricklayer in Dublin, were but empty boasts, for when the test came he demonstrated that he was glad to procure safety on any terms. He believed he had got the Government in a difficulty; that they could not keep him in prison, and that they would have to pay handsomely to induce him to go away. But, deep conspirator as he was, he was entirely outwitted, and so unexpectedly that he seemed paralyzed at his helpless position, and suddenly submitted to proceed to a distant land. The manner in which his acquiescence was obtained was very simple. His applications for a written pardon were unheeded; his demands for terms were unanswered; his brother Peter was removed unanswered; his brother Peter was removed from his company, so that he did not know what had become of him; other informers had left the prison, and he knew not wnither they had gone. He bagan to suspect that something had been done with his family, and the expression in the letter written shortly before he was taken from Kilmainham shows he was suspicious that they had been, as he terms it, "kidnapped." Carey's elder children were first sent away; Carey's elder children were first sent away; then his wife and the younger members of his family followed, it being intimated that the Approver Invincible would meet them at a certain port. Suddenly, at night, it was made known to Carey that he was to leave the prison. He started with amazement and inquired what the Government intended to do with him. What, he asked, was to be his reward? What provision had been made for his protection? He was struck dumb for his protection? He was struck dumb with astonishment when informed that he would receive no reward; neither would protection be extended to him; and he could now make his choice—either to go to the colony for which his passage had been paid, or the door was open to him to walk out a free man amongst the citizens. Being out a free man amongst the citizens. Being assured that it was the decision of the authorities, his fury seemed to consume him, and when the question was put whether he would take his liberty or his passage to another clime he got overcome with fear at the prospect of being turned out into the streets. Finally the news was imparted to him that his wife and seven children were already aboard ship ready to sail, and unless he chose to join them, their passages having been paid, he would have passages having been paid, he would have but little chance of meeting them for a considerable time. This last blow over-whelmee him, and he sulkily bowed to the inevitable and consented to rid Ireland of his presence forever. No time was lost in acting upon this decision—for Carey's pas-sage ticket had been secured and his common outfit purchased. Where he has gone none but the authorities know, and their

#### secret is certain to be well kept. Latest from Ireland.

A house at Taughmaconnell, near Bal-linasloe, was maliciously burned yesterday. There are in Ireland 155,675 mud cabins, not one of which contains more than one apartment. These cabins are occupied by 227,397 families.

James Dagg, farmer, Santry, County Dublin, has been sent to jail for one month by the Drumcondra magistrates for pre-senting a pistol at a baliff.

Three detectives proceeded last week to a spot two miles cutside of Cork and dug up a box centaining between 500 and 600

cartridges of dynamite. The four young men who attempted to blow up with dynamite the house of a Galway land agent have been sentenced to fourteen, twelve, eight and two years' imprisonment respectively.

The now peaceful state of Dublin is shown by the circumstance that all the marines who have been doing private police duty in that city for some time past have left for England. None now remain.

Mr. Michael Keaveney died recently at is residence, Stonepark, Glennamaddy, in his 70th year. He was for many years a guardian of the Glennamaddy Union, and nuch respected by a large circle.

The Crofters Commission in Scotland ass resolved to hold six meetings in the Shetlands, three in the Orkneys, ten in Sutherlandshire and neighboring counties and to conclude its sittings at Arisaig on August 6th.

About £11,500 have been, at last advices lready subscribed towards relief of the sufferers by the Clyde disaster. Towards this Messrs. Stephen & Sons, the builders of the unfortunate steamer, have given the handsome donation of £5,000.

Sir Charles Dilke, the President of the Board of Trade, has intimated his acceptance of an invitation from the Greenock Liberal Association to deliver an address here during his visit to Scotland in October next. He has also fixed upon theafter oon of the same day to address the Paisley Liberal Association.

Mr. Robert Fisher, of Moffat, in a recent ssue of the Glasgow Herald, states that there is living at Prestwick, near Ayr, a granddaughter of the immortal Tam O'Shanter. This is Mrs. Robert Smith, of the farm of New Dykes. Her father was a son of Douglass Graham, the original of Burns' great character. She is described as being about 75 years of age, and a "kind, sagacious and exceedingly good-natured specimen of the auld Scotch guidwife." As instance of her good nature Mr. Fisher states that she made him a present of the silver coat links which her grandfather vore on his coat on the occasion of his marriage. Mrs. Smith has a sister, named Mrs. Campbell, residing near Strangaer, and a brother in Australia.

# tions.

At the Liverpool Police Court the other day the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Raffles, was engaged for the greater part of the day hearing charges against four young men of being concerned in a number of robberies from the person. The charges are that some of the men were in the habit of dressing as women, accosting half drunk men in the streets, and then assaulting and robbing their victims of jewellery and cash. One of the prisoners was apprehended as a woman, and so clever was his make-up that ne was actually taken into the fema of the jail. When awaiting trial his hair was of a golden color, but having been dyed, it now showed at the roots its natural tint The Magistrate, in remanding the prisoners for a week, said the case was a very shock-ing one, and it was astonishing the thing-had gone on for so long a time.

n health from any cause especially from the us of any of: he thousand nostrums that promise so largely with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and clooming health.

Only four feet of water in the city reseroir at3: 4) 11 and the pumping eapacity of the works is not equal to the demands. Street sprinkling, sidewalk washing and the use of handhose are prohibited by Mayor's proclamation.