Now Schelm laughed alcud and threw himself into a chair to wine the perspiration off his face and catch breath.

off his face and catch breath.

Popoff, although struck hard, suffered no injury. He tried to ascertain where he was, and noticed that he was imprisoned in a space about six feet high and three feet wide. Soon he felt sick and the blood rose to his head. Evidently there was no ventilation. He began to shout; then he tried to recover the pistol which he had dropped, but it was too dark to see snything. Now despair seized him and he began to strike the walls with his fists, knowing that he would soon lose his conscionaness. Sudden ly he fest an acute pain in one hand. He had struck something harder than the wall. At the same time he began to breathe more freely and thought at once that he must have struck a secret spring which opened a have struck a secret spring which opened a

conceated outlet.

"I am not yet lost!" he cried, joyfully.
Popoff was as cuming in mind as he was
resolute in action. He put as many papers as
he could seize in his pockets and felt along
the passage which he had accidentally discovered. It was so narrow that he could only ered. It was so narrow that a condensary discovered. It was so narrow that he could only proceed sideways. A little distance further on it took a different direction and Popoff perceived a faint glimmer of light, which came through a small opening from an adjoining room, evidently connected with Schelm's private office.

Soon Popoff was at the end of the passage and could look into that room. The light

came from a lamp standing on a table and the sound of several voices, conversing, struck Popoff's car. He hesitated, but sud-denly he heard behind him Schelm's voice crying out:

"That man is the devil himself, he has discovered the secret passage!"

For nothing in the world would Popoff fall again into the power of his enemy. He gathered his whole strength and burst open the door. There was a great noise, a desk was evidently moved in great haste and Popoff found himself in a large, gorgeously furnished and brilliantly lighted apartment.

An elderly man in the uniform of a General, the Colonel of the Gendarmes and several officials looked at him amazed and at

the same time curious.
"The Minister!" exclaimed Popoff, "I am lost.

"Who is that man? How did he get in here? How does he know the secret pas sage?" asked Count Perowski.

sage?" asked Count reconser.
Palkin observe—the newcomer attentive

ly.
"Ho, ho!" he exclaimed. "I have seen that man at Count Laniu's. He must be and even in the Ministry of the Interior? I recognize the man!

He approached him, put his hand on his shoulder and said:
"I arrest you."

"The Colonel of the gendarmes, Palkin," flected Popoff. "He is Schelm's bitterest reflected Popoff. "He is Scheim's nutrivolution." Now I shall at least avenge the Count and get me a splendid General. "Yes, Colonel," he said aloud, "I am your prison-

Behind the furniture that had been upset by Popoff's violent entry Schelm's frightened face now appeared.

"Hold him fast. Arrest him. He is a

dangerous man, a former clerk of mine! He has stolen secret papers from the Ministry; he must be searched and the papers taken from him."

"Pardon me!" said Popoff. "I am ready "Pardon me?" said Popoff. "I am ready to confess all. I do possess secret papers of the Ministry of the interior and shall hand them over to Col. Palkin, who wid have the kindness to peruse them. The head of the gendarmes must know everything. I have many revelations to make!"

"That is a different mat'er!" said Palkin. Will your Excellency per time to send at once for two of my men? "I have already two portainen below for this man, observed Schelm.

"Thank you!" replied Palkin, who guessed that there was a secret here. "We can manago it alone!"

age it alone i"
"But these are our own secret affairs,"

said Schelm, "by what right?"
"Do not resist!" said Count Perowski.

"We certainly have no secrets for the head of the gendarmes.'

With a commanding gesture of the hand the Minister made an end to the scene and dismissed all the persons present.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE USE OF OAVALRY IN WAR.

The "Death Ride" at Reconville.

The recent death of the Russian General. Bredow, has given rise to some exaggera-tion in several journals respecting his famous charge, known as the "death ride," at Rezonville on the 16th of August, 1870.

Rezonville on the 16th of August, 1870.

The real facts in the case derived from both French and German sources are interesting, principally in the illustration which they gave of the part cavalry may still play in modern warfare, notwithstanding all the modern improvements in the art of shooting. This "Death Ride" and other cavalry engagements during that battle showed clearly enough that in spite of the chassepot and the needle gun, mounted men in 1870 could still accomplish wonders men in 1870 could still accomplish wonders with comparatively little loss. It is quite true that Bredow's brigade cut through the French line of infantry, reached the artillery, sahered the gumers, and passed on towards the French cavalry; but it is not true that it struck that cavalry, which was massed in front of it. On the contrary, seeing that such an attack would be sheer madness, Bredow wheeled about, and once more passed through the lines which he had broken, and reformed at about the same place from which he tarted.

This charge has sometimes been severely riticised, but it is all blown to the winds by both French and German evidence of its mar-vellous result. "At about half past 12 both French and German evidence of its mar-vellous result. "At about half past 12 o'clock," says a French writer, "our second corps was weakening, and Marshal Razame sent out two squadrons of lancers and cuiras-siers of the guard to cover the retreat. These troops came in contact with the Sixth divi-sion of Prussian cavalry, which was sent out in pursuit. In the shock our cuirassiers lost 22 officers, 2.28 men, and 243 horses. But 22 officers, 238 men, and 243 horses. But reinforcements came to us, and the position reinforcements came to us, and the position of the enemy became critical. Their third corps in particular suffered severely and became separated from the rest of the army and from its reserves. It was then that Gen. Alvensleben sent out Bredow's brigade, which saved the Third Prussian army corps and paralyzed for the rest of the day one that means when the thest mounts was Sixth corps, which up to that moment was on the advance, but afterwards never moved."

On the German side Prince Hohenlohe says that the effect of the cavalry charges of the day, and especially late in the evening, was to demoralize the French, who retired "abandoning the field of battle that had been disputed all day; while on the other hand Marshal Bazaine could not understand such a daring movement except on the theory that his adversaries had received considerable reinforcements, and that is why he re-treated at night and transformed this undecided battle into a German victory. If, instead of allowing himself to be intimidated stead of allowing himself to be intimidated and discouraged. Bizaine had attacked us with all his reserves, he would have won beyond a doubt a brilliant victory over the Prussian army, inferior in numbers and exhausted as it was by the fight of the previous day."

ous day."
When it is remembered that Bazame in this struggle was endeavoring to reach Mac-Mahon, the importance of the cavalry action which really turned the tide of battle, can

which really turned the tide of nattle, can be easily appreciated.

It remains to be seen what cavalry can do in the future with the increased difficulties in store for it, in the shape of smokeless powder and magazine guns.

An Automatic Portrait Machine.

The latest development of the penny automatic delivery box is a machine for taking portraits, which will shortly be competing in railway stations and other public places with the sweatment and eigarette boxes. A private view of this ingenious piece of mechanism, was given yesterday at the works of Messra Salter & to, spring balance manufacturers. West Bromwich, and was attended by a large number of scientific experts. The machine is in the form of a large square box, mounted on a hollow pedestal. On the front centre is a smalllens, surmounted by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the too The latest development of the penny autoed by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the top lest-hand corner, while a smaller slot for ed by a mirror, a slot for pence is in the top left-liand corner, while a smaller slot for halfpence, in the opposite corner, is for the supply of brass folding frames forthe mounting of the photographs. The person to be prographed takes his stand in front of the lens, with his back to a post or rail fixed at a distance of three feet from the machine, and adjusts himself so the

full face shall be reflected in the mirror. With his left hand he then puts a penny in the slot, and remains motionless for five seconds, when the sound of a bell announces that the impression is complete. In forty seconds more the finished photograph, on a metal plate, drops through the delivery hole on to a small shelf, and the process is complete. An extra halfpenny will procure suitable frame, but this luxury is optional. The impressions resemble those of the cheap glass positive photographs, only that in plate is substituted for glass. The mechanism is at present a secret, but the principle ap-pears to be that of a rotary arm, which is at present a secret, but the principle appears to be that of a rotary arm, which carries the plate through a series of chemical boths till the in p ession is developed and fixed. There were a few hitches yesterday, which were accounted for by the improvised character of the a rrangements, but the great majority of the persons who tested the powers of the machine. It is understood that a company will be formed to work the my ention.

EDISON'S KIN TOGRAPH.

His Latest Invention Takes Twenty Photo-graphs in Two Seconds.

Edison calls his latest invention the kin tograph. When it is completed, and he is perfectly convinced its perfection is now merely a question of detail and experiment, it will be possible not only to hear a voice of a person coming from a phonograph, but to see the person's face just as it was at the to see the person's face just as it was at the time the words were spoken, with every change of expression, the movement of the hps, the eyes, etc. If it is a reproduction of a scene upon the stage, the picture will be seen, the actors moving about and making the proper gestures as they speak. In the case of a person talking to you from the phonograph, it will be the life size if necessary. The mechanism by which this is accomplished is extremely simple, and the thing has been made possible by the discovery of the instantaneous process of photography, by which animals in motion or a cannon ball flying through the air have been photographed.

Suppose that Edison wishes to reproduce the face of a man as he says "How do you do?" through the phonograph. If the time

do?" through the phonograph. If the time required for saying "How do you do?" is two seconds, an apparatus is arranged by which no less than twenty photographs can be taken at intervals during those two seconds. Now, if these twenty photographs, which cover the whole space of time, at intervals of a tenth-of a-second each, are placed upon a wheel, side by side along the rim, and this wheel is made to revolve in front of a small looking glass, the result in the looking glass is a man's face as he says, "How do you do?"

The principle is the same as in children's toys, in which a number of pictures, each toys, in which a number of pictures, each slightly different, are revolved in front of the mirror, the result being an animal or person in apparent notion. To make motions of the face or of the persons in the picture exactly coincide with the talk of the phonograph is, of course, merely a question of user adjustment. of mee adjustment.

Trolling.

Fair Phyllis is rox ing, while I like a vagrant
Do naught less than steer as I lounge in
the stern;
The wateris placid, the air cool and fragrant;
Trolling kills time in a summer sojourn.

Tis like a siesta of languad enjoyment. I quito fail to note if the lines have grown

taut,
And must really admit, for lazy employagent,
That trolling is truly a vagabond's sport

I am buzing at Phylias! Perhaps it s the

mpetition?

Agent of the day trings

mpetition?

More given, and could be a fillage, and could be a fi

No fishila And later th

AT THE POTTOM OF THE SEA.

The Enormous Fortunes that Maye Gono to Davy Jones' Locker.

A company, it was stated, lately set out from Sydney to New Zealand to recover sunken treasure from some old wreck on the west coast of the Middle Island, but so far no returns have been published, the operations probably not being complete. The subject of sunken treasure reminds one of the heaps of gold carried in the galleons and like packets years ago. In 1769 a ship-of war from Rio to Lusbon had on board 9,000,000 of crusades in diamonds and about 100,000,000 of crusades in diamonds and about 100,000 "crowns cournos" in plasters, making in the whole 29,050,000 hyres tournoss. So much for a single ship. In 1774 two Spanish ships from Vera Cruz and Havana arrived with 22,000,000 of crowns, exclusive of merchan dise valued roundly at 27,000,000 crowns. Such examples could be multiplied. Of the Such examples could be multiplied. Of the cargo of an English Indiaman in 1771, one item alone—a diamond in the rough—wan valued at £100,000, "going to be manufactured in England on account of one of the Asiatic nabols"; and on the private freight of this vessel the policies of insurance were opened at Lloyd's at a high premium, so costly were her contents and so doubtful her safe arrival. As a costly shipwreck, La Lutine deserves notice. She was of thirty-two guns, commanded by Capt. Skynner, and went ashore on the bank of the Fly Island Passage the night of Oct. 9, 1799. At first she was reputed to have had £600,000 sterling in specie on bord. This was afterwards contradicted by a statement that the whole amounted to about £140,000 stercture will ling. In more modern times the costliness and mak of shipwreck is to be found in the destruction of the fabric and her cargo rather than in the treasure on board. Whatever may have been the worth of a galleon as a ship, there need be no scruple in concludship, there need be no scraple in concluding that when brand new her value would be but that of a toy in comparison with such occan mailboats as now convey specie and valuables. The sinking of an Atlantic, Indian, or Australian liner even with a clean hold--would represent an im mense treasure if told in dollars, ducats, or mense treasure if told in dollars, ducats, or piasters; and when is added the cargo of such a craft, along with the passengers' lugage, which would include a quantity of jewellery expressing many thousand pounds alone, some astonishing figures would be the result. The Royal Charter is the most notable modern instance of the wreck of a "treasures" with She left Australia with 4250. ure" ship. She left Australia with £350,000 in her. Of this sum, says Charles Dickens in his chapter of this dreadful shipwrock in the "Uncommercial Traveller" Calli Gui the "Uncommercial Traveller," £300,000 worth was recovered at the time of the novelist's visit to the spot where she had been driven ashore. Meanwhile, how much gold and silver, minted and otherwise, is an nually afloat? How many millions are yearnually anoat? How many minions are Yearly borne over the deep to and from India, America, Australia, China, and South Africa by English steamers alone? There should be no difficulty in making the calculation, which, when arrived at, must surely yield a fine idea of the treasure over which the red flag flies, and an excellent notion of the trust that is reposed in the British ship-master, and of the high and sterling qualities which go to thefulfilment of it.

Smi A Boon to all indexp he wants you if of it wrest, and but be or all interests and in the second contains as sudd. .. PEA ... OV

PECTORIS CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF T

Saining.