



THE CHINESE FORCES.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY—CORRUPT OFFICERS AND UNDISCIPLINED MEN. The Chinese, of late, have given much attention, in their own way, to military organization. They have endeavored to imitate, though rather unsuccessfully, it appears, the best models furnished by France, Germany, Russia and England.

“PERFIDIOUS ALBION.”

Europe turning against England—Germany, France, Austria and Russia moving together against the Colonial omnipotence of the common enemy. LONDON, Sept. 2.—There is no doubt whatever of the serious nature of England's predicament in the great field of European politics.

SCOTCH NEWS.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.—The King of Sweden and Norway, who had been the guest of Lord and Lady Breadalbane since Tuesday, left Taymouth Castle on Saturday and proceeded to Edinburgh. MORE SHIPBUILDING CONTRACTS.—It is gratifying to state that Messrs. Scott & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, Greenock, have secured an order to build an engine two steamers of 2,300 tons each, for the Ocean Steamship Company, of Liverpool, for their China trade.

DANA ON THE CAMPAIGN.

THE LABOR DEFECTION ALMOST CERTAIN TO DEFEAT THE DEMOCRACY—NEW YORK STATE IN A BAD WAY—OHIO THE BEST BATTLE-GROUND. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—There is probably no other man in the profession of journalism whose political opinions are more universally respected than Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the Sun.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Arctic Explorations. The most interesting paper read at the scientific meeting was that by Lieutenant J. H. Ray, U.S.A., as it gives our people some geographical information. He said that “the part of the American coast lying between Behring Straits and Point Barrow is too well known from the reports of English explorers to require further description for me, but the region lying between the Yarkon and the Arctic Sea has never before been explored till visited by my party. In 1883, accompanied by two natives, I made an exploration 160 miles due north from Point Barrow, striking Meade River above its mouth, and followed up its course until I came in sight of a low range of mountains N.W. and S.E. of the mouth of the river, the region of Kotzebue Sound.

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and the ranks have to be filled up, men are laid hold of wherever they can be caught, arms are put into their hands, and without the slightest benefit of previous training they are thrust to the front like so many sheep. TACTICS AND DISCIPLINE. In these vital matters the military men of the Flowery Land are as deficient as in other respects. The profession of arms is without honor in China, where the people have a proverb which says that “As you would not use good iron to make a nail, so you would not take a good man to make a soldier.”

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THE NEW BRUNSWICK BANK FAILURE.

THE PRESIDENT CUTS HIS THROAT.—A COMPLETE WRECK—TOO MANY POLITICIANS—RITIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS. NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 8.—President Mahlon Runyon, of the National Bank of New Jersey, cut his throat in a water closet at the bank this morning. He used a small knife. The excitement is great. The National Bank is in chaos. Over a million was stolen by Hill. Runyon was implicated in Hill's theft. He expected to be arrested when he took his life. The city is wild. Crowds blockade Church street, where the bank stands. It is expected Acting-Cashier Campbell will be arrested for complicity in the conspiracy. Millionaires are trembling. More than two suicides are predicted. The mob threatens to break open the bank, but is kept in subjection by the police. Walter Carroll, a depositor, has cut his throat on account of his losses. Bank examiner Shelly has discovered

A STORY OF THE SEA.

A BOY KILLED AND DEVoured BY HIS FISHING SHIPMATES. LONDON, Sept. 6.—The barque Montezuma, from Punta Arenas, has arrived at Falmouth with three men belonging to the yacht Mignonette, which foundered on the way from Southampton to Sydney. They report that when the vessel went down they and a boy, the only person on board, took to a small boat without provisions or water. For nineteen days they drifted about, when the boy died; the others fed on his body and were enabled to hold out five days longer, when the Montezuma rescued them in a horrible condition. The three men have been placed under arrest by order of the Board of Trade, and the death of the boy will be investigated.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING—DEMONSTRATION AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR—CASEY'S STATEMENTS. DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—At the convention to-day a motion was made on behalf of the Glasgow branch expressing confidence in Parnell and O'Brien, editor of United Ireland. After the adjournment of the National League convention, Healy, McCarthy and Sullivan, members of Parliament, addressed the meeting. Healy referred to the danger which England was exposed to in having Irish enemies in her midst. Sexton and Redmond arrived this evening. DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—A National League demonstration was held at Carrick-on-Suir to-day. They were a large attendance. A letter was read from Archbishop Crooke expressing approval. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, spoke, denouncing Gladstone, Spencer and Trevelyan. DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—Casey declares that there were seven men who committed the Maamtrasna murders, Healy, Michael Casey, Patrick Casey, Patrick Joyce and three others. One of these was a wealthy farmer, who is still living near Maamtrasna, the man who instigated the massacre and held the horses while the family were murdered. It was how he compelled them to return and murder the aged grandmother. Casey asserts that Tom Miles and Martin Joyce, and Patrick and John Casey were not present. The Freeman's Journal alleges that the Government is well aware of the truth of Casey's statements and again demands public inquiry.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The convention of the Irish National League met this morning, T. P. O'Connor presiding. Mr. O'Connor said the organization was now in an extremely satisfactory condition. The election of Mr. Egan to the presidency of the American League clearly indicated that they had the full sympathy of their brethren in America. DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—The rebel attack lately made on Kassaia is closely investigated.

THE DYNAMITERS AGAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—The Courier asserts that the authorities in Dublin Castle continue to receive alarming information relative to the operations of American dynamiters. It is alleged that bombs are being continually brought to the United Kingdom by agents of Russia, who obtain employment on ocean steamers and evade suspicion.

A PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—A movement is afoot to substitute Irish names for the present English names of streets in the city of Dublin.

THE SULLIVAN MINE CALAMITY.

ROME, Sept. 5.—Twenty-nine miners perished by fire in the sulphur mine at Nicosa.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

At Peking, the auxiliary troops, if this phrase may be employed, are made up of enrolled Chinese, Mongols and Manchus. The first named class are the descendants of those Chinese who in the year 1643 took service among the invading Manchus. These auxiliaries are organized according to their respective races under pa-li, or eight banners. The troops are divided into divisions and wings, and those of each banner are known by the colors of it. The banners are of four classes and arms around the capital, including the vanguard and the flank divisions, which are corps of 10,000 men, and the rear division, which is made up of about seventy-five thousand men. When the banners become too numerous or insubordinate threaten a volunteer force called the Ching Yang, or Braves, is mustered into service and disbanded after the danger has passed. Inquiries that have been made into the effective strength of the Chinese army show its forces to have been within the last few years approximately these:—Permanent cavalry, 67,000; infantry in active service in the field, 195,000; garrison infantry, 320,000. Total of these three arms, 602,000. The so-called artillery force is subject to no rule of calculation, but may safely be put down at 20,000, giving a total of 622,000 men of the three arms. This number would fluctuate, according to the internal conditions of the country and its relations with foreign powers, so that the actual force ranges back and forth between 600,000 and 1,000,000 of men. The most lamentable corruption prevails in the army. Officers often give the men under their command leaves of absence and pocket their pay on this account, when an emergency arises

DEFICIT OF OVER A MILLION.

in the surplus cash and securities. Ira Voorhees' estate is practically ruined. Hill was custodian of the estate and made away with securities valued at \$19,000. Over thirty thousand worth of securities belonging to G. B. Adrian's estate are missing. Runyon had \$80,000 in government bonds. Hill had negotiated for the sale of these and consumed the same three days before his death. Runyon knew nothing of Hill's doings, trusting him implicitly. The crash in Wall street in May last took the bulk of Hill's stealings. Runyon, although popular, was ignorant of financing. He was a willing tool in the hands of a designing cashier. At 9.45 Runyon drove to the bank accompanied by his two young daughters. Twenty minutes later he sent Fitzgerald, who was in charge of the bank, for a copy of the New York Times, in which the story was told of his complicity in

DISCORD IN THE CHURCH.

TRIED FOR HANGING A SAUSAGE TO THE KNOB OF THE FRONT DOOR OF ONE OF HIS FLOCK. PATERSON, N.J., Sept. 6.—A meeting of the members of the Willis Street Baptist Church was held this evening in the church to take action in regard to the charges made against the pastor, Rev. George Gulrey, by Mrs. Bradbury, of slander and hanging a bologna sausage to the door knob of the front door of her residence. The meeting was a most disorderly one, the members being divided into two factions. Both sections became intensely excited, and the noise they made in the church could be heard a block away. The members jumped around on the seats and called each other liars and hypocrites. Great excitement prevailed, and the police had to be sent for to prevent a fight. During the excitement a member fainted and fell to the floor, creating almost a panic. He was carried out and laid on the grass in front of the church. Several reporters were seated in the church, and on being discovered a howl went up from the angry mob. The scribes were ignominiously ejected without ceremony. The reporters then climbed on woodsheds in the rear of the church, but were again discovered and the windows were closed to keep the racket from being heard without. The street in front of the church was crowded with people, while the church doors were guarded by the Police. Mrs. Bradbury's followers, being unable to cope with the friends of the pastor, left the church in disgust, and proceeded to the house of a member, where an indignation meeting was held. The meetings at both the church and the house were prolonged until a late hour. After the windows of the church were closed the heat became so intense that several women fainted.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

LIBERALITY OF A PERTSHIRE LANDOWNER.—On Monday Mr. R. S. Menzies, of Halburyton and Pitcut, near Coupar-Angus, entertained his tenants to dinner in the Royal Hotel, Coupar-Angus, after his Lamma collection—Mr. Menzies himself presiding. Mr. Menzies further, from this audit, gave a deduction of 10 per cent., the same to be applied and laid out in the purchase of lime, manure, etc., etc., by the tenants on their respective farms. Mr. R. S. Menzies, who is connected with the Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh, is also one of the Liberal candidates for the Kirkcaldy district of burghs. AN AYRSHIRE CHURCH LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.—The Roman Catholic Church of St. John, built by the Marquis of Bute, at Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, has (says the Times) recently been fitted throughout with the electric light under the personal superintendence of Mr. William Massey of Teyford, electrical engineer to the Royal Palaces. There are in all about 70 glow lamps of 20 candles each, and the effect is very perfect, the architectural features of the building having been carefully studied and the lamps arranged with due regard to the religious character of the place. The necessary current is supplied by means of a dynamo and steam engine placed in a small house hidden among the trees of the churchyard, where it is also intended to generate electricity for working the organ bells.

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