## IT MAY BE DECISIVE

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Refuse to Assemble at the Call of

Granada, Nicaragua, May 22.—What will probably be the decisive battle of he revolution against the authority of sident Sacaza, has been opened af-days spent in preparation. The govter days spent in preparation. The government troops began their advance this morning at 9 o'clock. Their purpose was to attack the revolutionists at Barranca, near Masaga. As the govern-ment forces advanced the battle was bement forces advanced the battle was begun by the revolutionists, whose artillery opened a vigorous fire upon the attacking columns of the enemy. The revolutionists are enthusiastic. They be lieve the engagement now in progress will result favorably for their cause, and hope it will be the decisive battle of the movement to overthrow Sacaza. Large crowds are gathered in the streets awaiting news of the battle, which will be brought from the front by messen-

Managua, Nicaragua, May 22.—President Sacaza declared himself dictator late on Saturday night and proclaimed martial law throughout the entire province. By his act the constitutional guarantees are suspended and the counry is virtually under a one-man-rule. Sacaza has issued a proclamation convening the Nicaraguan congress in extraordinary session in order to devise neans for the purpose of quelling the surrection. The session is convoked r to-day. Thus far only 25 of the ators and deputies have favorably responded to the call. Twenty-six members have flatly refused, boldly avowing hat their sympathies are with the re-

A second proclamation appeals to the A second proclamation appears to the eighboring republics for assistance. Aloost simultaneously with the issuance f these two proclamations, the presi-ent secretly dispatched a commission of hree to Corinto, the Pacific coast ports f Nicaragna, there to await the de-arture of the first Pacific mail steamer Guatemala, whither they go to eneavor to obtain aid of that government. Another commission has also been sent by the president to San Salvador to obn assistance of that republic.

GARNET WILL GO NORTH.

Ordered to Replace the Champion in the Behring Sea Patrol. Capt. Hughes-Hallett of H.M.S. Gar-

NICARAGUA'S REVOLUTION.

More Men Going to the Front-Seizure of

Warlike Stores. ary forces at Leon and Granada are being reinforced by two regiments of four hundred men each, armed and equipped at the expense of on Santiago Morales, the richest man Nicaragua. Now that the revolunists are in possession of San Juan de Sur, on the Pacific, their great aim is to capture the seaport of Corinto. An attempt will be made by the revolutionforce from Leon and Granada to capture the railroad running to Corin-to. Ezinta, president of San Salvador, has promised assistance to President Sacaza, but to what extent is not

Forty-one cases of merchandise were seized to-day in the customs in Cor-into, in which were found thirty stand of Remington rifles, 200 revolvers and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. ames of the owners of the merchandise have been kept secret by the government is expected that the consignees will all be arrested and imprisoned to-Part of the cargo was destined for San Juan de Sur, and it is If to have come principally from the ited States. All cargo is being carely examined at Corinto, which is low the only port of entry into Nicar-

anama, Columbia, May 23.—News is reached here that a revolution in favor of Pierola has begun in Peru.

New York, May 23.—Don Salvador
Chammerre, a wealthy Nicaraguan merchant, now staying in this city, receivdefinite information to-day concerning the revolution in his country. It was ablegram from San Juan de Sur, and tionists and Sacaza's forces had opened at Mesaya and Baranca on May 15th, and that Sacaza's men were repulsed. Another engagement is looked for in a day or two, in which the revolutionists expect to win a complete victory.

The Aberdeens Go Home.

New York, May 22.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen sailed for England to-day. They will return to Canada in August, and after Lord Aberdeen has been form-ally installed on the control of the installed as governor-general of the aninion they will pay a second visit to Chicago and remain some time attending the exhibit at the Irish village.

Port Said, May 22.—The Brazilian war hip, Alminte Barossa, was wrecked ear Ghareb, a port on the coast of diddle Egypt, in the Gulf of Aden. The vessel is a total wreck.

Fatal Railway Accident.

London, May 22.—While a train on the Tralee and Dingle railway, Ireland, going down a steep grade yesterday, engine-driver lost control of the enas the brake would not work. The ay across a viaduct on a curve, then imped the track and fell 50 feet. Five engers were killed instantly and 12 ore were wounded.

Burned at Midnight.

St. Louis, May 22.—Fire at mid-ght destroyed \$200,000 worth of operty and caused the loss of human e. A few minutes before 12 an arm was sent from the corner of duning avenue and Louist extract. The Canning avenue and Locust street. The fire was of incendiary origin. The property was a three-story brick block occu-

pied by the C. M. Crumm livery. Over 150 horses were burned to a crisp and all the buggies and other vehicles, harness, etc., were destroyed. On the second floor James Quinn, foreman, his wife and eight children slept. All had narrow escapes except Eddie, a boy aged 7, who was fatally burned before he could be rescued. Crumm's insurance is \$27,000.

"Strong, Efficient, Faithful." REVOLUTIONISTS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Berlin, May 22.—Kaiser Wilhelm reviewed the battalion of instruction in the presence of his suite yesterday at Berlin. Many of the royal family and the attaches of the foreign embassics and legations were present. Martial Law Declared Throughout
the Country.

A Majority of the Deputies and Senators

Refuse to Assemble at the Call of

Refuse to Assemble at the Call of Refuse to Assemble at the Call of President Sacaza—He Appeals to His Neighbors for Assistance—A Complicated Situation.

And Talthrul. In conversation with the generals he said he would not call the Prussian reserves under the colors this year, as he did not wish to keep the men from the polls next month or to interfere with harvesting.

> Miners' of Europe Meet. Brussels, May 22.—The International Congress of Miners was opened in this city to-day. Among the delegates are six members of the British Parliament, led by Thomas Burts and M. Calvignac, led by Thomas Burts and M. Calvignac, mayor of Carmaux, whose grievance against his employers was the cause of the great Carmaux strike. Sam Woods, English M. P., and President of the Lancashire Miners' Federation, was chosen president; M. Calvignac, vice-president; Benjamin Pickard, M. P., and vice-president of the Miners' National Union in England, secretary; Thomas Burt, treasurer. The British delegates at once submitted their resolution in favor of the eight hour working day. The resolution was seconded by day. The resolution was seconded by M. Rodett, Belgian delegate, and Piedbeuf. French delegate. M. Cinger moved this amendment: "Inasmuch as the constitutions of labor organizations vary in different countries, and in different districts of the same it shell be left. ent districts of the same, it shall be left free to every country or district to ob-tain the eight hour law by the means best suited to its conditions." The English delegates, Bailey and Kerr, spoke against the resolution, and thereby embroiled themselves in a hot dispute with the French and Belgians. Baile, for the French miners, reproached Englishmen for their lack of international sympathy. Everywhere there was union among the miners of the porth of among the miners of the north of France, he said, that part of the country was flooded with English coal. He had not heard that the English miners had ever raised a hand to prevent this outrage against their French brethren. The time undoubtedly had come when the formation of an International Miners' Union was imperative. The resolution and proposals of amendments were debated until the adjournment.

The Fraser Falling. Ashcroft, B. C., May 23.—The Fraser river at Quesnelle has fallen one foot in 24 hours. The weather is cool, with rain and snow in the north.

Curiosities of African Slavery. One of the curiosities of domestic slavery in darkest Africa is that, while the native slave owner can, by custom, compel his slaves to fight for him, and possesses other extensive powers over them, he cannot "legally" compel his slaves to work for him. On the Congo and its affluents, native (not Mahomme-Capt. Hughes-Hallett of H.M.S. Garnet received a cablegram yesterday from Admiral Stephenson, who is at Coquimbo in his flagship, H.M.S. Royal Arthur, directing him to go to Behring Sea and serve in the patrol for the summer in the protected waters. She will take the place of H.M.S. Champion, which could not get into the graving dock to be cleaned and repaired for the trip, the Romolus being in the dock. The Garnet, with the Nymphe, will therefore act as the patrol. The date of their departure has not yet been fixed upon. monopolize the slave's labor was, therefore, never incorporated among the slaveholders' privileges and prerogatives. It is white men who have really introduced and acclimatized the idea of work, of "labor," in Africa. When Pharaoh compelled the children of Israel to "work" for him he was considered

Dr. O'Donnell Sued. San Francisco, May 23.—Ray Falk, ex-deputy registrar, brought suit to-day against C. C. O'Donnell for \$25,000 damages for false imprisonment. He alleges that he was arrested shortly after the last general election on a complaint sworn to by O'Donnell, who was an independent candidate for mayor, accusing him of having falsified the returns. He declares that O'Donnell's action

prompted by maliciousness. Royalty at the Fair.

Chicago, May 23.—Elaborate arrangements are being made at the Auditorium Hotel for the reception and entertainment of the Princess Eulalie, Infanta of Spain, who will probably arrive to-morrow. The departments will be spe-cially furnished with magnificent ap-pointments, decorated with silk and bunting. The corridors will be lined with palms and exotics, and in each of the rooms there will be half a score or more of monster bouquets, or devices in cut flowers, which will be changed daily. Books of etiquette relating to the reception and treatment of royalty have been tion and treatment of royalty have been studied up by the hotel officials, and every possible honor will be paid to the

The Smoke Nuisance. St. Louis, Mo., May 23.—St. Louis is in the midst of a vigorous campaign against the smoke nuisance. A citizens' smoke abatement association has been formed, and two very stringent ordinances having been passed, the association proposes to raise \$10,000 or \$15,000 to insure their enforcement. Already the owners of 80 large furnaces have voluntarily put in consuming apparatus. There are, however, 1800 large manufacturing establishments each causing a large amount of smoke, and these are to receive attention at the hands of the association and the commissioners appointed under the ordinances. The success which has followed the efforts of several factories to suppress the smoke has encouraged others to make the attempt, and has done away with the supposition that trade and com-merce would be hampered by an agita-tion of this kind.

World's Press Congress. Chicago, May 23 .- The second day of the World's Press Congress opened with large audiences in the halls of Columbia and Washington. Subjects relating to the profession were discussed by emi-nent speakers. The delegates to the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held a brief session this morning, and afterwards were taken in tally-ho coaches over the six miles of boulevard to the World's Fair, where, in Machinery Hall, all the machinery interesting to editors, printers and newspaper men generally was set in mo-

tion for their especial information. —The insane boy who was taken to the Westminster asylum was brought back yesterday; his papers were not properly signed. Matters were put right and the boy was taken over to the Mainland last night. —A lodge of the A.O.U.W. will be established at Enderby and Mission.

Expected Result of the Paris on the company. Arbitration.

LOYAL ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

A Peculiar Drowning Accident at Kingston.

A Quebec Man Kills His Child and is Captured After a Hard Fight\_Disastrous Yachting Cruise Near New Haven-Russell Sage's Fender Sues Him for Damages.

San Francisco, May 23.—There is much rejoicing in local sealing circles over the information which has reached here in dispatches from Paris, that the arbitration will open Behring Sea to sealers of all nations, and will also declare a limit of 30 miles around the northern breeding islands of both Russia and the United States, and a limit of ten miles on the mainland coast of both Siberia and Alaska. At the preboth Siberia and Alaska. At the present time the modus vivendi is in force, and Behring Sea is closed to all sealers under its provisions. Nearly every vessel in the sealing fleet had expected orders on starting out to stay out from Behring Sea. The fleet is composed of about 90 vessels this year, and nearly all of them are off the Japanese coasts. Reports from those waters are that seals are very plentiful this year and the sealers are likely to make big catches. There are some 25 vessels hailing from this post and the sealers are likely to make big catches. this port and the remainder belong to Puget Sound, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. It is expected that some of them will next month run into Yokohama or Hakodate in Japan to secure fresh provisions and mail. In view of their doing so a number of managing owners of vessels at this port will send out to Japan by the steamer Oceanic, sailing this afternoon letters, of instructions with a view of anticipating the verdict of the Behring Sea tribunal, which it is confidently expected will throw open the sea this year. Such a result would be cabled to Yokohama, and written instructions would make the master of a sealer feel safe in following out what he knew to be the desire of his owners. The instructions to be sent out vary, but their import will be about the same. A sample one informs the cap-tain of one of the largest sealers on the Japanese coast that he must stand by for a cable dispatch, which, should it state that Behring sea is open, would be significant to orders for him that as be significant to orders for him that as soon as seals became scarce around the Japanese coast and the Kurlie islands, to proceed along the Siberian coast outside of the ten-mile limit to a point north of Copper and Behring Sea islands, taking care to keep outside the thirty-mile limit. Then, after sealing in those waters to proceed across Behring seat o the Alaska side and return to this port

the country. A number of corporations of the larger cities have adopted loyal addresses which it was intended to present to Her Majesty in person, but owing to the fatigue of opening the Imperial Institute, and her desire to save her strength for the coming drawing-rooms, this part of the observance has been abandoned, and the addresses will be received by Her Majesty through her private secretary. private secretary.

Fatal Sailing Accident. New Haven, Conn., May 23.—While coming up the harbor from Savin rock yesterday afternoon, a sail boat carrying H. W. Holcombe, Burt Holt and C. L. Webb, all of this city, capsized in a squall. Holcombe and Holt tried to swim to the light ship, but became chilled and sank. Webb clung to the boat for three hours, when he was seen from the light ship and rescued. The bodies of Holcombe and Holt have not been recovered.

Death of a Noted Man. Washington, May 23.—Chauncey H. Snow, journalist and civil engineer, died here yesterday, aged 60. Snow was one of the corps of engineers who construct ed the Hoosac tunnel, and rendered valuable service to the government feats of engineering during the late civil war. As government director of the Union Pacific his report led to the

Sage's Human Fender. New York, May 23.—The suit which William R. Laidlaw brought to recover \$50,000 damages for injuries against Russell Sage was called for trial in the Supreme Court. Laidlaw was a clerk in the banking office of John Bloodgood & Co., bankers, on Broadway. He was in Sage's office at the time of the famous dynamite explosion and was injur-He asserts that Sage used him as

ANTI-VILLARD SCHEME.

The New Plan for Refunding the North

ern Pacific Floating Debt. New York, May 23.—The plan of refunding the Northern Pacific floating debt is assured, and the details of it are coming out. The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and is limited to an issue of pany, and is limited to an issue of \$15,000,000 of notes. They are payable in gold and are secured by \$10,000,000 m gold and are secured by \$10,000,000 Northern Pacific company's 5's, \$3,000,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific 5's, \$5,000,000 Chicago & Calumet 5's; \$5,000,000 Chicago & Northern Pacific stock, \$343,000 Northern Pacific Express stock. This is a total par value of \$41,353,000. The notes bear six per cent. interest and the denomination is \$10,000, registered or coupon, with the interest in May and November, and they mature

in five years.

Until the notes are paid it is agreed that the Northern Pacific Company will not construct any new lines or guarantee any bonds without the consent of the committee of five created and ap-pointed under the indentures, who have full power to sell the underlying securities, to see that the interest is paid, and to take care of the interest of the holders of the notes. The committee must organize regularly, appoint a secretary and received the committee that the commit

The floating debt is about \$11,000,000. It was made a requisite that the resignation of Mr. Villard and several other directors should be written and minster Gazette.

remain in the hands of the trustees or under their direction for acceptance at any moment. Instead of being a Vill-ard scheme it is a complete anti-Villard plan, since it would never have come to anything had Villard retained his hold on the company

Huntington and the Pacific Mail. New York, May 23.—It is now considered certain by all well-informed people that C. P. Huntington has secured a firm grip on the Isthmus route to San Francisco. He is about to step into the post vacated by George J. Gould, as the head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. This company has a lot of steamships on its hands and nothing much to do on its finance and nothing much to do with them. When the Columbia Steamship Company, which is the name of the concern which the Panama railroad intended should supplant the Pacific Mail began to look for ships, it applied to Huntington for the ships of the defunct Brazil line, which he still controlled, and in the arrangement to pass over the ships. in the arrangement to pass over the ships Mr. Huntington placed himself in a position to control the line. He entered into negotiations with Receiver chicourt, liquidator for the Panama Canal Company, which holds a large majority of the Panama railroad stock, and it is expected he will soon come with some sort of purchase option, putting him in control, since it is considered certain that Monchicourt would prefer to deal with an active railroad million-aire than continue the dummy board of rates at once to the railroad transcontinental level and besides have a strong hand at any time in his rival route for bringing the other through lines to agree to any plan he may suggest.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

wa-The Liberal Convention.

Opening of the Annual Meeting at Ottaottawa, May 23.—The royal society met at 10 o'clock this morning in the railway committee rooms of the Commons. Dr. Rourinot presided. The report of the council referred to the loss the society sustained in the death of Sir Daniel Wilson and F. N. Gisborne, mention was also made of the fact that Prof. Ashley, who was elected last year, had left to accept a chair in Harvard University. Copies of the transactions of the society had been forwarded to the Queen, the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Lansdowne. An address has also been prepared for presentation to the Governor-General before his departure. The council also expressed the hope that a memorial tablet would be object that a memorial tablet would be placed in the Parliament buildings at Ottawa commemorative of the fact that the Royal William was the pioneer ocean steamship. After this report had been read the society met to work in

Hon. Robert Watson, of the Manitoba Government, here on business with the Interior Department, says his province will be strongly represented at the Liberal convention here next month.

The mill hands here have notified their employers that they will not work more than ten hours daily after the first of

Captured After & Strnggle. Escoumains, Quebec, May 23.--Bou-chard, the man accused of killing his Address to the Queen.

London, May 23.—Queen Victoria's seventy-fourth birthday, to-morrow, will be celebrated very generally throughout the country. A number of corporations of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the larger cities have adverted to the control of the control o

Drowned in Cataraqui Bay Kingston, Ont., May 23.—While four oung men, Dr. Macdonald, Peter Burau. Dr. Alexander Bureau and Wm. young men, Dr. Macdonald, Peter Bureau. Dr. Alexander Bureau and Wm. Lile of Morrisburg, were sailing in Cataraqui Bay yesterday afternoon their sail boat upset and all four went into the water. Men on shore who saw the accident went to the rescue and succeeded in landing them on shore. Shortly af-terwards Macdonald and one of his companions went out in another boat to pick up the upturned craft, and were again upset. Before assistance arrived Macdonald was drowned; his companion was unconscious when rescued.

Lord Palmerston's Plain Answer. Lord Palmerston, when confronted with an annoying questioner, as statesmen so often are, used to answer him with a joke or chaff him for wanting to know too much. There was a butcher who, whenever the prime minister appeared at the hustings, used to "heckle" him with questions. His lordship had an off-hand manner which took with the an off-hand manner which took with the crowd, and he would turn the laugh against the butcher. One day, when Palmerston had treated him in his usual style, the butcher said to the crowd:

"You can never get a direct answer out of that man, he always wriggles out with a joke or some dodge."

"Not so bad as that," answered Lord Palmerston, with good nature. "I'll promise you a direct answer to any quespromise you a direct answer to any question you may now put to me."

Immediately the butcher asked: such and such a thing is proposed in Parliament, what will you do?'
"Is that your question?"

"And you want a direct answer?"
"Yes." "Well, I promised you one; you shall have it. I won't tell you."

"There," said the butcher, turning to the crowd, "I told you he'd get out of it somehow. And you see he has."

John Brown's Whistle. A battered silver whistle used by the abolitionist, John Brown, to summon his abolitionist, John Brown, to summon his followers to secret meetings shortly before the civil war, is owned by a cousin of Col. Lewis Washington, of Georgetown, D. C. When Brown was arrested and searched he gave up everything else willingly, but begged leave to retain this. Of course the request was not granted. The whistle is said to resemble in shape a long-tailed todale with a ble in shape a long-tailed tadpole with a dorsal fin extending the length of its body. What corresponds to the tail is a slender pipe through which a current of air is blown flute-wise across the hollow bulb at the end, giving a thin yet mellow sound of peculiar timbre that is very penetrating. Residents of Harper's Ferry said after the capture that for weeks before they had heard that

whistle sound at night without knowing its meaning. But the negroes knew it

and for them it was the engine whistle for the underground railway. What Britons Pay for Sport. The announcement that the Duke of Sutherland hopes to let Dunrobin and the shooting that appertain to the castle at a rent of £7,000 for the season—the must organize regularly, appoint a secretary, and vote the underlying stocks, etc. The company reserve the right to call in and pay the notes at any time after May 1st, 1896.

The Chicago & Calumet terminal Co, is prohibited from issuing bonds in addition to its \$5,000,000, and the interests of the holders of the notes are protected in many other ways. The syndicate is under the leadership of John D. Rockfefeller and C. B. Wright, who take \$8,000,000 of the \$12,000,000 to be issued. The floating debt is about \$11,000. highest rent on record-reminds the Lonwas considered a tolerably high price when Baron Hirsch paid Lord Washington £4,000 for five weeks' tenancy of Merton hall, with its shootings.—West-





## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA. BAD BLOOD, FOUL HUMORS,

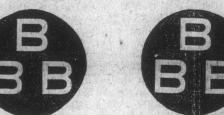
BILIOUSNESS. RHEUMATISM. JAUNDICE,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.

B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5, or less than 1c. a dose.



RUSSIA'S STATE CHURCH.

The Greek Denomination-Its Dogmas and Ordinances.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, delivered an address yesterday afternoon at the Grace Baptist temple, Broad and Berks street, on the state church of Russia. Mr. Smith first gave a brief sketch of the Greek church and its separation from the Roman Ca-

"I come not to discuss or analyse the Greek church," said he, "but to say something of the results of my personal observations of some features. The Greek church is that part of the great Christian body which recognizes only the authority of the first seven Ecumenical councils. Originally it was united with the Roman Church. Differences began to spring up as early as the fifth century, but the schism was not fully completed until the eleventh century. The Greek church is practically a federation of churches without any centre of authority. There is no Pope in the Greek church, but there are Patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch, Alexandria and Jerusalem, the chief prelate being known

as the Metropolitan.
"The Russian Greek church embraces nearly 75,000,000 adherents, more than the entire population of the United States. The Emperor of Russia is the head of the church, but he has no more to do with its doctrines than the King of Italy or the Emperor of Austria has with the doctrines of the Roman church. The Emperor is described as the defendance of the Roman church. der of the faith. As far as the appointive power goes he is the complete head

of the hierarchy, and the holy synod is made up of his appointees.

"The Greek church agrees with the Roman church in various dogmas. They have the same veneration for the Virgin and mass. They recognize the sacraments and pay attention to fasting. But there are marked distinctions. The

Greek church denies the primacy and spiritual supremacy of the popes. It recognizes no human infallibility except on the part of the Ecumenical Council. It maintains that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father, not from the Son; rejects the doctrine of purgatory, though it recognizes the intercession of

the white clergy are required to marry. The white clergy predominate. It is from the black clergy that all the high prelates are chosen. The white clergy are not allowed to exercise any choice as to their wives. The selection is made by a bishop, who chooses the widow or daughter of another priest. All the priests' sons must become priests, and the only possible method of escape is by the army.
"The Greek church does not have

images, but rather representations of the Savior, the Madonna and the saints upon surfaces. These representations are called ikons, and those in the edioff his hat with respect for the ikon. "As to the character of the worship;

one never hears a sermon. I heard but one Russian hierarch deliver a discourse, and that was on an anni-versary. The services consist of mass and music. Sometimes the meeting is very monotonous, but then it will be-come most entertaining and ravishing, the grandest melodies and the sweetest voices that I ever heard. Women do not take part. All the singing is by men and boys. The boys who have the sweetest voices are selected for the priesthood, and their voices are trained during their whole life. There is no instrumental music." — Philadelphia

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Archibald Forbes' Description of its Unavailing Devotion in 1870.

In a recent article I have dealt with what, in our insular phraseology, we should term the auxiliary forces engaged on both sides in the Franco-German war. But in a retrospect of that great struggle, now that prejudice and partiality have alike died out, there is a great temptation to say something in vindica-tion of the character and conduct of the from of the character and conduct of the French regular army, on which befell a wreck so utter and so disastrous. No impartial man will grudge to the Germans their grand achievements, the rewards of which were perfectly legitimate. Vae victis was the natural and inevitable sertence on the soldiery who, after an unprecedently swift series of disasters found themselves prisoners of war on foreign soil, their native land despoiled all but utterly of its statutory defence. Zola, in "La Bebacle," has unpatriotically done his worst in the aspersion of their character; but his do

with a rush, that army which conquered at Solferino and Magenta. No, the poor miscommanded, bewildered, harassed, over-marched, outnumbered fighting men in the blue kepis and red breeches fought on with a worthy valor which cannot but command respect and ad-miration. In the military history of great nations is there any more piteous chapter than the record of the cruel ruin 1870? To march out with a conviction of triumph, presently to realize that the conviction was a delusion, to know too soon that only miracles could counteract the blundering and avert the deteract the blundering and avert the defeat, yet to fight with valiant hope against hope whenever the chance of fight occurred, and finally, eating its heart in bitter chagrin, to go away wholesale into foreign captivity. The sad, noble story of the unavailing devotion is to be told of the French regular army from the first battle down to the capitulation of Sedan.

Think of that remnant of the line on the day of Weissenburg. Fourteen men were all that were left standing when the Germans won the heights of the Geisberg, but the gallant handful scorned to surrender and kept on fighting

ed to surrender and kept on fighting till the Prussians, refraining from shoottill the Prussians, refraining from shooting them down, closed around them and disarmed them. It was on certain ruin that Michel's cuirassiers charged down the vine-clad slope on the Prussian infantrymen on the day of Worth, but the gallant troopers rode without a swerve on the fate that awaited them from the swiftly plied needle gun. At Gravelotte the French fought a defensive battle against heavy odds, and havive battle against heavy odds, and having against them an overwhelming su periority of artillery. After a long day's fighting the Germans turned their right and thrust back their centre, but their left maintained its ground and repulsed the most detained at the centre. the French army, trapped, environed, in a wretched chaos of bewilderment and confusion, still fought against fate with confusion, still fought against fate with heroic devotion. The picture rises now before my eyes of that terrible afternoon. The iron ring of German fire, ever gathering in more closely on that plateau on which stood huddled the Frenchmen as in the shambles; the storm of shells that tore lanes through the dense masses all exposed there to its pitiless blasts. The impotent yet vehement rebellion against the inevitable in the shape of furious sorties—now clergy and a black clergy. The latter are monks. They are celibates. But the white clergy are required to itte's cuirassiers, thundering in glittering steel-clad splendor down the slope of Illy with an impetus that seemed resist-less till the steady fire of the German infantrymen smote the charging mass fair in the face, and rolled riders and horses over in swift, sudden death; now the frantic gallop to their fate of a regiment of light horsemen on their Arab stallions up to the very muzzle of their needle guns, with which the German linesmen confronted them unwaveringly; now a sourt of red-troused iningly; now a spurt of red-troused in-fantrymen darting against a chance gap in the stern ring of environment, judled too surely by the ruthless flanking fire. No semblance of order there, fices are beautiful and very valuable, no symptoms of leadership; simply an being studded often with precious stones. In every house and every shop is an inferno, in the heart of which writhed an indiscriminate mass of brave men, ikon, and when one enters he must take with no thought or aim but of fighting it out to the bitter end.

Jules Favre's stipulation at Ferrieres against the surrender of "one foot of French soil or one stone of French fortress" was jeered at by Bismarck; but the jeer had faded on his lips many a day before stubborn France had at length to fall away from Favre's high-souled postulates. In his history of souled postulates. In his history of Prussia the great chancellor might have found ample warrant for sneering at the Frenchman's conditions. Pena was the Sedan of Prussia. After the double overthrow on the same day on the fields of Auerstadt and Jena, the collapse of Prussia and Jena, the collapse of Jena and Jena Prussia's defense was as rapid as i was utter. Her territory was studded with fortresses and her army, although broken, was not annihilated. But body after body of troops surrendered in open field; fortress after fortress capitulated with hardly a pretence of a defense, at the summons of the cavalry led by Murat, to whom Napoleon wrote jocosely: "Since you take fortresses so easily with your cavalry, I suppose I may disband the engineers and melt down all my battery trains." But the fortdisband the engineers and melt down all my battery trains." But the fort-resses of France in 1870, obsolete as most of them were, maintained an eminently creditable defence against rifled siege guns of the latest type. Excluding Paris and Metz, both of which held great armies, the average duration of resistance by the 15 besieged fortresses was 31 days; and to quote the lan-

resistance by the 15 besteged fortresses was 31 days; and, to quote the language of Major Sydenham Clark, "the striking fact remains that in spite of every disability the French fortresses, pitted against guns not dreamed of when they were built, acquitted themselves quite as well as the chef-doeuvres of the Vanham school in the days of despoiled all but utterly of its statutory defence. Zola, in "La Bebacle," has unpatriotically done his worst in the aspersion of their character; but his depreciation of those brave though unfortunate men is wholly based on hearsay evidence. The French regulars of 1870 did not discredit their old renown. An army, in the individual soldiery of which there burns keen and warm the fire of martial ardor, is doomed nevertheless to inevitable discomfiture when its officers lack competence, its commanders are careless and feeble, and its organization is rotten to the core.

This fate befell the French army in 1870. But the eye-witness of the great war must have been blind or prejudiced who dare aver that the old gallantry had faded out of the army on which had once shone the sun of Austerlitzthad army which marched to Mossow, that army which stormed the Malakloff