

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAESAR AT KREMSIER. GERMANY NOT REPRESENTED. KREMSIER, August 25.—The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Imperial entourage, arrived at 11.30 a.m. to-day. The Emperor and Empress, in going from the station to the Schloss of Kremser, avoided the park and were driven through the park by a carriage.

After receptions and luncheon the state banquet was held at which seventy-eight guests were present. The Emperor occupied the seat of honor. No toasts were drunk. An Austrian band played until 8 o'clock, and a theatrical band until 9.30, when tea was served, to which the Burg theatrical company was invited. To-morrow will be devoted to hunting and a state banquet.

It is officially announced that Germany will send no delegate to Kremser to attend any of the conferences between the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

DISASTROUS FLOODS NEAR CANTON, CHINA.

OVER TEN THOUSAND PERSONS DROWNED.—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—HARTRENDING SCENES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26.—Details of the destruction in Canton, China, and vicinity by the recent great rainstorm there, have been received by private parties in this city. The flood was the most serious which has visited Canton in thirty years. More than ten thousand persons lost their lives and a far greater number are left in a starving condition. Entire villages were engulfed and the rice and silk crops in the vicinity advanced 18 per cent. The price of rice advanced 18 per cent. Rain fell the latter part of June, filling and overflowing the rivers, and many streets of Canton were flooded for many weeks. At Si Ni city the water broke through the city wall, and it is reported that several thousand people were drowned there. Embankments of rivers were broken in numerous places and the water swept across the surrounding country, carrying everything before it. A foreigner, who was an eyewitness of the scenes of devastation, reports that one night the boat he occupied anchored near a bamboo grove. By the morning the water had risen to the tops of the bamboo, while at other points it rose as high as forty feet during the night. The inhabitants fled from the villages and camped on the hillsides. At Kua Lu, a market place near an embankment of one of the streams connected with the river which brings water from the North and West rivers, the majority of the inhabitants were drowned by the water breaking through the embankment. Some remained on a piece of rising ground in the neighborhood, but the water continued to rise and gradually overtopped the elevation, drowning those who stood upon it. Several Chinese graduates in Canton, hearing of the distress and suffering prevalent in their native villages, took passage on a boat with a view to proceeding home to render what assistance they could. On the way the boat was capsized and all who were in it were drowned. In some places parents tried their children on high branches of trees while they instituted measures for their general safety. The trees were washed up by the roots, and the heartrending cries of children were situated in the surging waters. The body of a bride dressed in her bridal robes was found floating in the river at Canton. A large tub was also seen; it was picked up and found to contain a boy and girl; with them was a paper stating their names, the day and the hour of their birth. The parents had instituted this means to save the lives of their offspring. The writer of the letter from which the above is taken says: "The suffering that is being endured by thousands in this province is simply heart-rending. Children are calling to their parents that they are hungry, and the broken-hearted parents can only reply with their eyes blinded with tears that they have nothing to give them. These floods will, of course, bring on other calamities; the subsiding waters will leave an alluvial deposit which will burden the atmosphere with malarial poison. People are obliged to use the filthiest and dirtiest water which must give them all sorts of diseases.

THE FRENCH AND THE ENGLISH.

THE OLIVIER PAIN INCIDENT MADE AN OCCASION OF HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Underneath all French professions of friendship towards England if one but scratch deep enough, will be found recollections of Waterloo. This latent feeling of dislike accounts for the readiness of the Republican Government, backed by the popular voice, to pick petty quarrels with the English. This was shown in the *Boisjars* episode, and is being repeated in the case of the death of Olivier Pain, who, as a living Frenchman, was of no account, but dead, is made to adorn a tale. While the utterances of M. Rochefort's organ are generally laughed at, in this instance they are taken by a large section of the people as grand serious. The name of the French journalist, and more than probable spy in the Mahdi's service, are conflicting enough. He is reported to have been shot in a fight, to have been massacred by the Mahdi, to have died in and out of prison, and now a despatch from Cairo says that Father Bonami and Lupton are positive that he died of fever as a matter of fact no British officer would have given five shillings for Pain's head on or off his shoulders, and that the British Embassy has imparted to M. de Freycinet a telegram from Major Kitchener denying the story of Selektivitch that Pain was shot under the Major's very eyes. The Government is listening to the assertions of the latter, and it is reported, has ordered that the minutest enquiries be made into all the circumstances of Pain's death, supposing he is dead, and that the result will influence France's attitude towards England. Of course nothing alarming to England will happen, but the investigation will have two effects. It will keep alive and perpetuate Anglo phobias in France, and will underline the importance to the mad ravings of M. Rochefort.

SNOW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., August 26.—There was a heavy fall of snow at Harvey's lake, ten miles from here, this morning.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of three days of the use of Dr. Ely's Cataplasma. It is a simple vegetable and mineral preparation, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. It is for men of all ages. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full instructions, mailed free by addressing Voltaire Bait Co., Marshall, Mich.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children that Freeman's Worm Powders will surely cure.

Alaska pays a greater revenue to the general government, in proportion to the population than any territory now or heretofore in existence in the United States.

IF YOUR CHILD IS STUBBORN or hard to administer medicine to, Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup will be appreciated.

Evarrice Manseau, of L'Anse-au-Loup, Quebec, has a son six years of age who weighs 106 pounds, stands 4 feet in height, measures around the waist 37 inches, around the arm 11 inches, and around the calf of the leg 14 inches.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

PARNELL DECLARES THE END NEAR, AND SAYS HOME RULE MUST COME.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Parnell said that the triumph of the Irish cause was assured, whether the Whigs or the Tories won in the elections; the Tories would give as good a scheme of self-government as the Whigs. "Let the Irish farmers," he said, "support the league and prove that they will not allow the landlords to trample upon them during the ensuing winter. Mr. Parnell said that it had been the league's policy to support evicted tenants to the utmost where it was shown they were determined to suffer for principle and thereby encourage the tenantry generally. He was glad to say that that policy had succeeded. Many evicted families had been restored to their holdings, their arrears cancelled and a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent in rents obtained. The indirect results were even greater. Landlords feared to evict unjustly and hundreds and thousands of families thereby escaped eviction. It was the duty of tenants to subscribe freely for the support of those evicted. "If we use judgment and moderation," he continued, "we shall see the two English parties competing to settle the Irish question. There is something solemn and dazzling in the thought that we belong to a generation about to witness the finish of a struggle lasting 700 years opposed by such tremendous obstacles and odds. (Cheers.) Only the Irish can defeat themselves; the English Parliament cannot defeat us. (Cheers.) We have met and beaten the worst the English can do."

The Nationalists of Cork and Waterford assembled at Knockmore to-day and interred a coffin containing a document representing the Crimes Act. The Parnellite managers held a secret meeting here to-day to select candidates for the coming campaign and to discuss the future policy of the Home Rule party. Mr. Parnell presided, and it was resolved to advise all the Home Rule constituencies to select no candidate without first consulting Mr. Parnell, and to vote for none who would not give pledges to act with the party as a unit in Parliament. It is required that candidates should each sign a pledge to vote and act with the Parnellites, and resign if the majority of their colleagues so ordered.

Lord Carnarvon issues a protest against Clifford Lloyd's "raising questions of fundamental constitutional importance while holding office under the Government," and considers the same "as inconvenient to public service as it is unusual."

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Parnell's Dublin speech of yesterday has thoroughly aroused the Conservative press. The *Times* says no prudent politician can underestimate the importance of the action taken by the Irish Nationalists at their conference in Dublin. Mr. Parnell's programme may, however, meet with a fatal blow, if the Whigs are confident that they are now. Mr. Parnell demands the repeal of the Union, so the Irish question is no longer a question of self-government. This might be accepted by England, which would never listen to a plan for the separation of Ireland. The *Standard* says:—Mr. Parnell has declared war. It will be a shame and a disaster if English statesmen in Parliament could afford to ignore him, but it will be difficult in holding the balance between the two parties. Mr. Parnell, however, behaves by the score. He knows very well how precarious his tenure of authority is. Both Whigs and Tories make it clear from the outset that Mr. Parnell's demand for home rule will be met with firm opposition in the House. The *Times* takes advantage of Mr. Parnell's declaration of Irish independence to exhibit the real attitude of the large Liberal majority would be to the country. The *Liberal* argues the *News*, are more likely to oppose the Parnellite demands than the Conservatives.

THE NIAGARA PARK.

PROSPECTS OF ITS SELECTION—MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., August 26.—A meeting of the Canadian Niagara Park Commission was held to-day. There is every reason to believe that the park will extend from the Ferry road, near the new Suspension bridge, up to Burning spring, a distance of two miles, and back to the brow of the falls, and including Clark Island, Cedar Islands and museum. The park and buildings seraglio will greatly exceed that of the American reservation, while the cost is not expected to reach more than half. The commission adjourned this afternoon and will shortly have a preliminary report ready to submit to the Ontario Government. Should the report receive the approval of the Government, the commission will appraise the property and place the result of their labors before the Ontario Legislature next session. The Canadian reservation will likely be opened free to the public in July next.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

MANITOBA'S NEW SCHEME—DIRECT OUTLET TO THE LAKES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25.—Railroad circles have been much interested over rumors of a projected railroad scheme of more than ordinary importance, to be developed by the Manitoba company. It is said to be the construction of a line from Duluth to Crookston and the extension of the Devil's Lake branch of the Manitoba from its present terminus to the falls of the Upper Missouri River. This would give a new Manitoba system of between 600 and 700 miles—from Duluth to the Missouri River—through the very centre of the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific lines, and having as Duluth a lake outlet for all the freight brought from that region. With a direct line from Crookston to Duluth a large part of the territory to be covered by the Brainerd & Northwestern would be absorbed, and the Manitoba would have a direct outlet to Duluth and the lakes from its entire Northern Minnesota and Northern Dakota systems, which would be approximately 100 miles shorter from Crookston and Grand Forks and the entire section north and westward of those cities than the Manitoba's present route, via St. Cloud and Huckleby, which is now used for freight only. At present all passenger business to and from Duluth for the Manitoba Northern systems must be passed over the Northern Pacific road between Duluth and Fargo, Moorhead and Haddon, while with a direct line they could have the entire haul.

1 FEARFUL BUTCHERY OF HUMAN BEINGS.

THE STORY OF THE AWFUL CRIME.

ARSTIN, Tex., Aug. 26.—The *Daily Minute* has the following remarkable series of killing, which parties confirm who arrived here yesterday:—Albert Lackie, of Blanco county, an old citizen of extensive connection, had a step-daughter living with him, whom he seduced several years ago. Lately his own daughter was apparently pregnant and intuitively by him; the fact has been disturbing his mind. On Monday between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon Lackie left home intending, as he said, to go to John Green's place to borrow a sum to pay his debts. John Green and family were away from home. Lackie entered the house and shot and killed Barry and wife. A neighbor, John Nicholson, on the point of the rifle to which he had taken, arriving at Stokes' house Lackie shot and killed Stokes. At that point Nicholson lost sight of his horse and was tied at Stokes' door when found from there Lackie went to his own residence, shot and cut the throat of Mrs. Lackie, the wife of his stepson, who was on a visit, and shot and killed Mrs. Stokes, wife of Stokes whom he had just come from murdering. After this bloody work Lackie hunted his own daughter and shot and killed her. He attempted to kill his wife, but the cartridges were exhausted. He could not find another shot and she escaped. Having failed to catch his wife he cut his own throat. After cutting his throat he mounted a horse and started for Johnson City. He met Thomas Suerswick, whom he attacked and wounded severely with a knife. Near Johnson City he was arrested when faint and nearly dead. About twenty children are orphaned by this series of crimes.

THE DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 26.—The storm here yesterday was a cyclone in the strict meaning of the word, entirely differing from the August storm on the coast or squall gales. It was to the morning the wind was blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour and gradually increased until finally blew between seventy-five and eighty miles. The northern edge of the cyclone touched Charleston, and was about forty minutes completing its passage. Such a scene of desolation and ruin as the city presents has never been witnessed since it was bombarded during the rebellion. The water overflowed the granite wall of the battery; the steeples of churches came crashing down; the oofs of public buildings were torn off; the wharves on which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended this season in improvements, were in some cases completely wrecked, and all were severely damaged. Freight beds along the water's edge were demolished; a number of vessels in the harbor foundered, others were blown ashore, and many were damaged. In one section of the city the water was over four feet high, and the lighter river craft were floating in the streets, while the wharves were piled high with a heterogeneous mass of lumber and debris. The number of persons who were killed and injured was not ascertained. About a mile of railroad track was torn up and deposited elsewhere in zig-zag fashion when the water receded. A building thrown on its side was floated a hundred yards into a marsh. The Casino was lifted entirely from its foundations and converted into a heap of refuse. The streets are barricaded with fallen trees, telegraph poles and debris generally. Many are rendered homeless, but the scarcity of casualties is almost miraculous. The total damage is roughly estimated as follows:—What property, \$550,000; private property, \$300,000; cotton presses, \$5,000; churches, \$50,000; streets and parks, \$55,000; railroads, \$50,000; Ashley river bridge, \$8,000; shipping, \$150,000; lumber mills, \$20,000; and miscellaneous, \$10,000; total, \$1,053,000.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, this paper, W. A. NOTES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 sov

A NEW MOHAMMED.

SUBDUING THE TRIBES, CONQUERING OUTRAGES, AND SPREADING RELIGION.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Secretary of State Bayard is in receipt of a despatch from Sierra Leone giving an account of the movements of an army of 100,000 men in the interior of Africa. The despatch is dated July 12 and was sent by United States Consul Lewis. Mr. Lewis says:—"I have the honor to bring to the notice of the Department of State the fact of an extraordinary movement among the Mohammedans of the Nigerian regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the west coast.

SAMUDU, THE PROPHET.

It appears that in 1859 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was called by God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts have been for generations subjected to excessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the last five years he has collected an army consisting of foot and horse of about one hundred thousand men. Mohammedan youth, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter, but to carry off the rich spoils which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win.

DRIVING THE FEAR AWAY.

It is said that Samudu's army is divided into three portions. One is operating near the head waters of the Niger. This portion recently drove certain French troops from the gold regions of Boure, of which they had taken possession, and are now besieging Bamak, a large town on the Niger occupied about three years ago by the French, who have erected fortifications there. Another portion of the army is operating in the regions east of Liberia, and by suppressing the disturbing elements, unfettering trade and introducing a knowledge of religion and letters is in one sense opening the way for negro immigrants of intelligence and energy from America to push out from the Africa-America Republic to the health and fertile regions of the interior. In another sense it is forestalling the whole region for Mohammedanism and making it difficult, if not impossible—if indeed it is desirable—to convert that country to the faith imported from America by the immigrants.

THE TRIBES SUBMITTING.

The third portion of the army is approaching the coast a few miles northwest of Sierra Leone. It has secured the submission by force or voluntary surrender of all the tribes on the way for five hundred miles back. The largest and most important pagan kingdom on the side of the Niger, the Soolima, of which Talaba, a large commercial city, was the capital. For the last sixty years the Fulah Mohammedans have been trying by diplomacy and by arms to subdue this city to the faith, but it has always successfully resisted both diplomat and warrior.

NO SURRENDER.

Last year Samudu's army in overwhelming numbers surrounded it and called upon the King to surrender and profess Islam. This he refused to do. The town was then invested, and after a terrible siege of five months the King assembled the royal family and principal chiefs in his power house and informed them that he could hold out no longer, as his resources were exhausted, but having for more than two hundred years been loyal to the ruling element, he was determined for himself and family to die rather than come under Mohammedan rule. He gave the chiefs their choice either to die with him or go out of the town and give them selves up to the enemy. They decided to die with him. He then set fire to the town and they were all blown up. Thus ended the Soolima power, which for more than seven generations had influenced the trade and politics of extensive districts and had commanded the principal highways to the coast.

THE HOOBOO POWER DESTROYED.

Another very important achievement of this army is the destruction of the Hoofoo power—an irresponsible organization which for thirty years has been a source of annoyance and loss to caravans passing from the interior to the coast. Samudu gave orders to attack them in their mountain strongholds, which until then had proved inaccessible to the neighboring forces. They were surprised. Their chief, Abal, was captured and decapitated and his arms and legs severed from his trunk, were sent to the various countries whose inhabitants had suffered from his predatory and murderous proceedings. The Hooobos are described as renegade Fulahs in rebellion against the King of Timbuctoo. The roads have now been cleared of these thieves and murderers, so that an unprotected child or female may travel in safety all through that district.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

These operations will not be without a salutary effect upon American commerce, for there is in that country an increasing demand for American productions, and many of the articles produced by the people are valuable in American trade. Samudu's army is now only a few miles from the coast northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be his purpose now to deal with the Timooch and Sherbro countries, whose constant wars keep a state of ferment that often the caravans have struggled through obstructions for hundreds of miles. They find their greatest difficulty among the coast tribes, and often fall victims to the latter. Samudu proposes to settle these districts, or, if not able to seize the professional warriors who are the chief causes of disorder, and transport them to the distant interior, where there will be no opportunity for the gratification of their warlike proclivities.

JUDICIAL CO-OPERATION.

It is not known here what steps the government of Sierra Leone will take in view of the proceedings of this force from the interior, but it is believed that a judicious co-operation with them on the part of the British authorities would effect great good for the freedom and permanent security of trade in the regions neighboring to the colony.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF MUNDANE AFFAIRS.

The whole world would go on very much the same if we should be away as if we were here. One man leaves, another takes his place; but Generals G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, are faithful to their engagement to conduct in person the grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La. Their presence and entire supervision are a sure guarantee of the honesty of the management. The next (the 184th grand drawing) will take place on September 8, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. A young man who sweats only on one side of his face, no matter how hot the weather may be, has been discovered by the American (Ga.) Recorder.

THE POPE'S LOVE FOR FRIENDS.

CARDINAL MORAN A GREAT FAVORITE.—THE FIGHT AGAINST DR. WALSH.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The last Cardinal had a serious effect on the health of almost all the members of the Sacred College, on account of his venerable age. Many of the Cardinals and prelates who had to pay the penalty to their old age and infirmities by lying in bed sick for some time after the Conistory, have told the Pope that another such Conistory would prove very fatal to the Sacred College. Among those who were attacked by fever (some minor prelates died) were Mgr. Jacobini, the Secretary of the Congregation of the Propaganda and Cardinal Moran. Mgr. Jacobini was for a time expected to die, as he is not very strong. He has, however, recovered, and will soon quit Rome for some watering place. Cardinal Moran was ordered out of Rome by physicians as soon as possible. He left Rome on Monday, Aug. 10, in the night and stopped a few hours in Florence, travelling incognito, accompanied only by a priest of his diocese of Sydney. On Tuesday evening he started for Venice, where, after a little stay, he will go to Ireland. He will wait there until the early part of September, and then start for Sydney.

Cardinal Moran is a great favorite of the Pope. He made a great impression on him some years ago at the time the Irish Bishops visited Rome. The learned Bishop of Ossory, speaking very good Italian, conquered very easily the sympathies of Leo XIII., who soon discovered the excellent qualities of this learned and pious prelate. It is an open secret that Leo XIII. would have made Bishop Moran a Cardinal long ago but for the unsettled condition of Ireland and the influence of some anti-Irish Cardinals, who will not be able hereafter to counteract the personal love of the Pope for the Irish cause. It is also well known that Leo XIII., as soon as Cardinal McCabe's death was reported, intended to make Dr. Moran his successor. He was firmly resolved to do so, but the Propaganda Cardinals prevailed on him to let Moran remain in Sydney, as it would have been very difficult to replace him. He therefore the Australian bishops have been selected either from the moon or from the English. There has been a great deal of talk that he had not failed to acknowledge the mistake and remedy it. English bishops have very little sympathy for the Irish, who form the bulk of the Catholic population of Australia.

It was a good stroke, therefore, to send as a successor to Bishop Vaughan an Irishman, and such an Irishman as Cardinal Moran. Only one year has elapsed, and he has already been able to accomplish more than any other prelate could have done. Several hundred thousand pounds have been given by the congregation for the erection of the seminary, the Archbishop's residence, and many other ecclesiastical buildings. The Irish promptly acknowledged the presence of a countryman in the See of Sydney by donating liberally toward such objects.

It is also out of love for Ireland that the Pope devoted upon Cardinal Moran the duty of consecrating Dr. Walsh. He even thought of having him consecrated in the Vatican Palace in his presence, and had not feared to arouse the jealousy of some of the Cardinals he would have done it, merely to give evidence of his personal feeling toward the Irish race. The fact that it was consecrated by a man who has been the struggle which has brought Dr. Walsh to the See of Dublin. The Erinian party, setting on orders received from Spencer and Granville, wanted Dr. Dunnally as the cadjector of MacCabe. His relations with the Castle, however, it was well known, made his election impossible. Serious mischief would have resulted had Dr. Walsh been neglected. Whether the letter printed by *United Ireland* is true or not, it is a fact that no stone was left unturned to oppose Walsh's election. He was accused of many things, and but for the presence of the Bishops in Rome, who were able to meet every objection and to give satisfaction to the Pope on every point, Dr. Walsh would not have left Mayo. The leader of this struggle against Errington was Archbishop Croke. It was he who stormed the see of Dublin by declaring that the unanimous wish of the clergy of Ireland could not be overlooked by the Holy See. Walsh is a man of great intellectual power, and by his teaching he has won so many friends that all the clergy of Ireland, Australia, and America who have been in Mayo, would not think any dignity in the world too high for their eminent teacher and rector. The people of Dublin have celebrated their triumph in a way that has left no doubt in Leo XIII.'s mind that the appointment has met their most ardent wishes. The strongest evidence given by them of their pleasure is the fact that this year the Peter's Pence in Dublin has exceeded by \$5,000 the amount of last year's collection, although the financial condition of the people is no better.

The Pope himself was never dissatisfied with the new Archbishop. In one of the last audiences the friendliness with which the Pope addressed Dr. Walsh was remarked. He seemed to have known him for a century, and the Doctor, speaking Italian wonderfully well, introduced his friends of the Dublin diocese and of Mayo, and answered very easily every question that the Pope addressed to him, just as if he had been one of those who see and speak to the Pope daily.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected kidney. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

Georgia has become as much of a temperance state as Maine or Kansas. Whisky is a scarce article, and a drunken man is a rare sight. The polygamists of Utah now introduce one woman as "the wife" and the others as her "companions," and the law is put out over the trick.

A SURE THING.

A SURE CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS.—Procure from your druggist one 3/4-cent bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and use according to directions. It is infallible for Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Canker of the Diaphragm and Bowels, and Cholera Infantum.

The weather in England this year has, so far as the events of the London season are concerned, been simply unprecedented in man's memories. The Derby day, Ascot Cup day, the Fourth of June at Eton, the Eton and Harrow and Oxford and Cambridge match days were all superb. The remarkable amendment in the weather dates from August 1883. The improved quality in the fruit due to thorough ripening of the wood is marked this year.

POISONED.

Scarcely a family exists but that some member is suffering with bad blood and poisoned sections from constipation giving rise to Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions, Catarrh and other complaints indicating laking blood poison which a few bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters would eradicate from the system.

MR. KELLEY ON AUSTRIA.

HIS REJECTION CAUSED BY THAT COUNTRY'S FEAR OF ITALY.—THE ASSIGNED REASON, THAT HIS WIFE IS A JEWESS, WAS A PRETEXT, BUT NOT THE LESS AN INSULT TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Mr. Anthony M. Kelley, who was appointed Minister to Italy, and who, in his resignation, was transferred to Vienna, Austria, by the Austrian Government, arrived here with his family on the steamship Rhyndland from Antwerp. He will go to Washington to report to Secretary Bayard. Farther than that he is uncertain what he will do. Mr. Kelley is a very pleasant gentleman of medium height, with gray hair and mustache, eyes of a deep blue, and blue-gray eyes shaded by spectacles. He said to a reporter:—

"There is a great distinction between my appointment and resignation as Minister to Italy and my appointment and rejection as Minister to Austria. Any Government, according to international law, has a perfect right to select whoever it pleases to be its Minister to any country, and, in general courtesy, even does not require an explanation, since the reasons for rejection may properly be secret, and it may not be in accordance with the interest of either country to make them known. But when a Government goes further and assigns reasons for rejection, it must be judged by the strength of those reasons.

It is almost impossible for any American to understand how in this year of our Lord a man can be rejected as a Minister to a civilized Government because his wife is a Jewess, as my wife is. That is the reason, so the newspapers say, which the Austrian Government has given for my rejection. The information I have come through the State Department, and it is in general accurate. That was the only objection made that I know of. It is an objection I cannot remove, and I never would if I could. For the Austrian Government to give such a reason to a Government founded on the principles of the Government is an anachronism, and is scandalous.

"It affronts the United States and insults the nineteenth century. I take it for granted that no Government in this time of enlightenment can reject a man solely because of his religion or because his wife is a Jewess. In my mind that is not only a disgrace to the Government, but an affront to the United States of this year of our Lord. It is a growing and strong upthrust of Austria. It gains with rapid step its neighbor, and Austria fears to offend it. After my appointment to Italy I was informed that the views I had expressed about the action of the Austrian Government in 1871 in violating the Papal territory, were a topic on which the Austrian court cold and seriously impudently relations with the Italian Government. I hold the same views now that I did then, and my beliefs on questions of right and wrong cannot be changed to get an office. There is no doubt that the present Government is the choice of the people of Italy, and the fact that it is their choice has convinced me that it is the proper government. The Italian people have the same right to choose their form of government that we have to choose ours, and what they choose is right. But the question of the dominion of the Pope is distinct. The violation of the Papal territory, but not the right of it, Poland was dismembered by Austria, Russia and Prussia. One may believe the partition was wrong, and still acknowledge the lawfulness of the present governments. I do not say I looked on Italy in the same way, but the memory of what I had said about the affair of 1871 was too recent, and to avoid embarrassment and to relieve the situation assigned. Whether the Italian government would have received me or not is a matter I do not know.

"In April 7, soon after receiving the appointment to Austria, I sailed for Europe, and on the 17th I was in Paris. At Chateaubriant I had received a cable from the State Department telling me to delay going to Vienna. I found that while I had been on the ocean, the Italian Government had been in communication with Count Kanis, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Home Government, through Minister John M. Francis, whom I was to supersede. After Mr. Francis had gone they had been transmitted through M. Key, the Chargé d'affaires. On Aug. 6 I received the news that I had been rejected, and the next day I made arrangements to return on the earliest possible steamship. The correspondence between the two Governments seems practically all to have been printed in the papers. I know of no reasons that are assigned except those already published. The correspondence on the part of the United States was dignified and consistent. Now that the post of Minister is vacant, the Secretary of the Legation transacts what business there is.

"Austria is a weak Government. Its reason for rejecting me was twofold. It wanted to end well with Italy, and it is not strong enough to do so. It has rejected me, and the sentiment of the aristocracy, its chief thought was not to offend, but to placate Italy. The two provinces of Austria that adjoin Italy are known as the Italian provinces. They are peopled with Italians, their sentiments are Italian, and their feelings and desires impel them to unite with Italy. Austria knew this and tried to do so by rejecting me, doing what would not offend Italy. She wishes more for the friendship of Italy than for the alliance and friendship of the United States. Years ago, when Austria was more powerful, she could do as she pleased.

"What I shall do now I do not know. I was City Attorney of Chateaubriant before I was appointed. I resigned, sold my library and my house. Now I am broken up and at a loss."

A CONVENT BURNED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—The Ursuli Convent at Ballytruckle was burned to-day, as the inmates escaped.

ITALY'S COLONIAL POLICY DENOUNCED.

MILAN, Aug. 25.—A meeting of Republicans was held yesterday to protest against the colonial policy of the present Government. Deputy Maffi, one of the principal speakers, condemned the occupation of Massowah by Italy, and claimed that Italian soldiers had rather aspire to taking the Julian Alps. The police here interrupted the orator, and would not allow him to finish his speech. The meeting then passed resolutions demanding the recall of the Italian army from Egypt. Similar Republican meetings were held in many other places throughout the kingdom yesterday.

ANTI-ENGLISH DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, August 26.—A meeting was held to-night with the avowed object of taking action in regard to the death of Olivier Pain. It had been announced that M. Rochefort would preside, but he only appeared for the moment and then hurriedly withdrew. The present order of things was generally the subject of the meeting was a long and angry one, when motions calling for vengeance upon England were hurriedly put and adopted. The meeting was orderly. Rochefort was unable to reach the platform. Several speakers denounced England and also the French Cabinet for their inactivity in the Pain matter and their colonial policy. A motion was adopted censuring the French Minister's accomplices in Pain's murder. A resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish in their struggle for freedom was adopted. Another meeting will be held on Saturday.