became quite humble and obsequious to you ifterwards. I noticed!" Mr. Ponsonby smiled; and said I tell you what it is, indies of the ancient regime, if Government persist in its course of cashiering all its former aristocratic supporters, whose honesty and principle refuse to abet its present measures to wit, the Duke of Leinster, Lords Shannon and Granard, Con-Leinster, Lords Shannon and Granard, Con-nolly, O'Neill' myself and others and sell-peerages for money, as in the case of Kil-maine, Cloncurry, and Glenworth, or make them the remuneration of dirty service, as in the case of Donoughmore, Cloumel, Newcomen, Lifford, Carleton, &c., &c.—it will put you to the point of your wits to hold your own against the incursion of the newborn magnates, and many a passage-at-arms and wordy war shall, I ween, have to adjust your claims of precedence and honour. Ay," he added. in tone of chagrin, "the old nobles of the land, when it will not subserve to tyranny, may stand aside and give place to sycophants who, pandering to those in power, and becoming the willing tools of every filthy job, blashing effrontery and usurp the stations vacated by honest men." shall strut and swagger forward with un

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"But," exclaimed Robert Byrne, with animation, "what, after all, is the patent and glamour of nobility, acquired by ignoble means and dishonored at its very source? Is it not but the counterfeit, the forgery, of the genuine coin which, bearing the authentic impress of its intrinsic worth, challenges every The fictitious tinsel of the mock jewellery, the garish frippery, the insignia of shame that indicates without adorning the courtesan, and which is at once despised and reprobated by the sense of the virtuous, Methinks no man of independent mind would aspire to emulate such patterns, or seek to ostle in a crowd of mercenaries for distinctions that confer no dignity."

"Upon my word that's very true," said Mrs. Day; "and I am quite of opinion that those new-made titles and peerages won't supersede the old ones of our nobility and gentry. Mr. Byrne—O'Byrne; excuse me-have you been long in Ireland?"

Only a few months, madame," returned Miles, with grave, quiet smile, answering the interrogation of the old lady, who, appearing to evince much interest, continued:

"And you fled from the revolution in France, being royalists. Are there any other members of your family?"

Of our immediate family, only a stepsister, madame," replied Hugh, whom the next question had challenged; "a mere child, whose mother, my father's second wife, having died in Ireland, to which she returned after his decease, her little girl was bequeathed to the guardianship of her grandnother, now dead also. We found the child in the care of an old woman, her nurse, running wild as a goat among the hills. We took her, and have arranged to place her at a boarding school in

"You did well. At what school did you

"Ata Misses Hodges', in Stephen's-green. "I know ;-very proper persons, and much Very pious and evangelical, too. patronised. You could not do better. Do you live in town yourselves ?"

"Occasionally we stop in town, madame, but mostly in the country. We have no fixed residence till we arrange our future plans.

"Why did you not bring the little girl here, Miles, for a day or two?" said Mrs. Byrne, rising as a signal for the ladies to retire to the drawing-room. "Mind you bring her some day to play with my pets. I should

like to see her."
"Madame Euphemia must finish her education before she can appear with grace in a drawing-room, or commend herself to your kind favor," coldly responded Miles, with ceremonious bow, and remembering how the child had heretofore been lost sight of by her wealthy relatives.

"How I hate those two imperious men!" Moirs, as the train swept through the door way, held open by Hussey Burgh.

They certainly appear to think a good deal of themselves, and to hold their heads high," laughed Lady Moira; "but they are very fine and good-looking. They would pass for persons of consequence in an assembly:apon my word, I think I'll ask them to my

"Do, my dear; they'll set off your rooms counselled Mrs. Day. "Young men are always an acquisition; and these, with their black hair, dark eyes, tawny complexions, and continental manners, have such a foreign air about them."

They'll create quite a sensation, and end by cloping with an heiress," laughed Mrs. Byrne. "I wish, I am sure, they would. Shut the door, Georgia"—to the child—and with a little shiver ste scated herself near the ample fire, while the ladies, disposing themselves round the hearth, soon launched into a variety of topics, and gave little heed to the storm raging without, the cold sleet dashing against the window panes, or the blast shricking and raving around the dwelling of Clare Hill.

(To be continued.)

The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds,

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the couse and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

Charles A. Dana is said to have the finest collection of high-toned poultry in this coun-

JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER.

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior Vice Department Dommander of Md., G. A. R., Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have kept St. Sacobs Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated tooth, I could not get any rest, and I applied it. I was instantly relieved, and my suffering ceased from that time."

run the Brooklyn bridge.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are

Crinoline is on the increase. I One may as

adulta, machacigad ai vari to water est a Empress Engenie, now so dependent on

STANLEY ON THE CONGO LECTURE OF THE EXPLORER ON THE RIVER AND ITS PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—In his lecture last night on "The Congo Country, its Past History, its Present Developments and its Future Commercial Prospects," Mr. Stanley said that in the year 1879 he wrote a letter from he explored the broad natural highway from women, the groans and the west coast of Africa. He found a race of natives who were willing to trade with merchants who dealt fairly on the basis of blood and brotherhood. When he returned to Europe he found that several schemes had been under consideration for exploring the listrict, of which that of the African Association proved to be the most useful. The

STANLEY POOL WAS GAINED by treaties made with the natives, who ceded to the African Association the sovereignty of the land, and the association thereupon entered upon its peaceful possession. After entering into possession the association invited the nations of the world to come and trade, irrespective of all nationalities. (Applause) he found an Anglo-Portuguese treaty had been concluded. The Portuguese said:

No one seen killed, but actually note had received grounds the Congo to maintain our superiority. We must obtain a lien upon all goods imported from Manchester." The goods, said Mr. Stanley, were beads, wire, &c. To this the association replied that they had spent nearly half a million pounds sterling upon the basin of the Congo, and wished to extend further their communications along the basin. Whatever oncessions, privileges or immunities the association pos sessed they wished to give away for the benefit of bona fide travellers, the missionary and the agriculturist. The associa-

tion

DEMANDED OF THE PORTUGUESE that he (Stanley) be allowed to travel from England to Stanley Falls without any further trouble or expense than the payment of the regular passage money. The association pro-tested against the right of the Portuguese to tax them for giving away money freely to philanthropic work, whereof no one connected with the association ever expected to receive one penny in interest. (Applause.) Mr. Stanley sketched the history of the Congo River from the discovery of its mouth by the Portuguese navigator, Diego Cam, four hundred years ago, to the time of the expulsion of the Portuguese by the natives in 1630. In 1873 Lieutenant Grandy, of the Livingstone search expedition, passed through San Salva-dor, at the mouth of the Congo River. Five years later, Mr. Stanley stated, he himself arrived there. The Protestant missions after ward formed an English Baptist society, and succeeded in establishing a mission near the ruins of the old Catholic mission houses. There was no historical evidence on the banks of the Congo River to prove that the Portuguese ever possessed any political establishment there whatever. Mr. Stanley said further that there is not one single proof that the Portuguese ever erected any fort, govern-

ment building or office upon the banks of the

Congo. The DUTCH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERCHANTS had made that river a commercial mart. A few Portuguese traders, in 1877, were there, but merely as commission agents for the large Dutch and English firms which held the principal trade of the place. The imports to the Congo country in 1882 amounted to £884,000, and the exports to £1,856,400 sterling. The area of the Congo country, which supplies the exports, is about fifteen thousand square miles. The navigable porwhispered the hostess confidentially to Lady | tion of the river is only one hundred and ten miles, and the coast line one hundred and sixty miles. At the head of navigation the Congo was now obstructed, and before navigation of the river would be again possible for commerce it will be necessary to travel 235 miles, where is situated the settlement of Leopoldsville, on Stanley Pool. For fifty miles of this distance there exists a people ready and willing to trade, they having something to barter which is needed in Europe. Beyond Leopoldsville there had been 3,000 miles of river, penetrating an area of 300,000 square miles of territory. The 235 miles separating the traders of the Lower Congo are impassable, and its exploration impracticable. The King of the Belgians had been instrumental in promoting the expedition of 1878, with the object of removing that obstacle to commerce by the construction of a railway to unite the Upper and Lower Congo. Mr. Stanley characterized the colonial policy of the Portuguese as detrimental and constrictive. He proceeded to describe the rise and pro-

gress of

THE AFRICAN ASSOCIATION. Its constitution, he stated, is being prepared by eminent men, and when completed, will be published as the "Constitution of the Free States of Congo," the name or title then given, which will replace that now known as the African Association. The purposes of the latter are to compel trade, which will be folfowed eagerly by the very inviting prospects held out before the commercial and industrial

enterprises of the world. (Applause.) A UNITARIAN MINISTER'S CRIME.

THE DETECTIVES AFTER HIM. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25 .- The Milwaukee detectives have been scouring the country for the past three days searching for a runaway husband and father. The case was reported to the police last Friday, since which time a still hunt has been going on. Five years ago there lived in Mount Vernon, Ind., Theo dore Schneider, a Unitarian minister, who was highly respected. He had a wife and six children. He was professor of languages in the Mount Vernon high school and a musician of note. Among the regular attendants at his church was a Miss Springer, the 18-year-old daughter of a wealthy mill owner of Mount Vernon. It was the old story of illicit love and flight. They went It costs nearly a thousand dollars a day to to New York, the preacher then having considerable money. When his cash gave out Schneider left, and the girl is reported to have subsequently died in a house of ill-fame. The officer who reported the case to the local authorities claimed to have possessed information that Schneider came to Milwaukee. An old acquaintance who met Schneider here says the man admitted he was living under an assumed name. The dewell take a long, last look at the present tight Schneider: A photograph shows him to be a tectives have been unable to find any trace of Dr. Lows Worm Syrup will remove has the general appearance of a clergyman. all kinds of Worms from offildren or tall, fair man. He wears a full beard, and

No lady need be without Mrs. Pink-

A RAILWAY SMASH-UP.

G. T. R. TRAIN BOLLS OVER AN EMBANK-MENT TWENTY-FIVE HELT HIGH—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS -A PLUCKY CONDUCTOR

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 25 .- Three Pullmans and a private car of Chief Engineer Hanna-Fleet street to a friend at Banana Point, on ford, of the Grand Trank Express for Mont-the Congo, pointing out to him that there was a wide field for commerce in the great ing Station last night, owing to a broken frog basin of the Congo, which he proposed to and went over an embankment twenty-five open up to the world. He also indicated to feet high. The accident occurred about ten his friend the region which he proposed to o'clock. The night was very dark, and the develop-namely, between the Mboina and rain was pouring down in torrents. The Stanley Point. In the years 1874 and 1879 crash of the rolling cars, the screams of the

SHRIEKS OF THE WOUNDED. all emanating from the intense darkness, were something terrible to listen to. The horrors multiplied when Chief Eugineer Hannaford's coach took fire. The flames burned fiercely despite the pouring rain, and quickly communicated to the Pullman coach that came next, though there the flames were stayed. The fire lit up, the passengers scrambling coaches. from the shattered Engineer Hannaford and his clerks were among the first to get out. A large number of towns people quickly gathered and assisted in rescuing the passengers from the burning Pullman. As quickly as possible the passengers were collected together and the roll On returning to Stanley Fulls he stated that 'called, when, to everyone's astonishment as

but actually none had received wounds that were necessarily of a fatal character. How all escaped is, and always will be, one of the greatest of mysteries. One or two of the coaches were actually smashed into kindling wood. In that terrible twenty-five tout roll, all were whirled over and over several times, yet many escaped absolutely unhurt, while most of the wounds are of a very slight character. Of the wounded, Conductor Robert Hurdon is the most seriously injured. Besides various bruises, he has received a severe cut on the head. Mr. Craig, of Brantford, also had his head cut and his knee severely injured. A dozen others received wounds of various descriptions, chiefly bruises, some of them somewhat severe.

THE CONDUCTOR'S BRAVERY. Despite his wounds, but after having them dressed, Conductor Purdon went on with the balance of the train, taking with him three of the injured, who also had their wounds attended to before leaving. The others of the wounded were taken on to Whitby, where they were given quarters in the Royal Hotel, and physicians were pro-cured to attend to their wants. The two cars that took fire were entirely consumed, scarce a vestige of the woodwork re maining. The others are so broken up as to be entirely useless. The track was badly twisted and torn up. The damage to the track and rolling stock is estimated at \$15,000. The train from the East was delayed at Whitby for several hours until the track is cleared.

A PASSENGER'S STORY. Mr. Burden, one of the passengers, was interviewed. His story is as follows :- "I was sitting, looking out of the window, as we left Pickering Station. Suddenly the cur gave a lurch to one side, and inhalf a second we were whirling over and over, men, women, and children, rugs, gripsacks, and bundles all tumbled together, and everybody, myself included, yelling and shrick-ing, while several ladies fainted. The car struck the bottom with a tremendous crash that sent the splinters flying in all directions and put out the lights. I concluded we were all killed, and was more than surprised, after lying still a moment, to hear the others begin to move out. Then I crawled out too. Hannaford's car was burning, and by the light of it I examined myself for wounds. I was never more astonished in my life than when I found that I had not been hurt beyond a few unimportant bruises. How we escaped I cannot for the life of me imagine. It seemed an hour while we were

rolling down that bank." Others spoken to told somewhat similar stories. All were surprised at their providential escape and are at a loss to account for

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Among those injured in the railway accident at Pickering are the tollowing: -Gowanlock of Seajorth, internally injured; Senator McInnes, Hamilton, severe shaking up, was able to continue his journey to Ottawa: Neelon, of St. Catharines, head cut and badly bruised about the head and body; Thomas Craig, drover, St. Catherines, severe scalp wound and bruised about the body; Percy Punsheon and wife, married in Hamilton yesterday, the former a severe cut on the head, the latter slightly bruised; W. J. Ketchum, Colborne; Col. A. Duggan, Sarnia; D. H. Craig, Montreal; John Beatty, Montreal, more or less bruised and cut; A. C. McConnell, hip injured; Conductor True, of the "Nubia" car, ten deep cuts in the head and cheek, bonc laid open: Peter Boss, of the same car, right leg badly crushed and body bruised; conductor Purdon of the train, ugly gash in the skull; G. C. Neville, Hannaford's secretary, several cuts in the head; Jos. Corbeille, steward, badly cut in the face ; H. Knowles, news agent, severely cut in the face and shoulders.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—The following is the official list of those injured by the railway accident near Pickering, Ont., on Wednesday

Mr. Betts, barrister, London, had scalp wound and also bruised about the body; will not be able to leave the Royal Hotel, Whitby, for some days.

A. C. McConnel, of Toronto, bruised about

the hip; not seriously. He returned to the D. M. Craig, cattle exporter, Brampton, slight cut about head and bruised about the

neck; came to Toronto. Mrs. C. E. Nurse, 63 Bloor street, Toronto bruised about the hip; not serious. Mr. Nurse was not injured. They returned to

W. P Hubbard, Montreal, cut about the

legs and arms; not serious. He is at the Royal Hotel, Whitby.

P. H. Pushon and wife, both slightly injured. They got off at Cobourg. John Beatty, Montreal, slight scalp wound;

went home on Wednesday night. Senator MacInnes, slight scalp wound; got off at Cobourg.
J. Norris, St. Catharines, slight cut in the

head; went to Montreal on Wednesday night.

Mrs. Smith, wife of the cashier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway. Chicago. slight bruise on her right arm. She returned to Chicago yesterday with her son, who was with her and escaped without injury.

Charles True, Pullman car conductor, bad scalp wound and badly bruised about the

body, not dangerously; is at Whitby. Among the injured passengers who came.

also came on to Montreal, as well as Mr. G. A Cameron, commission merchant, the injuries of the latter being very slight.

THE MARQUIS AND THE WHALE. From a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to Ireland we learn that on the 20th August last a large, whale was stranded on thesea coast at Caheciveen, on the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, but at prescut under lease to another person. One would naturally come to the conclusion that the aforesaid mouster of the deep having been cast ashore on land leased by any person would be the property of said person. Such, however, was not the case in this instance, for on the following morning the good people of Caherciveen heard the bellman who was industriously ringing through the streets of the little town, and on enquiring the reason thereof was informed that it was to give notice that the whale was to be sold by public auction by order of the Marquis of Lansdowne's agent. Was it for the benefit of the poor tenant who had leased the land upon which his whaleship was strauded? Oh, no, it was for the benefit of the lord of the soil. The Marquis of Lansdowne is now Governor-General of Canada with a salary of \$50,000 per annum, with house rent, fuel, light, etc., etc., thrown in, yet he is not satisfied, but must, through one of his hirelings, defraud a poor tenant out of what by right belonged to him. The above

THE BELGIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

needs no further comment.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23.—To-day was the anniversary of the rebellion of 1830. The veterans paraded and deposited wreaths on the monument of the Revolution. The populace made a great demonstration against the government. At the monument one of the volunteers said: "Our ancestors fought to make Belgium free. She is no longer so. Belgians will never be Romanists." A dense crowd followed the procession, singing "Brabaconne" and the "Marseillaise." Two republican editors were arrested. Gen l'armes dispersed the crowd, which collected in front of the office of Le Patriot. The police also seized a quantity of republican and socialist pamphlets. Late in the day the celebration resulted in some desultory rioting, but the civic guards promptly dispersed the mob. The mayor of Brussels in an interview said :-- "I am still confident that the opposition to the law establishing clerical instruction in the public schools will not go beyond lawful limits. All real and enlightened Liberals know perfectly well that if blood be shed in Belgium it will be the signal for foreign intervention, which would be fatal to the existence of Belgium. Much as we all hate clerical tyranny and papal interference in our household affairs, we still remember that we have all the mechanism of constitutional government to repair the mischief. The liberal party has been so divided in petty squabbles among its members that it suddenly finds itself outmanceuvred by a numerically inferior, but, in discipline and persistency, a vastly superior party. The clericals and Jesuits all pull together. The liberals have, until now, been wasting their force on inside issues among themselves. There will be no bloodshed unless the government tries to interfere with the privileges of the communes. If this be done, then a conflict between the troops and the garde civique is almost inevitable." Some feeling is exhibited against the royal family, and on the royal palace placards have been posted with the words, ' Maison a louer.'

THE LEGEND OF THE RECOLLETS.

The late A. T. Stewart would have nothing to do with what he called an "unlucky man." In these latter years of the century, when unbelief and agnosticism proclaim themselves as it were in the streets and from the housetops, elbowing the faith in one form or roundly marks the flight of its years, it is worthy of note that a belief in luck is allowed. to pass unchallenged, considering the frequent use of the term—in such expressions as "good luck," "bad luck," "hard luck," here's luck," and so on.

There is a building in Montreal, erected on the site of a church which once echoed to the orisons and chants of the Recollet Fathers who were among the figurants of our early history. These holy men, it appears, were not at all re conciled to the manner in which they became lispossessed, and their property-this "clergy reserves"—secularized and converted to the profane purposes of trade and commerce. In the fervor of his zeal, one of them—so the legend runs -pronounced a curse upon any enterprise that should be established upon that particular spot of ground -- the corner of which had belonged to the old church. Be this as it may, in the course of time a fine warehouse was creeted thereon; but, singular to relate, saith the chronicler, none of the ventures undertaken therein have thriven. The Federal Bank branch was the latest occupant, and it was hoped that the late manager had taken some steps to appease the wrath of the holy men and escape the penalty -but the manner in which the usual latter day stillness of the place was broken in upon one Sunday morning in June last — when a younger scion of the house of Strathy so nobly "held the fort"-led those acquainted with the legend to doubt that the curse had been raised. Their belief in the text-"the curse causeless shall not come "-was rudely shaker. As there may be those who believe that the entire troubles of the Federal Bank are due to its attempt upon the historical corner, the chronicler of a future reactionary period of belief will probably point to it as an occurrence of course, for it is scarcely possitte that in a time when Michigan shall be as bare of forests as its southern neighbor is at present, any record will be forthcoming of how the historical institution put nearly ali its eggs into one basket—or one or two pots—and hatched out so respectable a progeny of ducks and drakes. At all events we give the legend as it is recorded, and merely wish to remark that it is doubtless as credible as the majority of those so cleverly versified by the late Thomas Ingoldaby.

As the Federal Bank is contemplating the

discontinuance of the Montreal branch, and will probably withdraw before long, the malison must cease to have any effect upon it -a hint which," under the circumstances, is given for the benefit of the bulls and hears of the Stock Exchange. - Journal of Commerce.

THE CABINET AND THE FRANCHISE BILL.

London, Sept. 24.—It is stated that the cahinet, greatly impressed by the attitude of the country, has resolved to create fresh peers if a small majority of the House of Lords rethe future constitutional position of the House of Lords, either by resolution or by Empress Engenie, now so dependent on ham's vegetable Campound because she'ts far little day, we succeeded the conservatory in one of days of d

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

A violent fit of panic attacks the English people-The whole horizon obscured-Her floct does not, say the critics, equal those of all other nations.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Sun's cable special says:—The fit of panic from which England is suffering just now is one of the worst and most prolonged attacks she has had for years. Nothing is going right. There is not a point of the wide horizon of the future which is not darkwide horizon of the future which is not dark-ened with lowering clouds, and the perusal of the Euglish journals for the last week would convince any foreigner that England had permanently adopted the philosophy of Schopenhauer. The Khartoum expedition is spoken changes of plans, the ordering boats one day, the organization of a camel corps the day, the organization of a camel corps the when perhaps one might save the rest." A next, the call already for volunteers from the day or two before I suggested we should try Guard regiments, which are supposed to be and make some kind of sail, which we did reserved as a last resort, and finally the lurid with our shirts rigged on an oar for a mast, and unbalanced telegrams of Gen. Gordon, and a strand of the painter for shrouds and produced an almost universal feeling that the whole thing is going to end in a tiasco. To complete the discontent, there are reports of the loan being given to Egypt despite the failure of the Conference. Lord Northbrook is described as a convert to the PRINCIPLE OF A PROTECTORATE.

and the public is divided into two parties, the one dreading that all this money and possible blood is going to absolute waste because of Gladstone's resolve to fulfil his pledge of withdrawal, and the other pointing to the outspoken and tierce declarations of even moderate French journals that France will not permit the monopoly of Egypt by England. All attempt to penetrate the designs of the imperial trio, from whose councils England was so ostentatiously excluded, are vain. All these things lend additional interest and importance to the really severe panic that has set in on the condition of the navy. For the first time the charges have passed from the unread speeches of expectant office-holders and retired admirals who are panic-mongers by profession to the columns of popular papers. once the sardor ie and bitterly anti-radical St. James Gazette, and the vehemently Gladstonian Pull Mall Gazette are agreed. The St. James Gazette sums up the situation by declaring that England has not seen the last of her great wars. It adds .hat while as a belligerent nation we are more and more doubted there is scarcely a nation in Europe where we are not detested. There is not one that is not already

CALCULATING ON OUR DOWNFALL and the gain to be got out of it. The Pall Mall Gazette met the question of the hour with characteristic promptitude by devoting twelve columns of its contracted space to an examination of the navy. Its conclusions are pessimestic in the extreme. The position always demanded by Englishmen of all parties was that England's navy should be equal to all the navies of the other Powers of Europe together. This is other Powers has increased forty per cent. while in England it has slightly decreased, So far from being ahead in armor, guns and behind her in guns and

ABOUT EQUAL IN ARMOUR

and speed. English guns are inferior both in weight and power to those of France, and even Italy. The point that lends additional danger to all this is that now England is absolutely dependent on other countries, capecially America, for food. The English papers themselves hang upon this as the main change in the naval situation of the Empire, and the staid and almost official Republique Française, by way of warning England against her sup-posed hostility to France, makes an elaborate another, which gives its name to the era, and | calculation on the subject, concluding with the statement that the cutting off of the sea commu nication of England for six weeks would mean a famine. These considerations lend additional force to the startling statement that the preparations of England against the Alabamas of the future are insufficient to allot three to each station, and that for 19,000 merchantmen scattered all over the world there are only 24 unarmoured vessels of a speed exceeding 14 knots an hour. Finally, a torpedo service is absolutely non-existent. The one small

CRUMB OF COMPORT

that is extracted from the telegrams from Gen. Gordon from the Ministerial standpoint is that he is in favour of the Nile, and not of the Suakim-Berber route. Doubts are now felt whether, even if Lord Wolseley gets to Khartoum, he will be able to induce Gen. Gordon to leave, all his resolves still being apparently in favor of retaining this territory, unless it is to be taken in hand by the Sultan of Turkey. It is not known whether Lord Wolseley has, among his other powers, that of arresting General Gordon, but it is thought by eynical observers that some such authority will be required to

dispose of MR. GLADSTONE'S "WHITE ELEPHANT." The Prime Minister has been compelled, as most people thought, to depart from the vow of silence he imposed on himself, and is now making speeches at the rate of two or three a day. The Radicals are seriously disappointed at his determination to restrain the agitation for an attack on the House of Lords, and literary critics mourn over the wishy-washy stuff that is made to do duty for virile oratory in his replies to the numberless addresses. Certainly there is a certain tendency greater violence in the speech of the Liberal rank and file, and a slight sensation has been caused by the statement that the Prince of Wales intends to depart from the constitutional restraint of his position, and to vote for the second reading of the Bill in the autumn session. If he takes so hold a step it would kill the agitation against the measure, and though thething seems unlikely it would be only part of his policy for many years of making the English Crown as demoratic as possible.

THE CANNIBALS.

HOW CAPTAIN DUDLEY PUT A PENKNIFE IN THE CABIN BOY'S THROAT.

Captain Dudley, of the Mignonette, has freely discussed the terrible adventures which befell him at sea. After describing the wreck and the manner in which the crew put off in a boat, he says:-"The sea was raging round us, and we managed to make a sea anchor with the binnacle and some boards. The boat was leaking, but I cut off jects the franchise bill a second time. If the bottom of my trousers and drawers and bill is rejected by a large majority parliament stopped up the hole. About eleven o'clock a stopped up the hole. About eleven o'clock a will be asked to express its views regarding shark came alongside, but we beat him off with the oars. Our situation was a truly terrible one, and it seems now a miracle address to the crown. If parliament is dis. how the dingy boat kept affect in such solved this autumn, the country will be con-

this find that we ate our second tin of turnip. Day after day passed, and on the eleventh day we had finished the turtle, and had nothing left except the two fins, but we ate

every portion; even the bones.
"The fat of the turtle proved very nutritious, and we got water a few times when there were showers by catching the rain in our oilskins, though sometimes when we had a little drop, a sea broke into it and spoiled it so that we had to throw it away. We went on from the fifteenth to the twentieth day without any food at all or drink, and by that namently adopted the philosophy of Schopened, "We shall have to draw lots, boys." have. The Khartoun expedition is spoken than the most despondent way. The frequent had better die together," to which I replied, "So let it be, but it is hard for four to die,

stays.

Things now looked as bad as they could.
On either the nineteenth or twentieth day the boy was lying in the bottom of the boat, where he had been two days, gasping for breath and nearly dead. At about three o'clock in the morning I said to the mate, What is to be done? I believe that boy is dying. You have a wife and five children and I have a wife and three children.' I said that human flesh had been eaten before. Stephens replied, "See what day-light brings forth." Brooks took his watch ut six o'clock, and we made motions to each other. Brooks said he could not do it, and Stephens said he could not do it. I told Brooks to go forward, which he did. I then took hold of the shrouds and had a last look around to see if anything was in sight. but there was nothing. I offered up a prayer most fervently that God above might forgive us for such an act, and then I knelt down by the boy and said, 'Now, Dick, my boy, your time has come.' He murmured, 'What, me, sir?' I put the penknife in his throat, and he was dead instantly,"

SUBMISSION TO THE VATICAN.

FATHER CURCE'S RETRACTION--- nis for-MAL OPPOSITION TO THE TEMPORAL

Rome, Sept. 23. - Father Curci has expressed submission to the Vatican, and condemned all passages in his three latest works. which can be construed as inveighing against the faith, morals, or rights of the Church.

FATHER CURCI'S HETERODOXY.

Carlo Maria Curci, an Italian ecclesiastic, born in the early part of the present century, entered the Society of Jesus at an early age, and soon became a distinguished ornament of the order. Both as a pulpit orator and as a writer on theological subjects he acquired a high reputation throughout Italy, He far from being the case now. During the founded and mainly set forward the Civra fifteen years the naval expenditure of the Catholica, a periodical so highly exteemed by the late Pope that he provided for its permanent continuance in Rome or elsewhere, under the management of the Jesuits. speed to any probable combination of fleets, | Father Curci was a contributor to the jourshe is just a little ahead of France in ships, I nal for sixteen years. In 1871, he was in high repute as the famous preacher in the great church of the Rome, where crowds flocked to listen to his fervent discourses. After that, he retired to Florence and published his lectures on the Four Gospels, in which he gave utterance to opinions which were quite contrary to those generally entertained by his colleagues of the Society of Jesus, respecting the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontill, and the result was that, in 1877, he was expelled from the Order. In March, 1878, Father Curci wrote a letter from Florence to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., describing the unhappy position in which he was placed by his recent conduct, and expressing a desire to offer a retraction of his errors. His suggestion was kindly received, and he went to Rome and had his interview with Cardinal Franchi, the result of which was a letter of retraction which appeared in all the journals: but so many persons regarded this letter as incomplete and liable to misinterpretation that the Holy l'ather was dissatisfied with it, and refused a private audience to Father Curci until he had written a fresh recantation, in which he must declare his sincere intention to submit his opinions and writings to the judgment of the Pope. The three works referred to in the despatch are the Four Gospels, a synopsis of the Four Gospels, with notes, and the Modern Dissension between Church and State.

RESPECT OLD AGF.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus diarhora and summer complaints.

A weekly journal, styled the Anti-Anglais, for the abuse of England, has been started in

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All doalers sell it.

Wheat experts predict big prices next year.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE. That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentry and Summer Complaints.

Tennessee boasts of a sky-blue colt.

DOWN IN DIXIE. The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known.

Elopements are epidemic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

A RELIABLE ARTICLE. Dr. E. Cutter, Boston, Mass., says: " I ound it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

The tobacco crop of this year will be larger and better than ever before. Its value will probably reach \$50,000,000.

National Pills-are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough, purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

Harry Hill, the leading "sport" of New York, is worth all the way from \$500,000 to \$1,000,00C.

Freeman's Worm Powders are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults. In most Republican papers the Democratio

candidate is "Cleveland," the Republican
"Mr. Blaine."
"More cases of tick heatache, billioneness,
constitution, or an becomed in less times