A CIRCUS HORROR.

Railway Car Containing Sixty People Burned Up.

HEARTRENDING SCENES WITNESSED.

A Small Window the Only Means of Escape.

A Greely (Col.) despatch says: The burning of a circus car nine miles north of Greely was attended with indescribable horrors. The burned car was next to the engine in a train of 17 cars containing Orton's Anglo-American Circus, which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden, over the Greely, Salt Lake & Pacific Road. The train was nearing Windsor, a small station near Greely, running about 25 miles an hour, when the engineer discovered the car to be on fire and reversed the engine. There were 60 men in the car, arranged in three tiers of berths on either side. The forward side door was closed, and the men in the bunks were sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed, and the men who awoke discovered the lower unoccupied berth next to it, containing the rubbish, to be on fire, filling the car with smoke and cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of egress was through a small window between the car and the engine. John Pine, of Edgerton, Wis., and Elmer Millett, Iowa, crowded through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to the suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked and bruised in a shocking manner, and

PITCHED OUT OF THE WINDOW.

The screams of those unable to get through the blockaded aperture were terrifying. In the wild glare of the flames the sight of the burning victims outside, who, writhing in agony, caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, makmaking the scene appalling. The performers, who occupied the rear car, gazed with white faces upon the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion three heroic souls appeared equal to the occasion and bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agonies of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend Kent walked over the cactus in their bare feet pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunates and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific Coast soldier, named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shred.

THE HEARTRENDING CRIES

of the men on the prairie, the smothered appeals of the dying within the car, the roar of the flames, and the howling of the animals, made the scene terrible beyond description. The odor of roasting flesh, the distant cry of the coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime the engine had gone to Greely for assistance, and it returned with Dr. Jesse Hawes. Many of the rescued in being pulled through the small window had their limbs broken, joints dislocated. Hands and feet were found burned off, and roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place, legs in another, and piles of roasted, shrivelled carcases were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat-car carried the charred bodies into Greely for interment. The burned bodies were placed in a huge coffin seven feet wide and ten feet long in Greely cemetery. Rev. Mr. Reed, Presbyterian Church, conducted services. A coroner empannelled a jury who were unable to learn the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers, with the remainder of the company, left immediately for Golden to fill the afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get a complete list of the dead, as many were engaged but a day or two and were unknown.

FRENCH ANGLOPHOBIA.

Fretting and Fuming by Frenchmen Unequalled Since the Battle of Waterloo.

A Paris cablegram says: Never since the battle of Waterloo has public opinion in France been more savagely hostile to England than at the present moment. The papers of all creeds have united in transferring their hatred from Germany to England, and are constantly recalling the fact that when "France has wept or France has bled perfidious Albion has rejoiced." The official *Republique Francaise* is as loud and bitter as the *Cri du Peuple*, while the Bonapartist *Pays* for once gives tongue with the *Debates* and *Voltaire*. What they consider the supercilious hypocrisy and sham high moral tone adopted by the entire English press has fairly exasperated France and rankles in the breast of every Frenchman. A prominent French statesman remarked to your correspondent last night: "Even supposing that the slanderous comments of the *Times* and *Standard* were true concerning our victory at Foochow, yet it does not lie in the mouth of any Englishman to utter one word of disparagement after the bombardment of Copenhagen years ago, and especially after that of Alexandria, where the logical consequence of Admiral Seymour's action was the wanton destruction of a city, the third in commercial importance in the Mediterranean, and handing over an entire civilized community to pillage and fire." The *Republique Francaise* scoffs at the Jeremiahs of the London press, and compares them to crocodiles' tears. There is no doubt but that Egypt is at the bottom of all this hatred and venom towards England, that now is fanned into something akin to frenzy by the comments of the English papers on the French victory at Foochow.

The first butterfly seen in spring, if a white one, is understood to betoken, in the west of England, good luck throughout the year; but to make sure of your luck it is necessary to immolate the prophetic insect; for such is the inherent vileness of human nature that an inferior creature is seldom permitted to become an object of human legend without cementing the superstition with its blood.

True glory consists in doing what deserves a place in history, writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.

WOLSELEY IN COMMAND.

The Expedition to Egypt to be on a Large Scale.

GENERAL GORDON REPULSES THE ENEMY.

A London cablegram says: The expedition for the relief of General Gordon is to be on a much larger scale than at first contemplated. The War Office has contracted for 400 more boats on the Nile, they being rendered necessary by the large additional contingent of troops which it is now decided shall be sent. This change of plans is due to the stipulations of Lord Wolseley, who, when requested by the Government to take the chief command, made it a condition that the expedition should be on a scale adequate to the difficulties to be encountered. Orders have been sent off to day to employ extra hands at Woolwich and Deptford, who will work day and night until the requisite stores are ready and on board. Notwithstanding General Wolseley's recently pronounced opinion in favor of shortened enlistments and youthful soldiers, he now insists that the corps shall consist only of seasoned veterans, not likely to succumb to fatigue in a tropical climate. The increased force is required to keep open the line of communication from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, and to chastise any rebellious tribes likely to attack the expedition in the rear. Lord Wolseley will start for Egypt on Sunday.

The British newspapers approve of the despatch of Lord Wolseley to Egypt. The official announcement of his appointment says the preparations which have been in progress for some weeks for the expedition up the Nile resemble, in a great degree, those adopted in 1870 for the Red River expedition, which gave Lord Wolseley an experience which no other officer possesses Lord Wolseley's appointment is due to the statement of General Stephenson that the present plan for the campaign *via* the Nile is impracticable.

The rebels attempted to capture Khartoum on the 12th, and continued the attack until the 14th, when Gen. Gordon cleverly outflanked them. Many rebels were killed.

A London cablegram says: The announcement that Gen. Wolseley is to start for Egypt has caused a considerable flutter in Paris, where it is believed that his employment betokens a much more vigorous policy on the part of the English Government in Egypt. The French papers say that the increased force is sent, not to release Gen. Gordon, but to take possession of the country. How far the Government shares these views is not known, but an important despatch has been telegraphed to Baron De Courcel, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and M. Barrere, the French representative at Cairo, who has been on a visit to Paris, has been ordered to return at once to Egypt.

The English War Office, now that it has determined to adopt General Wolseley's plans for the autumn relief expedition to Khartoum, seems disposed to adopt every proposition that can lead to the safety and success of the enterprise. The latest idea of the officials at the Horse Guards is very novel. It is proposed to procure from Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, three hundred Kroomen, who are to act as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the British soldiery. The idea is that these men, who come from one of the worst climates in Africa, and one that is almost invariably fatal to Europeans, will be able to do much of the hard work required, without suffering from the climate of the Soudan. The international character which the expedition will assume with these allies is the subject of numerous jokes and cartoons in the comic papers, one of which represents the British Grenadier riding Pick-a-back on a naked blackamoor. The commissary supplies are declared to be as curiously assorted as the motley crew they are intended to feed. They include large quantities of compressed beef from a Chicago firm, canned vegetables, condensed milk and hams preserved in parafin.

The Government is expediting the departure of an increased number of reinforcements for Egypt. The staff at Woolwich has been increased and additional hands have been engaged to put the transports in readiness as rapidly as possible. It has been decided to increase the expedition for the relief of Gordon to 7,000 men. Seven hundred Royal Scots will be despatched from the West Indies. The rest of the troops will go from Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. Four hundred more river boats have been ordered.

The rebels last night removed two mines which had been laid near the town of Suakim for exploding when they attack the garrison. They also captured three dhows near the harbor and killed four sailors. The dhows escaped and have gone fifty miles south, where the rebels have collected a large force. The man-of-war Condor will proceed there.

Gen. Wolseley has appointed Gen. Earle second in command. Gen. Earle's brigade has been ordered to reach the second cataract in October.

Gen. Stephenson, disapproving of the Nile campaign, asks to be removed.

A CHASE FOR A BRIDE.

She Changes Her Mind at the Church Door and Rides Off With an Old Lover.

An Eaton, Ind., report says The congregation gathered at a school-house near here on Sunday expected to witness the marriage of Miss Annie Poore and Joseph Thompson. The attendance was accordingly large. At the appointed hour Miss Poore appeared in a buggy driven by a young man recognized by many as a former lover. Soon afterward Thompson arrived in a buggy with the minister, and alighted. Miss Poore remained in her buggy. When asked to alight, she coolly told her expectant lover that she had changed her mind, and drove off. Thompson jumped in his buggy and gave chase, begging her to fulfil her promise. The race was an exciting one, in full view of the congregation and the minister, but it was fruitless. Thompson returned without his bride, and the minister left without a fee.

Educate all the faculties and propensities of children; but, above all, see that the conscience, the balance-wheel of the moral system, is trained unto perfect accord with the principles of positive truth and absolute justice.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Very Odd Customs that Prevail Among the Celestials.

WEDDING AND BURIAL CELEBRATIONS

China is the country of long tresses and short feet; a country where tea is drank without milk or sugar, and where two little ivory sticks, skilfully handled between the finger and thumb, replace the fork and spoon; a country where you call the first man you meet your elder brother; where to ask a bootmaker his address it is necessary to ask "what noble palace" he inhabits; a country where the creditor has the right to make an insolvent debtor pay his bill with a piece of his flesh, and where the debtor, by way of revenge, hangs himself at his creditor's door; a country where the son ruins himself to buy a coffin for his dead father, and, covered with a hempen garment, walks backward as he follows his sumptuous funeral; a country where people work for their rice instead of working for their bread, but which is of earth and not of lacquer-work and porcelain; and where, as in other countries, the husband loves his wife and the orange-colored mother loves her slant-eyed children. It is a country, moreover, where the bride attaches great importance to the personal appearance of the bridegroom, and the bridegroom equal importance to the moral qualities of the bride; and the basis of many Chinese dramas, as of dramas in other parts of the world, is the passion of love. Women have been forbidden to appear on the stage since the day when a celebrated actress inspired the Emperor with a fatal caprice. The men, who undertake female as well as male parts, play with good expression, and use a superabundance of gestures, some of which, though derived from the observation of reality, have at last acquired a purely conventional value. An actor who, pivoting on his left foot, makes a circular movement with his right, is understood to be getting on horseback. To cut the air with a riding-whip is so indicate, through the connection of cause with effect, a galloping pace. The exhibition of pieces of gold cloth with wheels painted on them has almost an arbitrary meaning, and signifies that the Emperor is coming.

Etiquette is rigidly observed. A young girl walking in the street must not turn her head round; nor at home is she to glance slyly at visitors. She is to remember, moreover, that girls who are always laughing and talking are not esteemed, and that virtuous women have been honored from the earliest times. The philosopher Mendze grieved when he saw his mother break her shuttle; the woman Tsoun threw herself on a sword in order to save her husband's life; the mother of Ao, being so poor that she could not buy writing materials, taught her son to read by tracing characters in the sand. Women should be able to read, write and use the counting machine, so as to be in a position to direct a household. They should read books of piety and stories of morality in action, while avoiding love poetry, songs and anecdotes. Women should be reserved; and they are cruelly enjoined never to occupy themselves with other people's affairs Men ought never to talk of domestic matters, while women should never talk of anything else. When a visitor is in the drawing-room, the lady of the house should not be heard raising her voice in the kitchen. Women are not to paint their faces and wear striking colors, for the insufficient reason that if they do men will look at them. Young women, as well as young men, are to be dutiful to their parents, and always in a good humor, even when their father and mother are not.

China is, in short, a country of primitive manners and primitive morals, very simple, tranquil and picturesque.

How far the American version of the Chinese funeral differs from the Celestial original may be judged from the following account, which is kindly furnished by Mr. Frederick Carman, of the State Board of Health, and for many years a resident of the Flowery Kingdom. On the death of a Chinaman the relatives are notified of the sad event, and repair to the house to condole with the bereaved. The eldest son immediately proceeds, bowl in hand, to the nearest well or river, to procure water with which to wash the remains of his father. Some money is carried in the bowl, and thrown into the well, or river, so that it may appear that the water is purchased, and not the gift of charity. The body is then attired in the most costly robes possible, to produce the impression of respectability in the spirit world, and is placed in the coffin with a fan in one hand and a piece of paper in the other, upon which a Chinese prayer is written. The coffin, which is called the "longevity boards," is constructed of stout planks, three or four inches thick, rounded on the top, and resembling, when finished, the trunk of a tree. Into this the body is laid, resting upon a lining of lime. The edges are closed with mortar to guard against the escape of any offensive odor. It is thus an hermetically sealed casket. This home for the dead is sometimes a costly investment, ranging all the way from $5 to $2,000. When sufficient means are collected to defray the expenses of interment (which may not occur for two or three years after death), a procession is formed, headed by a band of sacred musicians, with a coolie sent a long way in advance to scatter paper money by the road, so that the devils can be occupied picking it up long enough to give the body a chance to slip by. The ancestral tablet is then sent along, carefully inclosed in a Sedan chair and carried on the shoulders of two stout bearers, and accompanied by sign bands, showing the rank and greatness of the deceased. The coffin comes next, after which the mourners follow dressed in white, with white bands around their heads. These usually occupy wheelbarrows or chairs, or are supported upon the arms of strong men, and give expression to their grief *secundum artem* in the most vociferous strains. On arrival at the grave crackers are fired off, libations poured out, prayers recited, and all the needs of the deceased supplied by burning paper money, servants' clothes and furniture, which are immediately converted by the fire into the identical articles used in the spirit land.

The grave is a mound of conical shape. A lucky place is selected, where water cannot reach, or white ants attack the coffin. The chief mourners approach and kneel before the coffin, knock their heads and scatter their libations freely, and amid a volley of fire-crackers, the bereaved party take leave of their beloved, and leave him to pursue his own sweet pleasure "wandering among the genii."—*Albany Argus.*

ANGLOPHOBIA IN FRANCE.

Hatred of Britain Openly Shown in Republican Circles.

A London cablegram says: The hatred of England, which is always latent in France, has now become rampant, and every movement on the part of the English Government furnishes a text for a tirade in the Paris papers. All the preparations for the autumn expedition in Egypt are, in the minds of the French editorial writers, only added proofs of the proverbial perfidy of Albion. They say that Mr. Gladstone only waited until the termination of the Egyptian conference and the rising of Parliament to put in operation a plan which he had long contemplated, and which means no less than the absorption by England not only of the fertile Soudan, but of all Egypt. One paper says that Disraeli earned his earlship and the gratitude of the Queen by making her the Empress of India, and that now Mr. Gladstone is tremulously following in a greater man's footsteps. He is trying, the writer says, to capture Egypt and cares nothing for the loss of life, of treasure or of honor that may be involved, if only he can add this other bauble to the diadem of his aged mistress. The most scurrilous article that has yet appeared is published in *La France*, a paper which has its circulation entirely among republicans, and is supposed to reflect in some degree the views of President Grevy. The article indulges in the most disgusting personal abuse of the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST

Great Storm and Destruction of Property—Street Car Blown off the Track—Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's Trip.

A Winnipeg despatch of Thursday night's date says: The heaviest storm in many years visited this Province last night. The rain poured in torrents and the lightning was very vivid. Several houses were blown from their foundations, and sheds were blown down, sidewalks torn up, and the fronts of houses blown off. Lightning struck the Hudson Bay Company's storehouse, and ripping up the roof, did damage to the extent of about $10,000. In Headingly the English Church was blown down, several houses moved off their foundations and grain stacks levelled to the ground and scattered over the prairies. Reports from other country districts show that the storm raged from Vermillion Bay, on the east, to Brandon, on the west, but that the severity of the storm centered in Winnipeg. A great deal of rain was lodged in some localities, but in others little or no damage was done. The wind blew at such a terrific rate as to blow a street car off the track in the city. This is the first big storm in many years.

Hon. A. Mackenzie returns from the West to-night. Sir Hector Langevin started to-day for the Rockies. He laid the corner stone of the lunatic asylum at Selkirk yesterday.

An investigation into the cause of the financial muddle is now going on. The city solicitor, so far, has explained away several of the charges made against him.

BIGAMOUS KATIE DUNN.

A Girl of 17 Afflicted Similarly to Neveille.

A Boston despatch says: Katie Dunn, a pretty and well-developed girl of 17, was arrested yesterday on charge of bigamy, the girl's mother being the informant. When Katie was 10 years old her parents removed from Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Halifax. Four years later she became acquainted with George McDonald, of Summerside, and they were married. They did not live happily together, and after five months parted. Not long after she became infatuated with a young man named Maynard, who had been keeping company with her. Three months after they were separated by his being transferred with his regiment to England. Subsequently she became acquainted in Halifax with Wm. Bannister, a harness cleaner. Two years ago she and her mother removed to Farningham, Mass. The lovers kept up a correspondence, and she induced Bannister to come to Boston. Five weeks after her departure he came here and they agreed to marry. Bannister heard that his intended had kept company with other parties, and asked if there was any truth in the story. She denied it, and on Saturday last they were married. The mother, learning of the wedding, came to Boston and informed the police, when the girl was arrested for bigamy.

A Detective's Shrewd Device.

A Canton, Miss., despatch says: Numerous attempts have been made during the past six months to wreck the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad near Duck Hill, seventy-six miles north of this point. One of the wreckers named Cooman was arrested and lodged in jail six weeks ago. Since then a stranger was arrested and placed in the same cell with the wrecker. The two became intimate, and the wrecker made a confident of the stranger, confessing what he had done and telling who his confederates were. Yesterday the stranger—who turned out to be a Chicago detective—was released, and two white men and two negroes were arrested as the accomplices of the man in jail.

Good game for evening—Cold roast partridge for supper.

Major F. C. Denison, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, has been offered the command of the Canadian contingent of the 600 voyagers to co-operate with Gen. Wolseley in his Egyptian campaign, and has accepted the offer. The Major will leave for England on the 13th prox. He owes the present preferment to the fact that he was aide-de-camp to General Wolseley in the Red River expedition in 1870, and was one of his most trusted officers. The Major is also an alderman of the city.

W. T. Sutcliffe, corn merchant, of Manchester, England, has failed; liabilities, £100,000.

British and Foreign Jottings.

The Empress Eugenie is at Carlsbad.

The cholera microbe was discovered first by Dr. Pacini, an Italian, in 1854.

The King of Sweden's first son, the Duke of Sodermanland, was baptised amid great rejoicing at Tuilgarn Castle.

Zululand is described as miserably disturbed. It is expected that the Boers and Usutus will shortly fall out again.

In old days the bondsmen "spoiled the Egyptians"—nowadays the Egyptians threaten to spoil the bondholders.

The Queen of England's last book will shortly be translated into old Norman-French for the benefit of the Channel Islanders.

Dr. Samuel Kinns' "Moses and Geology," showing the harmony of the Bible and Science, has now reached its seventh edition.

The Governor of Alsace-Lorraine has been summoned to Berlin to confer with the Emperor upon important matters connected with that Province.

The *Figaro* considers it wise in time of epidemic not to wear a round-topped hat bearing resemblance to a melon, for fear of attracting the attention of the cholera.

A historic tree of Liberty was destroyed lately at Strasburg by a thunder storm. It was a tall poplar, planted in 1792 to commemorate the foundation of the French Republic.

Prince Henry, second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, has fitted up a studio near Pottsdam, where he spends most of his leisure time painting in oils; while he may often be met in the neighborhood with a small camera, photographing some picturesque spot.

The attempt upon the life of Emperor William on the occasion of the inauguration of the "Germania" statue, has now been proven against the prisoner Rupsch beyond all doubt. He has himself given a circumstantial account of the fiendish plot, which his stricken conscience alone averted at the last minute.

The French have now been in Madagascar over a year, but are scarcely further advanced than they were on the first day. The squadron has shelled several towns or villages on the seaboard occupied by the Hovas, and troops have landed and taken possession of Tamatave and Majunga, the two principal ports. But all this has not brought matters nearer a solution.

A statement drawn up for the French Ministry of the Interior shows that during the past year 1,308 wolves were destroyed in France, 32 being she wolves with young, 774 males or females, and 493 young wolves. The sums paid out as premiums amounted to 103 720 francs. The greatest number were killed in Lower Brittany.

Dr. Holub, the African traveller, has sent letters to Vienna stating that the expedition has been delayed by bad weather and the consequent indifferent state of the roads. Dr. Holub, who complains of the exorbitant prices he is obliged to pay for provisions, has made some valuable additions to his mineralogical, botanical and zoological collections, and reports that all the members of the expedition are well.

At a meeting recently of the Smoke Abatement Committee in the London Healtheries it was demonstrated that 42 per cent. of the heat generated in the domestic grates of London passed chimney-wise without being utilized in warming the rooms in which the grates burned soft coal. Yet such is English prejudice that John Bull would not burn anthracite if mines of it were underneath all Surrey.

Swordsmen of the Deep.

Imagine whales fencing with one another for amusement. It seems as if such a thing could not be; and yet there are whales of a certain species which not only fence with one another, but use their teeth for swords. It is the narwhal that fences. One of the teeth of the male narwhal always grows through the upper lip and stands out like a spear, straight in front of the animal. It seems as if all the material that should have gone to fill the narwhal's mouth with teeth had gone to the one tooth that grows through the lip; for sometimes this tooth is eight feet long. The animal itself, from head to tail, is seldom more than sixteen feet in length. Of what use such an enormous tooth is to the narwhal no one knows. Some persons say it is used for spearing fish; others, that its use is to stir up the mud in the bottom of the ocean in order to scare out the fish that may be hiding there; and one man says the tooth is for the purpose of breaking holes in the ice in winter; for the narwhal, like all whales, is obliged to come to the surface at intervals to breathe. Whatever the tooth is intended to be used for, it is certain that when the narwhal wishes to play it finds another narwhal of a like mind, and away they charge at each other till the long tooth-swords clash together. They are active as well as frolicsome, and sailors tell of seeing them crossing swords in this way, thrusting and parrying, and rolling and darting about with marvellous agility and grace. The narwhal is light gray in color and covered with black spots. For a great many reasons it is valued by the Greenlanders. It furnishes a very fine quality of oil, its flesh is used for food, and its skin, made into a jelly and called mattak, is considered a dainty too choice for ordinary occasions. This "swordsman of the deep," as I have called him, is a warm-blooded animal, and must not be confounded with the saw-fish or the sword-fish, both of which are entirely different from the narwhal.—*John R. Coryell, in "St. Nicholas" for September.*

Expect not praise without envy until you are dead. Honors bestowed on the illustrious dead have in them no admixture of envy; for the living pity the dead; and pity and envy, like oil and vinegar, assimilate not.

The most glorious exploits do not always furnish us with the clearest discoveries of the virtue or vice in men. Sometimes a matter of less moment, an expression or a jest, informs us better of their character and inclinations than the most famous sieges, the greatest armaments, or the bloodiest battles whatsoever.

An effort is being made by the municipality to purchase the Waterford and Simcoe gravel road, and at their last meeting the Townsend Council granted their quota, $1,000 towards the same.