BARNUM'S CIRCUS WRECKED.

A Tornado Strikes It and Hurts Many People—The Audience Panic Stricken and the Elephants Frantic With Fear.

When Barnum's circus left Hamilton it went to Buffalo, and subsequently started away through the Pennsylvania oil regions. The performances at Titusville on Tuesday last came to a tragic end, as will be seen from the annexed telegram: During the afternoon performance of the Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson circus on the show grounds, one mile west of the city, a terrific tornado sprang up, sweeping in its course the tents of the circus, side shows, etc. At the time there were some 10,000 persons in attendance, and, perceiving the storm approaching, extra precautions were immediately taken by the managers in driving in additional stakes to stay the centre poles. About three-quarters of the audience had made their exit into the open air, leaving some 3,000 people inside. The storm when at its height struck the west side of the main tent, levelling everything in its path, piling people upon each other and causing a general panic amid flying seats, poles and *debris*. A great many people were struck and received vorious injuries. The names of the most seriously injured are as follows: Frank C. Smith, of Cherry Tree, right leg broken; J. Noyes, Pleasantville, head cut open; J. T. Oagley, Lincolnville, right arm broken and body terribly bruised; James Hasson, Canal Township, forehead cut open and bleeding profusely; Mrs. Chase, skull fractured; Mrs. M. Ross, Titusville, scalp wound; William Megahy constable of Titusville, wounded in head; James Nelson, shoulder blade dislocated; Charles Egbert, right hip smashed in. Ambulances were immediately despatched to the ground and stretchers provided for the wounded, and now all the doctors in the city are caring for the injured at the expense of the circus managers. In the midst of the storm the elephants became frantic and much more damage would have ensued, but the tents falling stopped their rage. Two of the cages in the menageries were burst open by falling poles, but only a few monkeys were enabled to gain their liberty.

ANOTHER CIRCUS CALAMITY.

Fearful Scenes—The Tent Falls Upon the Audience—Many Persons Seriously Injured.

A Wheeling (W. Va.) despatch says: A despatch from Martinsburg says that place was the scene of a terrible calamity this (Wednesday) evening, in which twenty-five people were seriously injured and many others slightly hurt. Frank A. Robbins' circus and menagerie was exhibiting in the town, and at the evening performance there was present an audience of probably twenty-five hundred persons. About 8 o'clock, just after the ring performance had commenced, a heavy rain began to fall, the storm being accompanied by a high wind.

DOWN COMES THE TENT.

The show proceeded, and about 9 o'clock, while Miss McDonal, the Mette Brothers and a baby elephant were in the ring, the wind suddenly increased to a gale. Many of the audience rose to their feet and a general movement had begun toward the place of exit, when, under the pressure of a heavy gust of wind, the centre pole snapped, and in a moment the tent collapsed upon the heads of the people, extinguishing the lights and dashing seats and the occupants to the earth in a confused mass.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

The scene which ensued is described as appalling. Above the roar of the storm could be heard the trumpeting of the elephants, the howls of the carniverous animals, the shrieks of women and children and the cries of men. It was more than an hour before anything could be effectively done looking to a rescue of any of the unfortunates, save those near the outer edge of the collapsed canvas. Finally all were extricated, when it was found that many, especially women and children, had been injured. Their names cannot be ascertained to-night, many of the sufferers having been removed to their homes in the country.

Nearly every one present had their clothes torn or was covered with mud. The pecuniary loss will be heavy. That a number of lives were not lost is almost a miracle.

A Sensational Murder.

A Paris cable says: This city has been of late earning an evil reputation for startling murders; but a report was received this morning from the Department of the Cantal which, for lurid horror, bids fair to eclipse any recent city crime. Paul Rousseilhe, a wealthy libertine of Lafage, in one of his visits to this gay capital made the acquaintance of a girl named Valentine, more remarkable for her beauty than her virtue, and a few days ago he took this girl down to Lafage. On arriving at his quiet country house he discovered that his [illegible] missing, and suspecting that revolver [illegible] Valentine had appropriated it for the purpose of murdering him, he gave way to such a fit of insane suspicion that the girl became frightened and ran from him, taking refuge in an upstair bedroom. He followed, broke open the door, and throwing the girl on the bed literally hacked her to pieces with a carving knife. The blood trickled through the ceiling, and the servants having heard the noise of the struggle suspected that something was wrong. They went for a couple of gendarmes, and when they returned with the officers they found the murderer sitting beside his mangled victim quietly smoking his pipe. He offered a stout resistance, but was overpowered, and now lies in Aurillac prison awaiting trial.

The First Thing.

In a street car talk with the Rev. Robert Collyer the other day, the genial clergyman told me the following:

Little Ethel had just commenced to study her catechism in my church and her mother was hearing her say it.

"Now, Ethel," her mother commenced, "what must you first do before you can have your sins forgiven?"

"I des," said Ethel, very thoughtfully, "I des I must first go out and commit the sin."—*Elizabeth.*

Not Shapely But Stylish.

Professor at Vassar College—Now, young ladies, I propose to lecture on human anatomy. But I cannot while there is so much bustle among you.

All—Professor, we can take our bustles off.

Prof. (confused)—I—I didn't mean it that way—you misunderstood me.

All—Ah, thanks, you think they are out of shape, but they are in style.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The duty of an official at Monaco is to hear the petitions of ruined gamblers for aid to get away. He gives nothing out of sympathy, but endeavors to suppress scandals and prevent tragedies as cheaply as possible.

One of the Mexican editors who recently travelled in the United States in a well-intentioned effort to express his delight at the busy air of Pittsburg, Pa., described that city in a letter to a Mexican journal as "the workhouse of America."

The Amador (Cal.) *Sentinel* says: One of the strangest things we noticed in Calaveras county was a wire fence near San Andreas, on every panel of which was a swinging sign. Each sign had on it: "Horses, beware! This is a wire fence."

A DOOMED VESSEL.

Twelve or Fifteen Persons Drowned of a Ship Already Wrecked.

A St. John, N.B., despatch of yesterday's date says: Great gloom prevails in St. John to-night over a dreadful disaster at Wallace Ledge, near Grand Manan. The steamer Humacas, which was wrecked there several weeks ago, was blown off the rocks and sunk, taking down, it is believed, twelve or fifteen persons belonging to this city or the neighboring city of Portland. It is possible they were taken off by a schooner, but this is not considered likely, as a severe storm came up during the night and caused the disaster.

So far as can be ascertained the following persons were on board the steamer when she went down: James Griffiths, one of the purchasers of the hull; he has a wife but no family; he belongs to St. John, and is well and favorably known. James Napier, of Portland, foreman of the gang of workmen; he has a wife and five children. Robert Johnson, of Portland, carpenter; has a wife and grown up family. James Strayhorne, of Portland, caulker; wife and one child. James Clark, of Portland, wife and several children. Bartholomew Armstrong, of Portland, wife and four or five children. Hartley Stockhouse, son of Richard Stockhouse, of Portland, wife and five children. Alex. Scribner, of Portland, wife and two children. Jeremiah Daley, unmarried. It is possible that there may be one or two others.

The Humacas was a Spanish steamer of 1,650 tons, and while on a voyage from the West Indies to this port went ashore on Wallace ledge during a thick fog. She was abandoned by her crew after repeated attempts had been made to work her off. She was examined by several practical men who recommended that she be at once sold. The New York agent of the underwriters, who subsequently examined her, believed that she could be taken off and accordingly advertised for tenders. There were no tenders received, but the agent felt so sanguine that he offered to take her off himself if the insurance companies would consent. After two or three weeks' delay the underwriters accepted the advice of the first examiners and sold her for $2,500 to Donald McNeil, of New York, Jas. Griffiths and others. Mr. Griffiths went down on Saturday last with the workmen. Mr. McNeil is in St. John at present and was making preparations to send down more men when the news of the disaster arrived.

A GEORGIA RECLUSE.

The Romance and Wrong that Drove a Savannah Belle to Strict Seclusion.

In a small cabin, near Fayetteville, says a Newman (Ga.) special in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, lives a female hermit, Miss Sarah Landrau, with a curious history. She is over 60 years of age and for thirty-five years has occupied her present abode, refusing all association with the people around her and living in the rudest manner. She belongs to one of the richest families in Georgia and thirty-five years ago was one of the belles who graced Savannah society. She was sought in marriage by a young gentleman of that city and the arrangements for the wedding were elaborate. Her toilets were ordered from New York. On the appointed night she was doomed to disappointment, for the groom came not. When the news was received next day that he had eloped with a lady who was visiting at his father's house it found the disappointed bride at the point of death. She recovered, however, and, with the strong will which had characterized her life, declared her purpose to live a recluse, stoutly refusing aid or comfort. Only once did she hear of her recreant lover—that he had entered a Georgia regiment during the war and was shot dead before Petersburg. In his pocket was found a picture of the girl whom he had so wronged.

MARRIED ON THE FAIR GROUNDS

All the Officers of the Fair and All the Reporters Kiss the Bride.

A Syracuse, N.Y., telegram says: Thirty thousand persons were witnesses of a marriage ceremony on the Onondaga fair grounds this afternoon, which was performed in response to offers of prizes for such an event. The bride, Emma R. Knapp, of Lafayette, who is about 20 years old, was attended by three bridesmaids. She wore a plum-colored watered silk, while her maids were dressed in white. The groom, Marshall A. Bishop, a prosperous young farmer of the same town, was attended by two of his rural young friends, one of whom wore black gloves. The bride is very pretty, and bore the gaze of the crowd with much more composure than the groom. As they appeared on a high platform, erected for the purpose, there was a vast uproar of applause from the crowd, who cheered vociferously at various points in the ceremony. When it was over the bride had to endure fifteen minutes of kissing, in which all the officers of the fair, the newspaper reporters and the people on the platform participated, while the tremendous audience roared with laughter. Nearly every exhibitor on the grounds made presents to the couple, the total value of which was many hundreds of dollars.

Late Church Notes.

Bishop Lewis, of Kingston, is recovering rapidly.

The Bishop of Huron has returned from his holiday tour and resumed work.

Rev. James Ardell, of St. Paul's, Fort Erie, is now in Ireland spending his vacation.

Rev. John McEwen, Toronto, has received a call to Lakefield, Presbytery of Peterboro'.

Rev. Mr. Scott, of Knox Church, Owen Sound, has been ill with typhoid fever for some time.

Rev. H. J. Parker, curate of Trenton, is about to leave for the Sandwich Islands for the benefit of his health.

Rev. S. A. Dyke has resigned his charge of the College Street Baptist Church, Toronto. His resignation has been accepted.

Rev. W. A. McKenzie, M.A., B.D., late of Carberry, Man., has received a unanimous call to Grafton and Vernonville, Presbytery of Peterboro'.

Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, Parkdale, has lost another daughter by diphtheria. This is his third child who has died of this disease within a month.

Knox College opens on the first Wednesday in October. There is a good prospect of a large attendance. All the rooms of the college have been engaged already.

Bishop Wilson, who on account of ill-health had to resign the charge of the Canadian Reformed Episcopal churches, is at present residing in Metuchen, New Jersey, and is greatly improved.

The Bishop of Huron has appointed the Rev. E. Hutchinson to be rector of Christ Church, Petrolea, and the Rev. W. Hughes to be incumbent of the mission at Lion's Head. Both gentlemen have already commenced work in their respective charges.

At the last regular meeting of the Presbytery of Paris, held in Ingersoll, a call was presented to Mr. W. S. McTavish, graduate of Knox College, Toronto, from St. George; salary promised is $800, with a manse and one month's holidays. The call has been accepted.

Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Sullivan, pastor of St. Peter's, of Washington, who was consecrated last Sunday, was presented with a purse of $1,000 by his congregation, but he declined to accept it, and advised the committee to turn it over to his successor for the benefit of the debt of the church. He said he came among them with nothing, and preferred to take nothing away with him.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Scotland.

An outdoor demonstration was recently held at Portree in support of the crofters' agitation. Some of the speakers advocated the utmost resistance to eviction.

A melancholy accident occurred at a quarry at Pollokshaws, near Glasgow, not long ago. A large mass of rock fell, burying Timothy Cronan and Thomas Owens. Cronan was killed and Owens is not expected to recover. Several other laborers had narrow escapes.

The Harris Academy, erected as a secondary school by the Dundee School Board, at a cost of £11,090, was opened on Sept. 3rd by Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P., who said the competition of the world had become a competition of intelligence; and if we desired this nation to continue first among industrial nations, we must train people to be foremost in the knowledge of science and art, which lies at the root of modern manufacturing industries.

A return just issued shows the educational progress and expenditure of Scotland in 1884 compared with that of England and Wales. The number of schools inspected was 18,761 and 3,131 respectively, representing increases on the previous year of 1.02 and 1.03 per cent.; the average attendance was 3,273,000 and 448,000, representing increases of 4.07 and 3.05 respectively; the number of children examined in Standards IV. and upward was 732,342 and 128,000, representing increases of 10.08 in England and 4.09 in Wales. The numbers of pupil teachers were 25,087 and 3,629, being a decrease respectively of 1,341 and 12, representing in England a decrease of 5.01 per cent.

Ireland.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation the freedom of the city was conferred upon Dr. Kevin O'Doherty, one of the men who took part in the abortive rebellion of 1848. He recently returned to Ireland from Australia.

Five tons of gold have been brought from England and deposited in the strong room of the Bank of Ireland. The treasure, which consisted of 500,000 sovereigns, was landed from the steamer at the North Wall, and in small boxes placed on five floats, which, guarded by detectives in plain clothes, proceeded along the quays to the Bank in College Green. The transfer of the bullion was conducted with the greatest secrecy, none but the bank authorities being aware of its removal.

A sad accident occurred the other day near Lisdoonvarna. It appears two sisters, named Anne and Mary Connell, residing at a place called Roadfinna, went out upon precipitous rocks to gather seaweed. In order to obtain a quantity which adhered to the bottom of the cliff, Mary tied a rope round Anne's body and let her down over the rocks. The strain upon the girl above was so great that she was dragged over the edge. Both were precipitated into the sea and drowned. The bodies of the sisters, whose ages were 20 and 23 years, were found clasped in one another's arms. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was delivered.

A shocking murder has been committed at the village of Blackhall, in the county of Wexford. A small farmer, named Hanley, has been for some time bordering on insanity. Owing to his violent conduct his wife sought refuge in a neighbor's house, leaving two little girls of 7 and 4 at home. Subsequently Hanley threw the eldest girl through the window, and then killed the youngest with a band which she wore round her neck. This he forced down her throat with a stick and choked her, and finally threw her dead body through the window. The eldest child escaped unhurt, Hanley's sister-in-law went into the house but, on his asking her if she was ready to die, she made her escape. Hanley afterwards walked through the fields to the house of a Mrs. Kehoe, and, pulling a picture from the wall, commenced eating it, the glass cutting his mouth. The police arrived and arrested him, and he is now in the county prison.

Lager.

During a famous trial some years since, soon after "lager" found its way to America, evidence was introduced to show that the beverage was not intoxicating. Old-time imbibers, one after another, testified as to capacity of stomach and steadiness of head, until the climax was reached in a worthy descendant of "old King Cole," who claimed an ability to dispose of sixty glasses at a single sitting. The advocates of total abstinence stood aghast at the disclosure, while even the moderate drinkers retreated in disorder. Our Teutonic brethren are the chief makers as well as chief drinkers of this other beverage that, according to this modern King Cole, "cheers but not inebriates." Nineteen-twentieths of the breweries in the Union are owned and operated by Germans, and as a rule the cities which show the largest proportion of this foreign element exhibit also the largest beer-producing interest. According to the ratio of population, Milwaukee leads off as first on the list, as this is its chief industry; only New York and Philadelphia exceed it in aggregate production, followed closely by St. Louis, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Boston, Chicago and Newark, in the order named. These nine cities represent five-eighths of the entire population of the country, while in proportion to the capital invested Milwaukee again leads the list, with only one manufacturing interest exceeding that of beer in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and but two in New York and Boston. An industry which takes such a prominent position among the productions of the world, calling for the highest perfection and the development of the latest resources in scientific discovery, and which is exceeded in the capital invested by only five others (metal products, cotton goods, woollen and worsted goods, lumber and grist) in our own land, may well claim attention.—*G. Pomeroy Keese, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

He Ate the Extra Card.

Four Waterbury poker players sat down for a quiet game the other night. After an hour or two one man got six cards by accident. He liked the looks of his hand, and was unwilling to throw them up. Just then a plate of sandwiches were brought in. The man with six cards picked up a sandwich, slid his extra card between the slices of bread, and ate the bread, meat and card. He took the pot, and his companions did not notice the stratagem. A day or two ago he confessed his trick, and there was a champagne supper for the whole party.—*New Haven News.*

A Secretive Transaction.

Young Man—I am willing to lend you twenty dollars, Gus, but you mustn't say anything to anybody about it. If it should become known that I had lent you money I would be importuned to death.

Gus (pocketing the money)—Thanks! I pledge you my word that I will never speak of it to a soul.

Young Man—All right. About when will you return me the money, Gus?

Gus—'Sh! Mum's the word, old boy.

MAJOR MARINDIN, in a report to the London Board of Trade on an accident which occurred early this month on the Great North of Scotland line, mentions a newly discovered danger in railway travelling. A carriage left the rails and an examination showed that the mishap was due to the distortion of the metals at that spot. Major Marindin says he can attribute this defect only to the expansion of the metal from the heat of the sun, as the sun was exceedingly hot the day in question. He considers that the sole way of guarding against such accidents as this would be by having a midday examination of the line in exceptionally hot weather.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Latest News from All Over the World.

Mayor Beaugrand, of Montreal, was yesterday very low from smallpox.

Mr. John A. Mackenzie, of Sarnia, has been appointed Junior Judge of the County of Lambton.

Mr. J. Norman Ritchie, Q. C., has been appointed to succeed Hon. Mr. Thompson as Judge of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia.

Two Montreal footpads attacked a young man on Saturday, who stabbed them so seriously that they have both received the last rites of the Church.

The people of Qu'Appelle station are excited over the discovery of coal within the limits of the town, and they are hard at work showing samples and organizing a company.

The volunteers of No. 1 District, who have been in camp at London for twelve days past, left for home on Saturday. Every one who attended expressed himself well pleased with the manner in which he had been treated, and also with the ground selected for camp purposes.

An old man named Raoul Clarke shot himself through the head at Winnipeg yesterday, dying instantly. He left a note to the undertaker giving directions for his burial, and explaining that old age, infirmities, and mismanagement of his private affairs had led to suicide. The note was dated August 10th. He had a son living in Sarnia.

While the workmen engaged in the extension to the Bank of British North America in Montreal were digging the foundations yesterday, they came upon part of a coffin and about a dozen loose skulls and other human bones. One of the skulls was decorated with a black and silky tuft of hair. The present site of the bank was the burying-ground when the French first founded the city.

At the St. Thomas Assizes on Saturday afternoon Judge Armour sentenced Thomas McCann, convicted of criminal assault on a 13-year old girl, to ten years' imprisonment in the Provincial penitentiary. Patrick Butler, a man over 70 years of age, convicted of arson, was sentenced to ten years in the Provincial penitentiary. John Shipley pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, and was sentenced to seven years' penitentiary. The grand jury returned a true bill against Havelock Smith, charged with the murder of Marshall Piggot, of Malahide, in November, 1884. His Lordship then postponed the court until November 24th for the trial of Smith.

Archdeacon Farrar arrived in London on Saturday evening, and was driven to the residence of Mr. B. Cronyn, where he was entertained at dinner, a number of prominent citizens being present. Later on the Archdeacon delivered his lecture on "Dante" at the Grand Opera House, before one of the largest audiences ever assembled within its walls. Judge Elliot presided. The lecture was highly appreciated by all. Yesterday Archdeacon Farrar preached in St. Paul's Cathedral in the morning, and at Memorial Church in the evening, both edifices being crowded to the doors long before the regular hour for service. His reception in London has been of the warmest kind.

Mr. Gladstone still declines to name a date for the delivery of the speech he has promised to make to his Midlothian constituents.

King Humbert, accompanied by the Minister of War and Minister of Justice, proceeded to Palermo yesterday on a tour of inspection of the cholera infected districts.

All the documents relating to the Caroline dispute between Spain and Germany have been delivered to the Pope. Besides Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope will consult various experts in regard to the matter.

The committee of the Society of Friends are circulating among the Quakers of Great Britain a document urging that the repeal of the law enacting State regulation of vice be made a distinct issue in the ensuing elections.

The session of the Hungarian Diet was opened on Saturday. Notices were given of questions to the Government upon the foreign policy it would follow in the immediate future, and especially in view of the recent meeting of the Emperors at Kremsier and the Balkan troubles.

The Austrian Emperor's speech was read at the opening of the Reichsrath on Saturday. His Majesty says that the Bill creating the Landsturm will bring Austria to a level with other countries; that the foreign relations of Austria are good, and there is full concord among the powers to maintain the peace of Europe, the necessity for which is universally felt.

Cholera has appeared at Nice, France, and eight deaths from the disease have already occurred there. The officials, however, assert positively that there is no cholera in the city, fearing that an acknowledgment of the presence of the scourge will have a ruinous effect on business in preventing the usual influx of winter visitors.

Mr. Parnell will shortly hold his first convention for the selection of Home Rule candidates. He requires sixty new men, in addition to the present members who are seeking re-election. No man will be accepted as a candidate unless he has performed active work in the Nationalist cause and pledges himself to vote with the Home Rule party on all questions where unity shall be deemed advisable. Mr. Parnell estimates that the Home Rulers will secure 84 seats in the next Parliament, and possibly 90.

Cardinal Manning has issued a circular, which was read yesterday in all the churches and chapels of the diocese of London, calling attention to the Pope's encyclical letter, setting apart October as a solemn month of prayer. The subjects mentioned in the letter as requiring the prayers of the faithful for their removal are the recent attacks upon the power and authority of the Church and the cholera pestilence in Spain and Italy, which His Holiness says may be taken as signs of the times.

The great Socialistic meeting, about which so much has been said and which the police threatened to suppress, was held at Limehouse, London, yesterday without interference on the part of the authorities. Fully 40,000 persons took part in the demonstration. The speakers indulged in violent denunciations of the present state of society, but no undue excitement was displayed by the immense audience, and the affair passed off in the most peaceable manner. The police kept carefully out of sight of the meeting.

From Rome it is stated that the College of the Propaganda has examined and the Pope has approved the various acts and decrees of the Plenary Council of Baltimore. His Holiness, in the farewell audiences which he had with the Bishops of Cleveland, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and Dr. O'Connell, Procurator Archbishop of Baltimore, referred in the highest terms of approval to the labors of the Council and to the general work of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, and spoke with pleasure of the wonderful progress which the Church was making in America. Dr. O'Connell will personally convey the *acta et decreta* to Baltimore at the end of October.

A receiver has been appointed for the Howe Sewing Machine Company, at Bridgeport, Conn.

The tobacco crop in Indiana and Southern Kentucky was badly damaged by a heavy frost on Friday night.

The Boston Fish Bureau has issued an appeal for free trade between the British American Provinces and the United States in fish.

An application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., at the instance of the Insurance Commissioner.

Cablegrams have been received at St. Louis from London stating that Samuel N. Brooks will soon start for St. Louis to ascertain definitely whether the man now held in jail there as the murderer of C. Arthur Preller, and known variously as Hugh M. Brooks and Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, is his son. It is said if such should prove to be the case Mr. Brooks will be prepared to present some documentary evidence of importance for the defence.

A gentleman who arrived at Dallas, Tex., on Saturday from the West reports that in the section of country between Midland and Toyat, a distance of 112 miles, and of immense width north and south, one hundred thousand head of cattle are held in quarantine by a New Mexican syndicate, who hold public lands in evasion of the Federal Homestead law. Several conflicts, involving the loss of six lives, have taken place within the past two weeks in the Deleware, Black, Little and Big Cimmarron regions of New Mexico, none of which have found publicity.

CURIOUS COLLECTIONS.

Enthusiasts Who Pay Big Prices for Worthless Articles.

M. Maze-Sencier, the founder of the well-known ceramic museum at St. Etienne, has recently written a very useful and entertaining book, which he has entitled "Le Livre des Collectionneurs," and which was published a few days ago in Paris. The work is a concise guide for amateurs of china, faience, furniture, glass, plate, tapestry, paintings, books and bindings, miniatures, fans, arms, shoes and relics of all kinds; but it is chiefly interesting on account of the vast mass of information that it contains about distinguished collectors and their eccentricities. M. Maze-Sencier mentions one lady who collects nothing but knitting and crochet needles, and another, Mme. Jubinal de St. Aubin, who has brought together many hundreds of corset-busks, some of which are magnificently engraved. She has busks that belonged to Marie Antoinette, the Chevalier d'Eon, Mme. de Stael, the Empress Josephine and Queen Christina of Sweden, and several are made of the precious metals and are even set with jewels. Baron Perignon has a vast collection of buttons, among which are numerous specimens bearing portraits of men and women who played leading parts in the French revolution. A second enthusiast pays high prices for old gloves, and has thus managed to procure personal relics of all the great beauties of the last two centuries and a half. A third collects wigs. He bought for 200 guineas one which had been worn by Sterne, and thought himself fortunate in obtaining a very dirty one of Immanuel Kant's for 200 francs. The late Lord Beaconsfield had a fine collection of pipes, and collections of hats, walking-sticks, snuff-boxes, watches and clothes are numerous on both sides of the Channel. A very extraordinary collection is that of M. de Ferrari. He has spent upwards of £60,000 in acquiring old postage stamps of all nations, and his collection now fills a large room. It requires the continual services of two librarians to arrange and catalogue the hundreds of thousands of specimens which M. de Ferrari has procured from every part of the world during the last twenty-five years, and this zealous timbromaniac is still adding to his treasures at a cost to himself of several thousands of pounds per annum. Of a somewhat more remunerative nature is a mania, which, according to the *Reichs Oberfechtschute*, has lately become popular in economical Germany. People there collect old and faded photographs, which are purchased by refiners for the sake of the silver which they contain. We do not know how long it would take an energetic man to get together five shillings' worth of cast-away cartes-de-visite; but, in this country, he would probably earn the money with more speed if he borrowed a broom and swept a crossing.—*London News.*

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Both Parties Getting Ready for the Fray.

A London cable says: The political campaign, which has hitherto been devoid of life, begins to glow. The prospect is that the occurrences of the coming week will make electoral affairs quite lively. Lord Salisbury will, on Tuesday, issue the Tory campaign manifesto. This, Conservatives hope, will put new life into the Tory cause. The blast blown by Mr. Gladstone dissipated the seeds of disrupting discord which were fast taking root in the divisions of the Liberal structure, but Lord Salisbury's followers entertain the conviction that he can blow a counter blast that will shake the Gladstonian temple to the ground. John Bright has determined to re-enter politics as advocate of the restoration of the Liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Sir Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General, for the Parliamentary seat belonging to Bury, the occasion for undertaking a stumping tour. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the campaign. Lord Churchill, who has been spending a vacation, will begin work next week by addressing a meeting at Birmingham.

The Newcastle Temperance Conference resulted in the formation of a distinct party which will support only those Parliamentary candidates who will pledge themselves in favor of local option. Rev. Mr. Garrett, President of the Methodist Temperance Union, has issued a fervent political appeal to the people of England, concluding with these words: "Let party landmarks go; vote straight for a sober country."

Clergymen the Toughest.

Of professional men clergymen are said to live the longest, but not many of the clergy even live so long as the parish ministers of Cathcart. On Tuesday the present pastor completed his fiftieth year in the charge, and as his predecessor held the post for the same period Cathcart can boast that it only changes its ministers once a century. It is not to have all things its own way, however, for a correspondent in a Scotch paper points out that Auchterderran, in Fife, is as good as Cathcart. In 1783 Rev. Andrew Murray was appointed minister there, and remained for sixty-one years, preaching from his pulpit in a sitting posture when he was no longer able to stand. His successor still holds the charge. Indeed, Auchterderran has done better than Cathcart, for the two ministers who preceded these gentlemen occupied the post for forty and forty-two years. Four ministers since the year 1700 is not very bad, but even Auchterderran must not boast too much. It is in Fife. Fife is in Scotland, and in Scotland when a minister goes wrong his whole parish is in disgrace. Now the clergyman of Auchterderran whom the first of these four succeeded was dismissed from his charge for "endeavoring to secure the glebe corn on Sunday during a high wind."—*St. James' Gazette.*

Mr. Sankey is rivalling Mr. Moody's work at Northfield to some extent in Newcastle, Pa. He has bought there for $7,000 a piece of land in the central part of the town, and is to erect thereupon a library and Young Men's Christian Association building to cost about $25,000. A large number of books have been selected by him in Europe. The funds come from the proceeds of the Moody and Sankey Hymn-book.

AFGHANISTAN.

News from That Far-Away Country Over Which England and Russia Are Quarrelling.

Col. Ridgeway has been up on the Zirmust range for some week or so, and most of the camp will follow to-morrow, writes a London *Times* military correspondent at Zirmust. The position chosen by him is some fifty miles east of Herat, above Rala-i-Nao, and from its altitude will save us from the heat, which has been excessive, although tempered down to something under the 100 degrees, according to the force of the wind, which blows perpetually, day and night, from the north, covering ourselves and everything we possess with dust. I need scarcely dilate on the pleasures of such a climate. Our fondest remaining hope is that matters may soon be settled, and this hope is only nurtured by the thought that the Russian commanders may prefer to wait, allowing some sort of present settlement to arrive at, until their communications are more complete and their power more consolidated. They know, of course, everything we do in camp, and their informants are everywhere, if native opinion is to be credited. Our best friends have been so estranged that we could now count on no one for help, should occasion require it. Though the Zulfikar post has been considerably reinforced of late, and native report gives news of advances everywhere, which are not credited, we still hope that a peaceful settlement may be arrived at, and that these reports are false. But, on the other hand, Penjdeh is very unhealthy, and the Russians are said to have filled ten pits with their dead already. They have been suffering from typhoid, and they may want a better climate.

The Kurruk Valley, up which we have marched to this place, is very fertile, particularly well down stream, and the villages are all inclosed in a containing wall, the little rounded domes of the houses showing curiously close together, packed, in fact, like the cells of a honeycomb. They are all of mud, and the villagers must have congregated together inside walls for fear of the Turcoman raiders; here and there a fair-sized tower of refuge is to be seen at some distance from the villages. A few pretty wild flowers are still unwithered, but in the lowlands the ground is all sandy or stony and produces principally marvellous variations in thistles and sea pinks. Directly you cross into Badghis grass and flowers take the place of plains covered with camel thorn and the rounded spiky clumps of the above-mentioned sea pinks. On the other hand, flies abound in Badghis, and one big one, apparently something like the tsetse, is said to kill unprotected horses and camels, which cannot remain at all in some districts for several weeks, if not months, during the summer weather.

We saw a very fine grove of Scotch firs in the Ziarat at the village of Kurruk as we passed, else we have seen few trees. The villagers cut what grows for firewood, and, except in some garden or religious place like the Ziarat of Kurruk, they neither plant nor preserve.

Since writing the above I have reached the camp on the Zirmust, where it is quite cool and pleasant. The hills are very bare; there is no beauty, though some grandeur, perhaps, in the scenery, given by the size of the huge slopes, which are fairly well covered with a somewhat straggling grass. The air is delightful, and we escape the fierce wind of the Herat and Kurruk valleys, which, when it does not overturn tents, tears them to pieces and covers everything inside and out with dust.

The villages below are at this season of the year almost depopulated; men, women and children, except those absolutely required to look after the crops, now ripening, or the fruit trees, all escape to the cool of the hills. We met a party to-day travelling on horseback, with three or four women among the cavalcade sitting astride like men, and managing their horses as if perfectly accustomed to doing so. One of them had a small boy sitting behind her. All were dressed in pretty, bright-colored garments, and though one of them drew her shawl over half her face as they passed, the others were not so particular. The women, particularly those of the clear Aimak tribes, do not waste their time in the hills like their more civilized namesakes in India. They make kurk (a beautiful cloth) and barak from the wool and hair of flocks and camels. The camels are now quite different from the ugly, hairy creatures I had always seen. Whether any barber's aid has been requisitioned or not is doubtful. I think it has been, as many retain their head of hair alone, which gives them a most amusing appearance; they are now sleek and fat, with a skin like a horse in condition, and every muscle showing under the shiny surface as they move. This takes away in great measure the ungainly appearance always associated with a camel. Fruit has begun to come in, but is not good as yet, so that one can not judge of the actual state of fruit cultivation in these parts. No doubt we shall go better soon.

A Woman's Opinion of Man.

As a rule man is not overpoweringly brilliant. When I hear of any bright performance I am more than eager to place it to his limited credit. Man deserves some praise for trying to shine. Naturally he can never attain the witty heights of woman, but he gets more than even. He always has his own way, which no woman ever does. He can spend all the money he wants to, which no woman ever can. He stays out till all hours, which no woman is allowed to do. He can buy a hat or a coat without being compelled to account strictly for each cent, which no woman is ever permitted to do. He can spend $2.50 for a lunch, and growl at a quart of ice cream bought for the family use, and he can spend $25 for a lark, while she stays home with the children and burns one gas jet, and eats the scraps. Yes, there are times—all times—when the man has the best of it.

An Old-Time Custom.

The custom of tolling the bell on boats passing the tomb of Washington is said to have originated with a French merchant vessel which had been to Alexandria for a cargo, and going down the river after Gen. Washington's death, but before his interment, placed its colors at half-mast and tolled its bell continuously while passing the house of mourning. This special testimony of respect was at once taken up and practiced by all river crafts. Ever since then the bell is tolled on vessels of every character and nation which pass the tomb o Washington.—*Boston Journal.*

Rupture, Breach or Hernia

permanently cured or no pay. The worst cases *guaranteed!* Pamphlet and references, two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N.Y.

IT was at first thought to be a hoax, but finally it turns out that it is now seriously proposed to arm the British infantry soldier with a shield. The new "implement," it is said, covers a surface of a foot square, is warranted bullet-proof, weighs three pounds, and fixes on the rifle much after the fashion of the bayonet. The idea is that the soldiers, when thrown out as skirmishers, will carry their own cover with them, while, by sticking the point of the shield in the ground, they will not only be protected when firing, but will have a rest for their rifles. With bicyclists employed as scouts and infantry skirmishing behind shields, it seems as if modern warfare is to be still further brought within the province of scientific methods, as opposed to the old idea and theory of purely individual prowess.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style,

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers.

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now, she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it." THE PARENTS.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

The King of Westphalia's bath is not used except to look at. It is a beautiful pavilion with a sunken room of marble in the centre, statuary in plenty, and an apparatus for introducing perfumed water

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of ailments peculiar to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, is certain, safe and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great healer of women.

The railroads of Pennsylvania employ 70,000 men.

A Voice from London

Repeats the oft repeated story that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best, least harmful, most certain and prompt of all preparations ever offered for the removal of corns. Kenndy & Callard, London, Ont., writes, "nothing ever introduced has given the satisfaction that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has. We recommend it." Beware of cheap or poisonous substitutes. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston. Always safe, harmless and sure.

Snowbanks fully 100 feet high, that have lain there for many years, are to be found in the upper Sierras.

What 10 Cents Will Do.

A 10 cent bottle of Polson's NERVILINE will cure neuralgia or headache. A 10 cent bottle of Nerviline will cure toothache or faceache. A 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline is sufficient to cure cold, diarrhœa, spasms, dysentary, &c. Nerviline is just the thing to cure all pains, whether internal or external. Buy a 10 cent sample bottle of Nerviline, the great pain cure. Safe, prompt, and always effectual. Large bottles at any drug store, only 25 cents.

A halibut weighing 150 pounds was caught with an ordinary cod hook and line at Monterey, Cal., recently.

"Consumption Cure"

would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious medicine yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence