THE IRISH CATASTROPHE.

Details of the Shocking Railway Disaster in Armagh.

WHOLE FAMILIES KILLED.

A Dublin despatch says: Further despatches from Armagh show that the accident was far more serious than at first reported. Seventy bodies have been taken from the wreck. There are others buried under the debris. Warrenpoint, the place where the party was bound, is a watering place at the mouth of the Newry River, in County Down. Over a hundred of the passengers were injured.

The following particulars have been received: The excursion party left Armagh yesterday morning in two trains. The accident occurred at a point where the trains had to ascend a grade on a bank fifty feet high. The first train ascended the grade without trouble. The second section attempted to run the ascent, but the weight of the train proved too great for the engine. Several cars were detached and allowed to run back towards the level track, but before they reached it they came in collision with an ordinary train from Armagh proceeding at a good rate of speed. The excursion cars were completely wrecked. The scene which ensued was heartrending. Hosts of volunteers were soon at hand, and the dead and wounded were taken from the wreck and carried down the bank. Medical aid was called for, and a special train from Belfast brought to the scene twenty surgeons from that city and a number of medical men from other places between Belfast and Armagh. The disaster is unparalleled in the railroad history of Ireland. The accident has cast a gloom over Armagh. All the shops were closed this afternoon and the people are in general mourning. The engineer, fireman and guard of the train, and the traffic manager's clerk were summoned before a magistrate and were remanded on a charge of being responsible for the accident.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The break-power of the engine of the third train was inadequate. While the second train was ascending the incline the engineer remarked to the fireman, "I am afraid we can't do it." The following train was commencing the ascent when the engineer saw the runaway cars. Shutting off steam and reversing the lever the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine, shouting to the passengers to do likewise. The latter, however, not hearing the cries did not obey. No one was injured on that train. The engine was hurled 60 feet down an embankment. The carriage that ran into the engine was shattered to splinters, and fragments of dress, umbrellas, etc., were scattered hundreds of yards. A dozen corpses were found beneath the engine in a parboiled condition. Some of the occupants of the runaway cars tried to escape, but the doors were locked. The first part of the train started back in pursuit of the runaway cars, and the passengers saw the collision at a distance of 300 yards.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account says the engineer of the second train, finding his engine powerless to pull the train up the steep grade, unlinked several cars with the object of taking the front portion of the train to the next station and returning for the remainder. Heavy stones were placed behind the wheels of the detached cars to prevent them from slipping, but the locomotive on restarting gave the entire train a shunt that displaced the stones. The detached cars began to slip down the grade, their speed gradually increasing until they attained a frightful velocity. After running four miles, they crashed with terrible force into the third train about a mile and a half from Armagh.

BITTER LAMENTATIONS.

The shrieks of the children were horrible. The bodies of the victims were arranged in rows as soon as recovered. Many were mangled beyond recognition. There is scarcely a family in Armagh that has not some one dead. The embankment on which the accident occurred is 70 feet high. Many touching scenes were witnessed. The children bore their injuries with great patience. Wrecking gangs are at work clearing away the debris. A private of the Irish Fusiliers before the collision jumped on the foot plate of one of the cars and dropped four children to the ground. He then offered to assist others to escape, but his offer was refused. In many cases whole families were killed. Crowds are visiting the scene and the air is rent with lamentations.

DIED OF FRIGHT.

A car driver named Hughes, who visited the scene of the disaster, was so horrified at the sight that he died on the spot. His corpse was taken to Armagh in his own car.

A Boy Who Made His Mark.

A Kansas City, Mo., despatch says: Monday afternoon Frank Leopold, aged 12 years, and Katie Malden, aged 11 years, visited Robbins' circus. After the show they started to walk to Centropolis, their home. When within a mile of the place a man named Sieddons jumped from the bushes and attempted to assault the little girl. The boy attacked Sieddons with a pocket knife and slashed him across the face in a fearful manner nearly cutting out an eye and cutting off part of his nose. Sieddons fled, but was afterwards captured.

T. GRANGER STEWART, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinary Physician to H. M. the Queen, in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, says: "Peritonitis is occasionally the cause of death in all forms of Bright's disease. It may result from local affectations, or from the state of the blood.' Warner's Safe Cure acts as a preventive by curing the kidney disease and removing the contamination from the blood.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Constantinople says the Porte has been advised from Vienna that Austria regards the present hostility to Austria of the Regents of Servia as a *casus belli* and hopes European diplomacy will succeed in securing a moderation of hostility. The Porte has sent six Syrian battalions to Crete.

LORD CECIL'S DROWNING.

Romantic History of a Soldier, Preacher and Nobleman.

Further particulars concerning the drowning of Lord Cecil has reached the TIMES. He was going from Belleville in a boat in company with Mr. Churchill, with a load of stores and camping material, and when off Pool's Point, a short distance from Adolphustown wharf, he rose up in the boat to adjust the sail, when losing his hold he fell headlong into the water, coming up at some distance. He swam around for a few minutes and then sank before the boat could be got around to where he was. He was going to hold a series of meetings in the Town Hall at Adolphustown. He was thought to be a good swimmer, and at first it was thought he might reach shore safely, or at least keep afloat until he was rescued. Mr. Poole, who witnessed the accident from the shore, shouted to him to keep up courage and he would be rescued all right. He answered back "No!" and immediately went under. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Lord Cecil was born July 18th, 1841, and joined the First Rifle Brigade in England when 17 years of age. He was a wild, reckless youth, full of dash and pride, an inveterate gambler and horseman, and one, as he stated in a sermon at Brockville, "who had committed every sin in the decalogue." He served as lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and with it came to Canada, to be stationed in turn in Kingston, Hamilton and Quebec. In 1868 he left the brigade because he was prohibited from promulgating the religious doctrine he professed among the men. The matter was fought to the bitter end, and it was not until the Duke of Cambridge issued a mandate that the conflict ceased. Then Lord Cecil tendered his resignation, and since that date devoted his time, talents and fortune to the propagation of the doctrine of the Brethren, to whom he bore the relationship of chief brother. To-day his followers are scattered in all lands. They are known as Cecilites or Plymouth Brethren, but these titles are not recognized by those who have close relationship in the work. Lately he spent most of his summers in the neighborhood of Kingston, camping and evangelizing.

HIS CONVERSION.

"Lord Cecil told me," said a lady to-day, "about his conversion. He was in Hamilton in 1867 or 1868, when he was called home on the demise of his father. His mother, the Marchioness of Exeter, a godly woman, and his sister, the wife of Viscount Sandon, another pious lady, both appealed to him to forsake his wild career. Little good resulted, but on his return to Hamilton early religious impressions, which had been made by a devoted governess who frequently talked to him in childhood about Jesus, came swelling upon his soul, and a marvellous conversion occurred. He told me he was out with the soldiers on the march, and while the most lively music was being played he was stricken with the enormity of his sins. Then and there with timidity he asked to be pardoned and God gave him peace. He frequently told me he could go to the very spot in Hamilton where the glorious change was wrought.

HIS CHARACTER.

Lord Cecil was of a most gentle and lovable disposition. He was retiring and most unpretending. He was devoted to God and His work. He was remarkably gifted. His knowledge of the Scriptures was something wonderful. He was eloquent and yet simple. His language was grand and lofty, and his bearing most gentle and winning. "Frequently he held his co-religionists spell-bound as he unfolded to them the deep things of God," said a Plymouthite. "He was what would be termed in any other Church a big gun." He spent his winters in the Southern States.

HIS ANCESTRY.

He was not given to telling of his family history. His ancestry was ever kept in the background. Once he was asked as to his relationship with the Marquis of Salisbury, the present Premier of England, and as the question was pointed, and as it was said he was his brother, he stated as follows: "William Cecil was an eminent statesman of Lincolnshire, born in 1520, and son of Richard Cryssel, an officer of the court in attendance upon Henry VIII., and who was raised to the baronetcy of Burghley in 1571, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. This statesman married in 1561 Mary, sister of Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward VI., to whom was born Thomas Cecil, successor to Baron Burghley. The first wife dying, the Baron was married again to Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Coke, of Giddy Hall, Essex. By her Robert Cecil was born, afterwards created Earl of Salisbury, and from whom the present Earl is descended. Lord Cecil is a descendant of the heir to the baronetcy. Two families sprang from the same parent. This constitutes the relationship."

HIS RELATIVES.

Lord Cecil was 48 years of age. He intended returning to England this fall on a visit to his relatives. He was not on remarkably good terms with the present Marquis of Exeter. Some years ago, when the son of the Marquis became of age, great *fetes* were being enjoyed at the baronial castle. Lord Disraeli was in attendance. Lord Cecil attended, and, in the midst of the gayety, he arose in the park and preached the Gospel to those assembled. His action greatly offended his brother. However, in after years they became reconciled, but Lord Cecil never visited him because he was "a servant of the flesh."

KNOWN IN HAMILTON.

Lord Cecil was well known in Hamilton. It will be remembered by many of the older inhabitants that he came out with the Rifle Brigade and was stationed here for some time. Subsequently he visited Hamilton frequently in connection with services held by the Plymouth Brethren. He was held in the highest estimation.

Wm. Roberts, M. D., Physician to the Manchester, Eng., Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says: "Gradual failure of strength, increased pallor or sallowness, and disinclination for exercise is one of the prominent symptoms of kidney disease." Warner's Safe Cure is the only remedy that is guaranteed to cure kidney disease.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

Puzzling Despatches Received from the Great White Explorer.

A London special cable from Zanzibar last (Wednesday) night says: A letter has been received here from Ururi South, southeast of Victoria Nyanza, dated 2nd of December. It states that Stanley arrived at Ururi, stayed for a short time, returned to Victoria Nyanza, left behind 56 men, owing to sickness, and 46 rifles. Most of the sick eventually died. A short time after Mitchell arrived there and took away the rifles. Shortly after it was reported that H. M. Stanley sustained a heavy loss of men owing to sickness and want of provisions. Finally Stanley arrived. He said Emin Pacha is at Unyara, fifteen days distant. Stanley took away everything and returned to Emin Pacha, giving the writer a letter to take personally to the Agent-General.

Sir Francis de Winton, who is a great authority on African exploration, writes: "The telegram just received via Zanzibar gives news of Stanley up to 2nd December last. He was then at Ururi, at the southeast end of Lake Victoria Nyanza, having left Emin at Unyara, which is situated in the district of Kavirondo, at the northeast corner of the lake. It should be remembered that Stanley left his camp at Bonalya, on the Aruwimi, on the 4th of September, 1888, and as it would appear an impossiblity for the journey from Bonalya to Ururi to be accomplished in 82 days, *i.e.*, from the 4th of September to the 2nd of December, some mistake has been made as regards this date. It is quite possible for the messenger who brought the news to have left Ururi in the middle of February and reached Zanzibar on the 10th of June. The allusion to Mitchell is also somewhat puzzling. At present the white men with Stanley are Lieut. Stairs, Nelson, Mountenay, Jeppson, Dr. Parkes and Bonny. Besides Stanley's servant the only other white men in that part of Africa are Emin Pacha and Captain Casati. Nelson might, however, become Mitchell in passing into the native vernacular and then back again into English. From the direction Stanley is taking it would appear he is making for Msalala, at the south end of the lake, where a large depot of provisions was deposited more than a year ago, and as he would have the advantage of water carriage to take his caravan from Unyara to Kagheyi missionary station, at the south end of the lake, it is to be hoped he has for some time been in possession of his stores, so that the main difficulties of his enterprise have been successfully overcome. Should my surmise that he arrived at Ururi about the 2nd February, in place of the 2nd December, be correct, and that he has since pushed on to Kagheyi, at the south end of the lake, we may soon have further news in addition to the letter given to the trader of Ururi, who forwards this message and who is bringing the letter himself to Zanzibar."

A LEAP FOR DEATH.

Buffalo Lady Suicides at the Falls—Her Body Recovered.

A ast (Friday) night's Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says: About half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon a well-dressed lady walked deliberately out on the raceway near the river gate at Prospect Park, immediately above the American falls, and holding her arms over her head leaped into the rushing water, that took but a few seconds to sweep her over the American falls. Several gentlemen near by saw her make the leap, and rushed down to see the unfortunate woman pass over the brink of the falls. They notified the Park Superintendent, who procured assistance and made a search for the body in the river below the falls. It was discovered about half an hour afterwards in the river near the Canadian side by Aaron Glassbrook, who towed the body to the shore, and had it taken to Undertaker Morse's rooms at Drummondville and taken charge of by the coroner. The description of the suicide is as follows: Large, dark-complexioned woman, about 45 years of age, weighing about 170 pounds, large features. All the clothing excepting a pair of black corsets and dark stockings and shoes had been stripped off the body. The woman came from Buffalo on the 3.10 train this afternoon and went direct to the park and took her life. A lady who saw the woman jump off into the river fainted and had to be carried to her hotel. At the place where the woman leaped into the river was found a black silk parasol with light wood handle, a white handkerchief, a lady's wrap of black material, embroidered with black silk, a small, thin glass and a half-pint empty flask that had recently contained whiskey.

ONE YEAR IN JAIL.

Dr. J. C. Bright, of Chatham, Convicted and Sentenced.

A despatch from Chatham says: At the General Sessions yesterday the trial of Dr. J. C. Bright for furnishing a noxious drug to Clara Douglas, alias Wrightman, to procure an abortion, excited much interest. The prisoner and his counsel, Mr. Christie, were confident of an acquittal, and a Pinkerton detective brought out all the facts derogatory to the girl's character. A strong defence was made and the case was given to the jury at 10.45 p.m. In ten minutes they brought in a verdict of guilty, and Bright was remanded to jail awaiting sentence. This morning he was brought up and sentenced to one year in the common jail.

It Appealed to All.

An Iowa farmer, who believed in having two strings to his bow, put up in his garden this sign:

BOYS, DON'T TOUCH THESE MELONS, FOR THEY ARE GREEN AND GOD SEES YOU.

A family of four children and the father and mother, named DesChamps, in a small cottage this side of St. Louis toll-gate, Quebec, were all poisoned on Wednesday by drinking some cream in their coffee which was skimmed off milk that contained turpentine that leaked out of a paint pot directly over a bowl of milk during the night. Dr. Falardeau was immediately sent for, and on his arrival administered an emetic. The family are doing as well as could be expected.

THE MAYBRICK MURDER.

Evidence Taken as to the Wife's Guilt—She is Committed for Trial.

A cablegram from London, dated last (Wednesday) night says: The nine hours' sitting to-day of the county justices before whom Mrs. Maybrick made her first appearance in public on a charge of having put her late husband to death by arsenical poisoning, has served to exhaust only half the evidence in the long chain of facts. The excitement around the new County Sessions House, where the magisterial investigation was opened this morning and will be continued to-morrow, has been strung to the highest pitch. The jury's gallery was occupied with fashionably-dressed ladies, whilst the public gallery contained a mixed audience of the respectable class. Supt. Bryning conducts the case for the prosecution, and the prisoner has the advantage as counsel of Mr. Pickford, who is a leading junior at the bar in this city.

Mr. A. Brierley, cotton broker, whose intimacy with the wife of the deceased gentleman has brought him into unpleasant prominence, was not represented by counsel, as before the coroner, nor did he put in an appearance. One other much interested person, however, has retained counsel. Mr. Edgecome appeared on behalf of Baroness Von Roque, the mother of the accused lady.

The court was hushed when in response to the command of Supt. Bryning Mrs. Maybrick was brought into the dock from below. She approached the dock rails with a firm step and head erect. She is a slightly-built person of medium height, and, according to popular report, is good-looking, having light golden hair. She was shrouded from head to foot in heavy black crape. Nothing but the chain of the prisoner was visible to the court. Her widow's veil, which she never once lifted, completely hid the upper part of her face. A comfortable-looking arm chair was provided, and into this she settled down, her head reclining upon the upholstery, while Supt. Bryning unfolded in a succinct, concise and unbiased way the whole series of startling facts already disclosed before the coroner. The cross-examination of witnesses was directed to show that the deceased took nerve tonics containing arsenic, but the only new fact elicited was that Brierley paid a London hotel bill of £2 13s 6d. The court adjourned till to-morrow.

A last (Thursday) night's Liverpool cable says: The police proceedings in the Maybrick case were concluded this evening, with the result that the accused lady has to stand her trial before an assize jury.

Mrs. Maybrick was brought into the dock at 10 this morning. The public part of the court was crowded with well-dressed people. Mrs. Maybrick resumed her former position in an arm chair, provided for her convenience, and she sat through the weary hours of examination and cross-examination with a rigidity that surprised everybody.

A few minutes after the hearing was resumed she scribbled a pencil note to Mr. Cleaver, her solicitor, and this she repeated several times during the day. Her face was still enveloped in an impenetrable crape veil.

The charwoman who cleaned Mr. Maybrick's office was the first witness of the day, she being followed by an office boy. Their evidence had reference to luncheons of beef tea prepared by the accused lady, and from which Mr. Maybrick suffered ill-effects.

Mr. Michael Maybrick was the next witness, and stated that Florence Elizabeth Maybrick was from 27 to 30 years of age, and her late husband died in his 50th year. Witness was summoned to Battle Crease by peremptory telegrams from his brother Edwin and Mrs. Briggs, the friend of the Maybricks, three days before the deceased gentleman died. He related how he was led to suspect Mrs. Maybrick was tampering with her husband's medicines and food; the measures he took to secure proper and reliable nursing, and the treatment, more especially after his suspicions had been intensified by receiving from the children's nurse Yapp a remarkable letter from Mrs. Maybrick to Mr. A. Brierley, her lover, and how he found certain incriminatory packages and deadly phials in the room used by Mrs. Maybrick. Other witnesses were the chemists from whom Mrs. Maybrick had bought fly papers similar to those found in the solution in her wash basin.

The chemist's assistant who made up two bottles of medicine for Mr. Maybrick from a prescription by Dr. Fuller, of London, a physician whom the deceased gentleman consulted at the end of April, said the ingredients of which they were compounded were free from arsenic.

Nurses Gore, Gallery and Wilson related bedside episodes, including the suspicious handling of their patient's medicines and food by Mrs. Maybrick. The last named repeated an exclamation made three times by Mr. Maybrick to his wife the night before he died: "Oh, Florrie, how could you do it? I did not think it of you," and the wife's rejoinder, "You silly old darling, don't bother your head about anything." Mrs. Maybrick, turning to Nurse Wilson, added, "I cannot tell what is the matter with him or what has brought his illness on."

In cross-examination, Nurse Gore said that when she took charge of the patient the medicine bottles were kept in the lavatory, but she had them brought into the bedroom, but not beside the table. Mr. Maybrick was not strong enough then to leave his bed without assistance.

Mr. Edward Davies, analyst, produced a host of ominous-looking phials, jars and packages, which were a portion of some scores of them handed to him by the police for analysis. There were many articles brought from Battle Crease in which he had found traces of arsenic. He also found traces of arsenic in a portion of the viscera of the deceased. He admitted in cross-examination that these traces were small in quantity, and that the largest amount found in the liver was exactly half of the least quantity the witness had found previously in any fatal case.

Superintendent Bryning next gave the final evidence, and this concluded the case for the prosecution.

Counsel for the pisoner asked the bench if there was a case to go before a jury, and the magistrates said they were agreed that there was. Thereupon he intimated that he should reserve the prisoner's defence.

Mrs. Maybrick was asked to stand whilst the usual caution before committal was read by the presiding Magistrate, and she stood forward without evincing the slightest nervous tremor. She was then formally committed, and at a few minutes to 7 o'clock she was removed from the dock and subsequently conveyed to Walton jail, where she will await her trial at the next Liverpool assizes, which open on July 26th.

THE NAUGHTY PICTURES.

Winnipeg "Sassity" Shocked by Alleged Immoral Pictorial Advertisements.

A last (Thursday) night's Winnipeg despatch says: A case in the Police Court yesterday attracted great attention. Burden, the city bill poster, was arraigned on a charge of a violation of the city by-law by posting lithographs of an indecent character for Lily Clay's Female Burlesque Company. There was a large attendance of spectators, and the defendant was represented by able counsel. The Chief of Police, several city clergymen, and leading Christians gave evidence for the prosecution, and were severely cross-examined by the lawyer on the opposing side, who had gathered from cigarette and quack medicine advertisements, illustrated papers, statuary, etc., all the suggestive advertisements he could find, with the view of eliciting an expression of opinion from the witnesses as to their indecency. The result was rather ludicrous. The following is a sample of the examination: Archdeacon Fortin was shown one of the pictures complained of, and asked his opinion of its character. Answer, "I look upon that picture as grossly immoral to begin with, because it represents certain portions of the body which decency dictates should be covered in proper society; secondly, because the women represented are attired in the garb of harlots, endeavoring to seduce by their blandishments; thirdly, because I would be afraid to let my little children look at pictures like that; fourth, because I think such pictures will have a demoralizing effect on many members, particularly the young members of my flock.

Cross-examined—When oarsmen row on the river are they in the garb of proper society?

Yes.

Is a person attired for bathing properly attired?

Yes.

To the rev. gentleman was submitted a picture in the *Graphic*. He thought it much less nude than the pictures complained of. In these pictures a part of the body which should be covered was represented. He regarded a picture from pen and pencil shown him as immoral. He did not think Venus de Medici was immoral, because it was a work of art. These pictures were very far removed from works of art. He thought exhibit "B," a common drug store advertisement, equally objectionable. The druggists' lithograph, representing Humphrey's homœopathic specifics, was in his opinion also very objectionable. Other exhibits representing advertisements for cigar stores were produced. He thought them highly objectionable. He did not consider the Laocoon indecent, because it was a work of art and because such representations were in such places that they were witnessed only by educated people who would not extract evil from them.

The counsel then produced Alphonse Daudets' Sappho, a book, which, he said, he had purchased at the bookstore of Richardson, who is a respectable man and a member of a city church. The work was produced and the illustrations from it were submitted to Rev. Mr. Fortin. Some of them he saw no objection to, another one was a little off color. The pictures from the "Ladies' Pictorial," an English publication, were also submitted. They seemed to Rev. Mr. Fortin to be all right. He had seen ladies in full dress at parties, and he had seen much that he considered out of place. He had endeavored to correct evils of that kind by private influence and public exhortation. He did not think the nude statue of Venus should be suppressed. This inquiry went on and witnesses on both sides of the case heard, when the case was adjourned till Saturday.

A CARDINAL'S RANK.

A Quebec Paper Discusses How Cardinals are Treated in Canada and by British Royalty Respectively.

A Quebec despatch says: *L'Electeur* has undertaken to reply to some statements made at the anti-Jesuit Convention in Toronto, and starts by taking up the claim of one of the speakers that Cardinal Taschereau had been given a seat on the throne on the opening of the Legislature alongside the Lieutenant-Governor. This, it says, is untrue. The Cardinal, as a prince of the Church, was entitled to rank as an Ambassador does at court, and he was given a seat on the floor of the House to the left of the throne, but not on it. This, it says, was pure courtesy, which would have been extended to His Eminence in any civilized country As an instance of the consideration in which Cardinal Manning is held at the English court, it says that when His Eminence appears he does so in his full red and ermine and he takes the rank of a Prince. The journal says that when he once called at one of the royal palaces to visit the Queen by invitation, he was received by the Prince of Wales, who personally conducted him to Her Majesty, with whom he held a long conversation. His reception altogether was of the most affable nature.

Potash in Corn Cobs.

There is a good deal of potash in corn cobs, as thrifty housewives long ago learned when making soap. It is here that a good deal of the mineral elements of the corn plant are concentrated. Perhaps it is for the potash as a corrective of acidity in the stomach that animals will often eat the cob. It is all the better for being charred or burned. Burn to a crisp the corn cobs from which fattening hogs have devoured the corn, and see how greedily the same animals will eat them.—*New York Mail and Express.*

"Old Tecumseh" Sherman is authority for the statement that every year the girls at West Point get prettier, and that such has been the case for 50 years.

The Ven. Churchill Julius, Archdeacon of Ballarat, once a famous Oxford athlete and a hardworking Liverpool clergyman, recently caught a ruffian beating his wife. He seized the brute, overpowered him after a struggle, and personally marched him off to the lock-up.