CHRONICLINGS BY THE CABLE.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest from th Old World.

The Government in accordance with Gladstone's announcement laid before Parliament a list of official papers relating to the Afghan frontier question. The papers contain nothing which has not already been made known. They only cover the well known ground up to the Penjdeh incident, and throw no light whatever upon the nature of the negotiations which have been carried on between England and Russis.

The British Admiralty decided to have the combined naval reserve squadron, including fourteen first-class men-of war, assemble at Portland, and proceed thence to Bantry Bay, Ireland, to engage in a naval demonstration of extraordinary importance Torpedo experiments will be carried on on a gigantic scale, and the demonstration will conclude with a sham naval battle of a magnitude beyond all affairs of the kind heretofore undertaken.

Hundreds of officers and soldfers from the remnant of Wolseley's Nile expedition are arriving at Wady Halfa and Cairo, many of whom are on the sick list. A great battle is expected to be fought soon at Khartoum between El Mahdi and his rival, the False Prophet. The latter has collected a numerous force of followers and is now advancing to attack Mahdi.

The La Republique Français insists that France must adhere to the French proposals regarding the international supervision of Suez Canal, and says: "If England will not supervise the canal with Europe, France will supervise the canal with England." The sub-committee of the Suez Canal Commission the treaty, excepting the clauses regarding the international control upon which the delegates were unable to agree. The second reading of the draft was fixed for the 15th inst., when the plenary commission will be summoned.

The British government issued diplomatic papers which state that her majesty's government will be compelled to regard as a hostile act any movement of Russia toward Herat, and on the other hand it is announced that Russia has spontaneously disclaimed any me nacing intentions in regard to Herat. The British government is therefore favorably inclined to consider that the question at issue between England and Russia has reached a satisfactory solution to both countries. Documents were submitted to parliament covering the Anglo Russian dispute up to the time of the Penjdeh ineident which tend to show the aggression on the part of the Russian government upon the Ameer's territory, of which Herat is the salient point

The Czar has sent General Komaroft a sword of honor. The hilt of the sword is of gold, and the scabbard is richly set with diamonds. The present was accompanied with an autograph letter from the Czar, warmly praising Komaroff's military measures and and his prudence and firmness in dealing with the Afghans, as well as his gallantry in the There is no position on earth which could be engagement of Dashkepri. A similar honor was conferred upon Gen. Karjewski.

1The approach of the general election is bringing forward an unexpected political strength among the British workingmen. Workingmen are concentrating everywhere upon labor candidates for parliamentary seats. This is noticeable particularly in many of the larger boroughs, such for instance, as Glasgow, Newcastle, and other centers of manufacturing industry. The workingmen in these sections are actively engaged in the act of raising subscriptions for the purpose of sending workingmen to Parliament. There is a movement organized in parallel lines to raise a number of workingmen to the magisterial bench in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and several members of trade associations have already been of ered magisterial appointments.

It is considered imperative to reduce the British garrison at Suakim to the minimum consistent with the safety of the town, because of the rapid iscrease of sickness, especially of enteric fever. The Shropshire regiment will remain as a permanent garrison. It is intended to keep the railway open to Otao by means of an armored train, carrying artillery. Negotiations with friendly natives have been concluded. Many will come in under Mahmond Ali, leader of the Amaras.

The Spanish Minister of Marine answered the senate that the Spanish gov. ernment had asked of the French government for an explanation of the hoisting of the French flag in Spanish territory in Africa.

The excitement at Madrid over the seizure by France of the settlements on the gulf of Guinae claimed by Spain, is intense. The government is preparing a protest against the action. The territory in question is operated by the Spanish Commercial society.

Dispatches from Winnipeg state that Col. Otter made an attack on Poundmaker. and after a severe battle captured him and took 120 prisoners. The battle was fought in Eagle Hills and Otter made the assault against orders. Twenty-one Canadians and nineteen Englishmen were killed. No trace of the teamsters taken by Poundmaker a week ago was found, and it is supposed they have been

The English Government is considerably worried by Italy's demand that the agreement be fulfilled by which she was to garrison the Red Sea ports, when the British troops were withdrawn. Italy counted or gaining a valuable foothold in Africa for colonial purposes by this arrangement, and she is much chagrined at England's having turned Saakim over to Turkey. As Gladstone was obliged to favor Turkey in this matter in order to obtain the porte's friendship in case of war with Russia, it is probable that she will ignore Italy's demand, but the situation is at least an embarassing one.

Gladstone was annoyed in the house of commons by Lord Churchill's repeated in. terruptions of his reply to Sir Stafford Northcote's inquiry as to the status of negoti tiations with Russia. He finally rebuked In very decided terms the disposition by certain members of the chown treat the government's house to cause in a very factious spirit. He added he spoke simply in the interest of the dignity of house itsel', since the opposition mattered not to one whose part in future political conflicts was likely to be measured by weeks and not by years. It is inferred by this language that the premier contemplates resigning at the end of the present session.

The Morning Post claims to have information that Lord Dufferin, Vicerov of India, has written the government giving an alarming account of the effects produced by the yielding of the ministry to Russia's demands in regard to the Afghan frontier.

A Constantinople dispatch announce es that the Turkish government is planting torpedoes in the straits of the Dardadelles Considerable excitement is caused in consequence of the news.

It is authoritatively announced that Russia demands that both Zulifikar and Marushuck be considered as in Russian territory. The ameer has hitherto considered the possession of these two places as of vital importance in maintaining the integrity of his dominions

THE ILLINOIS SENATORIAL CONTEST.

A Protracted Political Fight Ends in the Choice of John A. Logan for United States

Springfield (Ill.) dispatch: During the joint session of the legislature on the 19th there was a great jam in the honse, both on and 153 representatives were present. When the vote was taken a dead silence prevailed. The democrats refused to vote. The senators all voted for Logan, giving him twenty-six votes. Ruger's vote was received with cheers. When Sittig's name was called he rose and in a long speech, explaining his position, he voted for Logan under protest, and was received with the wildest cheers. This gave Logan 103 votes. On the call of absentees the democrats voted solidly for Judge Lambert Tree. After the roll call Baker, McNairy, McAliney, Caldwell, Quinn and Craftschanged their votes to Farwell. Barry and Andemn changed their votes to John A. Logan, and the wildest confusion prevailed. This insured have concluded the elaboration of the draft of his election. The roll call was proceeded with after a time, the democrats attempting to elect Farwell, hoping to get some republican votes. Barry withdrew his vote from Logan, but stated that he would allow no other democrat than Morrison to be elected.

Before the completion of the roll call, which occupied over two hours, Barry the third time changed his vote, this time to Farwell. On the verification of the roll call Logan received 103 votes. The democrats tried every means to draw out republican votes by voting for Farwell, but failed. Then they went back to Tree and he received the full vote. The final vote was as follows: John A. Logan, 103; Lambert Tree, 99; John C. Black, 2; J. Scofield, 2; Wm. R. Morr'son, 1; J. R. Hoxie, 1. Logan was declared senator amid the wildest

A committee was then appointed to conduct the general to the house, and, upon being in-troduced, he made the following speech, thanking them for the honor conferred upon

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois: I congratulate you on having brought to a conclusion this most remarkable contest which has been going on for nearly four months. I have no words to express my gratitude to the representatives of this great state of Illinois for the compliment they have paid me to day, having been elected for the third time to represent this great state in the senate of the United States. I hope I have so acted and deported myself in the position before as to bring no discredit upon myself, my party, state and county, and my past history is the only guarantee I can give for my future course. From the deepest recess of my bosom I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. more gratifying than to represent this great state. In this contest, Mr. speaker and gentlemen, which has been an unusually close and heated one, I am proud to state that nothing has transpired to mar the friendly relations existing between myself and my worthy opponent. For thirty years this gentleman and myself have been friends and I trust we will always continue such. [Loud cheers. I believe there never has been a contest be tween two persons waged more earnestly for their parties than this and the mutual relations remain so pleasant. I respect Mr. Morrison politically and socially, and I am proud to say that we are friends and I sincerely hope we may ever be friends. [Cheers.] As to the other gentleman who was my opponent for a time, I can say nothing against him, Lor would I want to. Mr. Tree and myself lived as neighbors for many years in Chicago and I have always had the highest respect for him. He made as good a contest-coming late into the field and being a little short of votes-as he could make. For him I have nothing but respect. In conclusion, gentlemen, 1 desire to say that, no matter what may have occurred during this contest, it has been carried on in a spirit of fairness. No such contest has ever been known in this country before, and it has appeared strange to me that there has been so little excitement and bitterness exhibited is remarkable, I say, in a contest which has lasted so long and been so close t at there is so little bitterness of feeling displayed, and I desire to say that in representing the people of this state of Illinois in the United States seaate I shall ever try to do that which seems to me to be my duty, representing my party and my constituents fairly and honestly. [Cheers.] I leave here having no bitter feeling toward any one who may have opposed me. I respect man who will stand by his creeds and his friends, and I expect no more from others than is accorded to me. If I go to Washington I do not go there with any fire burning in my bosom or a feeling of antagonism toward any party or the present adminis tration. I shall endeavor to represent you fairly and honestly and stand by you in all which I believe is right. Gentlemen, again l thank you. I tender you my most profound thanks. I have not before repaid nor can I repay you for the manner in which you have stood by me in this legislature and state. shall ever remember it and endeavor to prove worthy of the trust you have this day confided in me. Thanking you again, I hope you will learn in the future that the wrong man has

not been elected. Reduction in Grain Rates to New England

Points. A cut on grain and flour by the western trunk lines from Chicago to New England, says a St. Paul d'spatch, created a disturbance in the rate on flour, especially to such points. The lake rate from Duluth is the same as the all-rail rate from Chicago to Boston and New York. The rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Duluth is five cents per hundred less than from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago. Since the eastern trunk lines have cut rates it makes the rate from St. Paul and Minneapolis by rail to New Engst. Paul and Minneapons by rail to New England points nearly two and one-half cents more than by rail and lake to Boston. Milwaukee takes this business out of St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee and there transfers to boat. Its policy is to keep the lake rate via Duluth as high as possible so as to discriminate against St. Paul, Duluth and Omaha. To arrange this business the presi-Omaha. To arrange this business the presidents and traffic managers of northwesters lines have been in conference.

Cause of the Cincinnati Calamity. A boy, John Meyers, who could give an authentic account of the Sullivan fire, was found at his home by a newspaper reporter. He says he was sent to get a two-gallon can of benzine which he got on the first floor of the fatal building. Going up to the second floor he was passing a narrow passage beside a press and in the direction of the elevator shaft, when he stumbled in the dark, struck the can against the press and broke the g ass. The benzine flowed out and as the pressman had the gas light burning there, almost in-stantly an explosion followed. Meyer's feet were saturated with benzine. They took fire and he ran toward the stairway where he extinguished the fire on his own person and ran down to the drug store where he had his wounds dressed, then ran home.

Positive, wait; comparative, waiter; superlative, get it yourself.

Virtue is made for difficulties, and grows stronger and brighter for such A JUMP OF 135 FEET.

How a Professor Ended His Life in Endeas oring to Accomplish a Great Feat.

This afternoon, says a New York dispatch

of the 19th, a cab left the New York entrance of the Brooklyn bridge and was driven to the middle of the great span. Here the driver pulled up and two men get out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top a policeman came toward them brandlahing his club and ordering them to "get down out of that." While he was talking with the young men a covered wagon contain-Prof. E. Odlum and a companion stopped about a hundred feet behind the cab. Quickly divesting himself of the blue flannel in which he was dressed, Odlum, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and posing himself for a moment stoo i erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of the East river far below him. The people on the bridge set up a cry of horror when they saw the professor prepare to plunge off the bridge into the river 135 beneath his feet. The policeman now rushed toward the professor, but before he had gone a dozen feet Odlum without a moment's hesitation, had leaped from the railing out into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below was at the moment clear of shipping. A tug and a floor and in the galleries. Fifty-one senators | schooner lay lazily in the stream several yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with club men and reporters. Captain Boyuton stood near the prow and closely watching the bridge. The moment Odlum's body was seen to leave the railing Harry E. Dixey, the actor, started a stop watch which he held in his hand, in order to time the descent. For nearly one hundred feet the professor came down all right. Feet foremost he shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernable for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn. As if realizing his danger Odlum brought down his hand with a quick motion to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement, however, was too late. His body had turned so far it was now impossible to change its course, and half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up water on all sides, Prof. Odlum's body struck the water on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurriedly pushed itself forward to the place where the body fell, and Captain Boynton, after seeing that life-preservers had been thrown into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and watched for the body to come to the surface. Soon he saw the white face of the professor rising from the water and in a moment was by his side. Seizing a lifepreserver near by he placed it beneath the body of the insensible professor. Blood mingled with froth came from the mouth of the drowning man. A row boat soon came to the rescue and Odlum was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoration administored. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the professor opened. "What kind of a jump did I make!" he whispered.

"First-class, my boy," responded Boynton, 'you'll be all right in a little while." But he was insensible again before the words had hardly left his lips. The tug steamed hastily to her slip, and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the professor, and then after breathing heavily once or twice his heart stopped beating and he was pronounced dead. The body was taken ashore and conveyed to the undertaker's.

A Reconciliation Between Gladstone and the Parnellites.

London dispatch-In the house of commons Gladstone announced a bill to amend the purmove the friction existing between the govcrnment and the Parnellites. The announcement was authoritively made in parliamentary circles that a reconciliation had taken place between Gladstone and the Parnellites.

The ministry is said to have promised to introduce at an early day a bill amending the purchase clause of the land act, the Parnellites in return to refrain from the execution of their threat to go with the tories at the coming general elections.

The people are surprised at Gladstone's sudden change of front in introducing an amendment to the purchase clause of the Irish land act, whereas he stated last week in announcing the government's programme that it had been found impossible to consider this question during the present session. There is little doubt that the change was brought about by Parnell's threat to obstruct business and prolong the session. Parnell is clearly master of the situation and so the liberals got up a memorial praying the government to reconsider their decision. This memorial, signed by fifty of the leading liberals in the house of commons, offered sufficient excuse to Gladstone for the change. The house of lords passed the registration bill.

A CYCLONE IN KANSAS.

Death, Desolation and Destruction Follow in its Wake for Miles.

Topeka (Kansas) Dispatch: Reports are just to hand detailing the facts of a cyclone in the western portion of the state, occuring late Saturday night. A cloud appeared in the northwest, dark and ominous, which gave rise to much speculation. People prepared to meet it, but night coming on confusion reigned, and none knew how to act. The funnel-shaped cloud, whirling, twisting and roaring, struck the earth on the line dividing Os-borne and Rooks counties at the southeast corner of Medicine township, taking a westerly course. Death, desolation and destruction followed in its wake for many miles. It is reported that upwards of fifty persons are injured, including the following:
The Rev. Mr. Grimes, wife and child, killed

at once by flying timbers
Gertie Allen, a small child, fatally injured.
S. J. Johnson, fatally injured from the timbers of a falling barn in which he sought re-

George Campbell, missing and supposed to bh buried under the debris. The hail and lightning were terrific, some of the stones measuring four inches. The damage at Bull City, Stockton. Edmund and Kirwin consists of unroofed houses, chimneys, fences and trees torn down, broken windows and wrecked houses. The damage in Rooks county alone is estimated at \$50,000.

Attacked by a Mob in Sacramento.

Sacramento dispatches: The Salvation army had a grand gathering. Delegates were present from different cities of the state. After the parade through the city they went to the Sixth street church, where it was intended to hold an all night prayer. While the salvationists were engaged in their exercises the church was invaded by a crowd of several hundred men and boys, who mobbed the Salvationists and wrecked the church, and smashing in the windows and everything movable. The Salvationists fled from the building, the mob followed and attacked them on the streets. Many members, male and female, were severely injured. The entire police force was called, and after some difficulty succeeded in dispersing the mob. No arrests are re-

Mysterious Absence of a Bank Teller. John A. Van Gelder, receiving teller of the Union National bank, 34 Wall street, New York, has been missing for some time from his home, 86 Jones street, Jersey City. The bank officers say his accounts are all right, and that they received a note from a woman in Hoboken, who did not sign her name, offering for a money payment to reveal Van Gelder's Whereabouts. Before the messenger could reach the address given in the note the woman had left. Van Gelder was temperate and not of extravagant habits. His wife thinks his mind is affected by overwork, but others are less charitable in their views. Van Gelder's father disappeared five years ago in a similar manner, and after a year's travel in the west returned home. The family occupies a high social position."

A passionate reproof is like a medicine scalding hot; the patient cannot

Current Notes.

During the recent ice jam in Chesapeake Bay millions of ducks were crowded into small open spaces of water. This afforded sportsmen and pothunters fine opportunities for killing them, and great numbers were slaughtered. One man is reported to have killed thirty-two at a single shot.

The Royal Irish Rifles, nearly nine hundred strong, the only regiment at Halifax, has been ordered to make ready for active duty, and expects to be sent to the Soudan.

Paper is used as a substitute for wood in the manufacturing of flooring. A skating rink in Indianapolis is furnished with a paper floor which is as smooth as a sheet of ice, there being no seams that can be seen or felt, and in addition there is an adhesive quality which prevents any slipping of rollers.

The royal commissioners appointed to inquire into the effects of Chinese immigration into British Columbia found that last year the Chinese paid 25 per cent of the whole import duties, and two-thirds of the excise duties. In Victoria they paid the municipal treasury about \$8,500 in 1883.

A barometer is simply a bent tube filled with murcury, like a U with one long leg and one short one. The short end is open to the air, the long end is closed and is a vacuum, that is, has no air. The weight of the air upon the quicksilver in the short arm causes it to rise in the long arm to a height sufficient to balance the weight of the air. Dry air is heavy, and the mercury rises; wet air is light, so the mercury falls. This makes the barometer a weather-glass.

Fishermen who supply the markets in central and southern Illinois are said to use nets with meshes so small that the young fish are taken with the old. On the stands in St. Louis fish not much larger than pumpkin seeds and selling for 10 cents a dozen are displayed. A number of the fishing clubs demand repressive legislation against these pot fishermen.

In the United States there are 17,000 dentists who use a ton of gold and five tons of other metals and make 4,000, 000 artificial teeth annually. Only one American in eighty is found to have perfect teeth, and one-third of the population make more or less use of the artificial product.

Quails are now so abundant in California that they throng the roadways, while rewards are offered by farmers in southern counties for killing this bird. which destroys much grain, the Alemechase clause of the land act. As already sta da and Contra Costo farmer's say the ted in these dispatches this is designed to re- quail is useful to them. It attacks their grain only as a last resort and chiefly subsists upon insects.

> An entry in Washington's diary, dated February, 1768, shows the great number of visitors he entertained at that time. "Would any person believe," he says, "that with 101 cows actually reported at a late enumeration of my cattle I should still be obliged to buy butter?"

The lumber World makes the astounding assertion that the loss to this country through forest fires is now not less than \$300,000,000 a year, simply through the destruction of available timber, without counting additional loss from the annihilation of the young growth and the seeds scattered on the surface, and the scorching of the ground, which often renders it sterile for a generation.

Limit of the Functions of Govern-

We have, however, with our present idea of the functions of government, just the two evils to choose betweenthe Scylla of the spoils system and the Charybdis of bureaucracy. Of course we may try to combine the two, so as to have some experience of the evils of both; but the probability is, that sooner or later one or other will decisively carry the day.

Now, Mr. Spencer says: The whole trouble arises from your having so many offices to dispose of, and that comes of your having crowded so many functions upon the Government. You have brought on a condition of things dangerous to the peace and stability of the state. Had you left to private initiative and responsibility a very large part of what you now place on the shoulders of the Government, the office-seeking nuisance could never have grown to its present dimensions, nor could bureaucracy ever have been the incubus it now is on the life and energies of many communities. The time has come to unload, to repeal laws rather than to enact new ones. The organic growth of society is checked when you resort to what may, by comparison, be called the mechanical methods of legislation and governmental control. It is under the regime of freedom, not under that of compulsion, that social bonds are knit. If you would have virtue to grow strong, you must let it have its full value as virtue in the world; you must not try to equalize all varieties of character by repressive laws. If, you are determined to abandon organic methods, andto operate exclusively by means of the policeman's truncheon, more or less politely concealed, prepare yourself for great convulsions, for the condition you will induce will and can not be one of stable equilibrium. -From "The Scylla and Charybdis of Administration," by Prof. E. L. Youmans, in Popular Science Monthly for

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station is satisfied that 100 pounds of skimmed milk is worth a half bushel of corn meal for feeding hogs. provided that meal is fed with the milk in proper proportions, which he estimates at two pounds of meal for three and one-half pounds of milk.

THE RESCUE OF GREELY.

Commander Schley's Account of the Pathetic Incident.

The strange fascination which attaches to stories of exploration, danger and suffering in the bleak and dasolate acrtic region will cause a book to be published in a few days by Charles Scribner's Sons to be read with eagerness. This is "The Rescue of Greely," by Commander W. S. Schley, who had charge of the successful relief expedition of 1884, and by Professor J. R. Soley, also of the United States Navy, who has access to the official documents bearing on the case.

The story is an old one, but as authoritatively and pathetically told by Commander Schley, it is worth retelling. And so, passing over the discovery of Greely's records, which are given entire, on Brevoort Island, we make a condensation of the narrative, taking it up at the point where the cutter of the rescuing party approached the spot where the provisions of thewrecked Proteus had been left: At last the boat arrived at the site of

the wreck cache, and the shore was eagerly scanned, but nothing could be seen. Rounding the next point, the cutter opened out the cove beyond. There, on the top of a little ridge, fifty or sixty vards above the ice-foot, was plainly outlined the figure of a man. Instantly the coxswain caught up the boat hook and waved his flag. The man on the ridge had seen them, for he stooped, picked up a signal flag from the rock and waved it in reply. Then he was seen coming slowly and cautiously down the steep, rocky slope. Twice he fell down before he reached the foot. As he approached, still walking feebly and with difficulty, Colwell hailed him from the bow of the boat:

"Who are there left?" "Seven left." As the cutter struck the ice, Colwell jumped off and went up to him. He was a ghastly sight. As he spoke, his utterance was thick and mumbling, and in his agitation his jaws worked in convulsive twitches. As the two met. the man, with a sudden impulse, took off his glove and shook Colwell's hand. "Where are they?" asked Colwell, briefly. "In the tent," said the man, pointing over his shoulder, "over the hill-the tent is down." "Is Mr. Greely alive?" "Yes Greely's alive." "Any other officers?" "No." Then he repeated absently, "The tent is down."
"Who are you?" "Long."

Before this colloquy was over, Lowe and Norman had started up the hill. Hastily filling his pocket with bread and taking the two cans of pemmican, Colwell told the coxswain to take Long into the cutter, and started after the others with Ash. Hurrying on across the intervening hollow, Colwell came up with Lowe and Norman, just as they were greeting a soldierly-looking man who had come out from the tent.

As Colwell approached, Norman was saying to the man-"There is the lieutenant." And he added to Colwell-"This is Sergeant Brainard." Brainard immediately drew himself up to the 'position of the soldier," and was about to salute, when Colwell took his hand.

At this moment there was a confused murmur within the tent, and a voice said—"Who's there?" Norman answered, "It's Norman-Norman who was in the Proteus." This was followed by cries of "Oh, it's Norman!" and a sound like a feeble cheer. Meanwhile one of the relief party.

who in his agitation and excitement

was crying like a child, was down on his hands and knees trying to rell away the stones that held down the flopping tent-cloth. Colwell called for a knife, cut a slit in the tent cover, and looked in. It was a sight of horror. * * Directly opposite, on his hands and knees, was a dark man with a long matted beard, in a dirty and tattered dressing-gown with a little red skull cap on his head, and brilliant, staring eyes. As Colwell appeared, he raised himself

a little, and put on a pair of eve-glasses. "Who are you?" asked Colwell. The man made no answer, staring at him him, "Greely, is this you?" "Yes," said Greely, in a faint, broken voice, hesitating and shuffling with his words, "Yes-seven of us left-here we aredying-like men. Did what I came to heroically brave races. In order to reach

fell back exhausted. The scene, as Colwell looked around, There was no food left in the tent, but two or three cans of a thin repulsiveparty was Lieutenant Greelv. His strength was failing fast. He could not not left his sleeping-bag. He lived on the food which the others brought him; but all pangs of hunger had ceased, and his wasted form and sunken eyes and swollen joints told plainly enough what | the animosity of these fanatical soldiers was in store for him. As soon as Colwell understood the

condition of affairs, he sent Chief Engineer Lowe back to the cutter to put off to the Bear with Long, to report what had happened, and bring off the the others with the surgeon and stimulants. Fredericks and Bierderbick presently got up and came out. Colwell gave them, as well as Greely and Elison, a little of the biscuit he had in his pocket, which they munched slowly and deliberately. Then he gave them another bit, while Norman opened one of the cans of penmican. Scraping off a little with a knife Colwell fed them slowly by turns. It was a pitiable sight. They could not stand up, and had dropped down on their knees, and held the diocese of Belgium, against the out their hands begging for more. After | Ville Marie bank, Montreal, for the renow come back with full force, and they | bank.

begged piteously to be helped again protesting that it could do them no harm. Colwell was wisely deaf to their entreaties and threw away the can. When Greely found that he was refused, he took out a can of the boiled sealskin, which had been carefully husbanded. and which he said, he had a right to eat as it was his own. This was taken away from him, but while Colwell was at work trying to raise the tent, some one got the half-emptied can of pemmican, and by the time it was discovered the party had scooped out and eaten its contents.

The weaker ones were like childrenpetulant, rambling and fitful in their talk, absent and sometimes a little incoherent. While they were waiting for the return of the boat, Colwell and the ice masters did their best to cheer them up by telling them that relief was at hand, and that the others would soon arrive. They could not realize it and refused to believe it. So they were humored, and by way of taking up their thoughts. Colwell told them something that had been going on in the world during their three years of exile. Curiously enough, there was much that they knew already. It turned out that among the stores from the Proteus were two boxes of lemons, and the fruit had been wrapped up in scraps of English newspapers-"those lemons which your dear wife put up for us," as one of them said to Colwell, in a moment of wandering fancy. The latter could only discharge the imaginary obligation to an imaginary person, but the impression had already faded. Meanwhile the Bear had arrived and

Lowe had gone off in the cutter, taking with him Sergeant Long. In reply to questions, Long, in a husky voice, told his story-that all were dead except Greely and five others, who were on shore in "sore distress—sore distress." that they had had a hard winter, and 'the wonder was how in God's name they had pulled "through." No words can describe the pathos of this man's broken and enfeebled utterance as he said over and over "a hard winter-a hard winter," and the officers who were gathered about him in the ward room felt an emotion which most of them were at little pains to conceal. The first sign of the relief expedition which had reached the camp was the sound from the steam whistle of the Thetis, recalling the shore parties at Payer harbor. Lieutenant Greely, lying on the ground in his tent, had heard it, as it was borne faintly over the neck of land, but the others had not noticed it in the roaring wind, and when he had told them he had heard at steamer's whistle, they thought it only the impression of his disturbed imagination. Long crawled out of the tent and bracing himself against the wind, struggled up to the ridge; but nothing could be seen but the rocky coast and the icefoot and the chopping sea, with the pack stretching off in the distance. It was a bitter disappointment. Long. went back disheartened, but after wai ing uneasily a little while longer, he mounted the ridge a second time. Still there was nothing to be seen but the same hopeless prospect, and he was about to return again when the cutter came into view around the point above.

With most of them the rescue hardly made a revulsion of feeling. Except the commander, they took it as a matter of course. There was a little, a very little excitement, and they were perhaps more than ordinarily talkative, but in general they did not seem to rise or fall much above or below the level of ordinary good spirits. Probably of tough fibre to begin with, their year of privation and hopelessness had blunted or deadened their recollection of the world, as they had known it, and the feelings to which the recollection gave rise. Notwithstanding his interview with Colwell, Greely's first question when the party from the Bear came up, was-"whether they were not Englishmen?" and upon being told that they were his countrymen, he said, "I am so glad to see you."

De Lesseps on the Soudan.

From an Interview in the Paris Matin. I have repeatedly warned the English that to send an expedition to the Soudan was to send soldiers to certain death. As for ancient Nubia or Ethiopia it is a country in which, as if in a sea, whole armies of conquerors have been vacantly. "Who are you?" again, engulphed. Cambyses left 100,000 men One of the men spoke up, "That's the on the deserts, and he was only too glad major-Major Greely." Colwell crawled | to return home with a handful of followin and took him by the hand, saving to ers. The son of Mehemet Ali was burned in his camp with his army. To attempt to conquer the Soudan by force is a dream. It is quite possible to give laws to and to govern these intelligent. do-beat the best record." Then he Khartoum, whatever the route taken, one must cross deserts in which there is absolutely no water. An army whethwas one of misery and squalor, ergoing or returning will always be an easy prey to the warlike population of Nubia. These can turn on the enemy looking jelly, made by boiling strips cut | 100,000 fighting men for whom death is from the sealskin clothing. Except only a secondary consideration, and who Connell and Elison, the feeblest of the would be scoffed at by the women if they returned to their villages without having avenged the deaths of their comstand upright, and for sometime he had panions. The longer the struggle is continued against the Soudan the more difficult will be the effecting of a settlement. Two years ago it would have been easy to negotiate: now it is difficult, having been roused.

> The reduction of the dividend of the New York Central Railroad to 4 per cent. per annum marks another epoch in the long period of depression which has so greatly afflicted the country. It will astound some of the quiet holders of stock when they learn that this great road is not now even earning this sum, and such discoveries cannot but have a disquieting effects on the minds of investors who have left their affairs to the men of the street since last July.

The latest move in the celebrated case of Bishop Rosseau of Turnai, of they had each been fed twice, they covery of 37,000,000 marks occurred rewere told that they had had enough, cently, when a true bill was returned that they could not eat more then by the grand jury against William without danger; but their hunger had | Henry Weir, son of the president of the