

The Montreal Daily

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXVII.—50.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

An Insolvency Law Wanted.

Halifax Chamber of Commerce Petition for a Bankruptcy Act.

Cotton Manufacturers Disorganized.

Unanimous Vote for Insolvency Bill; Synopsis of Act; Safeguards for Creditors; Court for Examination and Discharge of Creditors—Objections to the Bill; They Repudiate Regulations of Association.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

HALIFAX, N.S., February 26.—A few years ago Halifax merchants almost unanimously petitioned for the repeal of the then existing insolvency law. To-day the Chamber of Commerce almost unanimously urged Parliament to immediately pass a Bankruptcy Act, and adopted a report prepared by a special committee of leading bank managers and business men, the principal points of which were that the Insolvency Act of 1875 be followed as nearly as advisable, because its provisions are known to the people; all bankrupt estates to be wound up under the supervision of a court; the appointment of official liquidators or assignees should be invested in a Chamber of Commerce or a Board of Trade where such exists, or duly appointed court, so as to divest it of any political character; permanent assignees who finally wind up estates should be appointed only by the creditors; the bankrupt should be publicly examined, before a court appointed for the purpose and the matter of his discharge should rest entirely with that court, and be independent of any action of the creditors; an inspector or supervisor of bankruptcy should be appointed to inspect books and accounts of permanent liquidators, and report thereon to the court. The report concludes with these expressions:—"In our opinion much of the dissatisfaction felt towards the late Insolvency Act was caused by the facility with which composition settlements with creditors were carried through under its provisions, with the result that in a majority of cases the bankrupt was enabled to recommence business with a fair margin of capital. It is wrong that a man should be enabled to make money of his insolvency, and therefore we think it advisable that insolvent estates should be wound up and creditors receive the whole proceeds, and that composition settlements be discouraged as far as possible." The Chamber also recommended the adoption of some of the stringent clauses of the English Bankruptcy Bill, and ordered that the report be sent to St. John, Montreal, Toronto and the Parliamentary Committee.

Manager Stevenson of the Halifax Cotton Factory, says the Cotton Manufacturers' Association has fallen through owing to the refusal of some of the mills to join, and the efforts of Messrs. Gaik, Morrice and others have failed. The friendly spirit of cotton men has been dissipated and demoralization prices surely follow. All the grey cotton mill managers in the Maritime Provinces have resigned or will resign. The prospect at present for mills that mean to carry on with least loss is to reduce wages and every expense to the lowest possible point, and it is also to be feared that the quality of the goods will deteriorate, and yet, with all their temporary bolstering, enough money could not be made to meet the depreciation of machinery and steam boilers, which goes on at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The minimum price fixed on by the proposed association was 20¢ cents per pound, only sufficient to cover cost, and it is very difficult to find that, through the obstinacy of a few mills, this reasonable arrangement cannot be carried out for the benefit of the whole trade. Now comes the test for the survival of the fittest—a test which Halifax has no reason to fear.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, February 26, 1885.

Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street:—

8 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

6° 15° 18°

MAX. 18° MIN. 6° MEAN. 11°

[By Standard Barometer.]

8 A.M. 1 P.M. 6 P.M.

30.24 30.22 30.12

Meteorological Office, 1 s. m.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 27, 1885.

The pressure remains low throughout the northeast, and it is now highest in the Southwest States and the Maritime Provinces. The weather has been fair and slightly milder generally throughout the country.

Probabilities.

Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence—Southeast and southwest winds, generally fair mild weather with light falls of snow or sleet in a few localities.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and Maritime Provinces—Light to moderate winds, generally fair weather, higher temperature.

THE FIRE FIEND IN QUEBEC.

The Flames Burning With Great Fury.

No Water to Check the Destroying Element—Thousands of Dollars of Property Swept Away.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, Feb. 27.

An alarm was given at 11 o'clock last evening for a fire which commenced in Rousseau's foundry on St. Paul street, which threatens to destroy thousands of dollars worth of property. The firemen are unable to do anything, as the water has been turned off from the city all day, caused by a break in the old water main and the new main being frozen up. The steamers newly to St. Charles River, which is quite adjacent to the conflagration, and the tide being at low water mark, were unable to draw water. The St. Lawrence river is about a quarter of a mile or more distant, and the steamers are unable to carry the water that distance. Immediately adjoining Rousseau's foundry is a long wooden building which, if once on fire, will soon spread and probably destroy all the property in the vicinity.

Later—A large well has been found in the yard of McCallum's brewery, opposite Rousseau's. The steamers are hastening to this, the only hope of safety left, if the water will be sufficient to subdue the flames, which have now been burning for nearly an hour with great fury.

1.45 a.m.—The fire has virtually exhausted and confined itself to the foundry in which it originated. Water was unobtainable during the whole time of the conflagration. Nothing short of Providence saved the whole block of about 40 buildings, including foundry, warehouses and private dwellings. McCallum's brewery, on the opposite side of the street, was prevented from igniting by the energetic working of a number of men, who kept pitching large quantities of snow on the building. There was hardly any wind blowing, which prevented the flames from spreading. Sanson's warehouse, containing large quantities of oakum and dry material was in great danger, but a crowd of citizens went to work with a will, and wherever fire made its appearance was quickly chopped down with axes. At 2 a. m. the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Rousseau caught fire, but it is thought it will be easily subdued by Babcocks. The whole of Rousseau's large machine foundry is a ruin. Loss on building and contents will probably be between \$29,000 and \$35,000, or more, as an estimate of improved machinery cannot be ascertained to-night.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

Two Trains on the I. C. R. Collide with Terrible Force.

Two Men Instantly Killed.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., February 26.—A serious accident occurred this morning at 4.30 on the northern division of the I. C. R., between Assonetiquan and Millstream, by the collision of two special trains. Engine-driver Walker and fireman Rioux, of the eastern bound train, were instantly killed. It appears that Conductor Flota and Walker, who were in charge of this train, had received previous orders to pass the special going west at Assonetiquan, but they appear not to have paid any attention to the order and passed the crossing station at two miles further on met the Western-bound special. The two engines collided with full force and the track and rolled over the embankment. The driver and fireman of the train going west saw the head-light of the approaching engine and their perilous position, and leaped from the engine and escaped. It is reported that the conductor and driver of the east-bound train were asleep. The officials of the road are in no way to blame.

TORONTO.

The Canadian Marine Engineers.

TORONTO, February 26.—The Canadian Marine Engineers' Association decided to-night to petition the Government to extend the provisions of the Inspection Act to the tug, and to agitate for the abolition of the renewal fees and the placing of the second and third class engineers on the same footing as the first class engineers, masters and mates. The attention of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is to be called to the fact that certain vessels during the past season violated the Inspection Act by running only one certified engineer, so as to prevent the repetition of such violations.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

Another Scott Act Victory.

CORNBURG, February 26.—The Scott Act was submitted to the twenty thousand electors of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham to-day, and was adopted by a tremendous majority. The interest in the result was keen and the vote polled unusually large.

There is 2,416 majority for the Scott Act in this county and 23 places to hear from.

Later.

The majority as far as heard from for the Act is 1,390.

A Dwelling House Burned.

NAPANEE, February 26.—A frame tenement house here, near Roy bridge, occupied by three families and owned by Sir R. J. Cartwright, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The loss is about \$1,000.

injured for \$800. The families succeeded in saving about everything.

A Sad Accident.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Henry Mahon, a young man, who has been for the last two months employed as switchman in the Great Western Division yard here, while engaged in the performance of his duties this morning, slipped and fell on the icy track. The yard engine was passing out of the siding at the time, and the unfortunate man before he could escape was caught and dragged some distance, and then was thrown beneath the engine, with the result that both his left leg and arm were broken, and the back of his head cut open in such a manner that the brains protruded, besides which he was severely bruised and crushed. He was conveyed to the hospital, but succumbed to his injuries within a few hours.

MYSTERIOUS STRANGERS.

Who are they, and who are they looking for?

PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., February 26.—Parties who arrived here to-day from New York, and supposed to be Pinkerton's detectives, compared photographs with the remains of the unfortunate suicide of last Tuesday, and expressed themselves satisfied he was their man. They refused to disclose any name, or anything pertaining to the identification, and ordered the body to be put in a casket and kept in a vault in the cemetery here for two months. This evening it was sealed up in a casket heavily lined with zinc, and deposited, together with the clothing bearing the initials "C. W.," in the vault. There is something very mysterious in these proceedings, and further developments are anxiously looked for, as there is a feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce Discuss British Trade Depression.

Closing Session of the Congo Conference.

Germany to Continue Her Policy of Annexation.

The Russian Advance in Afghanistan.

France Increases the Duty on Flour.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to the Emerald Isle.

The Cameroons Dispute.

LONDON, February 26.—The blue-book relating to the Cameroons district in Africa shows that in August last Lord Granville informed the German Government that England had given instructions to the British Consul at Cameroons to annex that territory to the British possessions. Six days afterwards Lord Granville received the news that the German commissioner had already annexed the district in the name of the German empire. The native chiefs informed England that they had got tired of waiting for British protection and as they wanted to beco-

me and were very well satisfied with the bargain.

British Trade and Depression.

LONDON, February 26.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce yesterday discussed the present depression in British trade. Concerning the possible remedies the greatest variety of opinions existed. Some spoke in favor of retaliatory duties against protective countries, others defended the policy of free trade. A proposition to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the cause of the depression and report upon a remedy was rejected.

German Socialists to be Expelled.

PARIS, February 25.—In accordance with the request of the German Ambassador the Government has ordered the expulsion of the German Socialists connected in the riot at the funeral of Jules Valle.

The Suspension of O'Brien.

DUBLIN, February 26.—The suspension of O'Brien, an intense indignation in the National ranks. The Irish League has summoned a meeting of citizens for Sunday to protest against the action of the House of Commons.

Princess Beatrice's Marriage.

LONDON, February 26.—The marriage of the Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg will take place at Whippingham Church, on the Isle of Wight, in July.

A Crushing Blow to Saigon.

LONDON, February 26.—The Telegraph says:—"Making rice a contraband of war deals a fatal blow to the commerce of Saigon. China sends to China 350,000 tons of rice yearly. This prohibition will crush that colony, without greatly affecting either English or American traders or Chinese consumers."

Removal of the Wounded.

LONDON, February 26.—A Halifax despatch says that a large number of wounded men are returning from the front along the Langson road. Heavy fighting has occurred, but news of the operations is suppressed. German officers are busy drilling Chinese and sending them to the front.

Russia's Advance in Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 25.—The Zeitung says that although the Russian and British advances into the Afghan frontier zone will tend to complicate the situation it is hoped the question will be brought to a satisfactory settlement. England need not be convinced that Russia will not occupy Herat and exclusive British occupation is not likely to be undertaken for the reason that it would be too hazardous.

Will Enforce the Declaration.

HONG KONG, Feb. 26.—Admiral Courbet has taken measures to enforce the French declaration against rice as a contraband of war.

Martial Law in Buchanaland.

LONDON, February 26.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Buchanaland.

John Bull Kicks.

LONDON, February 26.—England has refused to recognize the French declaration making rice contraband of war if found on vessels bound to or from China.

Irish Tenants Evicted.

LIMERICK, February 26.—At Abbeyfeal to-day 11 farmers with their families were evicted for non-payment of rent. The police prevented disorder.

The French Chamber Increases the Duty on Flour.

PARIS, February 26.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day increased to six francs the duty on European flour or flour imported from countries outside of Europe, and increased to nine francs 50 centimes the duty on European flour imported from European countries.

The French Senate.

PARIS, February 26.—M. Ferry announced the negotiations for the settlement of the Egyptian finances and for the free navigation of the Suez canal were approaching completion, and details would shortly be submitted.

The Champion Fallists.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—It is now alleged that the story of the recent congress of dynamiters here was concocted by foreign police for the purpose of alarming England and inducing her to become a party to the proposed international extradition treaty against dynamiters.

The Patron of Civilization.

BRUSSELS, February 26.—The King has written Bismarck a letter of thanks for great services rendered to African civilization by his summoning and making a success of the Congo Conference.

American Citizens to be Protected.

TANGIER, Feb. 26.—Admiral Baldwin, commanding the United States steamship Lancaster, has notified the Government of Morocco that twenty days will be allowed in which to liberate the two unjustly imprisoned American citizens.

Envoys to Victoria Circle.

PARIS, February 26.—A banquet was given to Victor Hugo last night on the eve of his 83rd birthday. Many distinguished persons were present. Mr. Hugo is hale and vigorous.

Suffrage in England.

LONDON, February 26.—A provision has been inserted in the Registration Bill bringing the new roll of voters into operation on November 1st to enable the general election under the enlarged franchise to take place in December.

The Army Estimate.

LONDON, February 26.—The army estimates for 1886 amount to £17,570,700. This includes all expenditures for the Sudan expedition.

The Congo Conference.

BERLIN, February 26.—The Congo Conference had its sitting to-day. Prince Bismarck presided. He expressed great satisfaction that the agreement had been reached. Bismarck thanked the delegates on behalf of the Emperor for the conciliatory spirit displayed by all, and announced that the African International Association had formally accepted the decisions of the Conference. The delegates then signed the documents, fourteen in number, and the Conference closed.

Germany Going Right Along.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Germany has annexed the remainder of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea between Cameroons and Old Calabar, including Cameroons Mountains.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed outright—A Large Number Wounded.

LONDON, February 26.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at the Royal School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, while a number of artillery officers and scientists were testing the patent fuse. Three men were killed and several fatally wounded, among the latter some of the most prominent officials of the Government. The explosion was caused by the premature firing of a shell. Some of the wounded had their legs torn off and men were lying on the ground groaning in their dying agonies.

A MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

AS USUAL THE GOVERNMENT IS DEN UNCLE.

LONDON, February 26.—A large meeting was held in Manchester last night to protest against the Government's Egyptian policy. Speeches were made by prominent Conservatives. A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury was read, declaring that England had special obligations to fulfill in Egypt, because she had destroyed the Egyptian army, thrown the Government into confusion, and allowed a fanatical rebellion to assume proportions threatening to the existence of Egypt; the springing of English blood merely to slaughter savages, and then to retire, was a revolting policy. The restoration of order could not be effected without the support and guidance of England for a long time to come.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE AUTHORITIES WARNED OF DANGER—THE IRISH PRESS ON THE PROPOSED TOUR.

DUBLIN, February 26.—The United Ireland, in its article on the Prince of Wales' visit, suggests that 100,000 members of the National League shall assemble at Kingston pier on the day of the Prince's arrival to listen to speeches from Irish members of Parliament, or, if this is not feasible, that there be a vast public assembly in the Phoenix Park, which shall demand the restoration of Ireland's stolen birthright.

Warned of Danger.

The Irish Times asserts that letters have been received at Marlborough House and the Home Office from Professor Penina, warning the officials that the visit of the Prince will be attended with danger.

No Mock Demonstration Wanted.

The United Ireland, in commenting on the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales, disclaims any gratuitous disrespect, but says if the Castle funkies organize a mock demonstration of enthusiasm, there will be counter displays which will overshadow any manifestations that Earl Spencer may inaugurate.

The Queen's Wish.

LONDON, February 26.—The proposed visit to Ireland of the Prince of Wales originated with the Queen, who desired Prince Albert Victor to make a tour of the country with his father. Earl Spencer opposed the visit of Albert Victor, doubting his reception. It is reported the Queen has instructed the Cabinet to consider the subject of a permanent residence in Ireland for Prince Albert.

British Justice.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—It is reported that the British have hanged ten leading participants in the murders and riots at Winnipeg, on the African Gold Coast.

Cable Flashes.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Emperor has offered to recognize the Duke of Cumberland's right to the Throne of Brunswick, on condition that the Duke renounces his claim to the Throne of Hanover.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

A Vote of Censure Moved By Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords.

He Supports the Motion With a Vigorous Speech.

The Government Denounced for Their Hesitating, Halting Policy.

The Discussion Continued in the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Salisbury moved a vote of censure on the Government's Egyptian policy.

Lord Salisbury attributed the deplorable results of the Government's indecision to the fact that they always waited until external pressure forced them to act. In the absence of a fixed policy he said the Government adopted the absurd plan of taking advantage of the chivalry and self-devotion of one of the noblest spirits of the age, to accomplish by mere words and promises what they lacked the courage to accomplish by force of arms. The Government, he declared knew that General Gordon was in danger and held back from sending him succor, thereby incurring the penalty of the present indelible disgrace. The conduct had been alternation between periods of slumber and a rush. The rush, however vehement, was invariably too unprepared and unintelligent to repair the damages done during the periods of slumber. He would not say the Government's policy had had no policy worthy of the name. Were they going to hold the Sudan or abandon it? The speaker thought the Government did not know. The Conservatives would insist that the influence of England should be kept prominent in Egypt. They were determined that consistent policy was absolutely necessary. But such a policy could not be expected from a ministry so hopelessly halting as the present one. If it were continued in power England must expect to lose her prestige in the eyes of the world and be drawn to irreparable disaster and disgrace. (Cheers.)

Earl Northbrook said he thought the immediate exposition of the Government's policy in regard to Egypt would be inopportune and highly dangerous.

Baron Westworth (Liberal), moved as an amendment that the British forces should not occupy the Sudan longer than was necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the British Empire it is undesirable to prevent the Egyptians from selecting their own government.

Lord Northbrook declined to state what the future form of the government in the Sudan would be. Lord Granville said whoever is to hold Khartoum hereafter must suppress the Mahdi; but it need not necessarily be England. Both Houses adjourned without a division.

It is believed that Lord Salisbury's speech to-night will strengthen the Government's vote.

The House of Commons.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) declared that half-way measures would not suffice. Not many months must be allowed to elapse before the accumulated errors and omissions towards Gen. Gordon should meet with a righteous and just reward in the deep and bitter execution of an indignant nation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cross (Conservative), said the Opposition meant business. Although not anxious to obtain office when the affairs were so seriously complicated, he believed change of Government would remove half of the difficulties now giving so much trouble.

Sir William Harcourt said that as Gen. Gordon had died in defence of Khartoum the only fitting way to accomplish the evacuation of the Sudan, was for the British troops to recapture Khartoum, and to place the British flag on the beleaguered place between Khartoum and Cairo, from the clutches of El Mahdi. It was the imperative duty of England to suppress the Mahdi's revolt. The Government recognized this and was energetically striving to perform it. If the Tories cannot be trusted to do it, they could do no more than was now being done.

Concluding his remarks, Sir William Harcourt said England was unable to support another India in Africa, and public opinion would never allow it. Sir Charles Dilke made a long and detailed statement of the Government's policy. He said no English Ministry would be mad enough should the Mahdi retreat south from Khartoum, to follow him to the Equator. England, he said, disclaimed the responsibility for Italy's action at Massowah, but she did not consider it necessary to express an opinion as to the actions of Italy, with whom England was united in the bonds of closest friendship.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is to be had at the nearest drug store for a dollar. It is not claimed that this remedy will cure every disease under the sun, but that it does all that it claims to, that thousands of good women know and declare.

THE SUDAN WAR.

Full Particulars of the Battle Near Cassala.

How General Graham's Forces Will be Supplied With Water.

The Story of the Khartoum Garrison Massacre Retold.

General Stephenson at Cairo.

Details of the Battle.

KORTI, February 26.—The following particulars of the battle near Cassala have been received.—The Hadenowas attacked the Cassala garrison, which, under the command, had sallied out to cover the entry of a convoy of grain. The garrison made a hasty defence of the works on an open plain west of the city and received the onslaught with such a terrible fire that the Hadenowas fell back in confusion with heavy loss. The Shukoorie tribe, who brought grain for Cassala, then attacked the Hadenowas on the flank and rear, while the garrison advanced the attack in front. The Hadenowas became panic stricken and fled in all directions. Their chief, Isseffelli, was killed. Shukoories occupied and destroyed Philik, the headquarters of Mousa, the second chief of the Hadenowas.

A Terrible Massacre.

KORTI, Feb. 26.—A letter has been received from a nun taken prisoner when Khartoum fell and now in captivity at Omdurman. She confirms the statement that the Mahdi's troops massacred the soldiers of the garrison and many peaceful citizens. She states fully 2,000 were slaughtered.

The Mahdi on a Vacation.

KORTI, Feb. 26.—The Mudir of Dongola has been informed that the Mahdi has gone on a steamer to Elbeh.

A Scheme for Obtaining Water.

LONDON, February 26.—The War Office has approved of the plan to supply General Graham's army with water in its advance across the desert, in pipes to be laid in sections, through which the water will be conveyed as the army advances.

Bound for Suakin.

LONDON, February 26.—The steamer Lydian Monarch, with troops for Suakin, passed Ushant on Sunday.

An English Officer Saubed.

CAIRO, Feb. 26.—Gen. Stephenson was insulted the street to-day by an Arab. The General went to a police station to lodge a complaint, he was brutally received, the officer on duty pretending not to know him.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

The National Theatre at Washington Destroyed by Fire.

The Horrible Death Which Two Men Meet With.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs Report on the Congo Matter.

Justus Schwab Must Answer to a Serious Charge.

Striking Railway Men.

WASHINGTON, Ill., February 26.—Two hundred employees of the Washburn & Moyle way have decided to strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. Telegrams have been received from the workmen at Fort Wayne, Moberly, Chicago and Decatur agreeing to strike if the Springfield men do.

The Spanish Treaty.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—It is understood the time within which the Spanish treaty may be ratified and put into effect will be extended until May 18th, 1886.

A Horrible Death.

NEW COLUMBIA, Pa., February 26.—George Hahn and Augustus Stragle left here in a sleigh this morning to buy produce through the country. They had previously indulged freely in drinking, and both were found dead eight miles from here this afternoon. The horses ran away, throwing them out, their feet became entangled in the lines, and they were dragged to death before the horses could be captured. Hahn's neck and arm were broken, and Stragle's head torn from the body, the blood discoloring the snow for four hundred feet.

The Wrong Man Suffers.

MCLEANSBORO, Ill., February 26.—Eleven years ago Hy Digby was sent to the penitentiary for 14 years, on the charge of killing Jno. Sinkler. It has just been discovered that Digby was innocent, and he has been released. The evidence against him was circumstantial.

New Oil Combination.

THORN CREEK, Pa., February 26.—Oil field scouts who furnish "pointers" to the new developments, have organized a combination, "the Scout Club," for the purpose of controlling the oil market for their own benefit.

The Funny Dynamiters.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The Swiss Consul complained to the police to-day that an infernal machine had been left at his office. It is believed it was a hoax.

A Pedestrian's Wary Task.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Norman, pedestrian, completed his task of walking 5,100 miles in one hundred days to-night. He was in good condition at the finish.

Mob Law in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Another immense mob surrounded Leedom's carpet mills at the closing hour to-night. The streets in the vicinity were almost impassable. Two hundred policemen marched to the building and drove the crowd back. Twenty officers escorted loom-fixer Cameron from the building. The more daring of the mob closed in on the officers and pelted Cameron

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Secretary of State's Blunt Announcement.

An Invasion of Cholera Apprehended.

New Work for the Weather Prophets.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

New York, Feb. 25, 1885. The letter from Secretary Frelinghuysen just laid before Congress is not following to those who look for a renewal of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Mr. Frelinghuysen lays it down as a commercial axiom that reciprocity can only be advantageous to the United States in the case of "inferior nations." He gives voluminous statistics of trade relations with the various countries of this continent, but makes no reference of any kind to Canada. It is true that he compliments us, by implication, in not including us in the list of "inferior nations," but otherwise we are passed over in contemptuous silence as being beneath notice from a commercial point of view. The Secretary's views on the question of reciprocity are peculiarly American—take all you can and give as little as possible in return.

Medical men here are endeavoring to excite the public interest in

THE CHOLERA QUESTION,

and to bring pressure to bear on the Health authorities to clear out the vile slums and tenement houses which disgrace New York. The drainage system here is probably better than the average of large cities on the continent, but the scarcity of water renders it impossible adequately to flush the drains. Very few, even of the better class of houses, are provided with force pumps, and without these appliances there is no flow of water higher than the second floor. In the opinion of high medical authorities there is little doubt but that cholera will visit these shores in the summer, and one would imagine that the question of preparing for and guarding against the ravages of the dread visitor would be one of surpassing interest. As a matter of fact, however, the question of the composition of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet is of much greater importance in the minds of the general public than the trivial one of approaching plague and pestilence. Possibly the public may find satisfaction and security in the fact that there are twice as many doctors in the United States as ten years ago, while the whole population has increased only about 15 per cent.

YOUR WEATHER PROPHECY, MR. WIGGINS, is rapidly making converts. I believe he bases his calculations on planetary influences, and I observe that the United States Consul at a French port states that the spread of cholera may be largely attributed to the "telluric and atmospheric conditions over which planets are supposed to have influence." The editor of the Salt Lake Tribune goes even farther and states positively that "these influences affect the minds and bodies of men, inciting them to crime and deeds of violence." Mr. Wiggins should extend his researches in this direction, and instead of prognosticating merely storms and earthquakes, he might warn us against political and social convulsions. No doubt Mars was in the ascendant when Mr. Landry

PUNCHED THE HEAD OF MR. LANGBIER, in the lobby of the House of Commons; and when Mercury rules in the heavens the Cabinet might be warned to prepare for a raid on the treasury by the Quebec contingent. Let Mr. Wiggins be appointed astrologer to the Government, unless it would be found necessary to give it to a political supporter.

Walking about the streets of New York is becoming exciting. Dynamic cartridges lie around on the streets almost as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Several accidents have happened to children who have picked them up, and the police have special orders to keep a sharp look-out for any that may be lying about on the sidewalks. Mr. Joyce, who is Rossa's lieutenant in reply to a persistent questioner, that the next news of importance would be from Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FORTUNES DRIVING.

To the Editor of THE HERALD. The danger to pedestrians in the city of Montreal from the "Jehus" who drive furiously, are by no means exaggerated in your recent article. Both yesterday and to-day I have witnessed several narrow escapes of the sad fate of the late Mrs. Farrell! One at the corner of Beaver Hill and Dorchester street, where a gentleman had all his evening papers knocked out of his hand by a passing "Jehu," followed so closely by the fraternity that he was required to wait patiently until four horses had trod upon and defiled the "liberty of the press" ere he could rescue the fourth estate of the realm from its ignominious position. A lamp post has been since knocked down on the opposite corner of the same thoroughfare. Was it the wind, or too much gas or a Jehu? To-day, I observed a close shaver at the corner of Palace street, where the driver of a private sleigh containing ladies, neglected to rein in his horse on turning into La Gauchetière street. At the same dangerous corner, during this winter, I have seen several accidents from careless driving. This evening I was myself nearly run over at the corner of St. James street, opposite Moyers'; a sleigh passed over the sidewalk on which I was standing, at a rapid pace, and under no sort of control, swinging by a sharp angle over to McGill into St. James street, without even a passing caution! The press only can control this evil, as the police are too busy "PATROLLING THE BACK" of St. James, &c.

Montreal, 26th February, 1885.

Those Lectures.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

One of your correspondents seems to be greatly disappointed because the Rev.

Mr. Hill refuses to allow his lecture delivered in David Morrice Hall to be incorporated in the volume soon to be published containing all the said lectures excepting his. As he contends that future publication is corrective and remedial and therefore not endless and that there are two others taking the opposite ground, it is hoped that he will reconsider the matter and give his permission for it to be printed in the book along with the others. If he will not do this, the publisher is herewith informed that he can have the reply to Rev. Prof. S. C. M. L. sent to the printer, to be published in pamphlet form and entitled "The Destiny of the Unsaved" for sale at Dawson Bros., branch store, St. Catherine street, in its place. Feb. 26th, 1885. ENQUIRER.

The Mayorality.

To the Editor of THE HERALD. It is a good rule in public affairs that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." I am not aware that any considerable body of citizens has implored Jean Louis Beaudry to stand for the mayorality. His chief supporters are Louis Perrault and Alderman Jeannotte. Perrault loves him because Beaudry, in defiance of the City Council, signed his printing contract for six years instead of for one, as he should have done. Jeannotte adores Beaudry because the latter has been his willing tool in the onslaught which Jeannotte made on Messrs. Blackman and Roby, and because the poor old man went without his supper to listen to Jeannotte's stammering harangue of three hours duration devoted principally to prove that "les Anglais" should be exterminated from the City Hall. Beaudry is a clap-trap reputation by pandering to the prejudices of every class. Judge him by the men who are backing him. Those who wish to assist Messrs. Perrault and Jeannotte in their schemes, should not be misled by the contrary, who like honest printing contracts and fair play to all in municipal affairs, and who prefer an honest, capable, enterprising man like Mr. Beaudry to the greedy, effete aspirant who opposes him, should heavily support the people's candidate. There should be no apathy. It is a duty to vote, and every citizen should exercise his right.

Yours truly, ELECTOR.

Montreal and Music.

To the Editor of THE HERALD. What seems to have hurt the feelings of your correspondent, "Disgusted Englishman," as well as those of "Observer," is the reference by Mr. Harris to the nasal twang of Canadians, and his remarks as to the position of Montreal in the musical world.

To take the latter first, as being the more important, Montreal has simply no position whatever in the musical world. True it is, we have a Philharmonic Society which renders some of the works of the best composers in a fairly satisfactory manner, and for this small mercy we have some reason to be thankful, but have we any reason to be proud of it when we know that in nearly every town in the Old Country of from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants the same works are produced, and in many cases in a superior style? Can we boast of an Amateur Orchestral Society such as most towns of the above population in England and Scotland possess? We must confess, to our shame, we cannot.

We pretend to be a large and flourishing city equal in most respects, musically or otherwise, to any city of our own size in the world. Well, where are our Musical Societies, provided free of charge or at a nominal price for the benefit of the people, such as are given three and four times a week in most of the large towns in the United Kingdom? Where our weekly or semi-weekly organ recitals? Echo answers "Where?" Did we, as a musical-loving people, make the Wagner Festival concert a success as they deserved to be? Ask the management what they were out of pocket. Let us face this subject like men, and strive to see ourselves as others see us, or to at least look through magnifying glasses let us enlarge our faults and failings as much as we do our successes, and at length we may achieve something worthy of entitling us to a place in the musical world. Now as to the nasal twang. Any unprejudiced person who has lived out of Canada for a few years, or even a few months, must confess that he, or most of us, have a most decided nasal twang only a little less pronounced than that of our little boys. I do not, however, do not want to look to the question of its being beautiful or otherwise; that I leave to those better qualified to judge than I. A CANADIANIZED OLD COUNTRYMAN. Montreal, Feb. 26, 1885.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT.

Property of the Road Since Reorganized—A Year's Interest Earned in Six Months.

[From the Boston Advertiser.] The following communication from Mr. E. G. Lucas, auditor of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, to Ex-Governor Smith, the president thereof, embraces the first official statement since the completion of the reorganization of the company and the discharge of the roads from chancery last summer— To the Hon. J. Gregory Smith, President of the Central Vermont Railroad Company: I beg to enclose you herewith detailed statement of results of the business of the Central Vermont Railroad Company and road operated by it, for the six months ending December 31, 1884, which summarizes, shows as follows:—

Table with financial data: Total earnings, Operating expenses, Net, etc.

As compared with the six months ending December 31, 1883, please observe that the decrease in earnings was 636-100 per cent, but the decrease in expenses was 133-10 per cent, and the earnings and expenses as provided for in the plan of reorganization are not included in the foregoing, but it is a pleasure to advise you that the results of their business for the year ending September 30, 1884, show, after paying operating expenses, rents and interest, a profit of some \$40,000. The total issue of bonds of the New London North Bay Railroad are not included in the foregoing, but it is a pleasure to advise you that the results of their business for the year ending September 30, 1884, show, after paying operating expenses, rents and interest, a profit of some \$40,000. 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AN INSIDE VIEW Of the Great Chinese Question. What Employers Say of Chinese Servants.

A lady of Victoria, B. C., writing to a friend in Montreal, describes, incidentally, a phase of the Chinese question...

For the next few days all Victoria will be servantless—if there is such a word. Hing went off about 10 o'clock this morning...

like that of 1867. But it is the danger to Algeria that is beginning to alarm French onlookers upon the astounding incompetence and blundering of the men at the head of the British Government...

It is the custom here to speak of the Chinese as if they were the scum and refuse of the earth. But the dozen Chinese with whom I have had my dealings compare very favorably with white men of the same class...

I hope that next year you will keep your promise of paying us a visit. Hing would give a most hearty welcome either to Mr. —'s father's boy, or to Mr. —'s father's girl, namely yourself!

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Last of the Montezumas—An Impending Funeral—An Accidental Explosion—A Railway Accident—The Prince of Wales at Cannes—Results of Disasters in the Sudan—A Happy Young Bride—Eastern Magnificence—Ruined Works of Art.

The last scene of an historic, but most unfortunate, Imperial house has just passed away at Nice, in the person of Mme. de Barragan, nee Meraville, a descendant of Montezuma, last native Emperor of Mexico.

Another noteworthy decease of the past week is that of M. du Sommerard, Curator of the interesting Archaeological Museum begun by his father, perfected by himself, and known to all visitors of this city as the Hotel de Cluny.

The Cattle and Agricultural Show has been highly successful. The show included almost every object raised for human food, and the immense capacities of this country as a food-producer, were fully represented.

The Agrettes of the first two sultans are of bird of Paradise feathers. Among the mass of miscellaneous objects are the sword-cane of Mahomet and the glistening orders of Murad IV.

The Prince of Wales, who made various visits to private friends during his short stay here, on his way to Cannes, had a "narrow escape" on his journey to the charming Mediterranean shore...

The Louvre, that Parisian treasury of arts, is threatened with the loss of some of its chief treasures, which have become so thoroughly deteriorated that they will have to be "restored," some of them being irretrievably damaged by the sealing off of their paint.

The British Chamber of Commerce in this city has just held its annual gathering, with a splendid dinner, speeches and ball at the Hotel Continental.

The marriage of the adopted daughter of the very wealthy Mr. Mackay (concerning the name of whose million-dollar estate is still undecided) with a Prince of the very noble house of Colonna, has given Paris the opportunity of learning the details of the *trousseau*, etc.

Whatever the splendor of the jewellery exhibited at the latter, it pales in comparison with the wonders that have been described by a Frenchman who has lately had the rare privilege of feasting his eyes on the contents of the

Imperial Treasury at Stamboul. He says there are, to begin with two thrones, one of them the throne of King Cambyses, the throne and the pedestal on which it stands being of enamelled gold, inlaid with pearls, rubies and emeralds.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open. It has 400 rooms, accommodations for over four hundred guests, with passage and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal.

This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout, being refitted with a new system of drainage and ventilation, passenger elevator, electric bells and lights, &c.

It is the danger to Algeria that is beginning to alarm French onlookers upon the astounding incompetence and blundering of the men at the head of the British Government.

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ing orders of Murad IV. Heaped pell-mell in a side-room are the keys of all the fortresses of the empire, a bronze statuette of the King of Annam, lumps of ivory, mother-of-pearl, etc., opera glasses, Persian clocks, and finally, "the sacred Treasury" cups of the "Sons of Islam," leaders—the mantle, standard, sword, and bow of the Prophet; the sword of the first Khalif; and the oldest M.S. of the Koran.

The Curator supposed the mischief to result from the defective mixing of their colors by the restorers whose works are thus peeling, but he now considers the damage to result partly from their proximity to the hot air apparatus for warming the building, partly to their suspension in rooms with low ceilings, vitrified walls and defective ventilation, partly to the

The people of the quiet valley of St. Pierre Entremont, in Normandy, have been much alarmed at finding the chimney of their cotton-spinning factory, which never received the rays of the sun from falling on the chimney, has subsided. Hence the anxiety with which the population of the valley is watching the action of the sun on the chimney aforesaid.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck.

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Miscellaneous. LARDINE!! What is it, Something New? Not at all, Only the MOST EXTENSIVELY USED MACHINE in the Dominion, and manufactured SOLELY by McCOLL BROS. & CO., TORONTO.

THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PAPER FOR NEWSPAPERS, WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING FELT, &c., &c., &c. ORDERS EXECUTED FOR PAPER OF ANY SIZE AND WEIGHT.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES. ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000 JARS.

CLARET! Cunliffe, Dobson & Co. BORDEAUX. CHATEAU LEOVILLE. Do. MARGAUX. Do. LAFITE.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES. ANTHONY FORCE, IMPORTER OF Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges, Locomotive Castings and Forgings, Crucible Cast Steel Tyres, Railway Equipment and Engineers' Supplies of all descriptions, Pig Iron, Bar and Sheet Iron and Steel, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Boiler Tubes, Tin Plates, Cast Steel Belts for Churches &c., Lubricating and other Oils.

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE Published Monthly, containing the TIME-TABLES AND MAPS of all CANADIAN and the principal AMERICAN RAILWAY and STEAM NAVIGATION LINES.

THE RUSSELL OTTAWA. The Palace Hotel of Canada. This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now open.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL QUEBEC. This hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style, and locality in Quebec, has just been completely transformed and modernized throughout.

REVERE HOUSE Mrs. McNeill, Proprietress. First class Commercial and Private Hotel. Good Sample Rooms, convenient Railway and Steamboat.

Miscellaneous. LEA & PERRINS SAUCE In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the Liver, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

WILL CURE Sick Headache Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

SPECIAL NOTICE! Proprietor of the "Montreal Herald" Respectfully announces that having increased the facilities of the office for turning out every description of Work, from a

TARIFF OF PRICES Solicits the Public generally, and especially SHOW MEN to call and get estimates before ordering their Work elsewhere.

WHEN PROMISED And make strenuous exertions to give the fullest satisfaction in every respect.

BOOK-BINDERY, We also solicit a liberal share of Public Patronage in that line. Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Note-heads, Statements, Memos, etc. Ruled to any pattern, and tastefully printed.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Executive Renders an Account.

The Snowshoos' Grievances Stated. A meeting was held in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Institute yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the West End Committee.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon occupied the chair. Mr. M. E. Seal then read the following report:—

The Executive Committee of the Winter Carnival, appointed at the citizens' meeting held in City Hall, have pleasure in submitting their report:—

Since October the committee have held weekly meetings, and with the aid of efficient sub-committees, carried out the programme of Carnival week in a manner which seems to have given general satisfaction.

The subscriptions, a list of which is submitted herewith, aggregated \$9,085.00.

The cash expenditures have been as follows, every liability of the committee having been paid:—

Ice Palace.....\$5,388 Contingencies.....1,075 Snowshoos' Club.....750

Out-door sports.....76 Lodging.....314 Printing and advertising.....393

Tobogganing.....130 Snowshoos' Club.....130 Driving.....107 Press reception.....20 Transportation.....4

Leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$73.

As in former years, we must express our indebtedness to the athletic and sporting clubs of Montreal. Their intelligence, hospitality, and untiring exertions have carried out the details of the Carnivals faithfully and with a happy result.

Our thanks are also due to many other friends at home and abroad, who have aided us and seconded our plans.

The committee regret that they are compelled to advert to what they regard as reason to believe are well-founded complaints. They refer to extortionate charges in some cases by hotel and lodging-house keepers.

The Carnival was originally devised for the purpose of making widely known Montreal and its surroundings to the winter resort. It is a splendid opportunity and amusement to be enjoyed here.

It has been originated and maintained by athletic and sporting clubs, who have had no other interest than to sustain the fair fame of the city. They have had no thought that if they were to be called upon once more to carry out a Carnival programme they will require clear pledges that justice is to prevail in all transactions with visitors.

A similar intimation has been given by the railroad companies concerning the Montreal, who will require notification of fair terms by hotels and lodging-house keepers if they are again asked to grant excursion rates during a Carnival.

Justly managed we are confident that the Carnival can be held as an institution of the city, and return the indispensable co-operation it has enjoyed in the past. Its effect then will be from year to year to increase travel and afford uncounted thousands of citizens and visitors a series of winter pleasures and enjoyments.

To conserve such future enjoyments, the Carnival may have, it is perhaps advisable that this meeting appoint a committee to replace the one which now reports.

It was moved by Mr. J. McEnyre, seconded by Mr. Wm. Notman, that the report be adopted.

Mr. W. L. Malby said that the members of the M. A. A. had felt dissatisfied with the way they had been treated. They had done all they could to make the Carnival a success and had spent money out of their own pockets.

The snowshoos had asked for \$2,000; this had been cut down to less than \$1,000, and if the Montreal Snowshoos Club had not purchased uniforms for the night of the attack on the ice palace, they would have been without ammunition after three or four rounds.

They complained that they had not been treated with courtesy by the Executive Committee. Several hundred uniforms had been spoiled by the attack, and it was not to be expected that they would be obliged to go to extra expense for fireworks besides having their uniforms ruined.

It was the young men who made the Carnival, and not the Windsor nor the Bink. Money had been done so. The Fugue Bleue slide was chiefly made up of members of the M. A. A., and was patronized, it was so central.

The reason that the Association had increased in membership rapidly was in account of the many advantages it offered to young men. The snowshoos felt that they had not been treated right. A lot of money had been spent on the Ice Palace and other things that should not have been done.

Mr. C. P. Sclater, president of the Montreal Toboggan Club, said that as far as his club was concerned he did not agree with the previous speaker.

The Chairman said that there was one point which would like cleared up, and that was the question of the snowshoos being invited to the snowshoos by the Executive Committee. He hoped Mr. Monk would say that there was none shown. There was only so much money to divide among the clubs.

Mr. Monk said that as far as he knew there had been no discourtesy shown. He did not think that the snowshoos were received enough and thought that too much was expended on the Ice Palace. More attention should be paid to the snowshoos and tobogganing clubs as so much depended on them.

The Chairman said that it had been decided at the first meeting of the Committee to build the Ice Palace and the only question was as to the amount of money to be expended on it.

Some further discussion ensued, during which Mr. Monk and Mr. J. K. Whyte said that the snowshoos were not disposed to grumble and that the remarks made were merely suggestions for next year. Mr. Malby also stated that he had not intended to use the word discourtesy in the manner in which it had been received.

GORDON'S VIEWS OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Long Dead to all Worldly Ties.

"If God Wills Me to Fall, so be it."

He Expected Active Employment in a Future World.

(London Daily Telegraph.) "God knows what my anxiety was. Not for my life, for I died years ago to all ties in this world, and to all its comforts, honors and glories."

It was on September 11, 1877, when on his expedition to Shaka, 560 miles south-west of Khartoum, with four companies of indifferent troops to break the neck of slave raiding in its very den, that Gordon wrote these characteristic words, which may be fully quoted at a time when there is too much reason to fear he has actually laid down his life for those whom he had vainly striven to save. They breathe precisely the spirit with which Gordon always regarded life and death.

"God has given you," he says, writing to his friends, "ties and anchors to this earth; you have wives and families; I, thank God, have none of them and am free. You are only called on at intervals to rely on your God: I am obliged continually to do so. I mean by this that you have only great trials, such as the illness of a child, when you feel yourself utterly weak, now and then. I am constantly in anxiety. The body rebels against this constant leaning on God; it is a heavy strain on it; I have already gone through it. Find me the man—and I will take him as my help—who utterly despises money."

UTTERLY DESPISES MONEY, to name glory, honor—one who never wishes to see his home again, one who looks to God as the source of good and controller of evil, one who has a healthy body and an energetic spirit, and one who looks on death as a release from misery. If you cannot find him, then leave me alone."

That instinctive clinging to life which is natural to all men Gordon seems to have overcome, and he is completely Ignatius Loyola, or John Wesley, or Cromwell's Puritans. When his poor Soudanese lambs pressed him on every side with their complaints, he wrote, "I must not complain if they have no thought of what I have already gone through. There is only one issue to it and that is death, and I often feel I wish it would come and relieve me." One can hardly doubt that if Gordon was in fact stabbed as he left the palace he had so bravely heroically left the world she saw in the danger only an instrument of deliverance. In every reference to death it was with him the great release. "I value my life as naught, and should only leave weariness for perfect peace."

Things conspired to produce THIS STRIKING FEATURE OF GORDON'S FAITH, the first being an intense realization of a future life as the only thing worth living for, and the second that everything in this world happens just as God wills. Here is a little story that shows how his mind lived and moved so as to be within hearing of the footholds of the unseen world.

"I took a poor old bag of bones into my camp a month ago, and have been feeding her up; but yesterday she was quietly taken off, and now knows all things. She had her tobacco up to the last, and died quite quietly. A wretched sister of yours (the letter is addressed to Gordon's sister) is struggling up the road, but she is such a wisp of bones that she will threaten to overthrow her."

Such was Gordon's faith, one that hoped and believed all things in a spirit of charity, and one which he declared, "I have over again sustained him in life and cheer in him in face of death, and which beyond controversy helped to make him one of the most remarkable characters the world has ever seen."

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When he employs you. No one is indispensable in this world's affairs or in spiritual work; you are a machine, though allowed to feel as if you had the power of action. When things turn out in a way we do not wish we quarrel with God if we feel put out. Most difficult is this thought, and only to be learnt by a continual pouring out of the world being only a temporary one—that is, by continually harking back to death as a release. What a calm life a man living thus would live! What services he would render—nothing would move him, whether he were soldier, statesman, or what not.

When in December, 1877, Gordon was in the camp of Walid el Michael— "IF THE LORD'S DESIR"

and absolutely at the mercy of this brigand chief, he wrote "I do try and think and try to practice that God is the Supreme Power in the world, and that he is almighty; and though 'use-your-judgment' people may say, 'You tempt God in putting yourself in positions like the present,' yet I do not care. I do it because I wish to trust in His promise, and, however trying it may be, I gain strength and faith by it. If He wills me to fail, so be it."

In complete accordance with these views is the following statement as to the burial of Gordon: "I have written to Lardo [far away to the south of Khartoum], June 25, 1878: 'I ask God for the following things: (1) Not to be disturbed if the Khedive sent me away to-morrow; (2) Not to be disturbed if I keep a great while; (3) Not to have anything of the world come between him and me, and not to fear death or feel regret if it came before I completed what I may think my programme.'"

There was A VERY BROAD CATHOLICITY about Gordon's theology. He never dooms unbelievers or Pagans to eternal misery. His religion is one of hope and goodwill for mankind.

"To me it appears (he writes), having respect to a Mohammedan mosque) that the Mussulman worships God as well as I do, and is as acceptable, if sincere, as any Christian."

At a subsequent time he remarks: "I like the Mussulman; he is not ashamed of his God; his life is a fairly pure one. Certainly, he gives himself a good margin in the wife-life, at any rate he never poaches on others. Can our Christian people say the same?"

It is, perhaps, more remarkable that Gordon evidently thought religion a more vital force with the Moslem than with the Christian.

The Christianity of the mass, he writes, is a rapid, tasteless thing, and of no use to anyone. The people of England care more for their dinners than they do for anything else.... As far as life goes you would think the Mussulman as good as the Christian. I am sure you see no difference except in rites and ceremonies between the two religions—both worship good images.... You know Mahomet claimed only a divine mission, he did not claim divinity. He does not deny that our Saviour had a divine mission. He denies His divinity. I do not see the need of Pharaohs among the Mussulmans. Whatever they may think they never assume as our Pharaohs do that A and B are doomed to be burnt, and you never see the very same features which are shown by our Pharaohs."

"From what has preceded, it would follow that Gordon was to a great extent out of sympathy with much that prevails at the present day, even in the religious world. He declares, 'There would be no so welcome to come and reside in this world as our Saviour while the world is in the state it now is. He would be dead against nearly all our pursuits, and be altogether out.'"

Such was Gordon's faith, one that hoped and believed all things in a spirit of charity, and one which he declared, "I have over again sustained him in life and cheer in him in face of death, and which beyond controversy helped to make him one of the most remarkable characters the world has ever seen."

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RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. THE NEW LINE. MONTREAL AND TORONTO, VIA OTTAWA.

WINTER TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT. Monday, November 24th, 1894.

Table with columns: TIME TABLE, Morning Night Express, Express. Rows: Leave Montreal, Arrive Ottawa, Arrive Toronto, Leave Toronto, Arrive Montreal.

Elegant Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Luxurious Sleepers on Night Trains. Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to and from SUDBURY, NORTH BAY, PEMBROKE, RENFREW, ARNPRIOR, and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

For full information regarding Time Tables of all Through and Local Trains, Tickets, Seats in Parlor Cars, Berths in Sleeping Cars, apply at the Company's New City Ticket Office.

260 ST. JAMES ST. (Corner McGill Street). Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, and Exchange Office, 625 St. James, corner Cathedral Street.

W. G. VAN HORNE, General Manager. G. H. HERRARD, Asst. General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY. Montreal and Boston Air Line.

The Direct and Best Route to Boston and all New England points, via Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, etc.

On and after Monday, December 1st, 1894, trains will leave Montreal as follows: 8.00 A.M.—For Farnham, Bedford and local points.

8.00 A.M.—Night Express for Boston and New England points, via Pullman Palace Sleeping Car attached. Also for Newport, Waterbury, St. Albans and intermediate points with through connection for Springfield, and all points on the Connecticut River line.

For Montreal—Leave Montreal via G. T. Ry. at 8.30 p.m., connecting with S. E. Ry. at St. Albans Junction, arriving at Lowell at 8 p.m. Retaining—Leave Lowell at 8.15 p.m. Retaining—Leave Lowell at 8.15 p.m. Retaining—Leave Lowell at 8.15 p.m.

For tickets and all information, apply at Windsor Hotel, Windsor Hotel or Exchange Office, 625 St. James, corner Cathedral Street.

T. A. MACKINNON, General Manager for the Trustees. 1155

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s RAILROADS. SARATOGA LINE.

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston New York, Philadelphia, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train between Montreal and New York—leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal: 8.00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Warner Draw- ing-room Car attached for Saratoga, Troy and Albany, New York, arriving in New York at 10.00 p.m.

8.45 p.m.—Night Express—Warner's Elegant Drawing-room Car attached, New York 7.30 next morning. This Train makes connections for Troy and Albany, New York, via Springfield, at 11.25 p.m.

New York Through Mails and Express carried via this line. Information given, and Tickets sold at all General Trunk Offices, and at the Company's Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK, CHAS. C. McFALL, General Pass. Agent, General Agent, Montreal, January 23, 1894.

ENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD. New York, Boston & New England GREEN MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

Trains Leave Montreal: 8.30 A.M.—Fast Train, arriving St. Albans 10.50 a.m., White River Junction 12.30 p.m., Boston 1.00 p.m., Lowell, 7.00 p.m., and New York, via Springfield, at 11.25 p.m.

5.30 P.M.—New York and Boston Express, arriving St. Albans 7.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 11.20 p.m., Troy 12.30 p.m., Albany 1.30 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m., Boston 7.40 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Plattsburgh.

Wagner Sleeping Cars Montreal to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars St. Albans to Boston. Through Cars also for Waterbury and Magog on this line.

8.30 P.M.—Night Express, arriving St. Albans 10.45 p.m., White River Junction 12.15 p.m., Troy 1.00 a.m., Albany 2.00 a.m., New York 7.30 a.m., Boston 7.40 a.m., via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Plattsburgh.

This Train makes close connection at Nashua and Winchester for Worcester, Providence and all points on New York and New England Railroads.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield. For Tickets, Time Tables and other information, apply at Windsor Hotel and General Trunk Office, or at the Company's office, 138 St. James Street.

Miscellaneous.

Henry Chapman & Co. MONTREAL. AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR: PETER DOMECQ, Xerez de la Frontera

G. H. MUMM & CO., Reims. T. G. SANDERMAN & SONS, Oporto. CASTLES & CO., Tarragona. SILVA & COZENS, Oporto. COSSART, GORDON & CO., Madeira. GUNLIFE, BOBSON & CO., Bordeaux. FINEST, CASTILLON & CO., Cognac. LUCAS FREBES, Cognac.

A. G. A. NOLET, Schiedam. H. AY, FAIRMAN & CO., Glasgow. JOHN JAMESON & SON, Dublin. DUNVILLE & CO., Belfast. BAGOTS, HUTTON & CO., Dublin. MACHEN & CO., Liverpool. ROBT. PORTER & CO., London. THE APOLLINARIS CO., London.

N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade. March 19. HAND BILLS. Of Every Description. One, Two, Three and Four Colors. PROMPT DELIVERY.

MONTREAL HERALD OFFICE, VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL. The Cab Tariff. The following is the cab tariff, which visitors should study carefully:—

DISTANCE. No. of horse 2 horse 3 horse 4 horse. From any place to any other, provided the 1 or 2 horse time occupied does not exceed 20 minutes. When time exceeds above mentioned rates to be charged. From any place to any other, provided the time does not exceed 30 minutes. 1 or 2 horse 0.40 0.65 3 or 4 horse 0.75 1.00

BY THE HOUR. One hour.....1 or 2 horse 0.75 1.00 Every subsequent hour.....3 or 4 horse 1.00 1.25

Remarks.—For each box or trunk carried in any vehicle, 10 cents. This does not apply to a valise or satchel which can be carried in the hand.

Fractions of hours to be charged at hour rates; not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds an hour.

Tariff by the hour to apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits, where the ordinary rate of the street car is in force, if commenced and concluded within the city.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff after midnight to four a.m.

Post Office Time Table. MONTREAL, February 2, 1895.

DELIVERY. MAILS. CLOSING. A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. Ontario & West Prov. 8.30-9.00 10.00-10.30

Ontario & Manitoba. (A) Ontario, West Prov. N. W. Provinces, E. Can. & N. B. Provinces. 7.30 7.15

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (B) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (C) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (D) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (E) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (F) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (G) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (H) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (I) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (J) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (K) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (L) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (M) Atlantic & Pacific. 7.45 7.45

Quebec & East Prov. 7.45 7.45 (N) Atlantic & Pacific.

LOCAL NOTES.

HAVANA CIGARS.—Reina Victoria in the following brands just received: Flor de Cabana, La Capitana, Flor de Castro, Manuel Garcia Alonso, La Leonora, La Rosa de Santiago, and a number of other fine brands. S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk for last week were \$247,687, a decrease of \$91,448 as compared with same period last year.

LECTURES.—Dr. Duval and Mr. L. P. Herbert lectured last evening in the Council of Arts and Manufactures on "Carbon" and "Anatomy." There was a good attendance.

THE THROWER CONCERT.—One of Mr. Winch's solo numbers, to be given in Queen's Hall this evening, is thus referred to in the Examiner and Times, London, Eng., Jan., 1884: "His finished delivery of the lovely air 'Wait Her Angels' was exceedingly impressive."

A WANDERER FOUND.—Mr. Alexander McGregor, cigar manufacturer, whose mysterious disappearance from his home here lately caused great uneasiness to his family and friends, has been discovered in Cleveland, Ohio. The unfortunate wanderer's mind was evidently affected, as he did not seem to know where he was going. Over work is assigned as the reason for his temporary insanity.

EPIDEMIC AMONG SHEEP.—On account of the rapid spread of the disease known as scab in sheep, in Chambly and Laprairie counties, the Government Veterinary Inspector has established a quarantine to isolate those that are affected. The inspectors urge a quarantine station to be established in all parts of the Province where the disease has broken out.

USEFUL BUILDING.—The Oddfellows' Hall, Point St. Charles, is a useful place, and is used for a variety of purposes. The Mock Parliament holds its sittings there; then there is preaching in the hall on Sunday, with dancing classes during the week; and a lecture is announced on the Sunday, while the Oddfellows hold forth up stairs.

MORE SNOW CASES.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday the following parties were arraigned and fined for violations of the by-law in regard to the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks:—Harold Lionais, executor of estate late Mme. Lionais, 497 St. Catherine street, \$6.15; Wm. Taylor, 1,149 St. Catherine street, \$6.10; Jean Porcheron, 381 St. Lawrence, \$3. David H. Henderson was charged \$1.80 costs on a charge of encumbering William street, the case being withdrawn.

SLIEGHES WANTED.—The friends of Mr. Beaugrand's candidature who are willing to place sleighs at the disposal of his committee for polling day, are requested to notify the Central Committee at Mechanics' Hall as soon as possible. Sleighs should be on hand at 8 a.m. Monday next at Mechanics' Hall. There are, no doubt, many friends of the candidate who will be pleased to respond to the call.

BEFORE THE DEPUTY RECORDER.—Thursday morning's sheet contained twelve names, as follows: A. May, wife of Michael Maher, and Margaret Berthiaume, insane, were sent to Longue Pointe Asylum. John White, for assault on Rose Ann Thibault, was sent down for six months. J. B. Dersevan, breaking a pane of glass in the house of Alexander Crete, was sent to jail for one month in default of payment of a six-dollar fine. A number of drunks were disposed of in the usual way.

THE INSURED POLICEMAN.—Policeman Reed, of No. Nine station, is making but slow progress towards recovery. It will be remembered that on the night of the fourteenth of this month he was assaulted on Wellington street by John O'Rourke, who beat the officer on the head and face in a fearful manner with a club. Dr. Woods is attending him. O'Rourke's trial is expected to come off before the Recorder on Monday next.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—Applications continue to be made to the Provincial Commissioners for retail liquor licenses. The corridors of the Court House have echoed all week with the tread of interested parties engaged in lobbying their claims. Isidore Lamoureux, 337 St. Catherine street; Louis Pichet, 358 Notre Dame street; A. Lafontaine, 510 Craig street, and Napoleon Desmaisons have applied for licenses since the list has been closed. Mr. Kearney and Mr. Hall are still endeavoring to secure the necessary documents which will enable them to dispense liquor over bars.

THE HACKMEN'S UNION DRIVE.—Tickets for the drive in aid of Montreal General Hospital, to take place at two o'clock on Saturday, 28th inst., from Victoria Square, returning at five o'clock. The drive will be through the city, round the Mountain, pass by the Windsor Hotel to the Victoria Square. Tickets at 50 cents each can be obtained at the following stores: Mr. Chas. Alexander's, Mr. Grafton's, Mr. Drysdale's, Messrs. Dawson Bros., Mr. Fisher's, The Medical Hall, St. James street, and on the Square on the day of the drive.

CONCERT AT THE WEST END.—The annual concert of the Temperance Society in connection with St. Jude's Church was held last evening, the basement of the church being well filled by a large audience. The programme consisted of a piano solo by Madame Brunet; song, Mr. W. T. Roden's chorus, members Montreal Snowshoe Club; song, Mr. C. Maltby; recitation—"Tell's address to his native mountains." Mr. Mitchell; solo from "Carmen"—"Sirs, your Toast," Signor Emblien; clarinet and piano duo, Messrs. Cook and Bryan; piano duo, Madame Brunet and Miss Bird; song, Mr. A. Halldmand; violin solo, Mr. Shaw; song—"Sweet Genevieve," Mr. T. R. Johnston; piano solo, Madame Brunet; song, Signor

Emblien. The entertainment passed off in the most harmonious manner, all present spending a most enjoyable evening.

ONCE MORE IN THE TOILS.—The most familiar figure "crook" in Montreal to the authorities is Mary Elizabeth Phelan, wife of Alexander Thompson. She has been under arrest at least three times for shop-lifting, and has as often miraculously escaped going to penitentiary. Her last escapade was before the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench, when she was found guilty of theft and had her sentence suspended. Yesterday afternoon, however, she was caught at her old tricks. Jolicœur Brothers, dry goods merchants, Notre Dame street, were being missing small articles from their store of late, and were at a loss to know what became of them. A watch was put on those entering and leaving the place, with the result of capturing Phelan in the act of carrying off some valuable pieces of embroidery in the folds of a voluminous bag made for the purpose. In company with an accomplice, Elizabeth Ferguson, residing on Olier street, they were arrested by Policemen Lapierre and locked up. The bag carried by Phelan for the concealment of her plunder is made of white cotton, will hold a bushel in measurement and is made to tie about the waist beneath an overskirt. When searched a fur glove was found upon her, which was identified as one taken from another Notre Dame street store, which Mary had visited during the afternoon making a small purchase.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A special meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention was held last evening at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street. There was a good attendance of delegates. The chair was occupied by the Rev. G. M. Gods, President. Short addresses on the license question were made by Messrs. Dugald MacDonald, Tobias Butler, P. H. Herbert, J. D. Quinn, and others. The following motion was carried unanimously:—That a Special Committee be appointed to wait upon the License Commissioners and convey to them the thanks of the Convention for the determined stand they have taken in curtailing the number of tavern and saloon licenses, and further, that said Committee strongly urge upon the Commissioners the necessity of remaining firm in their determination. Messrs. Edward Murphy, Dugald MacDonald, Thos. Heffernan, P. Kennedy, Tobias Butler, and the Secretary of the Convention, Jas. J. Costigan, were appointed on the Committee. A motion requesting the cooperation of the Alliance was also passed. After the transaction of other business, the meeting was brought to a close by prayer.

ANOTHER TOBACCOING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Miss Maggie Seath, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Seath, of Union avenue, met with an accident by which she got her face and nose badly cut at the Taque Bleue last night. She is getting better, however, and it is hoped will not be disfigured in the least. It is said that the young lady had a narrow escape from being seriously injured. Now that the slides are cleared of a covering of snow and are nothing but a mass of ice people venturing the descent should be exceedingly careful.

A FACTORY BURNED.—Damage \$6,000.—Fully Covered by Policies. The door, sash and moulding factory of Mr. Joseph Paquette, in the east end of the city, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss was not so great as it might have been but for the prompt attendance of the Fire Brigade. The damage is estimated at between \$5,000 and \$6,000. It is not true, as stated in last evening's paper, that the premises and stock were insured in the Commercial Union Insurance Company for \$8,000, as the company is not interested to the extent of a cent on the factory. It has \$300 on another building upon which there may be a \$100 loss on the factory, and \$4,000 more than covered by policies for \$4,000 each in the Scottish Union and Phoenix of England.

OUR CHARITIES.—Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. Subscriptions in aid of the Board of Outdoor Relief of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge collected by Henry Dreison:— F. Ricketts.....\$5.00 A. Hellmann..... 2.00 L. Isaacs & Co..... 2.00 G. Lewis..... 1.00 J. Jacques..... 1.00 M. Laurier..... 1.00 Jacob Simon..... 1.00 A. Dorais..... 1.00 Alf. Meunier..... 1.00 J. E. Gadon..... 1.00 A. G. Morris..... 1.00 M. Martin..... 0.50 A. Salomon..... 0.50 A. Friend..... 0.25 A. Friend..... 0.25 Total.....\$20.25

THE HACKMEN'S DRIVE. Mr. Beaugrand Has His Say. La Patrie, Mr. Beaugrand's journal, published the following last evening in regard to the Hackmen and the Hospitals. "The public have doubtless noticed with pleasure that the hackmen have decided to aid our hospitals by organizing a 'drive' for next Saturday afternoon. The Hackmen's Union is to-day an important organization, exercising an influence among the different classes of society in Montreal, and it should maintain its position and not shrink from the performance of the duties imposed upon it. The public, we have no doubt, will know how to appreciate all legitimate efforts put forth by the Union and to remember what it has done for the city by making our hackmen respected of all. To-day, to be a member of the Union is of itself a good recommendation, and strangers, as well as our wives and daughters, are perfectly safe from the moment they entrust their persons and their purse to a Union hackman. We trust that our citizens will, on Saturday, extend to the hackmen their hearty assistance in their praiseworthy undertaking, and thus contribute to a most commendable work."

REST AND COMFORT FOR THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the best Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

THIRTY DAYS TRIAL. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteed speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N.B.—No risk is incurred in "thirty days trial" is allowed.

EFFECT OF THE ADVANCING INSURANCE RATES.

How Public Companies are Counteracting the Great Rise in Fire Risks by Insurance Combinations in the United States and Canada. The recent advance of one hundred per cent—in many cases more—in the rates of fire risks by a combination of insurance companies in the United States and Canada has led to the organization of numerous mutual companies to counteract its effect. In the case of city passenger railways, a mutual company has been established in New York that is intended to embrace all the cities of the United States and Canada. The buildings, plant, and stock of horses owned by these companies are considered first class risks, and yet their rates have been raised over one hundred per cent equally with all others. In New York State the fire premiums paid by the companies aggregate \$1,000,000 per annum, and throughout the Republic the amount is more than a million dollars per annum. The secretary of the City Passenger Company here has had letters from New York, calling his attention to the new organization and inviting cooperation, as it is estimated that there will be a saving of fifty per cent, at least in joining the mutual plan. The letters were laid before the Board at the weekly meeting yesterday and the project partially discussed. It was finally resolved to look into the subject, and Mr. Murray, a member of the Board, who is an expert in insurance, is considering the proposition. The rate which the City Passenger Company paid for the past two years was 70 cents per cent, but it was raised to 80 cents per cent this year. During the past 23 years the company has disbursed to insurance companies \$45,000, and in all that period has made claims for \$300,000 property destroyed by fire. The amount of insurance for the current year is \$80,000 is \$1,400 against \$1,200 last year on \$150,000. This shows the extraordinary rate that has occurred in the rates. A great many have lessened their risks, taking one-half on their own shoulders, as they cannot pay the exorbitant rates. It is said that a movement here to establish mutual companies is spoken of.

THE SOMEVILLE COURSE. Dr. W. H. Hingston on the Climate of Canada. There was a large attendance last night at what might be called the opening lecture of the Someville course under the auspices of the Natural History Society. The lecture was delivered by Dr. W. H. Hingston, the subject being "Some Remarks about Our Climate." Dr. Baker Edwards acted as chairman and presented Dr. Hingston to the audience. The lecturer said that he did not intend to go into the subject of the physical features of Canada, as that question was much too vast. They all knew how cold it was in winter and how warm in summer. The operations of the climate were, however, not so well known. To an Englishman coming to this country, what struck him among other things was that the mornings were clearer, the air colder in winter, the people paler, browner and of a somewhat drier appearance. He would perceive that the foreheads of the people were higher, the hair greyer, the nose narrower, the jaw longer, and the complexion sallow. The herbage would be sparser, and the flowers brighter in color. He would also note the immense area of the country, that the birds sang in different strains, and while their plumage was gay their notes possessed less sweetness. Some birds and animals were peculiar to the country, and the stranger would notice marked changes in some quadrupeds, particularly the horse. If he dipped

BEHIND THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH, however, he would find the same strata that existed on the other side of the Atlantic. And after he had been here a short time he would find that the air taken on a new form of existence, and that different ideas had taken possession of his mind. He would also find that the hours of business and pleasure were not so well defined, and that time was apt to take up the most of a person's time. Speaking of the Canadian summer climate, the lecturer said that although a concurrence of hot winds reached here from the South, yet the heat was entirely different from that experienced in Asia or Africa, where the pores of the skin were completely closed up. Here the exhalatory process was most complete, the heat of the body was not so oppressive, and the cooling perspiration, which cooled the skin. As regarded the cold weather, in Scotland the death rate was higher in cold weather, here the average was lower. The cold here was severe but not destructive, and much easier to bear than the humid air of other countries. The lecturer here described at some length the process of

FREEZING TO DEATH, remarking on its painlessness and citing several examples. He also advised his hearers never to force children to go out in the cold if they felt disinclined to do so. It is not true, as stated in last evening's paper, that the premises and stock were insured in the Commercial Union Insurance Company for \$8,000, as the company is not interested to the extent of a cent on the factory. It has \$300 on another building upon which there may be a \$100 loss on the factory, and \$4,000 more than covered by policies for \$4,000 each in the Scottish Union and Phoenix of England.

THE MAL DE RAQUETTE. The lecturer then said that he came to a debatable question, that of mortality in early life in Canada. It had been said that the mortality was enormous as compared with the United States. That might be true, but then the birth rate was enormous as well. Take the French-Canadian, for instance. When Canada was separated from France there were 60,000 French settlers left here. Since then they had received no additions, and now there were 1,200,000 in Canada and 500,000 in the adjoining Union. Taking this into consideration, they need not feel uneasy about the death rate, however uneasy they might feel about the birth rate. Another fact not generally known was that the mortality in Canada was not so high as is generally supposed. It was not so high as in England. As regarded old age, the Canadians attained a green, active, vigorous old age, the census of 1870 showing 421 centenarians. Up to the age of 37 a Canadian could

than an Englishman, but after that age he had to pay more. This was not due to the climate, but to the wear and tear of the mind and body after that age here being greater than in England. The speaker then referred to the subjects of food and clothing for children and adults, and speaking of stimulants, said that Canada was a temperate country. The atmosphere was too dry, and the liquors, made from barley, were too new and full of fuel oil. Delirium tremens was quite common here, while in the other side of the Atlantic it was not so jolly. People coming over to Canada to live soon found out that they could not drink spirits here the same as at home. The speaker concluded his lecture by alluding to the charge made, that the early decay of persons in America was a sign of a degenerate race. This decay, he stated, has nothing to do with the climate, but is due to other causes, such as drinking while eating, not chewing the food, and the swallowing of acids. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. E. Lusher, was unanimously tendered Dr. Hingston for his interesting treatment of such important questions.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Majority and Other Elections.—Mayor Beaudry's Misdeeds Telling Against Him. The majority and other elections are creating more interest than ever. The feeling among the representative class of citizens is strong against Mr. Beaudry, and his various shortcomings are being passed around freely. Several well-known gentlemen said yesterday that if the English electors knew of all the mean attempts Mayor Beaudry and Alderman Jeannette had made to work out the English officials in the treasury department, they would flock to the polls to a man and vote for Mr. Beaudry. It is a gentlemanly man, but he is disgusted with the way Mr. Beaudry has broken his promises; he was always going to retire, but nevertheless came forward every year and violated his pledged word. A report was current yesterday that the understanding was, if Mr. Beaudry was re-elected, that an effort would be made to raise his salary again to \$2,000. A prominent alderman stated that this was probably the reason why he was hanging on so tight. Mr. Beaudry himself is leaving no stone unturned, and the vigor with which he is working shows that he fears his opponent. It is reported that the old dodge of "telegraphing" votes will be tried. Mr. Beaudry's friends, however, say that they will be on hand to block him in the event. In the ward elections matters are progressing briskly. A prominent supporter of Ald. Mooney said that an effort was being made to blacken Mr. Mooney's character in St. Lawrence Ward; but they will be disappointed, said the gentleman, "and we will teach Mr. Perrault, who is promoting the opposition, that he has no influence in an English ward." In St. Mary's Ward Alderman Mount has very little doubt concerning his re-election.

THE CELTIC SOCIETY. Monthly Meeting. The regular monthly meeting of the Celtic Society was held at the Presbyterian College last evening, the President, Dr. McNisk, in the chair. The election of several new corresponding and ordinary members was the first business. The following were elected: Ordinary member—Mr. W. T. Edwards, Cornwall, Ont. Corresponding members—Rev. Donald Fraser, Victoria, B.C.; Rev. W. Drury, K. K., Braddon, Isle of Man, and Jos. McLennan, Q.C., Toronto. Mr. Martin read a paper by Mr. Hugh MacCall, of Stratford, Ont., entitled "Some sketches of the early Highland Scotch settlers in Western Ontario, and their literary productions." Mr. J. W. McKenzie read a paper on the Welsh or Modoc Indians by the Rev. D. W. Rowland, of St. Thomas, Ont. Mr. M. McKenzie read some extracts from a Gaelic translation of Milton's list Book of Paradise Lost, by Rev. D. B. Blair, of Borne's River, N.S. After some other discussion the meeting adjourned for Thursday, the 12th of March. The papers at the next meeting will be one on the Isle of Man by J. K. Ward, and another on Columbia by the Rev. Mr. Campbell.

ANYTHING BUT A BRIGHT PROSPECT FOR IMMIGRANTS COMING BY THIS ROUTE THE ENSUING OPEN SEASON. In interviews which a representative of THE HERALD had yesterday with managers of leading ocean steamship lines here, in regard to the outlook for an extensive immigration from Europe during the ensuing season, they all gave an extremely unfavorable account of the prospect. Their reasons for such gloomy views are simply that transportation companies in New York and Europe are advertising to bring out immigrants from Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp all the way to Chicago, Illinois, for \$10. This insignificant sum includes passage to New York with food on board, also railway fare, which is only \$1, but free, from the landing stage to Chicago. Other transportation companies are offering to convey passengers from Germany and Great Britain to New York, and then by railway to San Francisco for \$46. It is considered that there is no chance of a settlement of the cutting of rates between the great transatlantic companies for months to come, at least during the next open season. If the scheme is carried out as advertised, steamship agents here think it will temporarily kill the St. Lawrence route for passengers going West to the North-West. The Grand Trunk, it was stated, charged immigrants \$7 from here to Chicago, and that rate, as compared with \$1 from New York, puts it entirely out of the power of Canadian steamers to compete with their rivals to New York. This movement, whilst it lasts, will be a great loss to steamship lines and railways, but it is expected to give a great stimulus to emigration from the countries where there is a surplus population, like England, France, Germany, &c. An American said he considered that at least half a million of undesirable immigrants would be induced to come out and flood the Western cities, if they would not have any means to go on the land. He remarked that the journey from Bremen or Hamburg to Chicago would cost less than a railway trip across the State of Illinois to the coast of America, and no informant said, presented heretofore such an extensive migration as may now be fairly anticipated. He remarked that the press of the West has been calling attention to the evil effect of overcrowding the country with pauper immigrants, which is sure to lower wages to a level with the poorest countries of Europe.

HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY. Windsor—H. W. Cameron, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Watiss, Cambridge, Mass.; W. A. Moore, Cincinnati; A. M. Phillips, Chateaugay, N.Y.; S. G. Keyes, Pittsburg, Pa.; G. W. Liddell, H. E. Frasco, N.Y.; S. J. Kiduff, Chicago; N. Schartz, Prague, Bohemia; H. Barr, Pittsburg, Pa.; Frank Owen, George Hall, Ogdensburg, Ontario; G. L. Lytle, Boston; B. Brown, Toronto; J. B. Perkins, Pittsburgh; C. Davis, Manitoba; C. S. Burr, T. B. Burr, N.Y.; J. Moxson, Ottawa; H. M. Gair, Lachute. St. Lawrence Hall—N. G. Perley, Ottawa; Charles Peit, T. Lucas, N.Y.; E. B. Lynch, Boston; G. Cover, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Colonel Ross, Ottawa; G. C. Appleton, St. Albans, Vt.; W. T. McClain, Toronto; H. F. Campbell, Boston; T. Schurman, Ottawa; J. E. Nicholls, Toronto; F. Ferrier, N.Y. Ritzler—Mr. and Mrs. Adams, N.Y.; John Kavanagh, St. John's, N.B.; Mrs. Williams, Ottawa; B. J. Parsons, Quebec; A. J. Hendon, Richmond; James Robillard, M.P.P.

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THE DRILL HALL. Two-Storey Armories Wanted in the Building. The Ministers of Public Works and of Militia, having informed the deputations who waited upon them in Ottawa on Wednesday that speedy action would probably be taken towards the completing of the armories of the Drill Hall, it is to be hoped that the said armories will be constructed according to the wishes of the Militia Department here. In the old Drill Hall, the armories were one-story affairs, too small, and the caretakers, who had quarters on the east and west corners on Craig street, were supposed to look after them all. The idea is to build the new armories two stories high, with apartments in each for a caretaker, and also rooms for stores. This would not entail any additional expense on the Government, as each corps in the city is at present provided with a caretaker, who receives \$1 per day. There are, therefore, 8 caretakers appointed as follows:—6th Fusiliers, 5th Royal Scots, Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales Rifles, 5th Bikes, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Field Battery, and the Engineers and Cavalry one between them. It is also part of the scheme that the Militia Department should have offices in the building as well, thus keeping the whole organization under one roof. Should this be done it would be much easier to prevent arms, uniforms and accoutrements from going astray than it is at present when the armories and militia offices are so scattered. The above scheme seems to be not only feasible, but also necessary, and doubtless the Government will set their wits to carry out the wishes of the heads of the Militia Departments.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. Close of the Parliament Buildings Debate.—The Division—Any Reasonable Scheme to be Considered—A Chance for Governmental Action—Evening Session.—[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.] TORONTO, February 26. In the Ontario Legislature this afternoon, the debate on the resolution of Mr. Gibson (Hamilton), affirming the need of new Parliament and Departmental buildings, was resumed. A long discussion was participated in by Messrs. Broder, O'Connor, Nelson, McIntyre, Wood, Phelps, Waters, Murray, Clancy, Awey, McLaughlin, White, Meredith, Fraser and French. Mr. O'Connor moved an amendment to the amendment so as to make the original motion read "That in the opinion of this House the present Parliament and Departmental buildings are unfit for occupation by the Legislature, inadequate to the requirements of the public service, and not in keeping with the resources and position of Ontario as the premier Province of the Dominion, and that the House is prepared to consider any reasonable scheme for the erection of Parliament and Departmental buildings." On a division this was carried by 52 to 35, five Opposition members voting with the Government, namely—Messrs. Morris, Clarke (Toronto), Gray, Metcalfe and Lees. The evening session was devoted entirely to the consideration of the Public School Bill, proposed by the Minister of Education, and some 20 clauses were passed in the Committee of the Whole. The House adjourned at 10.15 p.m.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. Snowshoeing. If good prizes are any stimulant to athletes to put forth extra exertion, the competitors in the events of the Emerald snowshoe races to-morrow should do considerable towards reducing existing records. The medals offered are all of splendid design and beauty of workmanship. They have been donated by Messrs. Herbert, John Fering, Kennedy, Joseph Coran, John Darius, Michael Nolan, McNally, and Theodore White. The latter gentleman's contribution is expected to be completed for in the two-mile open by Larkin, Ross, McEgan and Baird. The medal is one of rare beauty and original design. Mr. B. Tansley has given a silver cup, and a friend an elegant dressing case. MONTREAL SNOWSHOE CLUB. The Montreal Club's tramp to Bord-a-Proulx will not come off after all. The boys, however, will partake of the hospitality of the genial and popular spirit whose guests they are to be for the day at Pelequin's well-known hotel at the Back River. The members will, no doubt, turn out in large numbers to do honor to the second invitation received from a life-member of the club will take place on the Shamrock Grounds on March 7th.

ANGLO STEEPLECHASE. The Argyle green steeplechase takes place this evening. The entries were J. H. Sharpe, H. W. Whyte, W. G. Rainford, John Outhbert, John Berridge, A. M. Brown, C. McWood, John McWood, E. Brown, D. Fraser, D. O'Brien and O'Brien. THE FOX MEDAL. The second of the series of races for the Richard K. Fox championship medal takes place on the Crystal Ring on Thursday. From present appearances the contest will be one of the best if not the best five mile race that has taken place.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived. Antwerp, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Steamship Norland. Southampton, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Steamship Enus. Glasgow, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Steamship State of Nevada. Queenstown, Feb. 26.—Arrived—Steamship Gallia. Sandford, Fla., Feb. 26.—The steamer America, which was wrecked a few days ago on the coast, is a total loss. She carried a large quantity of sugar. A crew of 36 reached shore in boats, but lost all their effects. The Dominion Line steamship Brooklyn, from Portland, midnight, 14th inst., with 400 cattle, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday and lost 23 cattle.

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