

The Montreal Herald

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Mine Explored.

Thrilling Stories of Hairbreadth Escapes.

[SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.]

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., Feb. 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the Vale colliery disaster returned a verdict of "Death by gas explosion, causes unknown," and recommended that in the future safety lamps be used in all new working places. The management was completely exonerated from all responsibility for the disaster. THE HERALD correspondent explored the wrecked mine to-day and visited the chief points where the men met their death. The bottom of the pit was flooded, owing to the breakage of the pumps. The survivors tell thrilling stories of hairbreadth escapes in their fight with the grim monster Death.

The more that is learned about the cause of the accident, the more miraculous their escapes appear. Six men were working in a group where the explosion occurred; these were all instantly killed, but it was a remarkable fact that the powder in their cans did not explode. Six other men were working in groups 1,200 feet distant, or half-way to the surface; three of these were killed and badly cut up, and three companions, who were boys, escaped with their lives, and while these thus escaped another man at work 200 feet further away from the scene of the accident, was killed. The disaster and its effect were most extraordinary and mysterious.

OTTAWA.

The Stamping of Canned Goods.—A Montreal Deputation to Visit Ottawa.—Serious Case of Smallpox.—Compensation to Legation of Buenos Aires.

OTTAWA, February 12.—A deputation is expected in the city from Montreal to interview the Government in regard to the question of the stamping of canned goods. Mr. Costigan has already signified his intention to bring in some legislation on this matter this session, and the delegates will once more impress upon the Department what they exactly want in that direction.

A serious case of smallpox is reported in Hull. Two members of one family are said to be afflicted. The liquor dealers will arrive here on the 17th inst. They will ask compensation for all parties in places where the Scott Act has passed.

QUEBEC.

A Masonic Meeting.—The New Water Main.—Hunting and Fishing Club.

QUEBEC, February 12.—At the regular monthly meeting of St. John's Masonic Lodge, Bro. Miller, Past Master of the Lodge, was duly installed into the office of Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to which he was elected at the recent sitting of the Grand Lodge in Montreal.

The citizens are indignant at the delay in turning on the new water supply. It is said that the main is either frozen or burst in several places, owing to the pipes not having been laid deep enough in the earth to protect them from the frost. The work, however, has not been handed over to the city as completed, and the contractor is therefore responsible for all accidents.

A club is being formed here composed of hunting and fishing sportsmen, the object being to enforce the law in reference to fish and game. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been elected patron of the club; F. X. Fortier, president; C. E. Dubord, vice-president; A. Cote, treasurer; P. Cousin, secretary; A. A. Godbout, assistant-secretary; E. D. Trudel, captain; and commissioners—Dr. Osgreen, C. J. Levesque, J. J. Barbeau, L. N. Piquet, and B. Burke.

The sum of \$3,611.60 was collected in the Diocese of Quebec, in 1884, as St. Peter's pence, and was forwarded to Rome.

TORONTO.

The Cock-Fighters in Court.—A State Prison Bird Caught.—The Conspiracy Case.

TORONTO, February 12.—The twenty-five cock-fighters were this morning discharged at the Police Court. The evidence to convict them could not be procured, and the County Crown Attorney threw up the sponge.

James Leeming, an escaped convict from the state prison of Michigan, has just completed a sentence of twenty days for disorderly conduct. This morning Chief Williams, of London, took him in charge, as he is wanted there for burglarizing the store of Robert Brodie.

The defendants in the conspiracy case have not yet formally pleaded to the indictment. They must, however, do so this afternoon or give notice of appeal. It is understood that they will plead not guilty and ask for a special jury.

ONTARIO DESPATCHES.

An Alleged Murderer Committed for Trial.—A Nebraska Forger Held for Extortion.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., February 12.—The examination of Ransom Forbes for the murder of Louis Stillewell was completed last evening, and the accused committed to the spring assizes for trial. The prisoner made no statement other than he was not guilty. Mrs. Louis Stillewell was also examined to-day and committed for the murder of her husband.

His Honor, the county judge, gave his decision this morning in the case of

James R. Williams, the David City, Nebraska, forger, the hearing of whose case has been pending the past six or eight weeks. He decides that the depositions to the forger are sufficient to warrant him in holding the accused for extradition.

A Peculiar Accident.

HAMILTON, Feb. 12.—As Patrick O'Brien, laborer, employed on the Hamilton & Dundas street railway, was going home last evening, he fell at the corner of Hunter and Cherry streets, and his head struck against the sharp end of a pick which he carried over his shoulder. Patrick Flynn, who had just left him, heard the fall and went to his assistance. O'Brien was quite unconscious and had to be carried to his home on Catharine street by friends.

An Incendiary Blaze.

MILBROOK, Ont., Feb. 12.—A vacant house at the rear end of the Victoria Hotel, and dismantled stable and sheds were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was incendiary.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

A Satisfactory Adjustment of Portugal's Claims on the Congo.

The Warfare of the Dynamitards.

Attitude of the European Powers Regarding Egypt.

The Franco-Chinese War.

The British Lion and American Eagle Defied by Germany.

The Soudan Policy of English Radicals.

Heavy Fighting in Langson.

PARIS, February 12.—The French column under General De Lisle has had three days of hard fighting in the defiles of the mountains near Langson. The French losses are heavy, but the troops are making steady progress.

Marriage in High Life.

PARIS, February 12.—Eva Mackay was married to-day to Don Ferdinand Julien Colonna, Prince of Galati. The ceremony was performed with pontifical high mass by Mgr. De Reulle, the Papal Nuncio, in the Nuncio's Chapel. Forty persons were present. The civil ceremony, which is required by the French law, was performed yesterday. Mrs. Mackay gave a grand bridal reception.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Mr. Goschen, in a speech last night, alluded to the attitude of the European powers in regard to Egypt. He insisted that England must not be squeezed. "Let us, if necessary, increase our army in Egypt to 20,000 men. Let others know that, if we make up our mind, we will stand no nonsense."

General Gallief's Demand.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—Gen. Gallief demanded of the Minister of War permission to retire from active service. This is a protest against the law of 1872, which places the continuance in active service of generals in command of corps d'armee after three years at the option of the Ministry.

Foreign Assistance for China.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The government has ordered Admiral Courbet to watch for the arrival in the China seas of the steamers Atlanta, from Hamburg, and the Metastasis, from Liverpool, bound for Shanghai with guns and munitions of war. The steamers will be warned when passing the Suez Canal against proceeding to any Chinese port.

Opposed to Dynamite.

PARIS, February 12.—The delegates to the Irish Nationalist Conference in Paris have invited James Stephens, the ex-head centre, to preside over their deliberations. He declined unless the conference would exclude all resolutions in favor of the use of dynamite.

An Ubiquitous Forger.

VIENNA, February 12.—A man named Coleman, charged with the forging of English notes, was to-day sentenced to eight years penal servitude. Coleman had previously been convicted of forging in Rochester, N. Y. His aliases are Miller and O'Donovan.

Nihilistic Russia.

WARSAW, February 12.—A policeman of St. Cherba, sent to Skarszew for special duty during the late meeting of the three Emperors, has not been seen since. It is feared he has been murdered for political reasons.

English Radical War Policy.

LONDON, February 12.—Last year the Radicals urged the recall of General Gordon before it should become too late; and advised that he should make a stand at Wady Halfa, where he could collect all available troops from Upper and Lower Egypt, and await the coming of the Mahdi. The Radicals now argue that if their advice had been adopted, the Arabs instead of the British would have had the tools and casualties of the desert march, that Gordon would still be alive, and that Egypt would be much safer than it is at present. It is probable that Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and his Radical followers will still urge this plan of campaign, with necessary modifications, as soon as the House re-assembles.

THE GERMAN HOG.

Threatened International Difficulties.

LONDON, February 12.—There is intense excitement in New Zealand on account of the publication of the report that Germany has annexed Samoa. This action was taken in the face of the protest by the English and American Consuls. The situation is serious. The report is not wholly credited here.

CONGO QUESTIONS DETERMINED.

A Satisfactory Settlement of Portugal's Claims.

LISBON, Feb. 12.—Portugal and the International African Association, through the mediation of England, France and Germany, have reached an understanding

as to the right claimed by each along the River Congo. The understanding is in complete harmony with the status secured by the Association in its conventions with the Powers.

THE DYNAMITERS' CONVENTION.

Excitement in Havre—The Police Decried.

HAVRE, February 12.—There was great excitement here yesterday over the report that a large quantity of dynamite was concealed in the house of a ship chandler, named O'Donovan. The premises were surrounded by the police, but they were refused to allow a search to be made. Several delegates of the coming convention have stayed at O'Donovan's house. Michael Flannery, one of the delegates, left on Tuesday night for Dieppe en route for England. It is believed Flannery and several suspects will sail from Southampton to-day for New York.

LORD AND LADY BYRON'S LETTERS.

An Interesting Bit of Correspondence.

LONDON, February 12.—A number of unpublished letters of Lord and Lady Byron have been offered for sale at public auction. In one of the letters Lady Byron writes: "Lord Byron married me with the deepest determination of revenge, which he avowed to me on the day of our marriage, and which he has executed ever since, with systematic and increasing cruelty." The letter was written in the same strain. Also, the correspondence of Lady Byron with Augusta, the poet's sister, referring to the family differences. The letters suggest nothing to support the scandalous charges made by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A MASONIC SENSATION.

Consternation Created Among the Order.

What a Prominent French Member Has to Say.

PARIS, February 12.—Ex-Prefect of Police Andreux recently published a partial exposure of the secrets of Masonry. He has received a communication from the lodge in which he was initiated, charging him with violating his Masonic oath, and demanding to know whether he has any observation to make concerning the crime of which he is accused. The letter says if no reply is received by February 11 the executive committee will declare whether the penalty shall be pronounced. Andreux, in reply, says: "You pretend that I have violated my oath, the text of which is as follows: 'I do solemnly swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasonry under the penalty of having my head cut off, my tongue torn out, and my body cast into the sea where it will be forever rolled by the ebb and flow of the tide.' Permit me to observe that an oath, like a confession, is indivisible. If the first part of your formula is serious, the second part is also. If you talk about the ebb and flow of the tide merely to mock and poke fun at Masons, there is no reason why I should not also poke fun when I talk about your mysteries. I shall not reveal anything, but if I should see fit to reveal anything you should, if your arrangement is serious, submit me to the torture above described. Are you prepared to do so?" The Freemasons regard this as an open defiance. It has caused a great sensation.

LA PATRIE LECTURES.

Life in Mexico, by Mr. P. M. Sauvaille.

Mr. P. M. Sauvaille delivered a lecture at La Patrie Hall last evening entitled "Life in Mexico," a subject he was well qualified to deal with, having edited a paper in the city of Mexico and taken such a prominent part in public affairs as to cause him to be expelled from the Republic. The lecturer first gave a description of his arrival in Vera Cruz some two years and a half ago, and the impressions he received of the city itself, the climate and manners and customs of the natives.

He then gave a detailed account of the trip from Vera Cruz to Mexico with interesting particulars concerning the railroad itself and the method of working it. Once in Mexico (that is, the city of Mexico) the lecturer stated that the chief charge of a paper called "Le Travailleur" (the Worker) and began to interest himself in the questions of the hour. The Republic was then under the Presidency of Gonzalez, and in order to raise money an obnoxious stamp act was forced upon the people as a species of internal revenue. A number of vigorous articles against this law were written by the lecturer, which aroused the ire of the Government. The speaker here read to the audience several of the articles in question. With hardly any warning, he was arrested one day in a coffee-house and conveyed to Vera Cruz and placed upon a steamer bound for New York, where he arrived last June. The lecturer then gave a further description of the places he had visited while on Mexican soil, devoting some time to an account of the Central Railway running from Mexico to El Paso. He also gave graphic descriptions of the cities of Queretaro, Leon, Aguascalientes, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Chihuahua, etc., and gave an interesting resume of the political condition of the country, its relations with the rest of the continent, and its probable destiny. The latter he believed to be annexation to the United States.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Sauvaille was tendered a vote of thanks.

YOUNG MEN—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIRIEN BELT Co., of Marshall Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electro-Magnetic Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for "Illustrated pamphlet free."

EL MAHDI'S WAR.

Has the Gallant Gen. Gordon Met His Fate?

HOW GENERAL EARLE FELL.

The Story of the Capture of Birti.

THE VALOR OF THE ENGLISH FORCES.

Desperate Fighting of the Rebel Hordes.

DEEDS WHICH WILL LIVE.

An Important Meeting of the Council of War.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The Horrors of a Summer Campaign.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The "Times" London special says: "The activity and excitement in military circles are immense. The military critics are gloomy over the two grave features of the new policy. One of these is that a summer campaign has been decided on and this promises frightful losses, both from the nature of the climate and the battles that will be fought. The other is that General Roberts has been again shelled by partial bigotry that exists in the Cabinet, and the command given to General Graham. General Roberts' appointment would have inspired universal trust. It is known General Wolseley accepted certain conditions from the Cabinet which he himself believed to be dangerous, in his eagerness to prevent the choice of Roberts for the original expedition. There is no doubt four-fifths of the English people are blindly insistent on smashing the Mahdi at whatever cost. The Tory Bishop of Liverpool has caused a sensation by declaring that God is punishing the nation for its errors by filling the minds of its rulers with folly. In the terrible stress of the national bereavement and a feeling of contemptuous anger is general over the fact that the Queen is preparing for the lachrymose anniversary celebration of the Duke of Albany's death and for a visit to Darmstadt to lavish on the beggarly German Princes, attentions and familiarities which are never permitted to her own subjects."

The Star in the East.

SOUDAN, February 12.—Wolseley telegraphs again that no reliable particulars about the fate of General Gordon has yet been received. He assures the Ministry that the press reports have all been based on the rumors collected by General Wilson's party upon their return down the Nile. The Mudir of Dongola and all of the natives thereabouts persist in the belief that Khartoum has not yet fallen. General Wilson, however, is positive that there can be little or no doubt on this point. General Wolseley hopes to receive in a few days specific and reliable information from the situation at Khartoum from the trustworthy General Roberts. General Wolseley believes there can be no more fighting along the Nile until Brackenbury reaches Berber.

The Battle of Birti a Dearly Purchased Victory.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—General Wolseley telegraphs from Korti as follows: "Gen. Brackenbury, who took command of the forces advancing up the Nile when General Earle fell, says the message being sent from Duka Island, about 70 miles above Khartoum, that the situation at Khartoum from the trustworthy General Roberts. General Wolseley believes there can be no more fighting along the Nile until Brackenbury reaches Berber."

The Colonies to the Front.

LONDON, February 12.—An offer comes from New South Wales to send five hundred infantry and two batteries of artillery to the Sudan within a month.

The British Wounded.

KORTI, February 12.—A convoy of British wounded, consisting of nine officers and thirty-nine men, arrived to-day from Gakdul. They bore the journey well.

Metemneh Reported in the Hands of the English.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is reported that Gen. Graham in the War Council to-day, advocated an advance from Suakin with out waiting for the railway to be built. General Wolseley has ordered Col. Buller, commander at Gubat, to send steamers up the Nile on a reconnaissance towards Khartoum. The spies left Gakdul Monday for Omdurman to ascertain the fate of Gordon. A rumor comes from Korti that Col. Buller attacked the Arabs entrenched at Metemneh on Tuesday and carried their position by assault. No official confirmation has been received.

A Strange Document.

LONDON, February 12.—Gen. Brackenbury telegraphs, under date Kerbeka, February 11th, the translation of an Arabic document found near a camp deserted by the rebels on Tuesday. It is from the Governor of Berber to his faithful followers. The document commences: "In the name of God," etc., and continues: "To-day, after mid-day prayer, I received a letter from the faithful Khalifa Abdullah Eden Mohammed, in which he says: 'God has taken on Monday, the ninth Rabi, 1302, on the side of Elkhairi, in the following manner: El Mahdi prayed and blessed the troops, who then advanced against the fortifications. They entered Khartoum in a quarter of an hour, killed the traitor Gordon, and captured his steamers and boats. God has made him glorious. Be grateful. Thank and praise God for his unspeakable mercy. I announce it to you. 'Ninth Rabi' corresponds to January 26th, European style.' The foregoing confirms the previous report that Gordon was killed."

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Additional Details of the Battle of El Kibekani.

LONDON, February 12.—The following additional particulars are given by the

Standard's correspondent of Earle's capture of Birti. After the British had completely surrounded the enemy's position on Tuesday morning, Earle commanded the Black Watch regiment to carry the works at the point of the bayonet. The regiment responded gallantly. The pipes struck up, and with cheers the men moved forward with a steadiness and valor which the enemy were unable to withstand, and which called forth expressions of admiration from General Earle. From the loopholes in the enemy's works rifle puffs shot out continuously, but the Black Watch kept bravely advancing. They scaled the difficult rocks in their path, and drove the rebels from their shelter at the point of the bayonet. Unhappily General Earle fell at this point as he was leading the troops to victory. Meantime the cavalry pushed beyond the scene of conflict and captured the enemy's camp, three miles below. This success was accomplished before the Black Watch had carried the main position. While the main attack was being delivered the two companies of the South Staffordshire regiment were directed to the siege of High Rock, the hill which the Arab riflemen were stoutly defending. The British sprang boldly to their work, but the enemy clung desperately to the position and disputed the ground inch by inch. The Staffordshire men finally drove the enemy from the hill; this brought the bottle of El Kibekani to a close. From the first to the last it was gallantly contested. The Arabs belonged to the Monassir and Rebabah tribes. With them there were numbers of dervishes from Berber. It is impossible to judge of the number of the enemy, owing to their extended position and the rocky nature of the ground. The corpses of rebels lie in heaps upon the ridges from which the enemy were driven. The leader, who was from Berber and several Emirs were killed. The number who escaped from the field was very small. Half of the battalion of the Black Watch Regiment will remain in the enemy's position. The wounded have been brought into the camp and everything possible is being done for them. The main body of the Arabs will advance on Wednesday some miles further up the river. The guns spiked by Col. Stewart when he was forced to abandon the steamer Abbas, were found buried at Birti.

A Council of War.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A council of war was held at noon to-day. The Duke of Cambridge presided. The principal officers who have been selected for service in the new expedition were present. The Queen and Duke of Cambridge will review the Guards previous to their departure for Egypt.

War Notes.

KORTI, Feb. 12.—Reuter's correspondent was severely wounded in Tuesday's action.

Captain W. H. Gordon, of the Welsh Fusiliers, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, is missing.

He was last seen January 16th on the way to Gakdul Wells.

A Sorry Defeat.

LONDON, February 12.—A despatch dated: "In the field, February 12th," states that 600 Arabs were killed in Tuesday's fight above Duka Island.

A Battle Imminent.

LONDON, February 12.—A Duka Island despatch says the cavalry, half of the Cornwall Regiment, and the Egyptian Camel Corps advanced three miles on Wednesday and occupied a strong position, pending the arrival of the remainder of the column. The enemy are massed at Berber. It is believed Gen. Wood will succeed Gen. Earle.

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UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

The Quaker City the Scene of a Fatal Conflagration.

Nineteen Victims of the Fire Fiend.

The Texans to Wage War on Marauding Mexicans.

The House of Representatives on the London Explosions.

A Cool Request for Half a Million.

The Pennsylvania Socialists.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Pa., Feb. 12.—There are 1,000 armed members of different Socialist organizations in the Connelville coke region.

The Back of the Snow Blockade.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The weather throughout the north-west continues very cold. The railway blockade appears to have been lifted. Trains are beginning to move in all directions. The resumption of freight traffic is expected to begin on all roads to-day.

A Second Gaitano.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Wm. Ray, an escaped lunatic from Seneca Falls, N. Y., was arrested here yesterday for threatening to remove President-elect Cleveland.

Paying the Penalty of his Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Richard Trenke, who murdered Augusta Zimm, his paramour and the wife of his friend, because she would not desert her husband and live with him, was hanged this morning.

A Town Burned.

PRINCETON, Mo., Feb. 11.—This morning a fire broke out in the store of White, Grocer & Co., and destroyed the entire west side of the public square, including six brick buildings and five frames. The loss is \$75,000. The Princeton Press and Princeton Telegraph were both burned out, a total loss.

A Train Snowed In.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The train from Boston over the Hoosac Tunnel and Western Road, which left Mechanicsville on Wednesday morning, was snowed bound between Mechanicsville and Stillwater. Ineffectual attempts have been made with four engines to release the train. The passengers were returned to Mechanicsville. The train has been abandoned.

A Southern Tragedy.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 12.—A bloody affair is reported at a dance on Friday at the house of Ned Bounds, in the Chickasaw nation. Whiskey flowed freely, nearly everybody got drunk. Two men were engaged in a fight, the friends of both interfered and the fight became general. E. F. Craig and several strangers were killed outright and a number were severely wounded.

Meeting of Socialists.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The Socialist labor party held a meeting in Concordia Hall to-night and unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the dynamite policy for Irishmen. Wild enthusiasm prevailed; there was no disorder.

The Illinois Senatorship.

ALBION, Ill., February 12.—This afternoon fifteen men went to the residence of State Senator Brown, (Rep.), who is very ill, and carried him into Grayville, a distance of six or seven miles, on a stretcher. He will leave to-morrow morning for Springfield in a special car. He is very weak, but his friends think he will stand the trip. He is paired with Senator Bridges until to-morrow. The election of United States Senators may depend upon his presence at the Capitol. Without him the Republicans are in a minority of one on joint ballot.

Flour Mills Burned.

BIG RAPIDS, February 12.—The flouring mills of Darren Bros. were burned this morning. The loss is \$35,000.

AN ALMS HOUSE HOLOCAUST.

NINETEEN UNFORTHY WERE THE VICTIMS OF THE FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—A fire broke out in the insane department of the county alms house in West Philadelphia at 9 o'clock to-night. The flames spread rapidly, and before the 300 inmates could be released 19 were burned to death. Others were left to roam about the grounds at will, and many were picked up by the police throughout the city. The building at 11 o'clock were still burning. The other departments are in great danger.

From the conflicting accounts to be obtained it appears at first the alarm was given by an insane patient on the first floor of the main building named Nadine, who occupied a room adjoining the stairs, way and drying-room with twenty other quiet patients. He saw the smoke issuing from above the door opening into the wing containing cells. He ran to the iron-grated door fronting on the main corridor and cried out "fire." This fearful sound reached the ears of Joseph Schroeder, an attendant of the ground floor, who was in his room directly opposite the one from which Nadine gave the alarm. Mrs. Upstead, who has general charge at night, says it was about 8 o'clock when the alarm reached her. She was in her office, about 200 feet from the dry room, and at once hurried to the scene. She says the attempt was made to put out the flame with buckets of water, and at first it was supposed the flames were only burning from the ground floor, near the stairway, but in almost an

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, February 12.
The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.
Mr. KRAVZ moved that the time for receiving private bills be extended to March 5.—Carried.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To incorporate the Dominion Drainage Co.—Mr. Dickinson.

To amend the Act relating to patents of invention.

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Lister, said the office Indian Superintendent had not been abolished.

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Holton, said the Government had obtained a copy of the judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Mathew, of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, dismissing its claim as a privileged claim upon the assets of the Exchange Bank of Canada in liquidation.

There was no intention of laying it on the table of the House unless the hon. gentleman moved for it, but, like any other reports, it could be obtained by any hon. gentleman, or any person in the Dominion. The opinion of the Minister of Justice was for the information of the Crown, as was also the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown. The Government had not obtained any security from Senator Ogilvie for the repayment of the money loaned to the Exchange Bank, and guaranteed by him. The Government had no intention of taking proceedings against Senator Ogilvie to compel him to pay the amount of his guarantee in this matter, or to give security therefor, inasmuch as the judgment was now in the hands of the courts, and priority is upheld by the Court, there will be no necessity of taking any proceedings against Senator Ogilvie.

Mr. Blake, in moving for copies of all correspondence and petitions to the Postmaster-General, or any member of the Government with reference to the adoption in Canada of a system to encourage small savings similar to that brought in by the late Mr. Fawcett in England, said that the plan adopted in England was to issue small slips containing a dozen compartments, for each of which the depositor as he saved a penny might buy a postage stamp. As soon as the number of stamps had reached a dozen they could be deposited and credit be received for a shilling, and thus deposits were saved from the temptation of spending their small savings by having them in their pockets. He thought the adoption of some similar system in this country would induce those provident habits in early life which laid the foundation of economy and thrift in mature years.

Sir Leonard Tilley said the subject had been under the consideration of the Postmaster-General and the Government. At present deposits of a dollar could be made in the Post Office Savings Banks. To introduce a system of receiving smaller deposits by the purchase of stamps would entail a cost on the Government of 4 per cent interest to depositors and the 3 per cent commission usually paid to stamp vendors, which, with the expense of printing, would make a total cost to the Government of about 8 per cent. The Government had not altogether rejected the scheme of encouraging small savings, but they had no present intention of adopting the stamp system referred to.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake in moving for a statement showing the expenditure by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company upon its main line of railway between Callander and Port Arthur and between Selkirk and Kamloops since the expenditure of \$2,078,956, as shown by the last annual report of Mr. Stephen to the Minister of Railways and Canals of the 15th of January, 1884, etc., said the object of the motion was to ascertain the condition of the enterprise in so far as it related to the cost of constructing and equipping the connected line, which had been expended on the main line, including the rolling stock, material on hand, which he assumed to be properly applicable to the other branches, and the estimate laid before them to complete the road and equip it.

\$2,700,000, made the total cost a trifle under \$31,000,000. Last fall the Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the road declared in a formal document that the result of the explorations and practical tests indicated that there had been an over-estimate of \$4,000,000, thus reducing the total cost of completing and equipping the main line referred to to a trifle under \$27,000,000. On the other hand the assets which were available to the company for the work were original stock, which by contract and concession to them they were bound to subscribe for and pay in full, and which was \$25,000,000; subsidy, \$26,000,000; loan of last session \$22,500,000; proceeds of sale of grant lands, \$9,200,000; Winnipeg bonds and other land sales, \$700,000; or an aggregate of \$62,600,000, to which was to be added \$1,000,000 for further sales of land grant bonds up to January, 1884, or a grand aggregate of \$63,600,000, making an excess of assets over the cost of construction of \$36,600,000. But notwithstanding this showing rumors were again afloat that the company was in straits. An article appeared in a newspaper which was not unfriendly to the Government, and certainly not unfriendly to the Canadian Pacific Railway—a paper which had recently received added lustre from its change of ownership, in which a scheme was advocated of securing additional aid for the company by turning over part of their lands to the Government. Whatever was to be done, he believed it was better on all accounts that the House should be possessed of all the information on the subject, and should take whatever action it thought necessary during the session, rather than by executive action after Parliament had risen. He referred to the events of last session, when he believed the Government, owing to a sort of revival of the Maison Bleue combination and influence, had considerable difficulty in reconciling all the elements of the following: to the grant of aid to the company, and to the fact that the Government would not, in order to avoid having to face this question before its followers in the House, show its contempt for Parliament by taking no action on this subject till the session had closed.

Mr. Mitchell, referring to the remarks of the leader of the Opposition about a paragraph in his paper, THE MONTREAL HERALD, said that the scheme of relieving the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the Government taking over part of their lands was first mooted in the House of the HERALD and its owner which had appeared in the chief Opposition organ, he wished to state that the journal was bound to support neither the Government nor the Canadian Pacific

RAILWAY.

It was published as representing the sentiments of its owner, who had shown by his public acts in the House as much independence, if not more, than most of its members. On looking over the files of the papers in the reading room, he said there were statements made in reference to the HERALD which, he thought, should be called to the attention of the Library Committee. The Canadian Pacific Railway was a great work, and the Government, in sustaining it as they had done, had shown that they were acting in the true interests of the country. He had chosen to give, through the columns of his paper, his ideas of what he believed was the duty of the Government in this matter, inspired by the Government or the Canadian Pacific Railway, or even the Grand Trunk. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. Chapleau said he would not have taken part in the debate had not Mr. Blake made some remark which tended to asperse the French section of the Government following. His hon. friend had stated that last year was a kind of repetition of the domination of the Maison Bleue, but he (Mr. Blake) had had a bitter experience last year when he tried to build up a little Maison Rouge out of the French Conservative members who usually congregated in Number 8, and he knew how the disjoined planks of that little room were thrown over his head. What did Number 8 do after all? They made their application, and the vote was taken publicly in the House, and the consequence was that the hon. member, who had been so much abused, was not ashamed that he dared not take his seat at the end of the session. Number 8 was loyal, was constitutional, and succeeded because it was both constitutional and loyal to its friends, and his hon. friend should never have brought the matter before the House, which was evidenced by the solemn vote of several of his (Mr. Blake's) followers. (Cheers.)

The hon. gentleman and most of his party had frequently taken occasion to attack the Maison Bleue organization and its actions in reference to the Letellier matter, but one distinguished member of that party, the late Mr. Holton, dissented from them on this point. He made these remarks because it was the first time the assertions had been thrown at hon. gentlemen on his (Mr. Chapleau's) side of the House by both hon. gentlemen opposite and their party organs, and he had thought it his duty to make an explanation to the House.

Mr. Laurier said that the hon. gentleman had endeavored to cover the name of the Maison Bleue in its most contemptible action by the honored name of the late Mr. Holton. Mr. Holton had never sanctioned the act of the conservative party in dismissing Mr. Letellier for an act for which he was responsible only to the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Chapleau explained that what he had stated was that the late Mr. Holton disapproved of the action of Mr. Letellier, and that while he endeavored to condemn him, he was taken, Mr. Holton was not in his place in the House because he could not condemn the action of the Government in dismissing him. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oimmet thanked the hon. member for Quebec East for the compliment he had paid to French Conservative members for standing up, instead of going on the knees, when pressing the claims of the Province of Quebec. It came with bad grace from the leader of the Opposition to say that they were disloyal the moment they pressed their claims against the Government. What would result if they were to follow his advice? They would be there for nothing, and in the humiliating position that had been occupied for five years by his friends behind him (Mr. Blake), representing or pretending to represent the interests of the Province of Quebec, but who were able to do nothing for their native Province. (Cheers.)

Mr. Blake said he obtained his information from Government organs, whose correspondents occasionally cast a lurid light upon the doings of Number 8.

Those over whom Number 8 triumphed were really the friends of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Chapleau) himself in form and substance, and in sense and spirit of the statement made by him to the effect that (Mr. Blake) tried to build up a live Maison Rouge out of Number 8 was absolutely and entirely without foundation. He had nothing to do with his cabal, he had nothing to do with his intrigue, he had nothing to do with his negotiations, he had nothing to do with his struggles, compromise or arrangements. It was not by such means that he hoped to advance his party.

Several motions for papers were carried, and the House adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

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Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures colic, wind, and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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Book-Binding,
Etc., Etc

December 5

Miscellaneous.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing 1st December, 1884
THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER
TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Lewis, 8.00 A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup, 12.05 P.M.
Tross Pictou, 1.15
Rimouski, 1.30
Little Melville, 1.45
Campbellton, 2.00
Dahouas Junction, 2.15
Newcastle, 2.30
Moncton, 2.45
St. John, 3.00
Halifax, 3.15
The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 1.15 P.M. connect at Point Levis with these trains.
The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through their destinations on Sundays.
The Pullman Cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, run through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.
All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.
Fares and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to
ROBINSON,
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Austrian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Prussian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Scandinavian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Sardinian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Circassian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Peruvian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Kova Scotia, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Caspian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Hanoverian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Cartaginian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Siberian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Norwegian, 4000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Hibernian

NOTICE.

We have to announce to-day a change in the proprietorship of THE HERALD newspaper and THE HERALD printing establishment. The MONTREAL HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY having disposed of its interest in the same to the HON. PETER MITCHELL.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to state that the change of proprietors does not involve any deterioration in the character of the paper which, for so many years, has been a regular visitor in the best families and the leading business houses of Montreal and the other cities of the Dominion. Indeed, we speak the views of the proprietors when we intimate that the object of the new management will be to make THE HERALD more acceptable than ever to all who can appreciate a journal that is prepared to take an independent and fair view of all public concerns and public questions. The same tone of liberal opinion which has distinguished the HERALD's utterances during its past, and the same independence of action which has marked its present proprietor's conduct in Parliament, will characterize its management. It will aim to promote all progressive measures and all practicable movements for the development of the Dominion, and especially measures and movements calculated to add to the commercial advancement and prosperity and wealth of the city of Montreal. THE HERALD will seek to be just in all things, dealing fairly with statesmen of all sides in politics and fearlessly and justly criticising their public acts.

THE HERALD PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, we may inform our friends, is fully equipped for the rapid dispatch of every description of printing. It is in a position to print anything from a handbill to a first-class book. With good workmen, good material and strict attention to business, we anticipate for this as for every other department of THE HERALD enterprise a prosperous future. We much we may say as a reminder to our clients of our ability and willingness to receive and execute their orders in good style and promptly.

MONTREAL, January 15.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to THE HERALD, dating from January 1, 1885:—

Montreal Daily Herald, per annum, -	\$6 00
do do half year, -	3 00
do do three months, -	1 50
do do (during the Parliamentary Session) -	1 00
Montreal Daily Herald, single copies, 3 cts.	
Montreal Weekly Herald, per annum, -	\$1 00
do do half year, -	50c.
do do three months, -	25c.

Special Rates for Clubs on application.

THE PARLIAMENTARY "HERALD."

During the Session full Telegraphic Reports will be specially prepared for this Journal by two expert Stenographers. Their reports will be supplemented by a Special Correspondent who will make a running comment on the daily business and also supply the public with a good share of Ottawa Political News and Gossip which do not always find their way into print. THE HERALD may be relied upon to prove especially interesting during the Session. The charge for the Session, whether it be long or short, will be only ONE DOLLAR.

The Montreal Herald

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 13.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE MONTREAL HERALD, offices in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal. HON. PETER MITCHELL, Proprietor.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

The news of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon created something like a panic in the British public mind. People were shocked and startled and took a very gloomy view of the situation. They seemed to forget that the British troops in the Soudan had not only met with no reverse, but had been victorious in every encounter with the enemy. It did not occur to them at the moment that Wolsley was not, like Gordon, alone, with no one to depend upon except cowardly Egyptians and Arab tribes who, though friendly today, might be to-morrow his bitterest enemies. Wolsley, on the other hand, has a small, but brave and well-appointed army, equal to at least ten times its number of bold but undisciplined Arabs.

The inaction of the Mahdi since the capture of Khartoum shows that he has no great confidence in his own strength or in his ability to cope with British troops. We find that Colonel Wilson, stranded on an island in the river, was left for days almost unmolested, although his condition must have been known to the Mahdi; and that Lord Charles

Beresford was permitted to rescue him with a handful of men. Then the small force at Gubat, about the safety of which such grave fears were entertained, although posted near a fortified post of the enemy and in a position by no means impregnable, was left almost unassailed. It was thought that the Arabs, flushed with victory and eager for revenge, would have surrounded that little band of heroes and by mere force of numbers have annihilated it. But they did nothing of the kind. They have allowed Colonel Buller to be reinforced and have given him the time and opportunity he needed to strengthen his position. That commander has been able to keep up communication with General Wolsley at Korti, and the Arabs have been so slack as to permit the British to establish a line of posts from one place to the other. It does seem at this moment as if there is very little to prevent General Wolsley pushing on and making preparations for retaking Khartoum. It is evident that the Mahdi has not forced him to take the defensive. None of his positions appear to be even threatened, and there seems to be no doubt that he will resume offensive operations without waiting for reinforcements from England. Metemneh and Shendi are in his way, and we may expect any day to hear of his taking those places. Those two positions in the hands of the British, the passage of the Nile will be clear from Berber to Khartoum. When the reinforcements from Great Britain arrive at Berber General Wolsley will in all probability be in a position to commence operations directly against Khartoum. Its capture would then be a mere question of time. This is what the New York Herald says about Wolsley's chances of success:—"The end of such a siege cannot be doubtful. Its duration cannot be long. Wolsley will have boats, pontoons and all the appliances which the Mahdi lacked. The Arabs, matchless in the battle field, are contemptible behind fortifications. Their chiefs, trained to lead charges, will make little headway against a bombardment. The fall of Khartoum could not be long delayed, and with it would crumble the power of the Mahdi."

The death of General Earle, though much to be lamented, is no check to the British arms in the Soudan. It is one of those chances of war which are likely to befall a victorious as a defeated army. When the whole situation comes to be considered it will be seen that General Wolsley occupies an infinitely better position in the Soudan than General Gordon ever did, and if Gordon could hold out for nearly a year against the whole force of the Mahdi with a single European soldier to help him, surely General Wolsley with a force of five thousand as good soldiers as ever drew a trigger, can do a good deal more than stand his ground in the Soudan. We see already that "Forward" is the word of command at Korti.

RECKLESS MINERS.

The Vale Colliery disaster was evidently caused, not by the ignorance, but the recklessness of the miners. Although men working in coal mines know that there is continually escaping gas and which may at any time rush out in such quantities as to render an explosion inevitable, yet they cannot be prevailed upon by the most stringent regulations to take the commonest precautions for the preservation of their own lives and the safety of the property of the owners of the mine. Disasters, in which men are killed and maimed, teach the miners no lesson. They may be a little more careful for a few days, but they soon relapse into their old, careless habits. They work with unprotected lights. They strike matches and smoke in the cuttings, and when they are provided with safety lamps they make them unsafe by working with them open in order to get a little more light. We read that in the Vale colliery, where thirteen men were killed and seven wounded on Wednesday, the men ridiculed working with safety lamps and insisted upon using open lamps. And it was, no doubt, these open lamps that caused the disaster.

Miners everywhere seem to be fatalists of the blindest and most obstinate class. They will not take care of themselves. They seem to think that if they are to be killed by fire-damp they will be killed, no matter what precautions they take. Familiarity breeds in them, if not a contempt, at least a disregard of the dangers of the mine, and if it were not for the vigilance which the proprietors exercise in overseeing the works, and the expense they incur to have them properly ventilated, the loss of life would be much greater than it is. So unaccountably reckless are the miners that, although governments and the mine proprietors do all that experience and science dictate to prevent accidents, disasters such as the Vale colliery one are continually occurring in coal mines all over the world.

It is pitiful to see such a loss of life and so much suffering and sorrow as are caused by mining accidents, and the pitifulness is none the less because the greater number of those accidents are clearly preventable. As the recklessness of the men seems to be invincible, all that remains to be done is to treat them like children and to take care of them in spite of themselves. Could not some means of lighting mines be invented, which would make the use of lamps carried by men unnecessary? The electric light seems to us to be admirably adapted for mining operations. We are not sufficiently acquainted with

the history of that light to know whether the experiment of lighting mines with it has been tried or not. But if it has not it ought to be.

CONCERNING UNITED STATES PORK.

The Boston Advertiser remarks, in its genial style, that "Canada is a refuge for other people than cashiers. It is now to become the base of operations of two American capitalists, who wish to outwit Bismarck and get American pork into Germany. They propose building extensive yards in Montreal, and lead the American hogs to the slaughter there, and thus de-Americanize him. If this scheme is carried out Bismarck will have to give up worrying England with colonization plans, and once more return to the charge upon hogs and trichinosis. A delicate diplomatic question is involved, but probably the statesmen of England, Germany and the United States will adjust it without resort to arms." The proposition is to turn the United States hog into a Canadian or a British hog. The animal will be all United States until he has crossed the imaginary line separating the Dominion from the Republic, when he will suddenly become a pure-blooded Canadian. Hailing from south of the line, his chances of entering the German stomach are hopeless; but reaching Europe as a Canadian hog, it is expected that he will, without delay or difficulty, march into the bowels of the German Empire. In this way the superiority of the Dominion over the Republic as a pork distributing centre is acknowledged, and if the only objection to the scheme arose from a fear of offending Bismarck, we, in Canada, might smile and be happy. But the very fact that those "American capitalists" have discovered that Canada holds a position of the interest of exports not Canadian, points to a danger to be avoided. Mr. Moreton-Frewen wished to bring his suspected Wyoming and Montana cattle through Canada, ship them from a Canadian port and call them Canadian beasts, in the hope of their being treated favorably in England as if they were really Canadian animals with a clean bill of health. It might have been a generous act on our part to have met the views of Mr. Moreton-Frewen and his backers and have sold for a song the reputation which the Dominion has built up abroad after years of expense, anxiety and sacrifice. But Canadians were not in a generous mood; they preferred to be just to themselves rather than generous to their neighbors on the cattle question; and they are in a no more giving mood on the hog question. When we cease to understand the advantages we have secured, when we are willing to confess that any sharp-witted pilgrim to Ottawa can circumvent us and even rob us of our reputation without our knowledge, it will be time enough to take counsel of those who imagine we are unable to manage our own affairs and unfit to guard our own interests. But we know what the cattle movement and the hog movement mean, and if we do not fall in with them at once, it is not because we love the United States less but that we love Canada more. The anti-Bismarck pork scheme will probably "keep" for the present, especially as Bismarck is reputed to sleep with one eye open; and his policy is thorough. If the German Chancellor says United States pork shall not enter Germany, shall not carry its trichinosis to German muscles, United States exporters need not trouble themselves to arrange any artful schemes for hoodwinking the venerable statesman.

THEY ARE WAKING UP IN ENGLAND. The London Morning Post recently urged a closer knitting together of Canada in order to ensure the protection of England's increasing commerce in the China seas against possible encroachments by France and Russia. "England," it says, "has no territory in the Pacific region, and aspires to none. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will provide England with a new route to Hong Kong, occupying but little more than a month, sixteen days less than the Suez Canal route. The new route would enable England to land troops in China at least ten days in advance of French troops starting at the same time from Marseilles, or Russian troops from Odessa, in the event of the Suez Canal falling into hostile hands. Canada might even send twenty or thirty thousand men, which she could easily spare in any emergency, in twenty-five days. All depends upon the cultivation of a good feeling between Canada and England." By and by they will learn in England that it will be more profitable to the Empire, and especially to England, to spend a few millions in Canada than in the Soudan,—in helping forward a Canadian-British transcontinental railway rather than in slaughtering Arabs or being slaughtered by them.

A CORRESPONDENT SUGGESTS A USE TO WHICH CANADIANS MIGHT BE PUT IN THE SOUDAN.

He advises that Canadian push and energy be applied to the construction of a railway from Suakin to Berber and that the work be placed in the hands of the men who have done the "impossible" in connection with building the Canadian Pacific. He is apparently of opinion that such an enterprise is more in harmony with the genius of the Canadian people than sending Canadians to die as soldiers in the Soudan, and that opening the country by means of railways is the quickest way of "smashing the Mahdi."—As the railway referred to seems to be a necessity, it will no doubt, be constructed; and there need be little doubt that Canadian skill in railway building, if utilized by the Imperial Government, would prove valuable. It is more than probable, however, that red tape will rule in that quarter as of old, although there are many urgent reasons for pushing forward such a work with all the energy which even the Imperial Government is capable of putting forth.

No GOOD PURPOSE is served by wholesale defamation of the city. The Witness, for instance, says:—

In the City of Montreal there are hotels which sell liquor from one year's end to the other without regard to time or law, and pay but little attention to how drunk the drinker is so long as he has money, yet their licenses are renewed yearly, and they are but seldom fined for the almost constant breach of the law.

As a matter of fact, there is not a city in the Dominion where the law is better enforced and more respected than Montreal. There may be open violators here, but they are few and far between. But why does a journal like the Witness, which justifies assassination, pretend to be an upholder of law and order.

GORDON'S THEOLOGY.—In another place we reproduce from the London Saturday Review an article on General Gordon's Theology. The Review regards it as related more closely to Roman Catholic than to Protestant traditions, but it appears to hold with neither body of theology, being in fact, General Gordon's own. Students of theology and divinity will be interested in this summary of Gordon's views on such subjects. It is to be noted that the Saturday Review deals very tenderly where its traditions might have led the public to expect only slashing criticism. The fact is suggestive of the world-wide esteem in which General Gordon's personal character is held.

INSIDE PAGES.—Financial, Commercial, Markets, etc., page 2; Summary of the proceedings of Parliament, page 3; General Gordon's Theology, page 6; The Annual Report of the Health Board Commission, Correspondence, A Good Suggestion, The Gazette and Mr. Beauregard, page 7.

tions or newspaper lies the people of the United States may be willing to swallow, we in Canada should see to it that the news which is circulated as cable news, especially on subjects of great moment, is as trustworthy as can be secured.

EXTREMES MEET.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, poet, patriot, journalist and philosopher, utters a word or two of encouragement for homicidal cranks:—

"If the so-called Yesselt Dudley be 'really an Englishwoman and shot Rosa' because she believed in her mission and duty 'so to do, all honor to her. I would not utter a syllable in her detraction.'"

The doctrine that the murderer who believes in his or her mission is worth of "all honor" is essentially an endorsement of the dynamite propaganda. The only difference between Yesselt Dudley and James Cunningham is the difference between the assassin who selects a victim and the assassin who murders promiscuously. Mr. O'Reilly needs to open the windows of his mind and let the wind blow in freely.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mark the resemblance between the sentiments of Mr. O'Reilly and the editor of the Montreal Witness. Here is the editorial declaration of the Montreal justifier of assassination:—

"Should the assassin prove to be the dynamite man, no one will have 'much cause for regret that his murderer's hand was turned against one who as richly deserves death as ever miscreant did.'"

The one apologist for assassination is described as a poet, patriot, journalist and philosopher; the other is journalist, philosopher, and proprietor of an "only religious" daily. The resemblance in sentiment is really remarkable.

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DEATHS.

GREEN.—In this city on the 5th instant, Samuel Greer, aged 42. U.S. papers please copy.

JUST OUT!

BISHOP'S

NEW WAR MAP

24 x 30.

WITH PORTRAIT OF

General Gordon.

—AND—

SPLENDID VIEW OF KHARTOUM.

PRICE, 10 CENTS.

For Sale by All Newsdealers.

PAY YOUR GAS RENT

At the Company's Office,

ON OR BEFORE

Saturday, the 14th inst.,

And Save the Discount.

January 12 m 37

Water Works Department.

WASTE OF WATER.

As there is a reason to apprehend that in many cases water tenants neglect to maintain in good order the water fixtures in their houses or stores, and allow the water to waste unnecessarily, in contravention of the by-laws concerning the Water Works,

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that prompt and stringent measures will be taken to ascertain, through the Inspectors engaged for that purpose, the causes of such waste, and to prosecute and punish all parties found guilty of any such contravention.

By order, LOUIS LESAGE, Supt. of Water Works.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 11th Feb. 1885. u 37

STREET NUMBERING.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Road Committee have resolved to renumber Ontario street throughout, and all parties interested are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

The re-numbering will take place in or about the month of April, 1885.

By order, PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE, City Surveyor.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 11th Feb. 1885. u 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate THE MOUNT ROYAL AND ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

CAMPBELL LANE, Solicitor for Applicants.

Montreal, 15th Feb. 1885. ddd 33

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an Act to amend the Charter of the Stansfeld, Sheppard and Chamby Railway Company, and obtain an extension thereof.

JNO. P. NOYES, Sec. Treas.

Waterloo, 15th January, 1885. lm 12

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the Estate of Joseph Tiffin, formerly doing business under the name of Tiffin Brothers, has this day formed a partnership with Messrs. H. H. Austin and Alex. Hendery, for many years in the employ of the old firm.

The new firm will continue the business as General Merchants and Importers of Teas, Sugars and Mediterranean Goods, at the old premises, Nos. 318, 320 and 322 St. Paul street, Montreal, under the same name and style of Tiffin Brothers.

HENRY J. TIFFIN, H. H. AUSTIN, ALEX. HENDERY. 11, 13F 36

New Advertisements.

S. CARSLY'S

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Flannel Underwear, Ladies' Flannel Underwear, Ladies' Flannel Underwear, Ladies' Flannel Underwear, Ladies' Flannel Underwear.

Children's Flannel Underwear, Children's Flannel Underwear, Children's Flannel Underwear, Children's Flannel Underwear, Children's Flannel Underwear.

Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Dressing Gowns.

Ladies' Dressing Jackets, Ladies' Dressing Jackets, Ladies' Dressing Jackets, Ladies' Dressing Jackets, Ladies' Dressing Jackets.

Infants' Underwear of all kinds, Infants' Underwear of all kinds, Infants' Underwear of all kinds, Infants' Underwear of all kinds, Infants' Underwear of all kinds.

Infants' Trimmed Robes, Infants' Trimmed Robes, Infants' Trimmed Robes, Infants' Trimmed Robes, Infants' Trimmed Robes.

Infants' Embroidered Cloaks, Infants' Embroidered Cloaks, Infants' Embroidered Cloaks, Infants' Embroidered Cloaks, Infants' Embroidered Cloaks.

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Amusements.

QUEEN'S HALL.

HENRY THOMAS..... Lessee.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

GENERAL GORDON'S THEOLOGY.

Jerusalem the Centre of the Almighty's Operations.

A Globe with Fire—The Garden of Eden Carried Up to Heaven. (London Saturday Review.)

Our readers will recollect our noticing about two months ago General Gordon's *Reflections in Palestine*, which we described, according to its obvious character, as "a general theological disquisition" and we pointed out its remarkable testimony, amid strange and perplexing incoherencies, to the growing "appreciation of historical and sacramental Christianity." We are not at all surprised, however, to learn, from the opening of Mr. Mallock's paper called "General Gordon's Message" in the *Fortnightly Review*, that the General himself shares the impression made on his readers that this little book does not adequately exhibit "any coherent system" of theology. And, as he actually holds a very definite and peculiar system of belief, while moreover he "left England for the Sudan with the conviction firmly fixed in his mind"—which every one must hope to see falsified by the event—"that he will never return alive," it is only natural that he should be anxious to provide against these convictions, to which he attaches a supreme importance, being lost to the world. He therefore desired an intimate friend, to whom he had entrusted certain unpublished manuscripts, to use them for giving the world a coherent account of his religious views, the *disjecta membra* of which, so to speak, can alone be recognized in his little work on Palestine. This friend, for reasons left unexplained, asked Mr. Mallock to undertake the task, and he agreed to do so on condition that he was not to be understood as himself adopting General Gordon's views, or even thinking them a valuable contribution to theological science, while at the same time they do in many ways excite his interest and sympathy; and there he will certainly find not a few to agree with him. It is hardly necessary for us to premise that, while some of these theories appear to be in a high degree fanciful—if not more than fanciful—nothing can be further from our intention, in the brief sketches we propose to give here, than to cast any ridicule upon them. The sacredness of the theme and the transparent sincerity

AND NOBLE CHARACTER OF THE MAN himself alike forbid all temptation to such trifling. And now, without further preface, we will do our best within our limited space to put our readers in possession of a theological scheme which, if original in its present shape, will be seen to have close and curious affinities—the more curious because apparently unsuspected by its author—with both the formal teachings and the informal but current opinions of medieval and later Catholicism. The opening passages cited are so completely in the manner of an inspired prophet that they have come from St. Bernard or Savonarola, and make one marvel that he who speaks should not have felt the Christian ministry, rather than the army, to be his proper sphere. The distinctive spirit and substance of the teaching is well summed up by Mr. Mallock in the following passage:—

"When an ordinary preacher of to-day uses the traditional phrases of religion—when he speaks of hell, of Jerusalem, of union with the body of Christ, of the warfare between flesh and spirit, and the contrast between earth and heaven—he is at once understood to be dealing merely in metaphors. But to the writer from whence the above passages are taken such phrases as these have a meaning as literal as the words of the Bible. Hell for him is a veritable abyss of fire; the new Jerusalem is a veritable city in the heavens; and the Jerusalem on earth is a spot so sacred, that the configuration of the ground it occupies is a hieroglyphic designed by God. Over that spot, in a special way, the glory of God is still hovering in the firmament; Christ, with human eye, still looks down on the place of his crucifixion; and whenever the sacrament of the altar is celebrated, an angel descends from above with a drop of the blessed blood, and mixes it with the bread and wine."

General Gordon's whole theological system may be said to rest on his peculiar conception of the material world—not the universe, for with stars and planets he meddles not, considering this earth, as the preordained dwelling place of man, to be the special theatre of the work of Divine Providence. And hence the importance he attaches, as readers of his book on Palestine will recollect, to THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF JERUSALEM. To him Jerusalem is a place so sacred, and so marked out by God as the centre of His operations, that a mystical meaning may be found in its situation and in the very shape of its rocks. Thus, "the whole outline of this sacred eastern hill, lying opposite the Mount of Olives, bears a rough and large resemblance to the human form; from the Skull Hill (Calvary) on the north-north-west, the body lies—as did that of the victim—awaiting or asking to the altar of burnt sacrifices." And then, again, the Valley of Tophet, which was "the place of the burning of the dead," becomes "a type of the world, close to Gehenna, the Valley of Fire, leading to the Abyss, the Dead Sea." This "Skull Hill," which he commonly calls "the Rock," is indeed for General Gordon the historical pivot of the world, and he refers to an Arabian tradition that this Rock came down from heaven, and out of it a multiplied substance was fashioned the whole earth and the first man, who found his grave beneath it. We may note in passing that there is also a Jewish tradition of Adam being buried on Mount Calvary, which is mentioned by Origen and several of the Christian Fathers. General Gordon further thinks that the Rock was the first dry land to emerge from the waters which originally covered the whole earth, and "that it had a history even before it emerged, connected with Lucifer or Eblis, which appears to have been

after the fall." In that prehistoric age the devil and his angels endeavored to found on the still unpeopled Rock the capital of an abiding kingdom, whence he is called in Scripture "the prince of the world." That however is propounded rather as matter of pious opinion than of faith. The history of creation is thus introduced:—

"God then divides the waters into two divisions, one set of waters above that firmament, the other set of waters below that firmament. He calls the firmament above Heaven. He synagogues the set of waters under the firmament into one place, and calls them seas. The firmament, or heaven, denotes something beaten out like a thin plate, and it is evident that this firmament or heaven is the paved work of a sapphire, the body of heaven in its clearness, on which rests the feet of God. Therefore the division between the waters above, and the waters below the firmament, is the place on which God's throne

now rests. It is above the waters or seas of the earth, it is below the waters that are above the throne of God (which last, he says in another place, are the rainbow about the throne, mentioned in Revelation), and hence evidently on this beaten surface is the throne of God, the true ark of the Covenant. God, when He made the firmament on which His throne rests, did so on the second day (not the third, as the Bible says) (below the firmament) together in one place, and called them seas; and by such gathering together made the earth appear."

Immediately below this throne of God was the sight of the earthly Jerusalem with its temple, and the rock which first emerged from the water became the navel of the world. The earth itself is described as "a hollow globe, filled probably with fire in the interior, enclosed in two other hollow globes, the first the firmament on which rests the throne of God; and the second the concentric sheet of the waters that are above the firmament."

The words we have italicized recall, of course, how unconsciously, the medieval belief, still sometimes maintained, that the fire of hell and of purgatory is in the centre of the earth. Man was created to replace the fallen angels—another very general tradition in the Church—by infusing souls already existent into physical bodies, and it is probable that the devil was also imprisoned by God in a physical body, whereupon he fled from the Rock towards the hemisphere of darkness at the furthest point from the light and throne of God. This language is not to be metaphorically but literally interpreted:—

"We must conceive, therefore, that as the throne of light is over the Rock, the devil's seat would be on the other side of the globe, over latitude 31° 2' 47" S., long. 145° 46' W., close to Bass Isle, south of Oshetie, not far from Pittcairn's Isle, where the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty* settled. Now it is remarkable that if a line be passed through Jerusalem and the centre of the globe, this axis would present the northern hemisphere as nearly all water, the southern hemisphere would be nearly all water. You will see it at once on a globe. In Revelations and Daniel, the Beasts (evil powers) came out of the sea. In the new world there will be no more sea."

The body of man was formed from the clay of the Potter's Field, under the Rock which was "the devil's clay"—apparently because he had before fixed his seat there—and hence from the first it was tainted. This physical taint might, however, have been purified, had man persevered in a state of obedience to his Creator, but when he yielded to the Tempter and ate the forbidden fruit "in a kind of diabolic Eucharist," it was developed in his natural body and began to affect his soul. His increasing wickedness eventually made the flood a necessity, and thenceforth there has been a constant battle between man and the devil, which can only end when the latter is finally imprisoned in the hollow centre of the globe, whence he sought to rule. Then will the New Jerusalem descend from the throne of God on the site of the Old, containing all that was beautiful

which was actually carried up to heaven after the Fall, and among other things the river which originally fed the four streams of Paradise named Gihon, Tigris, Euphrates, and Pishon. It was on "the Rock," not on Mount Ararat in Armenia, that the Ark rested, and Noah offered sacrifice; and here, too, Abraham prepared to offer up Isaac. This last identification of Moriah with Calvary represents, of course, a very prevalent tradition, as regards the original sin, it is a physical taint derived by generation, according to the view of "physiologists, that actual life from father to children is a connected current, with no gap." The fruit of the forbidden tree which caused the taint was literal poison, which could only be counteracted by a second eating "of the immaculate Body of Christ, crucified and risen" in the Eucharist. This real presence is miraculous and we must choose between the miracle of Transubstantiation and the—certainly not less wonderful—miracle of "the bringing down of the natural blood into the bread of the angels," which we have already seen to be General Gordon's explanation of the mystery. The eating by the baptized of the body of Christ produces an identity between their flesh and His, which however is not perfect till the mystical number of the elect is full—that is, we presume, according to the received tradition, till the number of the lost angels is replaced—when their souls will be clothed again with bodies absolutely purified. Their dwelling place will be, as already intimated, in the New Jerusalem, a city at once material and spiritual, on the regenerated earth, with the sea, with the devil and his angels, will disappear into the centre of the earth, according to the Apocalyptic prophecy, "there was no more sea."

We have already observed that there is a close resemblance, however little intended, between a great deal of this view and CURRENT BELIEFS OR DOCTRINES of the church. Mr. Mallock, however, is quite correct in insisting that there is a wide distinction between belief, however prevalent, and doctrine "formulated by the Catholic Church," by which, it need hardly be said, he always means the Roman Catholic Church. Thus the belief of hell fire being in the centre of the earth is still often taught, but it is not considered *de fide* that there is even material fire in hell at all. In some respects, however, General Gordon's theology has certainly for more affinity to Catholic than to Protestant traditions, as is his view of the soul, which according to the latter "is in the body as a sailor in the boat," while the latter "educates the soul as *forma corporis*," and still more markedly in his recognition of the Eucharist, and it is at once more realistic and less philosophical than the Trinitarian doctrine—entirely out of harmony with ordinary Protestant notions. Lord Macaulay who considers what he calls "the literal interpretation of the text" in the Trinitarian doctrine an "absurdity," is careful to add that, for those who do not so regard it, no advance that science has made or ever will make can supply any fresh arguments against a belief which men of the mark of Sir Thomas More were ready to die for. We would probably have thought General Gordon's still more "literal interpretation" still more "absurd," but it would be difficult to offer any scientific disproof of it. The same can hardly be said of some of his theories, which, however, he evidently conceives himself to be quite in accord with the newest lights of physical science.

There are other passages of General Gordon's we had marked for extracting, notably from

HIS MEDITATIONS AND PRAYERS, conceived in a strain of lofty and passionate devotion which might easily cause them to be mistaken by a not unfeeling critic for leaves from the Confessions of St. Augustine. But we must content ourselves with a word in conclusion as to the ethical outcome of this curious scheme of theology. It might be supposed at first sight that a theory of sin and its curse depending so largely on physical and external causes would leave little scope for the importance of moral conduct, and there are statements which look that way. But the author warns us not to "follow human

reasoning" in such a matter, and in fact teaches that everything depends on our abstinence from sin or our repentance, and this is only what might be expected from a teacher whose own example is one not merely of pure and self-denying morality, but, as Mr. Mallock reminds us, of exceptional austerity. Whatever inferences might be plausibly drawn from some aspects of his doctrine, it is abundantly clear that there could be no more entire perversion of the general purport, than the famous dictum of the great German Reformer *Esto peccator et peccata fortiter, sed confide fortius*.

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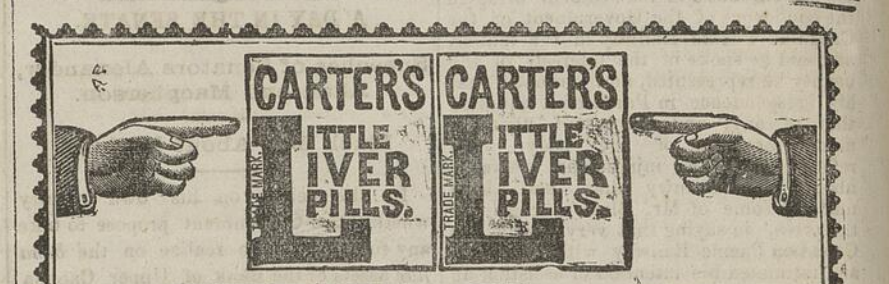
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 Wednesday 18—City of Berlin, Inman Line, 6.45 a.m.
 Thursday 19—Circassian, Allan Line, 7.00 p.m.
 Friday 20—Adriatic, White Star Line, 6.45 a.m.
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 Thursday 26—Casparian, Allan Line, 7.00 p.m.
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LOCAL NOTES.

BOOK & CO.'S PRINCESSES.—A fresh lot of the above cigars just to hand. S. Hyman, 1702 Notre Dame street.

THE BOARD OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF acknowledges, with thanks, from Miss Orkney, \$20; Mrs. Geo. Rogers, \$5.

RETIRED.—The redoubtable tenor, Professor E. J. Hewitt, will give a farewell concert this evening in Weber Hall.

MINISTERIAL CALL.—The Montreal Presbytery has unanimously agreed to sanction the call given by Erskine Church congregation to Rev. L. H. Jordan, B.D., of Halifax, N.S.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Judge Desnoyers presided at a Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning. Bernard Bernstein, stealing money from James Hayes, found guilty. Sentence was deferred. James Smith, accused of the larceny of \$20 from Maurice Nallan, was honorably acquitted.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.—The receipts on the Canadian Pacific Railway for last week were \$93,000, an excess of \$40,000 over the corresponding week last year. There was a decrease in the Grand Trunk receipts for last week of \$71,500, as compared with the corresponding period in 1884.

THE LETTERS which lately appeared in THE HERALD in reply to the lectures on "Eternal Punishment," delivered by Professors Shaw and McLaren, in David Morrice Hall, are now published in pamphlet form. A few copies have been left for sale at THE HERALD office, Victoria Square.

FIRE YESTERDAY.—At 12.55 a slight fire occurred in the rear of 1177 Notre Dame street, in the house of F. Ladebauche. Damage insignificant. Box 48 was struck at 7.49 p.m. for a fire in an unoccupied house at 688 St. James street. Some plumbers had been at work there during the day, and it is supposed some sparks from a portable stove used by them caused the blaze. It was put out without inflicting much loss.

BEFORE THE RECORDER.—Seven names were on Thursday's sheet, as follows:—Jane Cinnamon, 42, vagrancy, three months. William Outler and James Walsh assaulted John Kennedy by violently knocking a pipe out of complainant's mouth and afterwards threatening to strike him. Prisoners were fined \$2 each and \$4 costs, which amounts were paid. Henry Wilson, drunk, one month. Alice Davis, 60, vagabondage, three months.

THE MONTREAL DEBATING SOCIETY held their usual weekly meeting in the Lecture room of Emmanuel Church last evening. Mr. R. A. Dunton in the chair. The meeting was opened by the reading of an essay on Longfellow by Mr. Oughtred after which the debate on "Should Education be compulsory," was taken up, the speakers being Messrs. J. H. Rogers and E. A. Robert for affirmative, and Messrs. A. Oughtred and J. Simmonds for the negative, the question being decided in the affirmative.

DIOCESAN SYNOD.—At the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Diocese of Montreal, presided over by the Lord Bishop, His Lordship stated that Rev. Mr. Acton had resigned the mission of Portage du Port. Rev. George Johnson was appointed to succeed Mr. Acton for the present, in addition to his other duties. The Treasurer's statement was found to be satisfactory. The Committee on Endorsements presented a report, which was ordered to be printed. Further motions were proposed, but left over without any action being taken.

A MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS was held yesterday afternoon; present, Alderman Holland, in the chair, and Alderman Denovan. A deputation, consisting of Dr. Stearns, Prof. Penhallow and ex-Alderman McCord, waited on the Commissioners with a view of securing the consent of the Board to the establishment of a botanical garden in the Mountain Park. After some discussion it was resolved to leave the matter over, the deputation in the meantime to prepare a written petition to the Corporation on the subject, which would be considered at the next meeting of the Board. There was no other business.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.—Mr. Justice Mathieu was again engaged yesterday morning in hearing the argument by counsel for and against Mr. Thomas Darling being continued as a liquidator of the insolvent bank. Mr. Trenholme, for the creditors, made a vigorous speech, quoting largely from English statutes showing that the court had full power to relieve Mr. Darling, as he was virtually an officer of the court. The learned counsel denounced the opposition raised to Mr. Darling's suspension as a conspiracy. He quoted evidence and gave figures to endorse his statements. Mr. Morris appeared for a client, who is intervening in the case, and combated some of the points raised by Mr. Trenholme.

THE "POINT" PARLIAMENT.—At the weekly meeting of the Point St. Charles Parliament, held in the Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, Mr. E. J. Bedard, Secretary of State in the Montreal Parliament, was, on motion of Mr. Ellis, Premier, seconded by Mr. Jones, Minister of Agriculture, moved the second reading of a bill for the extension of the Franchise, and seconded by the Minister of Militia, Mr. Williamson. An interesting debate followed, in which Messrs. Hanna, Irwin,

Lavers, Burnett and others took part. A motion for the six months hoist was ruled out of order; after a little disorder, the debate was, on motion of Mr. Ellis, Premier, adjourned by a vote of 43 to 33. As usual the fair sex at the "Point" turned out in large numbers to do homage to the display of oratorical talent, and the utmost interest was taken in the proceedings by all present. The first order of the day on Thursday next, will be the adjourned debate.

THE PET STOCK SHOW.—The annual show of the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet stock Association opens to the public at noon today in the Mechanics' Hall, and will remain open until Monday night. The association has taken a new departure in fixing the price of admission at the popular figure of ten cents, which the officers hope will attract a large number of visitors to what promises to be the most complete show of its kind ever held in this vicinity. The kindred association in Ontario enjoys the advantage of an annual subsidy of \$700 from the Provincial Legislature, but the Montreal society depends for its success entirely upon the unaided efforts of its members, the support vouchsafed by the public having been hitherto of a meagre kind. A novel feature of the present show is a competition in dressed and trussed poultry, which should interest, not only the trade, but housekeepers and the public generally. Mr. Wm. Lavers, the president of the association, states that schools and similar bodies of visitors will be admitted to the show at special reduced rates. The judges are:—for poultry, Mr. I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass.; for pigeons, Mr. J. James, of Toronto; and for birds, &c., Mr. W. Scott, of Montreal.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The argument in the case of Whitehead v. Kieffer to have the defendants declared guilty of Contempt of Court on the ground that they had illegally removed certain pieces of machinery, was heard before Mr. Justice Torrance in the Practice Court yesterday morning. Mr. L. N. Benjamin, on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that despite the order of Judge Jette, the defendants and a man named Malette had failed to put in an appearance. He maintained that the machinery had been removed either by the defendant or by his order and asked that unless immediate return was made that the defendants and intervenant be imprisoned for contempt of Court. Mr. Pagnuelo, who also appeared for the plaintiff, argued that the whole affair was a conspiracy, and asked that in view of the failure of the defendants to appear their affidavits be set aside by the Court. Hon. R. Lafamme, Q.C., on behalf of the intervenant, opposed the application, and claimed that the proceedings so far had been irregular, no notice to appear having been served upon his client. Mr. Jos. Doutre, Q.C., for the defendants, also spoke against the application. His Honor took the case *en debere* until the afternoon, when he rendered judgment dismissing the case with costs, and maintaining the intervention of Mr. R. White, who was declared to be the sole owner of the property, and setting aside the seizure, dismissing the plaintiff's action with costs. Mr. L. N. Benjamin, for the plaintiff, signified his intention of appealing from the judgment.

HERE AND THERE.—Maurice McCarthy and John Boves appeared before the police magistrate yesterday morning for stealing a box of mitts from Mr. Valiquette, Notre Dame street. The prisoners were committed to the Queen's Bench.

Yesterday afternoon the snowshoe figure on the Concorda was removed. The police found the door of 710 St. Catherine street open on Wednesday night. The additional applications filed for licenses bring the number up to 742. It is expected the first meeting of the Provincial Commissioners will be held this afternoon.

At the Free Trade Club meeting at the Windsor Hotel this evening, Mr. Henry Mott, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, will read a paper on the "Literature of Free Trade."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown, is confined to his home by illness. Judge Taschereau, of Ottawa; D. Torrance and Meredith Howland, New York, are registered at the Windsor Hotel. M. E. Baird, C. E. Starr, P. C. Ackerman, Boston, and H. M. Clark, New York, are registered at the St. Lawrence Hall.

A. H. McKee and wife, Boston; Robert Craig, Quebec, and H. Alexander, Ottawa, are guests at the Albion Hotel.

Auction Sales.

The following properties will be sold at auction by Mr. Thos. J. Potter, 135 St. James street, on Monday, the 16th: Residence on Peel street; also shop and dwelling, Drolet and St. Jean Baptiste streets.

Mr. E. Shaw will dispose of the following properties on Monday, the 16th: Two villa sites on Sherbrooke and Simpson streets.

Mr. Potter, the auctioneer, has been confined to the house for several days. A severe cold, caught while attending a funeral early in the week, caused a painful affection of the throat. His many friends will be glad to hear that Mr. Potter will be quite well before Monday.

Mr. NATHANIEL POPE, late cashier of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company, and now charged with having appropriated to his own use \$25,000 of the funds of the company, is not quite certain that he has had the usufruct of the money. He says:—"If I took the money, I must have been crazy; I'm sure I don't remember anything about it." It is quite possible that a quiet, sedate, well-behaved cashier might have helped himself to a considerable sum of money belonging to his employers while in a state of unconsciousness, but it would be strange indeed if a man could expend or dispose of that amount of treasure without having some trace of it. The insanity theory has been tolerably successfully worked in numerous cases, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to this. A cashier who steals in large sums, in the belief that he will not be found out, must have a mind as thoroughly unbalanced as his accounts are likely to be. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Pope was and is insane. N. Y. World.

THE HUNT BALL.

The Most Brilliant Affair of the Season. The ball at the Kennels last night, given by Mr. Baumgarten, the Master, was a most brilliant affair, fully four hundred of the *déte* of society, both Canadian and American, being present. The Club house was seen to its best advantage, the floral decorations in particular being on a scale unsurpassed at any ball of the kind in this city. Flowers, garlands of garlands, and laurel, cornucopias of choice exotics, lovely devices and monograms in roses, lilies and other blossoms, were strewn about in most lavish profusion. The chandeliers were smothered in flowers, and the supper tables not only bore immense bouquets at intervals, but along the festive board itself ran a line of smilax, like a rippling brook. The marble ball, unequalled in the city, filled to the brim with crystal water, contained a number of tiny floating canoes, each heavily freighted with the rarest flowers. The music, furnished by the orchestra, was of the most excellent quality, and the dancing, which seemed to give satisfaction to all present. The reports were then all unanimously passed. The next subject taken up was the amalgamation with St. Ann's Mill Company, a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. The election of directors followed, when those who had served before were re-elected, viz.: Messrs. A. F. Gault, Jacques Grenier, H. Gault, M. P. S. E. Ewing, R. L. Gault, David Morrison and W. L. Whitehead. Messrs. A. F. Gault and J. Grenier were President and Vice-President respectively. Cordial votes of thanks were awarded to the President and directors for their zealous attention to the interests of the company. The meeting adjourned, when all present, under the leadership of the Manager, Mr. Whitehead, proceeded through the levantine mill and expressed their great satisfaction and admiration at everything they saw. It was announced by the President that application would be made to the Legislature at the approaching session for power to amalgamate with St. Ann's Mill Company, and no opposition was made. The committee and the President, in looking for permanent results, failed to find an encouragement; for many of the inmates of whom the committee had hope fell into their old ways as soon as they left the Home. The report pointed out that the chief hope of the committee was with the young men, and called attention to the fact that in their contact with the older women, the good influences operative at the "Home" were counteracted. On the 31st of January there were twelve women in the Home, and during the year 25 others were admitted, making a total of 37. The committee, however, had at present, 15 left for situations, 5 sent to England, 4 to the hospital, 1 to the Infants' Home, 1 and to the Longue Point Asylum, 1. Ten inmates left without permission during the year. This is a large increase over last year, and consequently more work has been accomplished. In the department of the laundry 53,025 pieces were washed, against 44,854 for last year; 209 articles of clothing were made, and 190 pairs of stockings knit. The income from the work amounted to \$1,402.97, a gain of \$105.20 as compared with last year. The report gratefully acknowledged the donation of \$800 received from the executors of the late Edward McKay, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200. The annual subscription of Mr. J. B. Brown to the building fund, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200. The annual subscription of Mr. J. B. Brown to the building fund, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200.

PROPOSED CHANGES ON THE PROVINCIAL BENCH.

Two Chief Justices to be Appointed. It is stated on high legal authority that several important changes will be at once made in the constitution of the Bench in Quebec and Montreal. Mr. Justice Stewart, of the ancient capital, is to be promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Superior Court there, and Mr. Andrews, of the firm of Messrs. Andrews, Caron and Andrews, will be elevated to the Bench as successor to Judge Stewart.

A representative of THE HERALD was assured yesterday that a very strong interest is manifested in Montreal by the Bar, as a body, to have Hon. Francis G. Johnson, of the Bench, promoted to the position of Chief Justice of the Province. The Bar, however, is not unanimous in its opinion. Some members of the Bench, elevated to the more dignified position of Chief Justice of that Court here. Said a member of the Bar:—"It is thought that Judge Johnson is the coming president of the high office, and but for disappointment will be expected to be the feeling for his advancement is so intense as to be almost universal. It has always been held here that if the judge had entered public life with a higher and nobler reward than on the Bench. From the expressions of members of the Bar, with regard to the promotion, a warm enthusiasm will be evoked when the judge's appointment is gazetted, for it is eagerly and anxiously looked for. The promotion will, of course, bring a larger salary." It is to be presumed that other judges have their friends, who no doubt, will press their claims warmly on the attention of the Government.

AMUSEMENTS.

Queen's Hall.

Mr. Carl Strakosch, agent for the Mark Twain and George W. Cable readings, gave THE HERALD a call yesterday and informed us of the intention of the combination to appear at Queen's Hall on the evenings of Wednesday, the 18th, and Thursday, the 19th inst. "Mark," like a brass band, always draws a crowd. Mr. Cable has been well known as a novelist, but he has equally distinguished himself as a reader. The New York *Telegram*, of a recent date, said:—"The newest 'combination' in the 'show business' is that formed by Mark Twain and George W. Cable. They appeared last night at Chickering Hall and 'caught the town.' Two men better fitted to contrast strongly on the lecture platform could scarcely be imagined, for Mr. Cable, although the possessor of a fine sense of humor, is serious and earnest in his manner, and Mr. Twain, on the other hand, is a droll in everything he does and says. Neither gentleman is an eloquentist, according to the usual acceptance of the term. 'For this relief much thanks,' Both confine themselves to their own writings, which they may reasonably be supposed to know more than any one else, although some professional readers think differently.

Last night Mr. Cable read only from his recent novel, "Dr. Sevier." He achieved success to a gratifying degree, particularly in "Mary's Night Ride"—the story of a dash of a mother and her child, escorted by a spy, through the enemy's line. He watered the wind was fair, viz. N.E., it was thought she would get clear, as all sails were set. In the evening Mr. J. H. Harding received the following telegram from the lighthouse keeper at Cape Enrage: "Good wind N.E.; light snow; can't see far; no ice off here; light not seen to-day; if wind lasts she could be free before long." Mr. Harding having been given full powers to act in case of emergency by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has established good watches all along the coast. It will be a relief to the public to have the boats and crews are in readiness to put off to her in case she requires assistance."

The new steamship Trinidad, of 2,100 tons, Captain Fraser, owned by the Quebec Steamship Company, sailed from Montreal on the 9th for Bermuda.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Grand Central Depot, save baggage Express and \$3 Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite said Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best, Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

W. J. and Miss White, Mr. W. F. Wanklyn, Miss Winham, N. Y.; Mr. White, Ireland; Miss Virginia Wheeler, Miss Sue Wheeler, New York; Miss White, Miss Young, Mr. St. B. Young.

THE VICTOR HUNO COTTON COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Mill Office, Hochelaga. Mr. A. F. Gault, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of stockholders. Among those present were Messrs. Jacques Grenier, Vice-President, Hugh McLennan, R. L. Gault, Hugh M. Allan, J. P. Cleghorn, M. McConkey, Samuel Findlay, C. B. Gault, G. H. Ewing, W. L. Whitehead, Leslie, Dunlop, etc. The President read his report for the past year and submitted a statement of financial results. Several shareholders asked questions, which were promptly answered by the President, which seemed to give satisfaction to all present. The reports were then all unanimously passed. The next subject taken up was the amalgamation with St. Ann's Mill Company, a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. The election of directors followed, when those who had served before were re-elected, viz.: Messrs. A. F. Gault, Jacques Grenier, H. Gault, M. P. S. E. Ewing, R. L. Gault, David Morrison and W. L. Whitehead. Messrs. A. F. Gault and J. Grenier were President and Vice-President respectively. Cordial votes of thanks were awarded to the President and directors for their zealous attention to the interests of the company. The meeting adjourned, when all present, under the leadership of the Manager, Mr. Whitehead, proceeded through the levantine mill and expressed their great satisfaction and admiration at everything they saw. It was announced by the President that application would be made to the Legislature at the approaching session for power to amalgamate with St. Ann's Mill Company, and no opposition was made. The committee and the President, in looking for permanent results, failed to find an encouragement; for many of the inmates of whom the committee had hope fell into their old ways as soon as they left the Home. The report pointed out that the chief hope of the committee was with the young men, and called attention to the fact that in their contact with the older women, the good influences operative at the "Home" were counteracted. On the 31st of January there were twelve women in the Home, and during the year 25 others were admitted, making a total of 37. The committee, however, had at present, 15 left for situations, 5 sent to England, 4 to the hospital, 1 to the Infants' Home, 1 and to the Longue Point Asylum, 1. Ten inmates left without permission during the year. This is a large increase over last year, and consequently more work has been accomplished. In the department of the laundry 53,025 pieces were washed, against 44,854 for last year; 209 articles of clothing were made, and 190 pairs of stockings knit. The income from the work amounted to \$1,402.97, a gain of \$105.20 as compared with last year. The report gratefully acknowledged the donation of \$800 received from the executors of the late Edward McKay, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200. The annual subscription of Mr. J. B. Brown to the building fund, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN.

Annual Meeting—Reception of Reports and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Home for Friendless Women was held at the Home, 13 Plateau street, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. George Wells in the chair. Among those present were the Rev. Messrs. Norton, Patterson, Barnes, Nicolls, Mill, and Messrs. Ritchie, Grafton, and Craig. Mrs. Birks, the secretary, read her annual report. It mentioned that the "Home" was altogether too small, it was also overcrowded, as the committee did not like to refuse applications for admission. The advantage of having a thoroughly Christian woman as matron, in addition to the religious instruction, as she would have a beneficial influence on the inmates. A high compliment was paid to Mrs. Shaw, the present matron. Her influence has kept many in the Home who were inclined to leave, and in many other ways was beneficial, but not unaccompanied by some drawbacks, and matron, in looking for permanent results, failed to find an encouragement; for many of the inmates of whom the committee had hope fell into their old ways as soon as they left the Home. The report pointed out that the chief hope of the committee was with the young men, and called attention to the fact that in their contact with the older women, the good influences operative at the "Home" were counteracted. On the 31st of January there were twelve women in the Home, and during the year 25 others were admitted, making a total of 37. The committee, however, had at present, 15 left for situations, 5 sent to England, 4 to the hospital, 1 to the Infants' Home, 1 and to the Longue Point Asylum, 1. Ten inmates left without permission during the year. This is a large increase over last year, and consequently more work has been accomplished. In the department of the laundry 53,025 pieces were washed, against 44,854 for last year; 209 articles of clothing were made, and 190 pairs of stockings knit. The income from the work amounted to \$1,402.97, a gain of \$105.20 as compared with last year. The report gratefully acknowledged the donation of \$800 received from the executors of the late Edward McKay, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200. The annual subscription of Mr. J. B. Brown to the building fund, which it was intended to have placed to the credit of the building fund, but the committee were obliged to use it for current expenses, so that the building fund has only been increased this year by the sum of \$200.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, will be held at the Company's Office,

On Tuesday, the 17th of February next, at ONE O'CLOCK P.M., in conformity with the Fourth Clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Company.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2nd to the 17th February next, both days inclusive.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the 17th February next.

By order of the Board,
J. N. BAUDRY, Secretary.

Montreal, 22nd Jan., 1885. with 17F 19

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.

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Monday, the 2nd of March next, at Three o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. A. TROTTELL, Cashier.

Montreal Jan. 30th, 1885. str 2M 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

The Beaver Line steamship Lake Huron, from Liverpool, arrived at New York Thursday morning.

LONDON, February 12.—Arrived—Anchorage.

QUEENSTOWN, February 12.—Arrived—Spain.

New York, February 11.—Arrived—Lake Huron at Glasgow from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, February 12.—Arrived—Suevia.

Disasters.

ATLANTIC CITY, February 12.—Steamer Salisbury got adrift this morning.

KEY WEST, February 12.—Steamer Aconor, from New York for Laguna, was wrecked on Elbow reef on the night of the 8th inst. The crew were saved.

Marine Notes.

AN ICE-BOUND BARK DRIFTING ABOUT THE BAY OF FUNDY.

Considerable interest and anxiety have been manifested in St. John, N.B., and all Bay of Fundy ports in the movements of an ice-bound bark which appears to have been drifting about the Bay for some time. This matter has received the attention of the Dominion Department of Marine. The St. John *Sun* (9th) says:—"On Saturday morning Wm. Thomson & Co. received a telegram from Hopewell Hill stating that the ice-bound bark was two miles below Cape Enrage at high water. As the wind was fair, viz. N.E., it was thought she would get clear, as all sails were set. In the evening Mr. J. H. Harding received the following telegram from the lighthouse keeper at Cape Enrage: "Good wind N.E.; light snow; can't see far; no ice off here; light not seen to-day; if wind lasts she could be free before long." Mr. Harding having been given full powers to act in case of emergency by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has established good watches all along the coast. It will be a relief to the public to have the boats and crews are in readiness to put off to her in case she requires assistance."

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in Syracuse in a long time has been so extensively illuminated by the work of the artist. Much of the painting for the production has unusual merit. This was true of the representation of the rag-pickers' settlement in the environs of Paris. The use of the transparent scene was frequent during the play, and very beautiful effects being made in the first act, where they are introduced to represent the happenings of a dream. The play rests in the main on the elaborate illustration which is given to carry the simple story. The scenery is not alone on the canvas. Incidental to the movement of the play are scores of groupings in the picturesque haunts of the Parisian. The character and costume both are interesting features, which bear on their face the merit of realism. The scenery, though complicated, was operated last night with wonderful precision, there being no unfortunate clog in the mechanism of the stage.

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