

LAVAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Continuation of the Enquete before Judge Papineau.

On the opening of the Court yesterday morning, His Honor Judge Papineau, said that he would grant the motion to amend the particulars in so far as it affected the name of Desy, which could be changed, and the other application to amend the particulars was also granted, but as respects the main issue the motion is rejected.

JOSEPH BEAUCHAMP, farmer, of St. Francois de Sales, was then sworn—I was an elector in Laval during the two elections of 1882 and 1883. I was present at the meeting held in Therrien's house. I saw a couple of bottles of whiskey and some crackers on the table. Songs and other amusements were indulged in. After Mr. Leblanc left, there were five or six of us electors who remained to amuse ourselves. There might have been about twenty. Those who were so disposed helped themselves liberally to drink. There might have been half a score of electors among the lot. A pot of high-wines may have been drunk. Mr. Leblanc asked those present to vote for him. A certain number gave their names. There were probably two or three rounds of drink. I took a glass of liquor with Mr. Leblanc at Cyrille St. Amant's. We were four or five in all there. There were a flask of gin and a bottle of brandy put before us. Mr. Leblanc took a glass of milk and went off with one of his friends. Mr. Ludger Therrien paid fifty cents for the drinks; this was for the liquor he took. During the meeting we spoke of the election.

Cross examined—When Mr. Leblanc asked us to vote for him he did it aloud, and did not ask one by one. I do not know whether he took any liquor in the room. We helped ourselves to liquor without knowing who paid for it. There were three or four of Mr. Bastien's partisans at the meeting, and they drank as well as the others.

LEON DUGAS, farmer, of St. Francois de Sales, was next sworn. My son, at my request, invited the electors to attend the meeting at my house during the late election at Laval. Mr. Leblanc was there. There was liquor on the table. The object of the meeting was to organize for the election. This was a few days before or after the nomination. It was of my own accord that I gave the liquor. There were parties at that meeting in favor of Mr. Leblanc and two others who were in favor of Mr. Bastien. I did not furnish liquor in order to cal.

ALBERTO OUMET, m. p. for Laval, was the next witness examined. He said: I have represented the county of Laval for ten years past. I took part in other Laval elections in favor of Mr. Leblanc. I voted for him. In 1882 I made a speech in public in favor of Mr. Leblanc. I never asked those who were in favor of Mr. Bastien to vote for Mr. Leblanc as a personal favor to myself. I met Mr. Leblanc during the election. I told him I would go to St. Martin's Sunday. It was understood that Mr. Leblanc had not the means of paying the election expenses. Mr. Leblanc did not ask me to help him financially. He did not speak to me about an election fund. As Mr. Leblanc had not made the deposit of \$200 required by law, Mr. Hughes, my former partner, who was present, gave him \$125; I supplied him with \$75 and Mr. Leblanc went away, I believe, to make his deposit. Apart from this I do not remember any question of money matters between Mr. Leblanc and myself. I never heard any more of the \$75. It was understood among the friends that there was to be an election fund. I contributed my share.

MR. OUMET TAKES REFUGE UNDER THE LAW. At this stage Mr. Oumet claimed the benefit of section 10 of the Electoral Act, stating that he had been threatened to be prosecuted, and that he did not desire to have his answers on this matter taken advantage of.

The application was granted. Mr. Mercier read the previous evidence of the witness and argued, at length, in the manner in which Mr. Hughes became secretary to the election fund.

THE COURT THEN ROSE RECESS. After recess. Mr. Oumet's deposition was resumed as follows:—The day before the nomination I noticed that the organization against Mr. Leblanc was serious, and that we must have an election fund for speakers, couriers, &c. Mr. Hughes and I had supplied Mr. Leblanc with the greater part of the money to make his deposit as a candidate. I received between \$200 and \$300 from Mr. Hughes. This I expended either in personal expenses or other legal expenses. The election fund was not my suggestion. The \$75 given by me for the election were never returned to me. I paid between \$40 and \$50 to Seers, a carter. I paid between \$50 and \$60 for holding meetings. I gave some money to Mr. Desjardins, of Quebec, \$15 to \$20, to pay his expenses. I do not remember whether, in addition to this, I paid his hotel bill. I placed \$30 in the hands of Mr. Chrysostome Huot, of Hull, to organize meetings. On polling day I paid the expenses of Mr. Leblanc's representatives, as well as travelling and other expenses. I believe I gave \$10 to Mr. Corneille. I did not keep an account of his expenses. In the account paid by me to Seers, the carter, were included the expenses of driving Edouard or Charles Desy, student-at-law. The court then adjourned till this morning at 10.30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Book Seizure Case.

To the Editor of the Herald: In spite of the great importance of this case, which is now being tried in our courts of law, the public would have been left without any true report of the proceedings and almost without any representation of the principles involved but for the fair account given in your columns of the evidence in the case on the one hand and the summary of the evidence on the other. I feel urged to acknowledge the great fairness with which you have handled this matter, and the fearlessness which bravely led you to expose the utter shame of justification of so high handed a game as is now attempted by our customs officials on the lowest up to the highest. Your reports of half-facts, as given in the *Star*, and copied in the *Witness* and *Gazette*, do not deserve the name of fair journalism. Do these leaders (?) of public opinion, these exponents (?) of public sentiment fail to realize the importance of the issue? Or do they make the public interest subservient to the interest of a number of officials, or a government—which holds the purse-strings—or of any other special class? There are two classes of people equally hurtful to progress and the elevation of mankind, the utterly ignorant and the sneering. I would wish to see the mentioned journals wish to pose.

The late Collector of Customs at Mont-

real and in his magnificent library the complete works of Voltaire, both in French and English, which are for sale by public auction. Contrast this fact and the action of two of our living collectors of customs, and tell me does evolution offer an explanation for the advance of intelligence implied?

CANDOR.

The Anatomical Question.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I admit your right to make any comment you please upon my letter of this morning, but I object to the use of a heading of your own "Only Paupers Corpes," conveying the impression that it formed a portion of my communication.

In reply to your question, assuming that it was not meant for a sneer, I can only suppose that the object of Parliament was to supply a practicable solution of a serious and difficult question, leaving it to others to suggest the impracticable. As to the suggested refusal of government aid by the charitable institutions, Catholic and Protestant, I can only say that if the law in question will bring about such result, it will prove of immense advantage to the community.

Notwithstanding, however, the question will continue to press for solution, how are subjects for dissection to be supplied to our medical schools? I pause for a reply. HENRY LYMAN.

Montreal, October 22, 1883.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Burton N. Harrison, Esq., Jefferson Davis' private secretary, who was an eye-witness of the Confederate President's capture, describes it in the November Century as follows:—"We were taken by surprise, and not one of us exchanged a shot with the enemy. Colonel Johnston tells me he was the first prisoner taken. In a moment, Colonel Pritchard rode directly to me and pointing across the creek said, 'What does that mean? Have you any men with you?' Supposing the firing was done by our teamsters I replied, 'Of course we have—don't you hear the firing?' He seemed to be nettled at the reply, gave the order, 'Charge,' and boldly led the way himself across the creek, nearly every man in his command following. Our camp was thus left deserted for a few minutes, except by one mounted soldier near Mrs. Davis' tent (who was afterwards slain). As the soldiers moved into the road, and I walked beside his horse, the President emerged for the first time from the tent, at the side farther from us, and walked away into the woods to the eastward, and at right angles to the road. 'Pretence,' looking around and observing somebody had come out of the tent, the soldier turned his horse's head, and reaching the spot he had first occupied, was again approached by Mr. Davis, who engaged him in conversation. In a minute, this trooper was joined by one or perhaps two of his comrades, who either had lagged behind the column and were just coming up the road, or had at that moment crossed over from the other (the west) side, where a few of them had fallen to plundering, as he had stated, instead of charging over the creek. They remained on horseback, and soon became violent in their language with Mrs. Davis. The order to 'halt' was called by one of them to the President. It was not obeyed, and was quickly repeated in a loud voice several times. At least one of the men then threatened to fire, and pointed a carbine at the President. Thereupon, Mrs. Davis, overcome with terror, cried out in apprehension, and the President (who had now walked sixty or eighty paces away into the unbroken woods) turned around and came back rapidly to his wife near the tent. At least one of the soldiers continued his violent language to Mrs. Davis, and the President reproached him for such conduct to her, when one of them, seeing the face of the President, he stood near and was talking, said, 'Mr. Davis, surrender! I recognize you, sir.' Pictures of the President were so common that nearly or quite every man in both armies knew his face.

As it was, as yet, scarcely daylight. The President had come on a water-proof cloak. He had used it, when riding, as a protection against the rain during the night and morning preceding the last halt; and he had probably been sleeping in that cloak at the moment when the camp was attacked. "While all these things were happening, Miss Howell and the children remained within the other tent. The gentlemen of our party had, with the single exception of Captain Moody, all slept on the west side of the road and in or near the wagons. They were so far, I know, paying no attention to what was going on at the tents. I have since talked with Johnston, Wood, and Lubbock, and with others, about these matters; and I have not found there was any one except Mr. Davis, the single trooper who went out, and myself, who saw all that occurred and heard all that was said at the time. Any one else who saw an account of it has had to rely upon hearsay or his imagination for his story."

A BURGlar's "POLITICAL INFLUENCE." From the New York Graphic. There was never a greater farce than the trial and acquittal yesterday of the burglar Porter by a coroner's jury. Coroner Martin, who had charge of the case, may not have gone deliberately to work to get the burglar out of danger, but if he had he could not have more successfully accomplished that end. The facts in the case make it almost certain that Porter killed Walsh. The bullet in Walsh's heart struck Porter's pistol, and not fit that of Irving. When the bullets were examined after the verdict of the jury, however, it was found that the one which had killed Walsh was in the Irving envelope, while the two larger ones found in Irving's body were labelled "Walsh." It appeared, therefore, likely that the three bullets reached the jury in that shape. If that is the case, how is it to be accounted for? What has Coroner Martin to say about it? Of course, the jury could not have "acquitted" Porter if the bullets had been properly labelled and they had not been. Porter was silent on the subject, but regardless of the testimony furnished by the bullets, there was certainly evidence enough to hold the accused.

The spectacle of a Coroner's Jury trying and acquitting a man, by say nothing of the haste with which it acted and the apparent anxiety of the Coroner to get the man out of the way, is the most extraordinary thing in the line of legal proceedings that ever this city has witnessed. The jury found the prisoner not guilty! The Coroner immediately remarked to Porter, "We won't detain you any longer," and Porter went out of the room "like lightning" and disappeared. The jury were reminded that it was not their duty to find out who didn't kill Walsh and Irving, but

who did. The Coroner asked, "Gentlemen, you agree with the statement of Dr. Jenkins, do you not?" They said they did, and one juror remarked, "We think they killed each other." But for the reminder this part of the jury's conclusions would have remained undisclosed.

It was recently remarked that Porter, like the dead burglars, "had political influence." Possibly he has a great deal of it. Coroner Martin was exceedingly kind to him, and the District Attorney and his assistants were absent, the people not being represented at all. And thus a man believed by the police to be the worst criminal in New York and the guilty of at least one murder is turned loose upon the public, and so far as is known there is not the remotest purpose on the part of the authorities to bring him to justice, even if they are so fortunate as to be able, any time within the next six months, to put their hands on him.

Indeed have the leading criminals of this city too much "political influence." How else can the miserable farce of yesterday be reasonably explained?

ASTORIA, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would all day every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folk here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

Dividends—Meetings.

ATLANTIC & NORTH WEST RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, 103 St. James Street, Montreal, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to consider and determine upon the conveyance to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company under sale, lease or amalgamation of that portion of railway of this Company, extending from its junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway near Mile End, to its projected terminus in the city of Montreal, and to the Southern terminus of the proposed bridge over the River St. Lawrence near Montreal, and to consider a draft deed of agreement proposed to be executed by the two Companies, in respect of the said portion of railway.

By order of the Board,
HARRY CUTT,
Secretary.
Montreal, 3rd October, 1883. 6N 137

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Day and Evening Classes

AT

The Montreal Business College.

Corner Notre Dame and Place d'Armes.

Thorough commercial course, with actual business practice, English, French and Short-hand. Evening classes commence October 1st. Send for circulars.

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DAVIS & BUIE.

September 25 229

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GOOD BUSINESS STAND

TO LET.

That neat and attractive-looking shop, 758 DORCHESTER STREET, CORNER OF MANSFIELD STREET, Close to the Windsor Hotel, very suitable for a Grocer, Milliner, Druggist, Confectioner, Boot and Shoe Store, Fruit, or other light business. Rent, including taxes, only \$3.00 per annum.

Apply to

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FOR SALE.

Private Dwellings and Building Lots.

In various parts of the city.

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE.

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96 St. Francois Xavier Street.

November 1 261

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In Kingston, opposite Market

Square, 33 feet x 15 feet 6 inches,

with good cellars. One rear fire

proof vault. Apply to

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Kingston.

FOR SALE.

Upon St. Antoine street, the dwell-

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lot in rear.

Large lot, corner of Craig and Sanguinet

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That handsome villa residence, formerly

occupied by E. A. Dubois, Esq., with

about forty acres of land; large out-
house, out-buildings, garden, &c. This desirable property is situated almost

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Terms easy. Apply to

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182 St. James street.

New Advertisements.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

OLD STEEL RAILS FOR SALE.

This Company invites TENDERS for about 500 tons of old worn Steel Rails, in length from a few inches upwards, and including old points or crossings made from Steel Rails.

Delivery will be made at points on the Grand Trunk Railway convenient to the purchaser. If the Rails are delivered at any point in the United States the purchaser must pay the duty at the frontier.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 27th October inst.

The undersigned do not hold themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager,
Montreal, Oct. 12th, 1883. r st 245

New Advertisements.

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White Embroidered Skirting Flannels. Scarlet Embroidered Skirting Flannels. New Printed Flannels for Morning Wrappers

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS!

The newest and best assortment of Skirting Flannels in Plain and Fancy, is to be found at
S. CARSLY'S.

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Extra Heavy Twill Scarlet Flannel for 35c.

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We are showing the best value in Plain and Twilled Flannels, both Canadian and Army.

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The Sewing Silk and Twist manufactured by Belding, Paul & Co. is the best. By using them we know what they are, and recommend them highly. Their name is on every spool.

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District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal.

A Session of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Montreal, will be held in the Court House, in the City and District of Montreal, on FRIDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT at TEN of the clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents, in order to do those things which belong to each of them in their respective capacities.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 13th Oct., 1883 246

BANKRUPT STOCK

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Hardware, Sporting Goods, &c.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

In the Matter of RALPH HALL KILBY, of the City of Montreal, Manufacturers' Agent and Merchant.

TENDERS at so much on the dollar, on inventory prices, will be received by the undersigned up till WEDNESDAY, the 24th OCTOBER next, at TWELVE o'clock noon, for the whole of the stock-in-trade and fixtures belonging to above named Estate, amounting to about \$22,000.

TERMS—cash, or half cash, and balance in three and six months, secured to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

THE PURCHASER will have the option of arranging with the Trustee for tenancy of the store up to May 1st, 1884.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

THE INVENTORY can be seen, and the stock examined at the Store, Nos. 346 and 348 St. Paul Street, and all information obtained from the undersigned.

SAMUEL C. FATT,
Trustee.

HAMILTON CHAMBERS,
17 St. John St.,
Montreal, October 9th, 1883. de 243

TO MR. J. H. TOUZIN,

General Agent of the "HAIRINE."

94 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sir,—According to my promise, if I was cured, I send you the following certificate:—

I hereby certify that after having used your great English remedy known as "L. Touzin's Hairine," I was thoroughly satisfied. I used six bottles in three months, and my hair is now free from dandruff, the hair has stopped falling and a number of red spots, closely resembling letters, which I had on the scalp, have all disappeared. I remain, dear sir, your humble servant,

C. LARIVIERE,
Post Office, Montreal. 231 g

TO MR. J. H. TOUZIN,

General Agent of the "HAIRINE."

94 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sir,—After having long suffered from itching on the body and legs to such an extent that I could not sleep, I was advised to try "L. Touzin's Hairine." I used one bottle, and at the end of six days I was cured. I can recommend your remedy to all those suffering from this disease. Yours truly, &c.,

ULRIC CROTEAU,
332 Mignonne St., Montreal.
September 27 231

Miscellaneous.



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ST. PAUL STREET,

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The Best Boiler Feeder in the World.

Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop, no valves to regulate, can be worked by a boy.

Cheaper than any other Injector in the Market.

Price and particulars on application to manufacturer.

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June 5 133

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Two Second-hand N. Y. Weber Grand Pianos, one Grand Chickering, one Grand Hallett & Davis, and several Squares. All in first-rate order, almost as good as new, and very suitable for Convents or Schools.

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August 1 182

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STEEL PENS

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GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875

Insurances.

The Montreal Herald.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to MR. JAMES STEWART, General Manager of "Herald Printing and Publishing Co." Limited.

The offices of THE HERALD are in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James St. West—Editorial Rooms, up one flight of stairs.

APPOINTMENTS.

Academy of Music—Performance at 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Performance at 8 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

RECEPTION BY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE MINISTERS.

Programme for To-day—Sensational Rumors Denied.

Our special correspondents at Quebec telegraph us as follows regarding the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne yesterday:—

QUEBEC, October 22.—The Circassian is at length safe in Quebec and the Marquis of Lansdowne on board of her. All day long the progress of the steamer has been reported as she made her way up the St. Lawrence, and those experienced in the navigation of the river have been consulted as to the hour of her arrival. First it was said that she would reach here at 4 o'clock; then five was given out as the correct time; finally it was agreed that she would hardly get here before seven, and, as it turned out she did not arrive until well on toward 8. The last report came from L'Islet, which she passed at 4.50, steaming slowly, and then it was known that the time of her arrival would be between 7 and 8. After a dinner at the St. Louis Hotel, which was over by 6.30, Ministers began to prepare for a trip to the Queen's wharf, where the steamer Druid was lying to take them on board the Circassian when she arrived. The day had been bright and cold, but the night was still colder and heavy overcoats were in requisition and were much needed. A little before seven those who were in the secret took their departure quietly from the St. Louis, where cabs were in readiness to take them to the Queen's wharf.

Waiting for the Arrival.

The company which gathered on board the Druid in the course of the next half hour, included His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, with his aides, Col. De Winton and Capt. Bagot; twelve members of the Dominion Government, viz.: Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Alex. Campbell, and Messrs. Frank Smith, Carling, Caron, McLellan, Chapleau, McPherson, Bowell and Costigan; Mr. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council; Mr. Fred White, Comptroller of the Mounted Police; J. M. Gregory, agent of the Marine Department; Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk; Mr. Russell Stephenson, Mr. Jones, of the Governor-General's Department; and representatives of the Toronto Mail, Quebec Chronicle, and THE MONTREAL HERALD. The Marquis of Lorne, Sir John and one or two others finding it rather cold retired to the Druid's cabin, but the others remained on deck and amused themselves gazing into the dim obscure line in the direction in which the lights of the steamship were expected presently to appear. The night was dark, but the stars shone out brilliantly, and the heavens formed a beautiful sight, although outdone in brilliancy by the myriad lights of Quebec and Lévis, which twinkled and shone in all directions. The Citadel, whose grim walls had so often bid defiance to the enemies of those within it, now shone aloft in a glittering line of lights, while the distant hills of Lévis and the heights of Abraham cast a brilliant gleam over the dark flowing river. Presently, as the hour of 8 approached, a red light was seen away to the east, toward the Island of Orleans. It might easily have been mistaken for one of the numerous beacons that shine on every side, but the quick eye of Captain Marmand, of the Druid, marked it as the masthead light of an Allan steamer. He reported that the Circassian was in sight, and in a moment every person was on the alert. The light was obviously growing larger, and when closely watched could be detected as vibrating with that strange tremors which marks a strangely moving body. Nearer and nearer it came, and then, like a fountain jet of fire, rose in the sky a rocket whose globe was suspended in the air for a breathing space, and then broke with a loud report into a group of falling stars. Another and a third rocket followed the first, and then came the answering signal from the Allan wharf, as with a hoarse scream the long serpent-like form of a rocket's light could be traced in the air, and then, from the Lévis hills, came another signal. Some of the steamers lying in the river followed, and others fired off their cannon by way of welcome. Those on the Druid then began to fire off rockets, and for some minutes these noisy but harmless results of pyrotechnic art whizzed and screamed and shot in every direction.

The Arrival.

In the meantime the Circassian had been making her way up through the shipping, and presently her long line of lights could be seen passing up the river. The Druid was then unmoved, and with a splutter of rockets went in chase. All hands were now on deck, and great interest was manifested in reaching the new

arrival, but when the place where the Circassian was expected to be had been reached she had disappeared, and was discovered in quite another direction, as if making for the Allan wharf on the Quebec side. These manoeuvres, which puzzled the members of the Cabinet more than a political question, and even both Sir John, were all owing to the fact that so long a steamer as the Circassian takes a long space to turn in, and presently it became evident that she was going to the wharf on the Lévis side. There a large crowd had collected, and as the steamer was brought to the wharf the Marquis was greeted with three hearty cheers. A few moments later the Druid was alongside of the great steamship, and many faces were looking down upon us from her deck. A gangway was hastily thrown from the Druid's paddle box to the Circassian, ropes were fastened to make it secure and the Marquis of Lorne led the way on board the Circassian. Then came Sir John, carefully handed up by the captain of the Druid, and the members of the Cabinet, while officials and reporters followed. The Marquis of Lansdowne was found in the cabin and the greeting between him and the Marquis of Lorne was very cordial. His first greeting to Sir John was that of an old acquaintance, the Premier being glad to renew his intimacy with the new Governor-General and welcome him to the shores of Canada.

"You have had a rough voyage I fear," said Sir John.

"Yes," replied the Marquis, "but I was amply repaid for it by the glorious weather of the past two days and the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence."

The Marquis of Lansdowne's first greeting to the Premier of Canada, was thus one of praise of the country over which he is to preside for the next five years. The Ministers of the Cabinet then stepped forward one after another and were presented to the Marquis, who received them very cordially. The Marquis of Lansdowne is a man about five feet nine inches in height, of rather slight build with black hair, but beginning to turn slightly bald. His features are rather sharp, his nose inclined to be aquiline. His face is that of a student and thinker and his forehead is high and broad in appearance. He presents a great contrast to the Marquis of Lorne. These proceedings on board the Circassian did not take up more than five minutes and Sir John gave the signal for bringing them to a close by bidding the Marquis good night. The members of the Cabinet then bowed and left the new Governor-General with the Marquis of Lorne, who remained to talk over matters of State with him and to give him some hints as to how business is transacted at Ottawa. Sir John and the other members of the Cabinet then returned on the Druid to Quebec, and the steamer afterwards went back for the Marquis of Lorne. The ladies of the Marquis of Lansdowne had retired before the visitors boarded the Circassian.

The Party.

The Vice-Regal party consists of the following persons:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord Kerry, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice and governess, Hon. H. Anson, A.D.C., Lady Florence Anson, servants in attendance upon His Lordship and suite.

To-day's Proceedings.

The party will remain on board the Circassian to-night and will land tomorrow morning between eight and nine o'clock. The guard of honor will consist of three companies of Garrison Artillery, the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, and "A" Battery. The members of the Council will be in their places in the departmental building at 8.45 sharp, and the Marquis of Lorne will be present at the head of the table. The new Governor-General will then be sworn in and take the place which the Marquis of Lorne will vacate. Then the Governor-General will go to Music Hall where the address of the city of Quebec will be presented. The Marquis of Lansdowne will then pay his respects to the Princess Louise at the citadel and at 11 o'clock will leave by special train for Ottawa. Such is the programme for tomorrow which promises to be a very busy day for all concerned in the great public ceremonies which are to take place.

Some Very Sensational Stories.

have been telegraphed from here in regard to dynamite plots against the Governor-General. So far as can be observed there is no foundation for such rumors. At least nothing is known that would justify them. At the same time, the government and particularly Sir John, are naturally anxious that nothing whatever should mar the ceremonial of tomorrow, and that the Marquis may reach Ottawa without accident or mishap. Respectable Irishmen everywhere are concerned to think that any of their countrymen should be suspected of such vile plots; and the French, who claim the new Governor-General as half a Frenchman, are enthusiastic for His Excellency. The Mayor of Quebec and Mr. Caron have been particularly desirous that his reception in this city should be as cordial as possible, and the address that will be presented to-morrow on behalf of the city will be a true evidence of the feelings of the inhabitants on the subject.

Ministerial Visit to the Harbor.

This morning a visit was made to the new harbor works and graving dock by a number of the Federal Ministers now here, on an invitation extended to them by the contractors, Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. The Ministers who accepted

the invitation were Hon. Messrs. McLellan, Frank Smith, John Carling, Mackenzie Bowell and John Costigan. In the Louise Dock the party inspected the magnificent new clam shell dredge, Sir Hector, at work dredging out the site for the foundations of the new cross walls. This dredge is the finest of the kind in the Dominion. The splendid line of masonry, 2,300 feet in length, formed by the Louise Embankment, was much admired by the party, as well as the completed portions of the graving dock at St. Joseph de Lévis. The steam pump was in operation and doing good work. The Ministers were accompanied by the following Harbor Commissioners:—Messrs. W. M. Rea, R. H. Smith, and Jas. Patton, the Secretary of the Commission, A. Verrett, the engineers, W. Pilkington, Boyd and Boswell, and the contractors, Messrs. Larkin & Connolly.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE IN QUEBEC.

The arrival at Quebec of the delegate from Rome, empowered to enquire into and settle ecclesiastical difficulties in Quebec Province, is an event of no ordinary interest among our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Yesterday the delegate was formally received by the clergy of Quebec in Quebec city, and as the ceremonies were conducted with more than ordinary pomp we have had a full description telegraphed to THE HERALD from Quebec by a member of our staff now in that city. The following account will be read with interest:—

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—This has been a great day in the ecclesiastical history of the Province of Quebec, being the day of the public and official reception of the Papal Apostolic Commissary Smeulders, who has come to settle all the ecclesiastical differences which prevail in the Province, prominent being that in connection with Laval University and that relating to the interference of the clergy in elections. The Commissary is an Italian monk of the Cistercian Order, not high in rank, but invested for the present with extraordinary powers. He has with him two secretaries, the Reverends Gerard de Bie and Antoine Daide. At eleven o'clock to-day he was sent for to the Presbytery of St. Patrick's Church, where he is the guest of the Redemptorist Fathers, and brought to the Episcopal Palace where the Archbishop of Quebec and all the ecclesiastics and priests of Quebec and vicinity were waiting to receive him. Among those presented to him were Vicar-General Hamel, Vicar-General Legare, the Reverends Bolduc, Beaudet, Tetre, Marois, Gagnon, Methot, Roussel, L. Paquet, B. Paquet, C. Simard, Laflamme, Marcoux, F. C. Gagnon, Lalleche, Lalveque, Mathieu, Page, Bruchin, Fecht, Lemieux, Guion, Filvar, Marchand, Maguire, Lagace, Oclever, Belanger, Dupuis, Letard, Lowekamp, McCarthy, Cordue, Plamondon, Bourke, Gaudier, Mayrand, Belanger, Tache, Robard, Baudie, Lemoine, Boileau, Lamin, Borneau, Lamoine, and Gosselin.

At twelve o'clock, immediately after the reception, the Commissary was entertained at a grand dinner at the Episcopal Palace. After dinner the commission of the delegate was read, giving him jurisdiction over all ecclesiastical matters in the Province of Quebec, and authority over all Archbishops, bishops and priests, with power to settle all questions in dispute. This being done, a procession was formed and proceeded from the palace to the Basilica. The procession was formed as follows:—

In front, Acolytes with the Cross.

All the ecclesiastics of the Seminary.

The clergy of Quebec and vicinity.

Vicar-General Legare, acting as arch-priest.

The Papal Commissary, with his two assistants, the former with his pontifical ornaments.

The cross bearer of the Archbishop of Quebec.

The Archbishop of Quebec, accompanied by Vicar-General Hamel and Father Hebert, parish priest of Kamouraska.

The ensign bearer with the ornaments.

As he left the palace, the Commissary knelt down, and Vicar-General Legare presented the crucifix for him to kiss.

The road leading to the Basilica was lined with people kneeling to receive the benediction. The Basilica was full, and thousands were outside, all devoutly kneeling as the procession passed in. All the clergy stopped at the entrance to the Basilica, and they presented the Commissary with the holy water, with which he sprinkled the people. He then received the incense from the Vicar-General, and at that moment the Church Wardens placed the canopy over him, and he advanced throughout the Church with it covering him. As the procession was moving through the Church "Veni Creator" pealed forth from the organ, and all the clergy took their places in the choir.

Arch-Priest Legare then went to the Epistle side of the altar and the Commissary to the front of it, while the Archbishop of Quebec took his place near his own throne. A chant was then sung by Father Legare, the Commissary then went to the altar and intoned several prayers, after which he gave his solemn benediction to all engaged in the ceremony. Immediately afterwards the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place, and the Commissary went to his throne, which was opposite that of the Archbishop, and left there his Pontifical ornaments. This concluded the solemn ceremony, and the procession of clergy returned to the Episcopal Palace.

CHINA'S ARMY AND NAVY.

The St. Petersburg Gazette supplies some new and interesting facts relative to the strength and condition of the army and navy of China. The Imperial army proper, known as the army of the Blue Banners, number 210,000 men. It forms almost a military caste, and is composed exclusively of "the descendants of the

Mantchus, Mongolians, and Chinese rebels, who, in 1601, invaded China and dethroned the old Imperial family." They follow the ordinary business of life in times of peace, but cannot leave their city without a permit from their commanding officer. One half of them are stationed in Peking, and the rest in a few large provincial cities. The second or provincial army—that of the Great Banner—has 80 generals, 7,000 officers, and 650,000 men, a certain proportion of these being supported by each of the eighteen provinces of the Empire. The Imperial Guard, 18,000 strong, is the flower of the army. Only 5,000 of the infantry of the Guard have muzzle-loaders. Half of the cavalry, 2,000 men, have Chassepot rifles. The Guard artillery have 32 bronze guns, and there are 1,750 educated artillerymen. Says the St. Petersburg Journal:—

The army of the Governor of Chilly, about 80,000 strong, is also reorganized. The men are instructed by English and French officers. The army has breech-loading rifles and Krupp steel cannons. According to German writers, up to 1879 Krupp had sent to China 150 heavy guns and 275 field guns. The army of the Governor of Khan-Zu and Shan-Zee, 40,000 strong, is said to be supplied with all the modern arms and to be drilled according to the principles of Moltke and Manstein. This army fought successfully against Yakoub Beg, and, indeed, proved itself the best disciplined army in China. It is obvious, then, that in China there are only about 120,000 men properly armed and drilled, while the rest of the soldiers can be regarded only as undisciplined and untrained reserves.

As to gunpowder and arms the Chinese apparently have an abundant supply of their own. There are eight excellent arsenals, directed chiefly by Englishmen. The arsenal of Jian-Zin, for instance, turns out daily 3,000 pounds of powder. At the arsenals of Nankin and Shanghai the American guns of Remington and Spencer are manufactured. At the Fu-tcheu-fu arsenal submarine mines are prepared. At the Lan-tcheu-fu arsenal cartridges and arms are manufactured. The forts are found at the mouths of the great rivers, the Si-kiang, Min and Yang-tse-kiang, to protect the great cities, Canton, Fu-tcheu, and Shanghai. In the interior of the country all the large cities are also defended by forts. The capital city of Peking, of course, the most strongly protected. It is defended by Fort Daku, supplied with Krupp cannons, and is surrounded by stone walls from forty to seventy feet thick and about forty feet high. Nine gates lead to the city, and these are defended by cannons mounted in the numerous towers.

China has three separate fleets, which are thus described:—

The Canton fleet comprises twelve gunboats, of which nine were made in England and are in charge of English officers. The fleet is made up of six gunboats and a few transport vessels; these were built at Fu-tcheu under the supervision of Frenchmen. This fleet is in excellent order, and it is in charge of Chinese. The Shanghai fleet is composed of nine gunboats, two frigates and several transport vessels. All of these were made by the Chinese, and are not very important. Recently China has got from England eight ironclads, armed with guns of the largest calibre. The strongest and most effective part of the Chinese fleet is made up of thirteen small Greek galley, of 1,300 tons displacement. They are built of steel and are propelled by twin screws driven by compound engines of, together, 2,600 indicated horsepower. They each carry two twenty-six ten-inch breech-loading guns, mounted on swivel pivots, one forward and one aft. Each of the heavy guns commands a nearly all round fire. The charge of the projectile is 180 pounds of powder, the weight of gun is 140 tons, and the penetrating power equal to piercing eighteen inches of solid unbacked iron plate. They carry besides in each four fifty-pounder breech-loading guns, two Nordenfelters breech-loading guns, two Nordenfelters and four Gatlings, and, furthermore, two steam cutters fitted with spar torpedoes. The vessels are also armed with a formidable steel knife edge spur or ram. Without having too much for these vessels, the London Times, it should be remarked of them that the penetrative power and range of their guns, measured by the accepted official standard, exceed those of any gun yet afloat, except those of the English Inflexible and the Italian Duilio.

No unarmored ship that carries guns can be compared for a moment to these, and no armored ship equals them in speed.

Altogether, China is not a power to be despised, especially when her army is fighting on her own soil. She can strengthen her navy, as she has money, and can thus become as formidable on the water as she can be made on land.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROPOSAL.

Mrs. Oliphant writes, in the November Century:—"There was a story current at the time, that at a state ball, very near the period of their betrothal, the young lady gave her princely suitor a rose, which he, without a button-hole in his close-fitting uniform, slit the breast of his coat to find a place for, and that this was a token to all the courtiers of the great estimation of the great event,—Her Majesty, as it is pleasant to hear, having shown herself a little coy and disposed to put off the explanation, as happy girls are wont to do. No more perfect marriage has ever been recorded; the Queen herself attributes the formation of her character to it, and all that is most excellent in her life."

PASSENGERS.

RIMOUSKI, October 22.—List of saloon passengers per SS. Circassian, Captain W. H. Smith, for Quebec:—The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord Kerry, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice and governess, Hon. H. Anson, A.D.C., Lady Florence Anson, Mr. H. Stratfield, Mr. A. J. Galpin, and servants in attendance upon His Lordship and suite; Mr. Andrew Allan, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett and maid, Mr. T. J. Blackwell, Mrs. Blackwell and child, Mr. R. J. Browne, Mr. Harry Clarke, Miss T. Clerk, Miss E. Coterill, Mr. Nicholas Cooper, Miss Darling, Mr. John Dale, Mrs. Dale, Mr. G. Denholm, Mr. E. A. Desjardins, Mr. F. H. Eaton, Mr. Oliver Gelpin, Mr. J. B. Hall, Mr. M. Herbert, Mr. C. Hodgson, Mr. E. J. Holmes, Rev. G. W. Hodgson, Mr. E. J. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Moneigneur Bishop Lacombe, Mr. P. A. Janney, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Moffat, Miss Moore, Miss A. Morton, Miss E. St. E. Morton, Mr. J. H. 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SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The Canadian and Contested Elections. The Evénement and Levis Election. The Concord and the Farewell Demonstrations to the Vice-Regal Party.

Mr. Tarte, the editor of the *Canadien* referring to the dissatisfaction expressed by certain Conservative newspapers at the manner in which Judge Papeau conducts the enquiry in the Laval contested election case says: "The concert of imprecation which is raised against Judge Papeau on account of his way of conducting the Laval contestation, is a new proof of the error committed by our parliament when they remitted to the courts the hearing of contested elections. The *Canadien* has always been opposed to this change, which is a radical one, inasmuch as the consequences have a higher authority than the parliament, is made subservient to an authority which is hierarchically inferior. Members of parliament should be judged by their peers. It may be that there are abuses in this form of justice. No human institutions are perfect. But it is clear that the experience acquired in our courts of justice, is such that we must return to our former system, which is that of reason, dignity and good order. The respect for the courts is diminished in this respect, to an alarming degree. Are we to continue in this path? Several of the judges are already threatened with impeachment and dismissal, to the scandal of those attending our courts, who will soon become accustomed to recognize none but prevaricators in the dignitaries of the magistrature. We must admit that numerous denials of justice are committed in matters of electoral jurisdiction. At the outset, the Election Act was interpreted with a brutal, savage rigor. Mr. Beauchene was disqualified, because some of his friends spoke from the pulpit in his favor, while he was in the church. Mr. Landry was tripped up for having said that he would do what he could to obtain a grant for a colonization road. And the Supreme Court, the renowned Supreme Court, which no one wants but Sir John, has established a jurisprudence on this subject the reverse of a sound one? I have experienced its working in close quarters with myself. I escaped becoming its victim. I have a vivid recollection, as though it were but yesterday, of the scene which took place between the five brothers in scarlet gowns, who, on that day had complete jurisdiction over me. The adoption of the ballot system and the law of contested elections, which was a capital error which must be remedied. They give the advantage to the rabble and furnish a premium on hypocrisy. Public opinion is, so to speak, unanimous on this point, that to pursue this course any longer will be attended with disaster."

The Evénement, speaking of the nomination at Levis, says: "An incident occurred at Levis, yesterday, which is to be regretted in every respect. At the meeting held at Mr. Bolduc's, in the Cote du Passage, the organization made a disturbance and prevented Mr. Beliveau from speaking. Rotten eggs were thrown, etc. We do not attach any more importance to this scene than it deserves, as affecting the result of the election. For we can never bring ourselves to believe that the electors of Levis will commit the mistake that a few are disposed to make. This election is not one of party; it is a question of men, and it is not possible that Mr. Samson could be preferred to Mr. Beliveau. If a serious man were in opposition to Mr. Beliveau we would understand that every one was free to support the candidate most in accord with his own views. But between the two candidates now in the field there cannot be any hesitation. The Evénement has no interest in the contest other than an interest in the dignity of the County of Levis. We have no sympathy with Mr. Beliveau; on the contrary. But we shall not on that account any the less ask our friends to support him under circumstances in which the honor of the district should take the place of every other consideration."

Mr. P. A. J. Voyer, the editor of the *Concorde*, in an editorial correspondence from Quebec, refers to the farewell entertainments to the Governor-General and H.R.H. Princess Louise, and says: "These balls as well as other demonstrations have an effect which is easily understood. We dance, we play the gallant, we are witty; this is well, it is outward decorum. But there is more than that. They contribute to do away with any lurking British prejudices against our own race by proving that we are always ready to avail ourselves of every opportunity to have respect for those representing the Crown, and to show to the illustrious visitors so much of the spirit of society, of courtesy and of grace, that they will almost fancy themselves in Balmoral Castle. The Marquis and his royal spouse will doubtless carry away with them pleasant recollections of us. Their stay amongst us has been passed most happily. The Princess has, on several occasions, braved the crossing of the ocean, turned her back upon Windsor for Rideau Hall without regret and traversed the Dominion a finished artist. Fishing excursions, hunting, official trips, a stay here and there, visits to institutions of every description, organizing tournaments, balls, participation in ceremonies, either religious, civil, national or military, and a thousand other occupations have shared the leisure of the vice-regal couple. The Princess appreciates us greatly and is highly appreciated in return. The Marquis' outfit was somewhat troubled by the constitutional question, for it will be remembered that some newspapers were unwilling that he should give an official approval to the lamented Letellier's bold stroke of policy in state affairs. Since that time all has gone marvellously well. Several judgments may have been given upon the Marquis' administration, but since it has been decreed that the prerogatives of governors and lieutenant-governors are dead letters, I firmly believe that his official conduct has been excellent. As a man of the world he has been admirable in his relations, in his relations and, above all, in the tact which he has exhibited in dealing with the different nationalities of the Dominion. In a word, since we cannot have independence or annexation, let us hope that we shall always have such a governor with such a consort."

The Vatican is arranging a convention with Prussia for the improvement of their relations and restoration of the expelled bishops.

DEATHS.

GLACKMEYER.—At Quebec, on the 21st October, 1883, Josephine, eldest daughter of Chas. Glackmeier, Esq., City Clerk. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, 24th instant, at 8.45 a.m., from her father's residence, 142 St. Denis street, to St. James Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PERRY.—On the 20th instant, at St. Lambert, A. J. Perry, aged 34 years. Funeral will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at an hour to be named to morning.

Auction Sales.

BY PARENT BROS.

AUCTION SALE

OF

LOW-PRICED PROPERTIES,

AT

PARENT BROS. Auction Rooms,

237 ST. JAMES STREET,

On Thursday, 25th October,

At TEN o'clock sharp.

ST. ELIZABETH STREET.

Nos. 150, 152 and 154, just above ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Two stories and attic, solid brick tenement building, stone foundation, 41x32 and lot 81 feet deep. This property is very central, only a few steps from St. Catherine Street, and always rent well.

Nos. 288 and 290

VISITATION STREET.

Lot 57x104, with two wooden houses, well rented will be sold without reserve on very easy terms of payment.

Nos. 165 and 167

MONTREAL STREET.

Two story and attic wooden house, on stone foundations, rented to four tenants, is close to St. Catherine Street and easy of access. Lot 42x53.

Terms liberal.

Sale at TEN o'clock

Thursday, 25th instant.

GEO. W. PARENT,

Exclusively Real Estate Auctioneer.

October 20 e 251

New Advertisements.

A LITTLE STORY.

THE SECRET OF JOHN RISK-ALL,

Commission Merchant.

John Risk-All was a tall young man about 25 years old. He was a little boy when he proved great capacities in business matters and trade. At school he would make bargains with his little fellows and always raise good profits on them. One thing, however, was a burden to his parents who were very poor. John could not keep his clothes in good order and every day when he would be back from school his mother would notice holes in his coat or something wrong about his pants. Let us admit, to be just, that he was always dressed with very common clothes, because his parents had no fortune and could not do better.

John has now grown taller. He is always most elegantly dressed, which causes the old maids to talk and criticize. They know well that John Risk-All is not rich and wins very little, and they say: "I don't trust in that man; he has moderate wages and always dresses well." Another will go on: "There is a mystery in John's conduct; where does he take the money to buy such fancy suits, which must be of a high price?" And the old women will say and repeat: "I am sure there is something there is something, there is something!"

All this talking at last put John Risk-All out of himself, and he told me in a few words his secret. "We were once coming back from a drive on the calm and blue river. The falling sun was spreading his red and golden rays, ready to disappear at the accident. John was looking down and seemed enveloped in a deep melancholy. I awakened him up and asked him: 'Will you tell a friend the reason why so many jealously talk against you, and say, John, how you manage it to be always so well dressed? I know myself that you cannot spend much?' John Risk-All answered me by a long and quiet glance. 'Am I asking too much of my friend?' said I. 'Not at all, and here are the facts. Indeed my salary is a most humble one, but I understand business and I buy cheap goods.' 'Yes, but those, your ordinary wear, are not cheap goods, they seem to be extra quality.' 'So they are, but they are cheap at the same time. Instead of paying \$16 for a suit made to order, I will pay only \$9.00 for the same. You have noticed, I suppose, that I often wear different suits? Well, I have another complete suit, FIRST QUALITY, which I paid only \$12 for, made to order, the same being usually sold from \$17.00 to \$18.50.' 'Very well, but you did not tell me where you can buy for such low prices?' 'Well, this is my secret and I keep it.' 'You are not my friend then?' 'I have patience and you will learn that I have bought a handsome Overcoat to go to the wedding at Sherbrooke; you know I gave it for it.' 'Well, if it is something fancy, you must certainly paid \$16 or \$18 for the article?' 'That is where you are mistaken. \$11.00, my dear friend, was all I had to disburse. As it is a first-class Overcoat, I will buy another one heavier, for the cold weather, either in Drap de Pilote, Beaver, or Drap de Nappes, in Grey, Black or Blue, which will cost me only \$9.00, and you know that our friend Charles paid \$15.00 for his last week. I buy everything neat, good and cheap; this is my secret.' 'Yes, but dear friend, you did not tell me yet where you can buy at such conditions?' 'You ought to know! It is at I. A. BEAUVAIS, VAIL, Merchant Tailor, Nos. 186 and 188 Notre Dame street West. There are clothes for all purses and all tastes. You can see in the Windows and at the Door as well as inside; the prices are marked in order that you can see them well. You will get what you want at

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

186 and 188 Notre Dame Street West.

October 23 23,250 253

E. B. EDDY'S

PARLOR and BRIMSTONE

MATCHES

AND

WOODENWARE

EXCEL ALL OTHERS MADE.

MAMMOTH WORKS,

AT

HULL, P. Q.

September 7 214

Auction Sales.

BY W. H. ARNTON.

RETAIL TRADE.

FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION—110

pca. Ribbons, 84 doz. A. Liberty, 250 doz. Doll

Heads, 30 doz. Bracelets, Ladies Combs,

50 doz. Hair Pins, 100 doz. Snuff Boxes,

12 doz. Decks, False faces, Teething rings,

150 Dress Shirts.

Also lot of extra Wool Blankets, Table

Linen, Towels, Curtains and Good Set

Plated ware &c.

The whole without reserve at my rooms

212 St. James street on Wednesday next,

24th October. Sale at TEN o'clock.

251 b W. H. ARNTON, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

ANTHONY FORCE,

70 ST. PETER STREET

MONTREAL.

AGENT FOR:

VICKERS, SOBS & CO. (Limited)

The River Don Works.

SHEFFIELD.

Manufacturers of Crucible Cast

Steel Tyres, Cast, Shear and German

Steel, Tool Steel, Crossings,

Crosshead's Axle Boxes, Axles, Pis

ton and Connecting Rods, Slide Bars,

Marine Shafts and Cranks, Bolts, &c

Messrs. P. & W. MACLELLAN,

Glasgow.

Engineers and Machine Makers,

Manufacturers of Iron Bridges for

Railways, etc., Iron Girders, Iron

Roofs, Railway Plant and Fur

nishings of every description.

Warehouse: 225 WELLINGTON STREET

MONTREAL.

August 15 194

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

PICKLED FISH

WE OFFER FOR SALE:

500 BRLS.

CHOICE, FAT SHELBOURNE HERRING,

(LARGE and No. 1.)

400 BRLS. and HF-BRLS.

No. 1 BAY SPLIT HERRING,

4,000 BOXES

SCALED HERRING,

HARDING & HATHWAY,

ST. JOHN, N.B.

September 27 231

SCOTCH WHISKY!

"GLENNAHRA" in Bulk and

in Cases of one dozen Quarts.

Scotch Pale Ale!

AITKEN'S of Falkirk,

IN QUART and PINT BOTTLES.

CLARET!

(Vintage, 1874.)

CRUSE & PILS, Bordeaux,

QUARTS and PINTS.

Bottled by WILLIAM SHIELS & CO.,

LEITH.

FOR SALE BY

J. G. SIDNEY,

COMMISSIONER ST., MONTREAL.

September 10 13N 216

PATERSON & ROLIN

MERCHANT TAILORS,

343 Notre Dame St.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE STOCK OF FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Scotch, English and French

TWEEDS,

Coatings, Overcoatings and

Trousers.

September 6 213

STODDART'S!

STODDART'S!

41 and 41 1/2 Bleury Street, and 13 Red

Lion street, London, Eng.

Wholesale and Retail Trade supplied.

Solid Silver Lever Watches, silver

capped, 15 Jewels, compensation balance,

warranted 2 years, \$9.00.

Solid Silver Watches, jewelled move-

ments, warranted 12 months, \$7.50.

Waltham Watch Co. Solid Silver-

cased Lever Watches, 5 years' guarantee

from the factory, \$15.00.

The trade supplied with all the different

brands of WALTHAM WATCHES at

lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere.

SPRINGFIELD WATCHES, the best

brands only kept. Solid Silver-Cased

Lever Watches, \$20.00

ELGIN WATCHES, Solid Silver-Cased

Lever, from \$12.50.

Gold Waltham Watch Co. Lever Watches

the cases are heavy and durable,

guaranteed 14 years solid gold, with cap-

sule the same quality, jewelled lever escapement,

warranted 5 years to keep accurate

time, \$40.00.

Large size, extra fine finished heavy 14-

karat solid gold cases, nearly 3 oz. of gold

in case, movements lever, fully jewelled,

warranted, Waltham Watch Co. celebrated

make, and five years written guarantee to

keep time accurately, \$60.00.

English Lever Silver Watches, made by

STODDART, 13 Red Lion street, London,

England, \$30.00; 5 years' guarantee.

ROTHSCHILD'S Celebrated English

Lever Silver Watches from \$20.00 to

\$35.00. Cannot be beaten.

In consequence of the Waltham Watch

not making the plan "Broadway"

the highest grade with compensation

balance will be sold for \$14.00, instead of

\$18.00, only \$1.00 advance on the plain

balance until advertised to the contrary.

Repeating done on the premises

Watches cleaned, \$1.00. Brooch Pins, 8c.

Solid Gold Watches, from \$12.50, to

\$25.00, 15,000 on hand.

WANTED, a first-class workman.

July 24 175

LEITCH & PRINGLE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,

CORNWALL, ONT.

JAS. LEITCH. R. W. PRINGLE

August 11 191

Auction Sales.

BY C. F. ELWES & CO.

GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF

Thoroughbred

Horses.

Hunters,

Hacks,

Ponies,

Donkeys,

Durham Cattle and Poultry.

THE PROPERTY OF

JOSEPH HICKSON, Esquire.

Also, several well-known

Race Horses and Hunters,

The property of HUGH PATON, Esq.,

including "The Gossoon," winner of the

Queen's Plate; "Wizard," winner of the

Green Steeplechase at Montreal Hunt Club

Races last week.

The whole will be on view at the MONT-

REAL HORSE EXCHANGE, Point St.

Charles, on Tuesday, Wednesday and

Thursday before the sale.

Sale on

THURSDAY, the 25th OCTOBER,

At TWO o'clock.

At the same time will be offered a num-

ber of other

VALUABLE HORSES,

including the very handsome Bay Gelding,

the property of R. A. SMITH, Esq., and

a pair of handsome Dark Chestnut Car-

riage Horses (16.1), which have been used

in the city for nearly two years as a family

team.

Steighs, Pony Carriages, &c.

C. M. ACER & CO.,

Proprietors,

C. F. ELWES & CO.,

Auctioneers.

251 m str

Miscellaneous.

NEW LABRADOR HERRINGS.

A PRIME CARGO

Now landing Ex S. S. Greenland,

Of the Famous Munn Brand.

A small lot ex SS. Commodore

still on hand,

And other Choice Brands

daily expected.

October 9 1m 241

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Before making your Fall purchases see

our immense stock and compare prices.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Matting,

Heath Rugs, Mats, Curtains, Poles, Cor-

nices, Stair Rods, Oriental Rugs, Kensington

Squares, School Bags, Hassocks, Blind

Rollers, Curtain Materials, Stair Pads,

Carpet Linings, &c., &c., in every variety

of latest styles. Largest assortment, best

workmanship, lowest prices. Prompt and

satisfactory fulfillment of all orders guaran-

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

"Canada Gazette" Notes.—Supreme Court—Appointed Speaker of the Senate—Personal—Government Savings Banks—British Columbia Bills—Disallowed—Pleasure Yacht—Increase in Postal Business—Encouraging Manufactures.

Ottawa, October 22.—The *Official Gazette* was delayed until to-day. It contains the following appointments:—Hon. J. E. Blais, of Levis, to be Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.

T. T. Jarvis, of Niagara, to be a Commissioner to act judicially in the extradition matters that are provided for in 1877 within the Province of Ontario.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of the Interior, to be President of the Council, vice Hon. A. W. McLellan, and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. L. Macpherson to be Minister of the Interior, vice Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Supreme Court will only meet to adjourn to-morrow, the only Judge in the city being Mr. Justice Strong. The duty of adjourning the Court, seeing there is no quorum, will, therefore, devolve upon him.

The Hon. Wm. Miller, Q. C., of Halifax, N.S., has been appointed Speaker of the Senate of Canada vice Hon. J. L. Macpherson, resigned.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and suite are expected here to-morrow evening. Preparations are being made on an elaborate scale for his reception.

Mr. H. S. Crewe, Deputy Registrar of the Province of Ontario, is here on business connected with the Registration Department.

The meeting of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors now being held in the clock tower room of the House of Commons is for the purpose of making a report to the Government to devise better means of saving life, and ensuring more safety to passengers on inland waters.

Hon. A. G. Blair, Premier of New Brunswick arrived in the city this afternoon.

On the 31st of August there remained of post office savings bank deposits a balance of \$12,384,364.49; deposited in September \$454,501; interest allowed on accounts closed during Sept. \$1,356.95; repayments during the month, \$397,892.26; at the credit of depositor's accounts \$12,308,009.29; outstanding checks held by depositors \$89,620.31.

On the 31st of July there remained in the hands of the government a balance to the credit of depositors in other Government savings banks of \$14,374,343.40.

The following British Columbia bills passed on the 12th of May, 1883, have been disallowed, "An act to incorporate the Fraser River Railway," and "an act to incorporate the New Westminster Southern Railway company."

Messrs. Philippe, Panet and J. Jones, of the Post Office Department, sailed down the Ottawa on Saturday with the yacht *Nellie* owned by Col. Panet, deputy minister of Militia, on a pleasant trip.

To-day the colonel received a telegram intimating that the vessel had been sunk at the entrance to the Grenville canal by coming in contact with a large lumber barge.

Two dogs sleeping in the cabin were lost, but fortunately there was no loss of human life. Jones, however, had a narrow escape, being asleep at the time in the cabin.

L. P. Hebert's model for the bronze statue to the memory of the late Sir George Cartier, has been sent to the National Art Gallery. It will be remembered that Mr. Hebert's cast won the prize in the recent competition, and evoked very high and well merited praise.

The officials in the Post Office Department claim that the business of the department is increasing amazingly. The clerks in the dead letter office have been engaged for nearly a week returning registered letters addressed to the Louisiana State Lottery, but which were refused by the American postal authorities.

The Manufacturing Committee of the City Council have agreed to grant Messrs. Lee and Bellmore a lease of Anglesea Square for 99 years, at a nominal rental of one dollar per annum and exemption from taxation in consideration of their establishing a boot and shoe factory to employ at least 50 hands at the outset, and that number to gradually increase to one hundred.

ONTARIO.

Farewell to Dr. King in Toronto.—Struck Work—Toronto's Semi-Centennial—Dried Fruit Merchants Triumphant—An Important Decision—Street Railway Matters.

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Henry Dover, the young man arrested on Saturday for larceny from A. R. McMaster & Co. his employers, was to-day sent to Central prison for four months. He pleaded guilty. Capt. McMaster gave the prisoner a good character. The magistrate strongly deprecated the practice of employers coming into court and speaking on behalf of employees who robbed them.

St. James' Square Presbyterian Church was crowded to the doors to-night on the occasion of the farewell meeting between Rev. Dr. King and his congregation, prior to his departure for Winnipeg. Hon. Oliver Mowat occupied the chair. Addresses were presented to Dr. King from the congregation accompanied by a purse of \$1,000, a gold watch and oil painting of himself for Mrs. King, from the Young People's Association, Ministerial Association, Home Mission Committee, Knox College Senate, Knox College students, accompanied by an album from the students, Presbytery of Toronto, Evangelical Alliance accompanied by a Bible, the Bible Society and the City Corporation. Dr. King has been engaged in pastoral work here for over twenty years and his energy and devotion and interest in all good schemes for the advancement of the Presbyterian Church and the public generally have made him very popular.

A large number of men employed on the Grand Trunk Railway extension works between the Don and Scarborough struck work this morning owing to the contractors not having paid their wages up to Saturday last.

The Citizens Committee of the semi-centennial celebration met to-night and confirmed the report of the Executive Committee to hold it in the third week of June next, which makes it final. Strong efforts were made to hold it in the first week of the next industrial exhibition in September.

Two new street railway routes were opened to-day in the northwestern portion of the city. There are now thirty-five miles of single track within the city limits. A meeting was held to-night in the northern part of the city, when it was decided to form a new company to operate a line from there westward to Carleton, about five miles.

The controversy between the dried fruit

merchants and the Collector of Customs has been decided in favor of the former. An official letter was received to-day from Ottawa that the export dues at the port of entry should not have been appraised as part of the market value.

In Carnegie vs. the Federal Bank judgment was given to-day on the application of defendants to add, as a further defence, that Ontario Bank shares were deposited with them for raising money to gamble in stocks, which is illegal, and therefore the plaintiff is not entitled to an account of the transaction. The decision is that the defence could be added.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Sentenced to the Penitentiary—Alleged Libel—Liberal Requests to the Methodist Churches.

St. John, N.B., October 22.—The late Mr. Z. Chapman, of St. Stephen, leaves to the Methodist institutions at Sackville \$10,000; to the superannuation fund of the Methodist church \$5,000; to the church at St. Stephen \$1,000, together with \$500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 22.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Thompson passed sentence in the Dorchester Penitentiary on the following prisoners: Arthur Spriggs, colored, for rape, seven years; Tom Hoe, Battersby and Allen, soldiers for robbery, two years each; David Unruh, for stabbing County Constable Monaghan, two years, and for shooting Michael Maher, three months.

David M. Dickie, of Canning, Kings County, was to-day committed for trial at Kentville, on charge of alleged criminal libel made by Isaac B. Ellis, of the same place.

THE HALIFAX SCARE.

Examination of the Alleged Dynamiters.

The Detective's Evidence.

HALIFAX, N.S., October 22.—At the examination of Holmes and Bracken, to-day, Messrs. Pearson & Borden appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Lyons for Holmes and Mr. Longley for Bracken.

The prosecution asked for a continuance till to-morrow, but this was opposed by the defence and the case proceeded. Detective Power was called and said: On Tuesday last, in company with Policeman Condon, I called on Mr. Creelman, proprietor of the Parker House, concerning two men who had boarded there and inquired about them. He informed me they were not in and showed me their room, in which I noticed two valises on the floor between the bed and the north-east wall. One of the valises was of imitation brown leather and the other of canvas. I lifted the brown valise from the floor and found it was very heavy. It was not locked, I lifted one of the catches and opened it. On the top of the bag was a blue shirt and near to it something like a life preserver used on board of ships.

I also found it contained a number of round packages. There was a number of round packages about eight inches in length covered with cotton cloth. I took one of the packages to the city marshal; it contained something of a grey color. I did not know what it was then, but I have since been informed it was dynamite. I did not call the number of packages in that valise, but think there were a dozen at least. I sealed up the valise again, put it in its place and reported to the city marshal. The next morning, in company with the marshal and policeman Condon we again visited the Parker House.

The valises were still there. I took out the same package that I handled the previous night and brought it to Mr. Reynolds' hardware store and showed it to Mr. Smith, one of the clerks. I then proceeded to arrest the parties. (Package here produced.) That is one of the packages, but it was not in that form at the time. It has been analysed since.

I could not say that it is one of the packages, but it is similar to them. I first arrested Holmes on Barrington street. I addressed Holmes telling him that the police authorities had information that he and his friend had explosives in their room. He stated that he had no explosives, that he had no friend and was rooming alone. Then I went to the room with him, policeman Condon and Mr. Creelman. Holmes, giving a satisfactory account of himself, I brought him to the station. Holmes was searched and he had a loaded revolver, a four barrel pistol which was loaded at the time, five revolver cartridges, a number of dynamite caps, \$11.45, a baggage check "101" and a copy of the *Irish World*. I then called Sergt. Collins and visited Chalk on Water Street and arrested Breaken there. I arrested him and brought him to the station. I charged him with having explosives in his room, which he denied. I found a key, 25 cents, 12 dynamite caps, a purse, 4 revolver cartridges and sundries, and a piece of the New York Evening Telegram on him.

There was nothing passed between the prisoners. The small valise contained some clothing and a package of dynamite; the larger one, a great deal more of it. The larger valise was locked, but was opened by a key found in the possession of one of the men—which I do not remember. It was opened in the presence of the city marshal.

A package I showed Mr. Smith was the one I took out of the valise.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lyons—I arrested them on Wednesday. I had no search warrants when I went to their rooms. I had no warrant then for their arrest. There had been no charge made in writing before I arrested them. I did not consult the Attorney-General but arrested them on the authority of the chief of police. I had a warrant after they were arrested, and I made the affidavit for it. I did not consult the Attorney-General, but I was advised to take out the warrant. I had all the authority I considered necessary to arrest the men, the same as I have done for the last 20 years. I feel I was perfectly justified in arresting the men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Longley—I informed them that I was a detective. I did not tell Holmes that I searched his rooms on the previous day.

Re-examined by Mr. Pearson.—The baggage check I found among the prisoners' effects I presented at the railway depot and I got a package with a corresponding check on it, which contained a suit of rubber clothes. (The suit was here produced.) The suit was not, to my knowledge, in possession of the prisoners. The suit was wrapped up in a piece of cloth and tied with a strap. I presented the check to Messrs. Phelan and Clay, in charge of the package room.

Re-examined by Mr. Longley.—The Marshal said for me to go with the check to the railway depot. I brought the package to the police station. It is the custom that when a prisoner is arrested to search him and to take all his effects from him. We are detaining this rubber suit

until the prisoners are discharged. I don't know of any danger in keeping that suit in the station. The prisoners could float about the harbor in this suit if they wanted to. No person has been experimenting with the suit in the water.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In the United States.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—A sensation has been caused by the disappearance of W. D. Hale, the well-known manufacturer of fish oils. He was last seen in Fredericksburg on September 30. It was recently discovered he left debts amounting to \$84,000.

Americans vs. Canadians.

OSWEGO, N.Y., October 22.—Trouble has arisen between the Longshoremen's Union and Rathbun & Co., lumber dealers. A week ago Rathbun & Co. brought a large number of laborers from Canada, and several foremen were appointed special policemen. On Saturday one of the specials was struck by a stone and last night a house was fired and stones thrown at the building in which the Canadians were housed. The Canadians returned the fire. No one was injured. This morning 200 longshoremen appealed to the Canadians to quit work. The Canadians refused, and serious trouble is feared.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Oct. 22.—Another body of longshoremen waited on the Canadian laborers to-day, some of whom agreed to return home. No immediate trouble is now apprehended.

Trial of an Impeached Minister.
CHRISTIANIA, October 22.—The trial of Minister of State Selmer under the article of impeachment has begun. The trials of the other members of the cabinet await the result of this case.

An Eminent Visitor.
NEW YORK, October 22.—Matthew Arnold, the eminent English poet and critic, arrived this morning.

Myers Beats the Record.
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—L. E. Myers, the athlete, ran a mile today in 3 minutes 31 4-5 seconds, beating all records.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

Chinese Helping the Black Flags.

HONG KONG, October 22.—Advices from Yunnan confirm the report that the Chinese are assisting the Black Flags in Annam, who number 3,000, exclusive of those in the garrison at Bacinh and Son-tay.

The Situation in Canton.
The Viceroy of Canton objects to foreigners traversing the streets, and has 1,000 men concentrated in the vicinity of Canton, ostensibly on account of anticipated popular commotion, but doubtless in readiness to resist the expected French attack. The Viceroy has asked a loan of 1,000,000 taels for payment of the losses in the recent fighting. His agents are also asking for arms.

The French Advance.
TONKIN, October 22.—All is quiet. Practically the French forces have not advanced beyond Hanoi and will not attempt a forward movement until reinforcements arrive.

Trouble with Portugal.
The Viceroy of Canton complains of the withdrawal of the Portuguese garrison with the watchman charged with drowning the Chinaman which led to the recent riot. The Viceroy demanded that the watchman be handed over to the British courts for trial. The Portuguese officials said the prisoner was at Macao, and the Chinese could prosecute him there. This may lead to trouble with Portugal, as the Chinese have always objected to the presence of the Portuguese at Macao.

Foreigners in Danger.
Reports concerning approaching war with foreigners are circulating in the interior of China. The people in Yunnan believe the Chinese army is preparing a war of extermination against foreigners.

In Fear of an Attack.
HONG KONG, October 22.—Advices today from Hai Phong, Tonquin, say the Chinese are in fear of an attack from a thousand pirates encamped in the vicinity. The French garrison at Hai Phong is small but believe themselves able to repel the attack. Reinforcements are anxiously awaited. There is great activity in the Chinese camp to the north of Hanoi. It is feared that the Black Flags will soon assume offensive operations.

Successful French Raids.
PARIS, October 22.—Advices from Tonquin state the roads are still flooded, but the weather has improved. Several raids have been made the French to cut off the enemies supplies. The health of the French troops is perfect.

Decisive Action Impending.
HONG KONG, October 22.—Decisive action by the French forces from Hanoi against the Black Flags at Bacinh is impending. The 1,000 men at Hai Phong are driven from the coast by French gunboats.

Bacinh Strongly Fortified.
HONG KONG, October 22.—It is reported the French have discovered that the fortifications at Bacinh are mounted with Krupp guns and are too strong to be taken by assault.

Chinese Gunboats at Shanghai.
SHANGHAI, October 22.—Chinese Admiral Lo Tsung has arrived with eight gunboats. Sir George S. Bowen, English Governor of Hong Kong, has left Peking and is en route to Hong Kong, after a satisfactory interview with Prince Kung, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Two More Shocks at Smyrna.
SMYRNA, Oct. 22.—Two additional shocks of earthquake have taken place here, causing great alarm but little damage.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.
Further Damage in Anatolia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 22.—Later details show that the first account of the earthquake in Anatolia was exaggerated. At least two hundred lives were reckoned upon, and thousands of inhabitants are quartered in tents outside the village. Ten hamlets near Chesme suffered; altogether 57 persons were killed and 150 injured in that district. This represents the total loss of life. Although fifteen thousand persons are homeless, at Chesme only a fifth of the houses was damaged.

LONDON, October 22.—The earthquake shocks reported yesterday in Central Europe continue, but have done no serious damage. There has been a recurrence of the convulsions in Anatolia and at Smyrna, but of a more violent description than those heretofore reported.

A large number of buildings, which had been weakened by the previous shocks, fell in. Fortunately but few lives were lost, as the inhabitants, who were panic-stricken from the effects of the last shocks, had abandoned their homes and were sleeping in the streets and other

open places. The people have become so alarmed at the frequency of the shocks, that they are migrating in large numbers. Officers reported further havoc at several towns and villages in the interior of Anatolia and also at Chesme.

Shocks at Malta and Trieste.

MALTA, October 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at two o'clock this morning.

TRIESTE, October 22.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 3.30 o'clock this morning. No damage was done.

Men-of-War to the Rescue.
SALAZAR, October 22.—The people in the earthquake district believed that if their houses all through there has been no fresh shock to-day. Two English men-of-war arrived to-day to render assistance, and another has gone to the island of Chios. Several foreign gunboats have gone to Chesme.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Sensational Rumors in London.

LONDON, October 22.—Much surprise has been created by despatches from America that Canadian detectives have unearthed an unmistakable clue to a plot of dynamiters to murder Lord Lansdowne when he lands at Quebec.

The colonial office knows nothing of the rumored discovery of a plot in Canada to murder Lord Lansdowne.

Despatches from Quebec say that the report of dynamiters bent on making an attack on Lord Lansdowne has caused the greatest excitement there. The police informed Lord Lorne and the Dominion Minister to-day, and asked the coming Governor-General, and a cabinet council, was hastily summoned. It met on Sunday and discussed means to prevent a hostile demonstration.

Feeling at Quebec.
QUEBEC, October 22.—News of extravagant statements in the New York Herald, respecting reported apprehensions of trouble concerning Lord Lansdowne's arrival, has caused some excitement here to-night. It is not believed that any attempt to conceal the time of landing and the inaugural ceremonies. A French paper to-night says it is reported that some hot-headed Irishmen will make a demonstration hostile to the Marquis. It affects not to believe the rumor, and hopes its Irish friends would have more sense.

It is, however, calls upon all French-Canadians to rally around the new Governor, whose mother, it says, was a French woman. This is the sole reference thus far made in the city press to any anticipations of trouble. Leading Irishmen, who have been interviewed by your correspondent, ridicule any fear of trouble.

On the other hand, there is a rumor of an indignation meeting to-night up the Cove by Irish residents against the new Governor. A reporter, who has just visited the locality in question, can glean no such information.

A Nihilist's Letter.

Revelations of Russian Prison Life.

St. Petersburg, October 22.—The first number of the Nihilist paper, *Will of the People*, contains a letter from the Nihilist, Netchajeff, to the Czar. Netchajeff was condemned ten years ago, and was supposed to be dead. The writer complains of the inhumanity of the prison officials and the terrible treatment to which he and others were subjected. He says he has recently been deprived of the little light hitherto allowed. The letter was originally written in blood on a printed piece of paper, a great portion illegible. The letter creates much excitement.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

James McDermott Again.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Oct. 22.—The Eagle publishes a four column letter from Jas. McDermott. He denounces O'Donovan Rossa as a traitor to the Irish cause, and asserts some of the prisoners have made a proposition to the government.

Egan Wants to be an American.
LONDON, N.Y., Oct. 22.—Patrick Egan, the Irish agitator, to-day filed papers preliminary to becoming an American citizen. He will engage in the grain business here.

THE MADAGASCAR WAR.
A French Bombardment.

TAMATIVE, Madagascar, Oct. 11.—It is reported the French man-of-war *Vandeville* has left to bombard Mahanaro and other southern posts.

A Portuguese Cabinet Crisis.
LISBON, October 22.—Owing to the resignation of some of the members of the Cabinet, because of differences of opinion regarding the policy of some of the ministers in relation to the forthcoming election, the ministry has been reconstructed. The municipal elections will take place on November 4th.

Mobilizing the French Army.
PARIS, Oct. 22.—The *Telegraph* says it is reported General Campan, Minister of War, will devote all his energy to reform the system of mobilizing the army. The prospect of war with Germany appears uppermost in his mind.

Another Colliery Explosion.
LONDON, Oct. 22.—An explosion took place at Lady Pitt Colliery, Stoke-upon-Trent, yesterday, while a party of miners were trying to extinguish a fire. Six men were killed and three injured.

Another Explosion at Wharfedale.
BARNESLEY, Eng., October 22.—Another explosion of coal damp occurred in the Wharfedale Colliery, mine while an exploring party was searching for bodies of the victims of the explosion of Thursday. Several explosions were hurt and it is feared two were killed.

The Luther Anniversary.
BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The first performance of a Luther play by Devrient, representing scenes from the reformer's life, took place at Jena on Saturday and was a great success.

Bonapartist Manifesto Expected.
PARIS, October 22.—The *Gaulois* says that Prince Jerome Napoleon is determined to publish a political manifesto.

WEATHER REPORT.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.

Temperature in the shade by Standard thermometer, observed by Hearn, Harrison & Co., opticians and mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame street:—8 a.m., 29°; 2 p.m., 43°; 6 p.m., 40°; max., 43°; min., 19°; mean, 34.0°; by Standard Barometer, 29.7; 30.47; 1 p.m., 30.43; 6 p.m., 30.43.

Meteorological Office.
TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 23, 1 a.m.

Lakes—Light to moderate winds, cloudy to fair weather; not much change in temperature. Lawrence, Gulf and Michigan. Light to moderate winds, generally fair weather, stationary or slightly higher temperature.

—It is reported Austria is acting as a mediator between the Pope and Italy with a view of establishing a modus vivendi.

CABLE GOSSIP.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Vice-Royalty of India.

French Encroachments in Siam.

King Humbert, of Italy, Declines the Uhlan Uniform.

Cremation in Portugal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The New York Herald's London cable letter says:—A correspondent at Interburg, on the Russian frontier, telegraphs:—The night before last the Russian police at Kerch made an attempt to arrest the chief of a band of pirates whose lucrative exploits have caused a sort of panic along the whole northern coast of the Black Sea. The chief pirates escaped, but evidence has fallen into the hands of the authorities disclosing the astonishing fact that, not only the great bulk of the sea-faring population of the Sea of Azov, including the Government pilots, are in active complicity with pirates, but several of their boldest operations were directed by one of the highest functionaries of the Crimean, and suspicion even points to the complicity of one of the consuls resident at Kerch. About twenty Crimean merchants are also compromised. The method usually adopted by the pirates was to exhibit false signals so as to lure vessels on the dangerous reefs of the Taurian coast. The crews were then left to perish on the rocks or murdered. After the vessels had been pillaged and the pirates helped themselves to what they needed, the cargoes were transferred to their vessels and the pirates, by their silent partners at Kerch and elsewhere, and conveyed to Constantinople, Varna, and Odessa, where they were sold in the open market.

The Marquis of Lorne and India.
The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany will meet the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise on their arrival at Liverpool. The Queen is in earnest about sending the Marquis of Lorne to India as Viceroy, but the consent of the Cabinet is doubtful.

The Leeds Conference and the Government.
The opinion of the Liberal clubs (the Reform, National Liberal, and Devonshire) is divided on the resolutions adopted at the Liberal Conference held at Leeds, but a strong majority supports the meeting was roused to a great pitch of enthusiasm by Mr. Bright's declaration that "an hereditary and irresponsible legislature cannot remain an institution of the country." The Conference thundered with applause on the chance remark of a delegate "to throw the Lords out."

The demonstration is considered a practical opening of the Radical campaign against the existence of the House of Lords. The estimation in which the various Liberal leaders are held by the party was shown by the acclamations that greeted the name of Mr. Gladstone and next that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. The names of Mr. W. E. Forster and Sir Charles Dilke aroused less enthusiasm. Mr. William Bright, a son of Mr. John Bright, was given a hearty welcome by the conference. He recommended that the subject of the Lords should be dealt with at the next session of Parliament be left to the discretion of the Government.

The young Bright has no traces of the eloquence of his father, Miss Cobden, daughter of Richard Cobden, and Mrs. Clark, daughter of Mr. John Bright, both of whom attended the Conference, are excellent speakers in behalf of woman's suffrage.

The Sun's London cable letter says:—"The general impression is the Cabinet will follow the advice of the Leeds Conference. There are rumors again of Cabinet changes."

Fears of a Panic.
The *Tribune's* London cable letter says:—"The contemplated withdrawal from Egypt is disturbing financial circles, and a panic is not impossible later on."

The World's London cable letter says:—"The conflict between the priests and physicians throughout Portugal in regard to cremation has been settled; the authorities of all the principal municipalities have issued decrees making cremation optional in all cases, and compulsory in every case of death occurring in districts in which diseases of the nature of plague have been epidemic."

King Humbert Declines the Uhlan Uniform.
The *World's* London cable letter says:—"It is reported that the Emperor William recently offered King Humbert an honorary colonelcy in a Uhlan regiment. Humbert took council with his Ministers, and they decided he must refuse at any cost. An answer declining the honor was formulated, which stated in the most polite manner that the King would have to decline the pleasure of wearing the Uhlan uniform because of the existence of a law in Italy which made it impossible for him to return the compliment."

Opposition to the Duke of Argyll's Decoration.
The New York Herald's London cable letter says:—"The Duke of Argyll's decoration with the Order of the Garter is bitterly opposed by the Liberals, whom he deserted. Mr. Gladstone is accused of preferring his personal friendship to political expediency."

Notes.
Lord Salisbury's daughter is to marry next week a son of the Liberal Lord Chancellor.

A special English envoy is going to Siam in consequence of threatened French encroachments in that country.

The second of the late Lord Mount Cashel, nonagenarian, who was about to marry a young lady on his deathbed, is hopelessly insane. He has long been an inmate of an asylum near Bristol. His estates are worthless.

THE FIRE FLOOD.
McDonough's Flour Mills in Flames.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was noticed from a canal boat lying opposite McDonough's flouring mills, canal bank, just west of Black's Bridge. The alarm was given at once, and by the time the firemen reached the scene, flames were coming from both barrel factory and the flour mill, which it adjoins. Before they got to work, however, the flames had obtained control of the building and by nine o'clock were issuing from all the windows. At a few minutes after nine part of the roof fell in. At 10 o'clock the walls commenced to fall, and fireman W. McDonald, of No. 10, and Shaw and McBride were injured by the falling debris.

The buildings are situated at 29 and 73 Mill street, and comprise a complete range of storerooms with elevator and a flour mill, all closely connected, fronting north on the canal and south on the

street named. The warehouses are, for convenience, numbered "A," "B," &c., and the damage is principally to the two named. The mill escaped injury. The buildings are eight stories high, three stories of which are filled with grain; the other stories were in flats, containing elevator, machinery and stock generally. In response to the several alarms sounded, the entire city force, with the Hayes' ladder, two steamers, and the salvage corps were soon on the spot. The men worked with a will, continuing to pour heavy streams upon the flames at every available point. So fiercely, however, did they belch forth, that they were not wholly subdued until about one o'clock, when warehouse "B" and its machinery were totally destroyed, and "A" was much damaged, with the machinery it contained.

Mr. McDonough stated that there were stored in warehouse B 10,000 bushels wheat and 2,000 barrels of flour; part of these being stored there. In warehouse A, which adjoins the last named building, were stored about 900 barrels and as many bags full of flour. The new mill, which faces on Mill street, and which is separated from warehouse B by a passage way 18 feet wide, is uninjured. Mr. McDonough said that he estimated the loss to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000—\$14,000 on the wheat, \$12,000 on the flour in warehouse B, and about \$10,000 for the building itself. The extent of the