

Railways.



CENTRAL VERMONT R. R.,
"Green Mountain Route."

Two Express Trains daily to New York with
Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars.

"Green Mountain Route."

Two Express Trains daily to New York with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars attached.

Three Express Trains daily to Boston with Pullman's Buffet Parlor and Sleeping Cars attached.

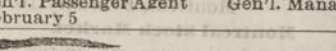
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m.—Fast Train arriving at St. Albans 10.50 a.m., Burlington 12.20 p.m., Montpelier 12.50 p.m., White River Junction 1.40 p.m., New Haven 3.00 p.m., New Manchester and Lowell 7.05 p.m., New London 8.50 p.m., and New York via Springfield 10.00 p.m.

9.30 p.m.—Night Express—Arriving at St. Albans 5.55 p.m., Burlington 9.10 p.m., Rutland 10.00 p.m., New Haven 11.45 p.m., Albany 2.25 a.m., and New York 4.00 a.m.

Waterloo and Macon, Montpelier, White River Junction, New Haven, Northampton, Holyoke, Springfield, New Bedford, and

Buffet Parlor Cars to Montreal without
 change.
 Night Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at
 7.00 p.m., via Fitchburg, 8 p.m., and New
 York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in
 Montreal at 3.25 a.m.
 For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at
 Central Vermont Railroad Office 136 St.
 James Street.
 A. C. STONEGRAVE,
 Canadian Passenger Agent,
 S. W. CUMMINGS, J. W. HOBART,
 Montreal Passenger Agent Gen'l. Manager.
 February 5



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 Eastern Division.
 THE OLD RELIABLE

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

SHORT LINE.

Winter Arrangements,

In effect **MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1883.**

Trains run by Standard Time (6 minutes slower than Montreal Time).

TIME	Local	Express.	Express.	Local
TABLE	Express.	Express.	Express	Express
Leave Montreal.	7.00 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	
Arrive Ottawa.	11.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	5.07 p.m.	
Leave Ottawa.	8.15 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.33 p.m.	
Arrive Montreal.	12.45 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	

THE CELEBRATED

CALUMET, LACHINE AND CARILLON,

Three of the Grandest Drawing Room Cars in America, are run on the Fast Express

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Close connections at Ottawa with Trains to

**BROOKVILLE, PERTH, SUDBURY,
NORTH BAY, PEMERCOE, REN-
FREW, ARNPRIOR,**
and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley.

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

154 ST. JAMES ST.
Windsor office Ticket Office, Quebec Gate Station, Hochelaga and Mile-End Depots.

GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst.-Gen. Pass. Agent.

W. C. VAN HORNE, **ARCHER BAKER**
Gen. Manager. Gen. Supt. 31
February 5



Intercolonial Railway

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 10th December, 1883

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER
TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as
follows:

Leave Point Levis.....	7.30 A.M.
Arrive Riviere du Loup.....	12.05 P.M.
Trois Piliers.....	1.00 " "
Rimouski.....	3.40 " "
Little Metis.....	4.11 " "
Chatham.....	5.53 " "
Dalhousie.....	7.53 " "
Bathurst.....	10.38 " "
Newcastle.....	12.15 A.M.
Moncton.....	2.50 " "
St. John.....	5.00 " "
Halifax.....	12.10 P.M.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal
at 10.00 P.M. connect at Chaudiere Junction
with the

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run

through to their destinations on Sunday.
The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

25c THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For rates and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to
C. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall),
Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent,
Moncton, N.B., Dec. 7th, 1883.



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RAILROADS.

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—TO—

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New York, Philadelphia.

AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST

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between Montreal and New York—leaving
Montreal at 6.10 p.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:

8.00 a.m.—*Mid-Day Express*, Wagner Drawing
Room car—leaving for Saratoga, Troy and
Albany and New York, arriving in New
York at 10.00 p.m.

9.10 p.m.—*Night Express*—Wagner's Ele-
gant sleeping Car runs through to New York
arriving at 11.00 p.m.

At 7.30 a.m. next morning, *the* This Train
makes close connection at Troy and Albany
with sleeping car train for Boston, arriving
at 9.30 a.m.

New York Through Mails and Express cars

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143 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. M. KENDRICK, CHAS. C. McFALL
General Pass' Agent, General Agent
Albany, N. Y., Montreal

HONORING DR. ZUKERTORT.

Complimentary Farewell Dinner to the Chess Champion, The Doctor's Opinion of Chess—Speeches, etc.

The President and members of the Montreal Chess Club entertained Dr. Zukertort, the world's chess champion, to a dinner at the Windsor Hotel on Saturday evening, the occasion being the leave taking between the master and his admiring pupils.

Dr. Howe occupied the chair, supported on his right by the guest of the evening, Dr. Zukertort, and Mr. Ascher, and on his left by Mr. Barry and Mr. J. W. Shaw. Professor Darcy filled the vice-chair. The dinner was served in one of the private dining rooms, and was placed before the guests in a style that reflected great credit upon the chef d'cuisine, Mr. Feldman. The centrepiece in sugar represented four chessboards formed into a square, and surrounded by a mammoth rook with four knights at the base. The menu itself being cleverly worded and containing some good chess puns is given herewith in its entirety:—

MENU.
Potage à la Zukertort.
Foisson.
Agnou à la Andersen.
Pommes de terre à la Morphy.
ENTREES.
Evans' Game—bit aux truffes—Asperges.
Dindonneau à la Zukertort—Epinalds.
Ravi.
Fillet de Boeuf à la Blackburne.
Solein.
Au Vin-a-vert.
Coe de Bruyère à la Bird.
SALADE.
A la Steinitz.
ENTRETIENS.
Poulet à la Bourdonnais.
Gelée de Champagne à la Horwitz.
Gâteaux assortis.
Glacé à la De Vere.

GAPE.
After the usual royal healths had been drunk the Chairman rose to propose the principal toast. He said that he felt honored in being called upon to propose the health of the evening, that of the champion of chess. They had had visits from other great chess players such as Bird and Mackenzie whose wonderful powers had given them great pleasure to witness, but he had no hesitation in saying that nothing that he had ever seen had equalled the present occasion. He would be sorry to part with Dr. Zukertort both on account of his chess and also for another reason. It was truly said that a man who had studied only one book and knew nothing outside of it would be a very dull companion, but the Doctor was not one of this sort. He was not merely a chess player but a gentleman of high intelligence, culture and refinement. For that reason he should deeply regret his departure and hope that on some future occasion he might be induced to repeat his visit.

Dr. Zukertort said that after the London chess tournament he had made up his mind to travel round the globe and play chess in every country under British rule. He intended to play in India, the cradle of chess, and also in London, to receive two invitations from native rulers to engage them at the game. He was extremely anxious to see how the Brahmins played. The speaker said that he should never forget his reception in Montreal. He had seen many towns since he had left home, had passed through kingdoms as far as distances were concerned, but he could assure them that there had been no place, not even excepting New York or Chicago, that had struck him so forcibly as Montreal. He had been much impressed with the really fine streets, the large number of houses, the beautiful parks and gardens in Toronto, but in every part of the city, and designed in such good taste and in this respect differing greatly from many public buildings in Chicago. It was the finest city he had yet been in, and if he should ever again happen to be in America he should certainly come to Montreal, whether he were invited or not. The doctor wound up by cordially inviting all his friends to call upon him should they ever find themselves in London.

The health of Mr. Jacob G. Ascher, the hon. secretary of the Chess Club, was proposed in flattering terms by Mr. E. Benjamin.

Mr. Ascher, in reply, said that he was glad of the opportunity of speaking so that he might join his tribute of admiration to their distinguished visitor to those expressed already. When he had first grasped the hand of the renowned doctor, he felt not only a great pleasure, but a strange, but an old friend, familiar as a household word, whose chess genius developed in countless memorable struggles over the chess board, had on all left most pleasant memories. He had often wondered through the intricate mazes devised by Dr. Zukertort, not only whether the poetry of his chess combinations and had drank deep at the fount of his inspiration. Intellectual pleasures, the speaker went on, were the highest attainable, and the doctor had contributed largely to these pleasures. He had peeped their world of chess with new eyes, not only as a student of his brain, who would never grow old, but live on to countless ages to charm and instruct future generations.

Mr. J. Henderson, on being called upon for a song, gave "The Old Right Royal Game," a composition of his own, in capital style.

The health of Mr. Thomas Workman was proposed by Mr. Barry, who regretted the absence of that gentleman, and drunk with all the honors.

Prof. Darcy proposed the health of Dr. Howe, President of the Montreal Chess Club, speaking of him as one of the best chess players that had been known who, so far from being of one book, was one who excelled in all things.

Dr. Howe, in reply, said that his motives in trying to spread a love of chess in Montreal could hardly be called disinterested, because he was so fond of the game himself that he was naturally desirous of finding others to play with. He was fond of all games requiring skill, and might perhaps have spent a good deal of time on these games that might have been more profitably employed.

Dr. Zukertort then rose to propose the toast of "The Welfare of Canadian Chess." He said that when speaking there was no American, English or Canadian chess, it was the same game wherever played, but he would say this much, that he had found the Canadian chess players unequalled elsewhere on this continent.

The difference, however, was smaller between the States and Europe. When he was at Washington, the doctor said, he had been invited to visit the chess club, and went there accompanied by the Secretary. In the club he had found two gentlemen playing *ecarte* and three others deeply engaged in poker. The latter had not even time to leave their game in order to shake hands with him, but the Secretary kindly offered to play half a dozen games with him. The doctor said that he declined this friendly offer of the Secretary, but told him that if at his next visit to Washington, the poker players should have finished their game, he might think about it. (Laughter.) Concluded with the toast, "The Welfare of Canadian Chess."

Mr. Henderson in reply spoke highly

of the fair and honorable game always played by Dr. Zukertort, and characterized it as being devoid of trickery or meanness. The toast of Mr. Barry being proposed, that gentleman responded briefly alluding in the highest terms to chess as a game, and expressing a hope that the Chess Club would greatly increase in numbers and prosperity.

Mr. J. W. Shaw in responding to the toast of his own health, proposed by Mr. Ascher, and after expressing his gratitude for the honor done him, said that they were there that evening to do honor to chess, and it would indeed become him to turn back from his duty and refuse to speak in its favor. Chess had been the chief pleasure of his existence, and it would be a cold day indeed when he left it. Chess was incomparable among indoor games, and its birth place was as warmly contested as the birth place of the immortal Homer, and, indeed, as little likely to be known. The literature of chess had given rise to a host of poems, prose, tales, legends, and as a proof of its value and the skill required in its mastery, Sir Walter Scott himself had said that a man might learn another language with less strain on his mind. It had been supposed that only men of superior intellect could extract pleasure from the game. This was true as far as regarded the rising to a position of prominence as a player was concerned, but such deep knowledge was by no means necessary to the enjoyment of the game. Then again chess was a game that a man could play and suffer defeat without being disgraced or humiliated. There were such an infinite variety of moves and methods of play, no two games hardly ever being alike, that it was impossible to suppose that defeat could be continuous. Alluding to the presence of Dr. Zukertort the speaker said that such men were born once in a hundred years, and more, he would say five hundred or even one thousand years, and going further still, if he might be permitted to indulge in a flight of fancy, he would predict that even as Napoleon had spoken of the Pyramids to his army in Africa, so, in the year 3584, would some future master of chess say to his pupils when pointing out the brilliant example of the famous Zukertort, "twenty centuries of chess look down upon you."

Several other toasts were given and responded to, after which several consultation games of chess were played and the party broke up.

EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and assimilation, a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every attack of disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons, which are doing around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. *—Olive Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (gilt and labeled) by Grocers, labeled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

Miscellaneous.

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855 Dorchester Street, next to Windsor Hotel. Accommodation for strangers with MEALS if required.
January 23 1m 14

J. MURRAY McNEIL, LONDON, Ont.
J. gives written guarantee that his **MOUSTACHE GROWER** will produce heavy moustache inside **TEN WEEKS**, or money refunded. Price of receipt, \$1. Address Box 264, London, Ont.
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CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AND AGENCY BUREAU, 1082 St. Catharine Street, Montreal.

M. T. CORCORAN,
General Superintendent.
January 8 3m 7

CUT FLOWERS.—The largest stock ever come to Montreal at once.

Thousands of Roses, Carnations, Tulips, Violets, etc. Ladies' and Gents' Buttonhole Bouquets, Hair and Bouquet made in every style. For sale at Windsor Hotel News Stationery, or at W. B. DAVIDSON'S, 2 Phillips Square.
February 4 1m 16

CARATOGA HOTEL, 204 and 206 St. James Street West, near Grand Trunk Depot, Montreal. Dow's India Pale Ale and Sand Porter on draught or in bottles. Finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Oysters in all styles. T. J. McKEOWN, late of Pittsburgh, Pa., Fifth Ave. Hotel.
January 21 1m 18

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT—E. FORTIN, 216 NOTRE DAME STREET, 216. 46 St. Gabriel Street and 224 Notre Dame Street (private entrance to the Restaurant). Mr. E. FORTIN informs his numerous patrons that he has attached to his establishment a first-class Restaurant, where Lunch is given every day from 12 to 3 o'clock, at moderate prices; and also Meals served at all hours. He begs to inform the general public also that he has a fine Billiard Hall attached to the Hotel.
January 24 3m 21

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J. A. REID, Solicitor and Expert,
242 St. James Street, Montreal.

Correspondence invited.
January 3 26

Miscellaneous.

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UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Ladies say that the largest and best stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear in the city is to be seen at S. CARSLY'S, and that they have never seen at home a greater variety to select from.

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Every pair laid out.
Desperate effort is being made to sell all of the greater portion of this stock.
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Ladies' plain Jerseys for full dress, being extra full, to be worn with dress improver.

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Do PORTO RICO do
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W. L. MALTYE, Manager.

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November 26 282

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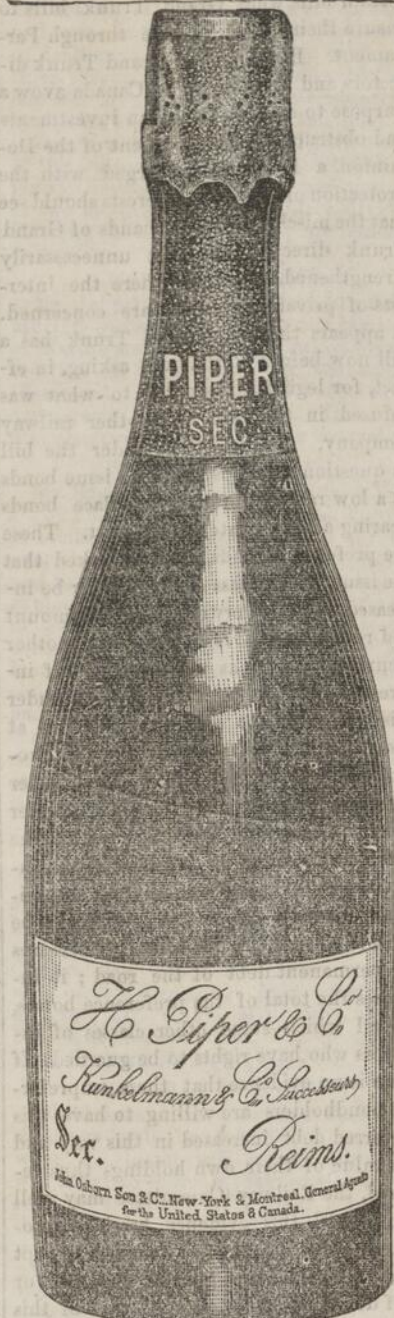
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Brils. and Casks No. 1 GREEN CODFISH

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NOTES—OLD AND NEW.

Three hundred and twenty-one years ago to-day, Michael Angelo Buonarroti breathed his last after a short illness and a long life of health. Born in 1474, he evinced early signs of that love of art which grew with him through youth, prime, middle-age, and declining years, until at the advanced age of 89 he rested from his labors. He painted a copy of a borrowed picture so well at the age of thirteen that the owner accepted the copy with the thanks of Michael instead of the original. It was in the luxuriant gardens of the gorgeous Palace of Lorenzo de Medici that he resolved to follow in the lead of those old Grecian sculptors, whose works adorned the terraces in which he walked. He was introduced to Pope Julius II, and designed that pontiff's magnificent mausoleum. His memorable quarrel with that gentleman is too well known to be repeated—suffice it to say the artist was the victor in the end. Had not the Pope relented, probably Michael would have built the bridge from Constantinople to Pera, that was offered for his acceptance by the Sultan of Turkey. Instead of engineering for the Mohammedan, however, he painted for the Catholic and decorated the walls and ceilings of the Sistine Chapel with his famous cartoons. At the age of 72 he was made the architect of St. Peter's Cathedral, and the story of his connection with the restoration of that grand church, shows the jealousy entertained towards him by his contemporaries. He lived until he was nearly a nonagenarian, and was buried in Florence with much ceremony. Everyone who knows anything of art, and the works of Michael Angelo, must venerate him as one of its greatest servants and hardest laborers.

He was poet, painter, sculptor, architect, anatomist, and a man of unusual information—verily! one of earth's greatest, died with cerquozzi.

It is pleasant to hear of the very sanguine hopes entertained by Chinese Gordon of the speedy restoration of order in the Sudan. The General is by no means an optimist; he has dealt too long and too intimately with the Eastern races not to know their superficial character when negotiating with infidels. There is no doubt but the Mahdi will be in a predicament and will either have to retire, fight or surrender. It is to be hoped that his movement will be completely broken up, and his army disorganized; for the man will be a perpetual source of danger if he is allowed to retain any semblance of authority over any portions of the rebellious Arabs. The conduct of the disloyal Irish press in eulogizing the Mahdi and praying for his success is as disgraceful as it is harmless. Mass meetings are being held in England denouncing the tardy action of Gladstone's Ministry, and it is to be hoped that no further delay will take place in commencing a final settlement of the Egyptian question. Had Beaconsfield been in power it would probably have been settled before this, for doubtless he had a preconceived policy for the protection of British interests from Gibraltar to Calcutta.

Those who did not witness Dr. Zuckertor's remarkable chess games this week lost a marvellous study of mnemonics. Not only did this gentleman play his dozen simultaneous blindfold games the other evening, but actually, during the recess, went over every move of every game up to the time of the intermission. At another point he thought a gentleman had moved twice, but after having recalled the game over, discovered that he was in error himself. Dr. Zuckertor is not a very striking man in appearance, but he has a determined look and certain tone of voice that speak much for his extraordinary application. Doubtless he is naturally gifted with a remarkably facile memory; but that this has been supplemented by a continuous practice of mental concentration is evident. It is to be hoped that the great strain upon the mind [for, however easy the results may seem to the beholder, who cannot see the phenomenal labor involved, the processes must be most severe] will affect the clever doctor deleteriously; but it is impossible that a persistent usage of the memory can result in any other way, and this statement is supported by the physical and mental failures of many men, whose minds were as actively employed as that of the doctor, though not in the game of chess.

It is a matter of regret that General Luard is to resign, for a more zealous, efficient and critical commander it would be hard to find. He is not a general favorite with some of the militia of Canada; because he has an English habit of speaking out bluntly upon any defect in the service that he happens to notice, and he has happened to notice many during the period of his command, but with the real right-minded members of our colonial force the loss of General Luard will be felt greatly, for they will value him as a soldier of principle, who acted ever as an officer and a gentleman to all. Canada does not want carpet officers to look after her forces; but active, tried and faithful men. General Luard was of this stamp, and if he was ready to censure when blame was due and censure roundly too; on the other hand he was always ready to praise and praise highly when the merits of any particular occasion demanded it. In short General Luard is a just and impartial man, and it is a general that the domestic army of the Dominion needs, not a social pet to be lionized at the clubs in multi and silken uniform or parade.

I wonder if any of my readers heard the couple of epigrams, which followed the addition of India to the Royal style through the agency of the great Disraeli. The first ran thus: "When the English and Indian style he would mix, Ben contrived on our Queen a new title to fix, It began with an imp and it ended in eriz." To which another wit added: "First an imp and then eriz, but the wit who thus twists them Forgets that an era auspicious combines them." SAREPTA.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The Grand Trunk Lobbyists Dismayed at the Firm Stand Taken by Members—The Motion for Precedence a Test—Continuation of the Debate on the Resolutions—Opinion of Mr. Van Horne's Letter—The North American Construction Company—The Pilot's Bill Killed—Introduction of the Orange Bill—Press Gallery Dinner Postponed—Mr. Houde Wants the 1883 License Law Repealed—An Absurd Rumor—Canada Gazette Reports—Lighthouse Wanted—New Bridge Wanted—Annual Meeting of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co.—The C. P. R. Resolutions—Quebec's Claims Before the Privy Council.

[The following "Notes" should have appeared in Saturday's issue, but were crowded out by a press of other matter.—Ed.]

From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

The galleries were crowded to-day in expectation of the debate on the Canadian Pacific resolutions being resumed, prominent among the spectators being seen the anxious faces of Grand Trunk lobbyists who have pretty fully realized that their will be a losing game in opposition to the wishes of the people. Mr. Blake was not in the House when Sir John moved the resolution that the Canadian Pacific advance have precedence, after this day, of other business. Sir Richard Cartwright jumped up and moved an amendment, setting forth that important returns were not brought down, and it would interfere with other business. He made but few remarks amid laughter on the Government side, the Government members referring privately to the fact that Mr. Blake and other lobbyists opposed to the resolutions were afraid to push them to a vote, and were purposely having the debate prolonged. The amendment was defeated by a majority of 56, when Mr. Mackenzie offered a compromise, that the resolutions have precedence after Tuesday next, which was rejected by Sir John. Mr. Weldon then moved another amendment, which was defeated, and the resolution was carried. It was significant that there was a solid vote for the resolution by those present on the Government side, which is a decisive answer to the Grand Trunk workers in the lobby and the press who have been circulating rumors of important defections. The division was entirely unexpected, or every supporter of the resolutions would have been in his seat. The debate on the main resolutions was then resumed by Mr. Curran who stated that the opinion of the business men of Montreal was decidedly in favor of the Canadian Pacific, so that the road could be completed within two years as promised, on the strength of which previous large investments had been made, trade pushed and immigration anticipated. Mr. Fisher followed in opposition speaking up to recess and after.

OPINION OF MR. VAN HORNE'S LETTER.

Two more circulars appeared to-day and added fuel to the fight instigated by the Grand Trunk. Mr. Van Horne's letter to Sir John in reply to Mr. Hickson is admitted generally to be a calm, considerate, well tempered and business-like document, completely answering the Grand Trunk magnate at every point. His proposition to purchase the North Shore, as the Grand Trunk seem so willing to dispose of it, and his reference to their only line, parallel, leaves Mr. Hickson no hole to crawl out of in his argument concerning unnecessary duplication of lines. There is no doubt, from the expressions made here to-day, that this document will have a very good effect, and remove many doubts created by the misleading assertions of the Grand Trunk. Another circular published to-day is an open letter from Edward B. Osler, of Toronto, to Messrs. Beatty, Hall and Small, the members representing Toronto in the House of Commons. It puts the Grand Trunk claims in their proper light.

THE NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

A return laid on the table to-day contains the certificate of organization of the North American Railway Construction Company. The total capital stock was three million dollars, divided into thirty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The incorporators were J. E. Bell, Samuel Gwyn, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; James O. Bloss, of New York City; Albert Simon, of Jersey City; and J. H. Coe, of Englewood, N. J. They were incorporated under the laws of New Jersey State in December, 1882. The list of shareholders were: Edward A. Adams, 70 shares; Jas. O. Bloss, 1,355; Jas. H. Coe, 200; J. C. Easton, 50; Peter G. Gales, 25; Samuel Gwyn, in trust, 21,267; Chas. Lamier, 70; Theodore Marache, 122; Jeremiah Millbank, 41; Alex. Mitchell, 42; William Reichfellow, 100; A. S. Shaw, 245; Albert Simon, 100; Joseph F. Sweeney, 500; Wm. Trotter, 48; Julius Wadsworth, 25; Edward Winslow, 15; Winslow Lamier & Co., 95. The company received in cash from the Canadian Pacific for work, \$9,758,096. The value of work done estimated at actual cost was \$9,148,000, leaving a balance of \$600,000 due the company. The contract between the contracting company and the Canadian Pacific is given in full with specifications; then comes a copy of the indenture cancelling the contract on account of the depreciation in value of the price of the Railway Company's stock and the advisability of making arrangement with the Government for securing a minimum on the stock to arrest its depreciation, and on account of that arrangement necessitating the control by the Railway Company of the entire amount of unissued stock of the Company, and the Railway Company being unable to agree with the contracting company as to the terms upon which the contracting company would release its claim to the balance of stock which it would be entitled to while carrying out the contract.

A letter from Mr. Drinkwater, dated Feb. 12th, it is stated that it will appear by a return that Samuel Gwyn held in trust 21,267 shares in the contracting company. These shares were so held in trust for the entire constituency of the Canadian Pacific in proportion to the holding of each shareholder. But the object being to interest a number of leading financiers in the enterprise, the original holders of the stock transferred to such parties as the company were desirous of obtaining as participants in the enterprise a proportionate number of shares of the company at cost price. By this means the participation of financial firms, such as Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lamier & Co., Kilm, Loeb & Co., of New York, William L. Scott, of Erie, Boiesvain & Co., and Orgens &

Co., of Amsterdam with many others firms of similar importance was obtained. It appears by the accounts of the North American Construction Company that the Canadian Pacific Company did not issue or transfer any of its stock to the contracting company, but that if the obligation of that company had been carried out one third of the issue of stock made through the syndicate in New York, namely, ten million dollars, would have been treated as being sold for the contracting company and they would have been credited with the proceeds and charged with the stock.

THE PILOTS BILL KILLED.

The bill incorporating the pilots between Montreal and Quebec had the distinction of being the bill killed in session, the Private Bills Committee deciding against it this morning by a vote of 12 to 32. Forty-five pilots petitioned for its passage, while the Montreal Board of Trade opposed it. Delegates from the Montreal Board of Trade, Harbor Commissioners and steamship companies were present to urge its rejection. The bill was a bad one, and the face of it, it would remove all the present control exercised over the pilots and put in their power the examination of all applicants for appointment as pilots. It was argued that the licensing would still remain with the Board of Harbor Commissioners, but the supporters of the measure omitted to state that while the examination remained under the control of the pilots they would really decide as to who would be licensed. The present system, it was felt, worked well, and it would be injudicious to interfere with it, as if the pilots were incorporated and pooled their earnings all inducement to a man rising above his fellow in efficiency would be removed. Hon. Mr. Ross was introduced in Senate yesterday and took his seat.

THE ORANGE BILL.

As was predicted in yesterday's notes, Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, to-day introduced the Orange bill. The speaker announced it carried on division. The second reading of the motion that it be received was Mr. White, of Hastings, who introduced it last year. Many persons anticipated a lively debate on the first reading but were disappointed. It will not likely be read a second time for several weeks.

PRESS DINNER POSTPONED.

The annual dinner of the press gallery has been postponed for a week on account of Mr. Matthew Arnold's lecture to-morrow night.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

Mr. Houde has given notice that on Monday he will move the following resolution:—"Whereas, the Speech from the Throne delivered on the 9th of February, 1883, contained the following paragraph, 'I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered last June on the appeal of Russell vs. The Queen, goes to show that in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary. Your earnest consideration of this important subject is desired; whereas, in pursuance of this recommendation, and on the representation made to this Parliament by the advisors of His Excellency that it was not a matter of policy but a matter of necessity, an act entitled 'The Liquor License Act of 1883' was passed by this Parliament last session; whereas, since the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have rendered an opinion in an analogous case, Hodge versus the Queen, in which their Lordships explain their decision in the case of Russell vs. the Queen, and declare that 'That decision, when properly considered, has not the effect supposed, and that it should be taken rather as an authority in support of the judgment of the Court of Appeal,' (of Ontario); whereas the necessity of keeping in force 'The Liquor License Act of 1883' has thus ceased to exist, and whereas it is desirable and in the interest of the harmony of relations between the Federal power and the Provincial powers of this Dominion that this Parliament do not interfere with the legislation of the different provinces on the subject of the liquor traffic, for the preservation of good order and morality within their limits, therefore it is resolved that this House form itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—"This House is of opinion that the Liquor License Act of 1883 should be repealed."

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

An absurd rumor was spread yesterday by the Grand Trunk lobbyists that the Canadian Pacific has purchased the Canada Atlantic road.

"CANADA GAZETTE" ITEMS.

The Canada Gazette yesterday stated that supplementary letters patent had been issued increasing the capital stock of the Globe Cable Company from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Oliver Aiken Howland, of Stratford, and George Thomas Smith, of Toronto, as inventors of a new manufacturing process, George Bennett, manufacturer, Alonzo Bennett, manufacturer, Harriet Bennett, widow, and Charles Bennett, manufacturer, all of the city of Jackson, Michigan, for purposes of manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of mill machinery and supplies throughout the Dominion by the name of the George T. Smith Midland Company.

Canada has a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into six thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

A statement of circulation and specie to 31st December shows an excess of specie and guaranteed debentures \$1,233,322; excess of unguaranteed debentures \$48,263; total excess \$48,263.

A statement of revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund to the night of the 31st January shows: revenue \$18,846,525 and expenditure \$18,026,794. During the month of January the revenue was \$2,285,104 and the expenditure \$4,270,770 showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$1,985,666. Should expenditure remain at the same figures during February and revenue show no increase there will be a deficit of over one million.

A statement of banks under charter for the month ending 31st January shows total reserve fund \$17,512,718; notes in circulation \$30,031,076; total liabilities \$142,726,187. Assets: specie \$7,527,367; Dominion notes \$11,739,979; total assets \$234,154,436.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Hon. Matthew Henry Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, Senator, Hugh Mackay, merchant, Wm. W. Lawrence, manufacturer, Wm. Cassils gentleman, Wm. Cassils gentleman in trust, Wm.

Ewing seedman and Chas. Cassils, all of Montreal, for the purposes of breeding and rearing of horses, mules, sheep, cattle and swine in the North-West Territories, of dealing and trading in them or any of them throughout the Dominion of Canada and of shipping the same to foreign countries, and of acquiring and holding property required therefor by the name of the "British American Ranch Company" (limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

LIGHTHOUSES WANTED.

Mr. John Bryson, M. P., and Mr. John Murphy yesterday waited on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and asked for the erection of lighthouses on the upper Ottawa, at Chate Lake, Coulonge Lake and Lower Allumette Lake. Hon. Mr. Mclellan promised to consider the matter.

NEW BRIDGE WANTED.

Mr. Bryson, M. P., and Mr. Poupore, M. P., of Pontiac, waited on Sir Chas. Tupper in relation to the construction of a bridge over the Ottawa at Bryson, which would cost \$21,000. The County Council, they explained, were willing to grant a subsidy of \$5,000, the local Government would contribute a like sum, and they asked the Dominion to make up the difference, claiming that the Culbute canal work had increased the difficulties of construction through the overflowing of banks, and adding to the distance that would otherwise have to be bridged. The Minister promised to consider the matter.

KINGSTON AND MONTREAL FORWARDING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company was held in Ottawa on Thursday, when Mr. A. Gunn, M. P., Ross, senator, Thos. Cramp, Jas. Swift and Wm. Stewart, were elected directors. At a meeting of directors Mr. Gunn, M. P., was elected President; Senator Ross, Vice-president; Wm. Stewart, Managing Director.

THE C. P. R. RESOLUTIONS.

The debate on the Canadian Pacific resolutions will be resumed to-morrow, when Mr. Lister will speak. Sir John will move to-morrow that whenever the resolutions moved by Tupper respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway are reported and concurred in them as amended, it be accepted, subject to concurrence shall have precedence every day next after routine proceeding.

QUEBEC'S CLAIMS.

The case of the Quebec Government for settlement of its old standing claims has been finally submitted to the Privy Council and was under consideration at the meeting yesterday. It is understood that an answer will be given the delegates on Tuesday. It is expected that a conclusion favorable to Quebec will be reached, at least the delegates anticipate that such will be the case.

WEATHER REPORT.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Feb. 18, 1 a.m.

A wide spread area of depression covers the western portion of the United States and Western Canada. Rain is falling in Ontario, and in other parts of Canada the weather is threatening. The weather continues very cold in the North-West Territories.

Probabilities.

For the Lakes—Moderate winds; cloudy continued mild weather; with light rain or snow in some localities.

For the Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate winds; cloudy, mild weather; with rain.

For the Gulf—Moderate to fresh winds; cloudy, mild weather, with light snow or rain.

For the Maritime Provinces—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly easterly; cloudy, mild weather, with rain.

MUSICAL TUITION.

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Organist and Rector Chori of the Church of St. James the Apostle, Choir Master of Emmanuel Church, Conductor of the Glee and Madrigal Society of Montreal. (Late representative of the London Royal Academy of Music and Trinity College, Organist of the Art Treasures Exhibition, &c.), and

MR. CHARLES ALBERT EDWIN HARRISS,

Organist and Rector Chori of Christ Church Cathedral, (Late of St. Michael's College, Warden, the Reverend Sir Frederick A. Gore, Ouseley, Bart., M.A., LL.D., Mus. Doc., Professor of the University of Oxford, Eng.), are now prepared to receive pupils in the following subjects:—Singing, Piano-forte, Organ and Theory. Ladies' Schools Attended. Finishing Lessons and Voice Culture a Specialty. (Examinations held in all the above subjects every Lent.) The Clergy instructed in Plain Song; Chords Trained, in either Cathedral, Anglican or Gregorian Singing.

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December 29 2m str 317

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders and Bondholders

of the

Ontario & Quebec Railway Co.

and of the Shareholders and Debenture

Stockholders of the

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

(Amalgamated under the name of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company), will be held pursuant to the Statutes in that behalf (44 Vic., Chap. 44 C. and 46 Vic., Chap. 50 O.), at the Company's Offices, No. 20 King Street West, Toronto, on

TUESDAY, the 19th day of February Next,

at TWO o'clock p.m., for the purpose of

authorizing an additional issue of Debenture Stock upon the Credit Valley Railway to the extent of \$5,000 per mile, being the difference between the amount already issued and the amount authorized to be issued by the said Statutes; also for the purpose of confirming certain by-laws of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company defining the rights and privileges of the holders of debenture stock.

H. W. NANTON, Secretary.

Toronto, 15th January, 1884. 219F 23

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Double page view of Dominion Square, with the Ice Palace.

Ice Palace in four colors.

Snowshoers' Living Arch in four colors.

"Tying a Knot," a snowshoe scene, full page.

Snowshoers Ready for the Thraup, full page.

Tobogganing, full page.

Sleigh Drive, Mountain Park full page.

Curling, full page.

Victoria Skating Rink, full page.

New Grand Trunk Station, full page.

Victoria Square in 1834, full page.

Victoria Square in 1884, full page.

Cutting Ice for the Palace.

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T. MADDOCKS, Publisher, London, Ont.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS-
SEND post card for samples of the
Canadian Band of Hope, the best paper
published for distribution. Address T.
MADDOCKS, Publisher, London, Ont.

LOCAL NEWS.

BOOK & Co's genuine Golden Eagle Princess Cigars. S. Hyman, 308 Notre Dame Street.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY have secured the services of Mrs. Osgood, of Boston, for their Concert which is fixed for the 29th inst. An attractive programme is being prepared.

BUY one of our life preserving pants. Sold only at the "Standard" Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, old St. Joseph street.

REN OVER.—On Saturday night a carter who was driving in a most reckless manner, succeeded in running over a young girl named Mamie O'Connor, who lives on College street. The child was severely injured, but the carter drove off before either his name or number could be learned.

A CHEAP CIGAR called Manuel Garcia is being sold in the city, and the attention of the lovers of a good cigar is called to the above fact. The genuine is marked on the boxes Manuel Garcia. The genuine one is made at one by the most manufacturers in Havana, and not to be surpassed in quality or make.

A LARGE variety of boys' and youths' clothing, in all the latest styles. Call and see them at the "Standard" Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, old St. Joseph street.

THE STREETS.—The state of the streets yesterday was about as bad as it could be, and reflected great discredit on those who have them under control. Our City Fathers seem to make no provision what ever for a thaw, and the result is that, when one comes, pedestrians have to wade through the pools that are formed on the sidewalks.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.—On Saturday morning His Honor the Recorder sent a little five year old girl named Kate Fox to the Industrial School for five years. This child, it will be remembered, was nearly killed last November by its mother, who was drunk at the time, throwing a kettle of boiling water over her. The child has ever since been in the Notre Dame Hospital, from which institution she was only discharged as cured on Saturday morning.

"THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE."—We have received the January number of the *Journal of Agriculture*, illustrated, published for the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, by Eusebe Senecal & Son, Montreal, and edited by Messrs. Barnard and A. R. J. East. It is a great improvement on previous numbers in point of paper, letterpress, engravings and matter, and is highly creditable to the editors and publishers. It contains excellent articles on forestry, cheese-making, diseases incidental to housing stock in winter, fertilising, farm crops, etc., etc.

STANDARD GOODS, standard prices and standard styles, at the "Standard" Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, old St. Joseph street. An inspection invited.

STENOGRAPHY.—We have much pleasure in making the announcement that Mr. James Henry Browning, formerly on the staff of the *HERALD*, has opened an office in the Exchange Bank Building, No. 102 St. Francois Xavier street, as a shorthand writer and general reporter, writer for the courts, teacher of shorthand and copyist of documents of every description, by type-written and by hand. All documents entrusted to his care are secured in a fire-proof safe during his absence from the office.

HANDSOME blue snowshoe suits for ladies and gents, ready-made and made to order, at the "Standard" Clothing Hall, 41 and 43 Notre Dame street west, old St. Joseph street.

G. F. LE JEUNE.—Mr. Prince advertises to-day three new compositions by this talented organist and musician. One is a cornet piece entitled "Fannie's Cares," for soprano voice, and is well adapted for either parlor or concert room purposes; the other two are church compositions, "O God, our Never Failing Strength" and a set of twelve original hymns, published by Novello, of London. The much admired "Lyra Polka," played at the Carnival Ball, may now be had at Mr. Prince's store, a large edition having been just received.

GAMB PROTECTION.—It is reported that lumbermen and settlers are playing havoc with the moose on the upper Mattawa. This game is said to have been exceptionally plentiful this year, anguishing well for sport at the termination of the present close season of five years. The depredations of the pot hunters have been reported to the officers of the Fish and Game Protection Club, and steps will probably be taken to bring them to justice. The penalty for killing moose at the present time is a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, and any one found guilty of the offence has to remain in jail until the fine is paid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Board of Outdoor Relief acknowledges with thanks, from John J. Arnton, \$20; C. H. M. \$2; Messrs. J. G. McKenzie & Co., \$100; Messrs. Mills & Hutchinson, \$10; in memory Rev. Robert Phelps, \$10; a friend, \$5; Mrs. M. Moir, \$50; two friends, \$2; and John O'Flaherty, \$50. The Treasurer of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge acknowledges with thanks from E. Chaplin, a bag of tea; Mrs. Croft, two quarters of lamb; a friend, parcel of cast off clothing; L. H. Davidson, cast off clothing.

ST. HENRI BAZAR.—A bazar has been going on for the last few days in aid of the poor of St. Henri. It is held under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and is being well patronized. The use of the new Town Hall has been granted for the occasion. A reporter of the *HERALD* visited the bazar and the scene which it presented on Saturday evening was a very animated one, the tables being well covered with useful articles, and the visitors who were numerous responded generously to the demands of the ladies. The Rev. Father Desautels and his assistant priests were kept busy superintending details. There is a very lively contest going on for a beautiful lamp, the popular mayor, Mr. A. Trudel being so far the successful competitor. The new Town Hall which includes the fire and police station, has been recently built and is really a credit to the municipality.

QUEBEC OFFICIAL GAZETTE ITEMS.

The election of the Hon. Messrs. Taitton and Robertson are announced in Saturday's *Official Gazette*.

The Local Legislature is not yet summoned for despatch of business.

A meeting of creditors of the Beaver Lumber Company, was held in the Court House, at Three Rivers, on the 11th inst., for the appointment of one or more liquidators.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

THE WHITE SLAVE.

The play of the White Slave performed by amateurs from the Montreal Engineers and the Grand Trunk Dramatic Club was repeated on Saturday evening.

KEENE, THE TRAGEDIAN.

To-night at the Academy of Music this popular actor will appear in Colley Cibber's version of Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of Richard III. Mr. Keene has appeared in the above role in all of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and everywhere he has been pronounced by the press and public to be the ideal Richard of this generation. From the first he secured with few exceptions a most ever secured immediate recognition and swift popularity. He plays all the parts in his repertoire with a genuine rugged power and a magnetic force that at once appealed to the minds. He possesses the physical qualifications for the part of the great emperor, the need of a dramatic, and the clearness with which he revealed his conception indicated that in him was that attitude—downward reach of faculty which enables an artist to embody such roles as are built upon the elemental principles of human nature. He was a rough diamond that needed polishing. Two years of experience has given the diamond such a polish as to almost, if not completely eradicate the rugged spots on the surface. The growth of Keene's acting where growth was desirable, has been steadily indicated by the accession of his artistic methods, throughout Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Richard, and Richelieu, his power seems to be curbed and guided, not by a cold and formal design but by a grave and sweet gentleness of mind, which is more and more developed by the experience of the actor and by the reactionary subduing influences of nobler success, and by the definite consciousness of power. We have alluded to his Richard III on the occasion of his former appearances in this city. It is questionable if any actor on the English stage has ever reached a stage as at all comparable with him in the thoroughly Shakespearean interpretation of the spirit of the characters. The people who have seen and watched his work during his former visit felt in his Richard no less than in his other interpretations that steady growth in his art, which perfectly weaved the varied elements of character into a brilliant whole. None can now deny him the premium of extraordinary physical features for the perfect embodiment of the legitimate roles; none can deny that his stage training is thorough; none can deny that he brings to the interpretation of all his impersonations that broad human sympathy which is called genius, and none can deny that he touches the popular heart quicker than any actor in similar roles upon the stage. What more does an actor require? We append the cast for this evening's performance.

King Henry VI.....Mr. Carl Ahrendt
Richard.....Mr. Newton Goldthorpe
Duke of Buckingham.....Mr. C. H. Hagar
Lord Stanley.....Mr. J. P. Doherty
Duchess.....Mrs. C. B. Hanford
Norfolk.....Mr. J. Taylor
Catherine.....Mrs. A. B. Howard
Lieutenant of the Tower.....Mr. Frank Heig
Duke of York.....Mr. W. E. Sheldrake
Oxford.....Mr. A. E. Johnson
Blunt.....Mr. A. E. Nelson
Princess of Wales.....Miss Kate Baker
Duke of York.....Mr. Martin Taylor
Queen Elizabeth.....Miss Anna Warren
Lady Anne.....Miss Constance Hamblin
Duchess of York.....Mrs. S. A. Baker

Royal Theatre Museum.

The audiences at the Royal Theatre Museum still continue very large. On Saturday at the matinee every seat in the house was filled by a most respectable assemblage, largely composed of ladies and children, who thoroughly enjoyed the varied entertainment. Torretti, the straight wire walker, who fully deserves all the commendation that has been accorded him, performed some wonderful feats. Next week a number of new faces will appear, amongst whom may be mentioned Walton and Edwards, Baby Bindy, Foster and Hughes, and Miss Fannie Lewis. Performances every afternoon and evening this week.

Dime Museum.

Large audiences during the past week have rewarded the management of the Dime Museum. To-day an entire change of programme will be made. The performers include Chas. Diamond, harpist; Miss Mary Milton, song and dance artist; Little Rosebud, the smallest character change artist before the public; Dick Lands, the champion clog dancer; A. Gaffney, athlete and cannon ball performer; Lang and Sharpe, the Delmann brothers, and Larry Howard. There are two performances daily at 2.30 and 8 p.m.

Notes.

Henry E. Abbey's partner denies the report that the firm has failed. He says that they made \$200,000 in the past season and will pay 100 cents on the dollar.

PRESBYTERIAN CITY MISSION.

Annual Statement.

The report of last year's work of the City Mission was distributed in the Presbyterian churches of the city yesterday. The work of Rev. James Patterson, the city missionary, was reviewed and instances given showing the great good that was being done by his efforts. The work was sustained by contributions as follows: Briskine and St. Paul's, each \$250 per annum; American Presbyterian and Knox Church, each \$100; St. Gabriel's, \$75; St. Matthews, \$50; St. Joseph Street, \$45; Chalmers, \$30; St. Mark's, \$25; Taylor Church, \$10; besides \$68.84 collected at missionary meetings in the country. The following statistics of the work in the shape of visits to the several institutions named will be of interest:

General Hospital.....214
Wards in Hospital.....118
Western Hospital.....84
Ladies' Benevolent Union.....64
House of Industry and Refuge.....14
Survey Institute.....42
Home for the Friendless.....12
Quebec Immigration Office.....64
Women's Protection Immigration Office.....54
Montreal Jail.....60
Parolees.....60
Frequent visits also were paid to the St. Andrew's Home and to the Committee Rooms of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and of the other Benevolent Societies meeting in the House of Industry and Refuge. The Sailors' Institute, the Boys' Home and the Mackay Institute have also been visited from time to time. The report concluded by a reference to the general character of the work which was not to be judged of from particular cases however striking and instructive, but from the constant attention that all the inmates of public institutions. Even those whose cases were of the most ordinary character, required and received at the hands of the Church.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City by Seaboard Express and Carriage Hire and stop at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot, 450 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best food. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads at all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any first-class hotel in the city.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Appeals Proceedings.

List of Cases Fixed for Hearing on Monday.

The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company's Injunction Case.

Suits Against a Deputy Returning Officer.

Another Suit for Damages against the City of Montreal.

SATURDAY, 15th February, 1884.

Court of Queen's Bench Appeal Side.

Present:—The Hon. Sir A. A. DORRIS.

Judges MOSE, CROSS and BABY.

TODAY'S ROLL OF CAUSES.

The two cases of Fletcher, appellant, and E. Mackay, respondent, and Hugh Mackay et al., respondents, taking up the instance in which the argument was adjourned to-day, were resumed, concluded and taken en delibere.

Mr. Champagne for appellant. Messrs. Delbelle and Co. for respondents.

Hubert, appellant, and the City of Montreal, respondent, was then called, but as the Hon. Mr. Justice Cross withdrew from the hearing of the case it was continued to Saturday, the 23rd inst.

Messrs. Barnard & Co. for appellant. Mr. R. O. Roy, C. for respondent.

The case of Hall appellant and Hetu respondent was next taken up, heard and taken en delibere.

Messrs. Lunn & Co. for appellant. Messrs. Delbelle and Co. for respondents.

Beique et al., appellants and Dumont respondent was similarly disposed of.

Messrs. Beique & Co. for appellants. Messrs. Longpre & Co. for respondents.

The argument in Lefebvre appellant and the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Co. respondent was concluded at the hour for rising was adjourned to Monday next.

Messrs. Pagnuello & Co. for appellant. Messrs. Trenholme & Co. for respondent.

ROLL FOR MONDAY.

Mullen vs. McCready, hearing on motion.

McDougall vs. Demers, hearing on motion.

Lefebvre and the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Co., hearing on motion.

La Compagnie d'Imprimerie de la Metropole and Lareau, hearing on motion.

Clement vs. Francis, hearing on motion.

Senecal vs. Geoffroy, hearing on motion.

McMillan vs. the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Co., hearing on motion.

Clegg vs. Beard.

Beaupre vs. Thibault.

Pinsonnault vs. Hebert et al.

Superior Court.

THIRD DIVISION—CHAMBERS.

Present:—The Hon. Mr. Justice TORRANCE.

JUDGMENTS.

Geo. Stephen et al., petitioners, and the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company and the Hon. B. Barlow, respondents.—Demurrer maintained as to 14, 15, 16 and 17 paragraphs and rejected as to 18, 19 and 20.

Messrs. O'Halloran & Co. for petitioners. Messrs. Geoffroy, C.C. and J. L. Morris, for intervening party.

C. H. Walters vs. Samuel W. Beard and divers opposants.—Motion by plaintiff that creditors of the defendant be called in by advertisement granted.

Messrs. Abbott & Co. for plaintiff.

The enquete in the cases of George Stephen et al., petitioners, for injunction against the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, and the Hon. B. Barlow, and John C. Hatton, intervening, was fixed for Tuesday next.

Notes.

Three suits were instituted to-day against Damien Prieur, who acted as a deputy returning officer in the Dominion election for the County of Sherbrooke, between Messrs. Bain and Beaudry, for the recovery of the sum of \$500 in each case, on the ground that through the defendant's fault, the ballots of the plaintiffs, who were voters in the county, were defective and were discarded. Security for costs was put in as required by law. The by-laws are made returnable on the 5th of March.

Messrs. Monk & Raynes for the plaintiffs.

Dr. Turgeon has instituted an action of damages laid at \$3,000 against the city of Montreal, caused by raising the footpath in front of his residence.

Messrs. DeMartigny & Co. for plaintiff.

Robert Mackay et al. have taken an action by writ of habeas corpus, for the sum of \$2,260.53 against Napoleon Landry, of Joliette.

FIRES.

A Blaze on St. James Street—Two Valuable Houses Burned.

On Saturday morning the fire brigade was called out to extinguish a slight fire in the house of W. Walster, No. 530 Dorchester street, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage has resulted.

About 10.10 the same evening, the brigade was again called upon by an alarm from box 16. In the mean time an alarm for the same fire had been sent in by telephone by a *HERALD* reporter. As usual the boys responded promptly to the alarm, and on their arriving at the scene it was found that a stable in the rear of Mr. James Gill's box factory on the corner of St. James street west and St. Michael's lane was in flames. Water was soon thrown on the burning building from several well directed streams, the firemen working with their usual pluck and energy. The fire, which had at first from the fact that it was in the heart of a nest of inflammable buildings, given promise of being an extensive one, was soon gotten under control, but not before two very valuable houses, the property of Mr. Gill were destroyed. The building and contents were insured in the Royal, as were the horses, one for \$100 and the other for \$50. Mr. Gill and his former both state that they, as fire was the work of an incendiary, as no light of any kind was in the stable after six o'clock, and which makes his statement all the more likely, is that a few nights ago the building was entered and a quantity of oil stolen. Mr. Gill's loss is fully covered by the insurance on the stable, to which the fire was confined by the good work of the brigade.

The brigade were again called out at 2.30 yesterday morning for a fire on McGill College Avenue, but which was distinguished without much damage.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARIES.

Special Services in Methodist Churches Yesterday.

Ottawa Street Church.

Missionary anniversary services were held in Ottawa Street Church yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning service the Rev. S. J. Hughes, of Beebe Plain, preached from Isaiah IX, 2. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." Darkness, he said, was symbolic of ignorance, and moral and spiritual degradation. The text had primarily a local reference, but in these latter days had a most extensive significance. In the days of the prophet the people of Israel had fallen deeply, and had turned from the worship of the great God to idols, while the Gentile nations outside of Palestine were sunk in superstition and every conceivable form of wickedness. Their state was described most accurately by St. Paul in the first chapter of the epistle to the Romans. This, the preacher maintained, was wholly true of pagan nations of the present time, and referred to a letter from Rev. Dr. McDonald, missionary to Japan, in which the state of the Japanese—the most highly civilized of pagan peoples—was described as being wretchedly degraded. But light had come to the world by the worship of the great God, by His ministry, and atoning death, and the rapid spread of His doctrines had largely done away with idolatry and superstition, though much remained to be done. The preacher then referred to the growth of missionary enterprise in this century, and help of all. At the

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

Rev. S. J. Hunter, of Toronto, and a former pastor of the Ottawa Street Church, preached from 1st Thess. I, 5: "For our Gospel came not unto you in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance." The Thessalonians, when St. Paul wrote the Epistle to them, were beginning to think they had turned from Christianity to other gods, and a learned argument to establish the Divine origin of Christianity, but St. Paul more wisely wrote a common sense letter, appealing to the circumstances under which they had received the Gospel. It was in short an earnest appeal to their own experience. The Gospel had come to them in power, and power was always associated with God—the roar of the storm, the ocean tempest, the whole universe spoke the power of the Almighty, and they could only bow at his feet and exclaim "power belongeth unto God." The Gospel had come to them in the power of God, probably by a display of divine miracles, but the apostle here referred more to the inward working of grace. Secondly, it had come to them by the Holy Ghost, who always accompanied the Word, making the Scriptures living and powerful. The power of the Spirit gave superior influence to the Gospel and made it mighty in the transformation of human life. Truth was adapted to the moral and spiritual nature and was applied to the conscience by the power of the Holy Ghost. Thirdly, it had come with assurance, so that when a man accepted and incorporated the truth he had the clearest evidence of Divine authority. Several incidents illustrative of this power of the truth were related by the preacher, who was listened to throughout with marked attention. At the

EVENING SERVICE.

Rev. J. W. Sparling, B.A., of Quebec, preached to a large congregation from Genesis xlii, 21: "We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul, when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us." The text implied the great truth of the brotherhood of mankind, the world over, and the duty of Christians to people regarding the perishing heathen who were denied the blessings of the Gospel. The preacher pictured the heathen world and its miserable condition at the present day and showed how little was being done in comparison with their needs. The station committee, he said, must have the human race and standing thirty abreast they would girdle the world. He made a stirring appeal for more help for the mission work as those poor people were stretching out suppliant hands to the Christian world for light and assistance.

CREEDS.

A Help or a Hindrance—Lecture by Rev. Robert Campbell Yesterday.

The Rev. R. Campbell gave the fifth of the second series of Sunday lectures in the David Morrice Hall yesterday afternoon to a good audience. He began by explaining that he used the word creed in a general sense as applicable to what was believed rather than with regard to the source of the belief. Having assumed all preliminaries regarding the truth of the Bible, they had therein sixty-six tracts written at various ages and in almost every conceivable style. Was it possible, then, to construct a Christian creed, and, if practicable, would it be beneficial? It was an important question, as faith was a distinctive element of Christianity. It was a question laid down by Christ. Belief was faculty co-ordinate with reason and as essential to man as reason. Though not more than one in ten thousand understood the process by which the distance of the sun was calculated, yet all accepted on trust the truth of the statement. It was the same with men's lives as they were inevitably influenced by their beliefs. Every intelligent person who read the Bible must come to some opinion as to its contents and their meaning. Was it possible that all should arrive at the same conclusions from reading it? In other words: Was a creed possible? Some Christians maintained that a creed was unnecessary because the Bible was plain and simple enough for all. But this was easily answered, for much of the Bible required deep and prolonged study to understand its meaning. But, thank God, it was also a Bible for the simple—that he that cannot read may understand it. It was understood by all and de good to all, as enough of truth might be perceived and appropriated by the simplest to guide them in the right way. The domestic character of the Bible was sufficiently evident. And there were germinal creeds in the New Testament.

The International Bible Lesson Committee will meet in Montreal on the 21st of February, and it has been agreed to take advantage of the presence in the city of so many distinguished Sunday-School workers to hold the following meetings:—

1. A Union mass meeting of superintendents, teachers and others in the American Presbyterian Church, on Friday, February 22nd, at 8 p.m.

2. A Sabbath-School Institute, presided over by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Work of Philadelphia, in Knox Church, on Saturday, February 23rd, at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m.

3. A Union mass meeting of all interested in Sunday-School work, in the Dominion Square Methodist Church, on Sabbath, February 24th, at 4.30 p.m.

These were the crystallized general results of the

thought and research of the learned of all ages, and as such were undoubtedly a help rather than a hindrance. While there might be disagreement as to many of the details, there could be none on the important truths of the Bible.

The necessity for creeds and confessions arose from the social position of the Church on earth. If individuals rather than the concerted action had been the rule laid down by Christ there would have been no such necessity. The simplest form of worship, the giving of praise required all assent to the matter of the hymn or song, because the most ancient and widely used hymn of praise, the *Te Deum*, was itself a creed as well as a hymn. The work of the church was to expound the word of God; to set forth that which was to be believed, and to save even by the "foolishness of preaching." All this necessitated formulated creeds. There was apostolic example for this, as shown in St. Paul's discourse to the Thessalonians. Only such matters should enter into a creed as were generally accepted. Yet creeds should be extensive, embodying every important truth in the Bible. The only admirable grounds of changes in creeds lay in the possibility of former misrepresentation, and hence creeds had come down the ages almost unchanged. Religious uniformity might possibly be the result of a unity of creeds, but this was a result not to be looked for in view of the differences of mankind, who were still but

as the Laureate said, "So long as there are creeds, there will be dissent." The creed, therefore, would generally lead honest doubts and searches to the same result as those attained by others before them, but the attacking of the very truths on which they stood by modern preachers, was to be most severely condemned.

One indeed knew

In many a subtle question versed,
Who trust'd a jarring lyre at first,
Perplex'd in faith, but pure in deeds,
As last he beat his music out.

And lives more truth than half the doubt:
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Public Houses.

To the Editor of the *HERALD*:—

If your correspondent—"Old Man"—in *The Herald* of Thursday, was of younger growth he would not think he had accomplished much in giving another twist to the old yarn spun during the past half century by the advocates of intemperance. The present crusade against dram-drinking, spreading among the English race around the world, is no longer an insignificant consideration of morality or religion, but a question involved in the grand commercial problem of how we can best manage, protect and move the daily increasing bulk of the world's industry. We are all running on time; all connections must be made to the minute. The missing of one impedes the progress of the whole line and its branches. Everybody appears to be somehow in the service of somebody else, and responsible to somebody for his actions at every moment through the day. There is competition everywhere. We must have our heads from morning until night to judge correctly and decide promptly. Whatever our engagements they must be fulfilled to the minute. Whether it be the day laborer for a small job, the mechanic for something to be manufactured, the merchant for the receipt or delivery of any property, or the busy man for any headwork in his line. Every man who engages to have anything ready at a certain moment must fulfil the contract to exactness or a long line of derangements ensues.

When all this works right the world goes right, but when the dram-drinking prevalent individuals go wrong, and the wrong thing everywhere prevails. Public houses encourage dram-drinking and are consequently "nuisances." Common law says that nuisances must be abated. Private interests cannot block the highway of public weal. Public houses with all their fitting up and the people living by them weigh but a feather against the enormous interests they endanger. If we cannot put them all down, we must reduce them to the smallest number. Nobody pretends that we can stop drinking either by law or God, but we may diminish the temptation attendant on the multiplicity of dramshops.

Nobody wishes to curtail human liberty unless that liberty is exercised against the liberty of other men. If there be a man upon earth responsible to his neighbors, he may have perfect liberty to drink as much as he pleases and suffer the consequences, provided he keeps out of the way and in no ways jeopardizes the life, business operations, or property of the community. But we may deny to all men the liberty of dram-drinking through the ways, which is continually endangering the interests of all the drinker and around him. The war is not against the drunk, but against the half drunk.

A YOUNG MAN.

POLICE NOTES.

Saturday proved to be a very dull day in police circles, the sheets in both the Recorder's and Police Courts being nearly blank. A few simple drunks were disposed of with the usual fines. A carter for driving without a number contributed a dollar to the funds, and a case of abusive language was postponed. Two more charges were entered against Calixte Levesque, better known as "Le Gros Joe," who came before the Court on Friday, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame. The new charges are, one for selling liquor without a license and the other for selling liquor to minors. Detective Cling-Mars is working up the case against him, and has succeeded in getting a large number of witnesses as to the base uses to which the house kept by the prisoner was put, it being stated that young school girls—mere children—were enticed into the house by offers of bonbons, etc., and their ruin attempted. In the Police Court on Saturday morning Police Magistrate Dugas sentenced a man named Hormidas Gariepy to pay a fine of \$75 or go to gaol for three months for allowing liquor to be drunk in his licensed store. These were the only important cases before either Courts since the last reports.

THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMITTEE.

The following circular was read in the Protestant pulpits yesterday:—

The International Bible Lesson Committee will meet in Montreal on the 21st of February, and it has been agreed to take advantage of the presence in the city of so many distinguished Sunday-School workers to hold the following meetings:—

1. A Union mass meeting of superintendents, teachers and others in the American Presbyterian Church, on Friday, February 22nd, at 8 p.m.

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3. A Union mass meeting of all interested in Sunday-School work, in the Dominion Square Methodist Church, on Sabbath, February 24th, at 4.30 p.m.

These were the crystallized general results of the

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIR BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. J. W. Caldwell, President of the Voltaire Belt Co., on trial for thirty days to any of the following cities, on condition that the trial be conducted with nervous delicacy, fastidious and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health, and vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk incurred as thirty days trial is allowed.

WATCH REPAIRING.

Chromometers, Duplex, striking, Fly Back, and other costly and difficult watches repaired with certainty and success; over 45 years experience in the English and continental watchmaking establishments is a guarantee of good work. Charges very cheap. Established 1838. HENRY GRANT & SON, 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

February 12 37

Professional Cards.

RICHARDS & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., No. 362 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

A. E. RICHARDS, J. D. CAMERON, January 28 24

BUSTED & WHITE, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, FORESTRY CHAMBERS, 132 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

E. B. BUSTED, B.A., B.C.L., W. J. WHITE, B.A., B.C.L., December 7 292

DUNN & BENNIE, Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and Financial Agents, NOTRE DAME ST. EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Special attention given to insolvent matters. Estates in Trust carefully and economically administered. Collections made. Information cheerfully given. Correspondence invited. Address Box 311, P.O., Winnipeg. ROBT. DUNN, THOS. BENNIE, November 24 281

STUART & FAIR, NOTARIES, Issuers of Marriage Licenses, Commissioners for Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 13 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

ERNEST STUART, JOHN FAIR, JR., September 10 216

DOMINION DESPATCHES.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Personal Paragraphs.
OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Mr. Blake has accepted the invitation of the St. Patrick's Society and will deliver a lecture at the concert on the 17th of March, which will be held in the Opera House.
Mr. Matthew Arnold delivered a lecture in the city last evening to a good audience.

QUEBEC.

Personal Action by a Bank—The Gaspe Election—Mining Operations—Supporting the Government—Accident at St. John's.

Special to THE HERALD.
QUEBEC, Feb. 16.—Dr. N. E. Dionne, late editor of *Le Courrier du Canada*, has been appointed License Inspector for this district.

The Merchants Bank has instituted a law suit against a Western lumber firm for something like a quarter of a million of dollars.

The writ for a new local election in Gaspe has been issued. It appears now that there will be no opposition to Mr. Flynn's re-election.

The Canada Gold Mining Company has leased a portion of its mining rights to an American company, which has commenced active mining operations in Beauce.

Feb. 17.—A public meeting of citizens to-day in St. Roches adopted resolutions supporting the building of a bridge at Quebec and the claims of the local Government for better terms from the Federal authorities.

Mr. Mathew Arnold arrived here to-night by the North Shore Railroad and is the guest of Mr. Geo. Stewart, Jr., F. R. S. C.

St. John's, Que., Feb. 16.—An accident, which nearly resulted fatally, took place on the river between here and Belleville this afternoon. A span of horses, taking fright at ice-bats passing, dashed into a crowd of boys skating, two of whom were knocked down and dragged a long distance, being very badly bruised and otherwise injured. A man on the road further on was also knocked down and badly bruised and cut about the head and face.

ONTARIO.

More Election Petitions.
TORONTO, Feb. 16.—Two more election petitions were filed at Osogood Hall to-day, one against Dr. Dowling, Reform member for South Renfrew in the Local House, and the other against Mr. D. M. Cameron, Reform member for Middlesex in the Dominion House.

Mrs. G. P. Elliott died suddenly last night at the residence of her brother, N. Law. Mrs. Elliott was the third daughter of the late Lt.-Gov. Crawford, and was married about three years ago.

Feb. 17.—The results of the recent professional examinations of students at Toronto and Ottawa Normal schools have been issued. At Toronto 303 gentlemen and 42 ladies have successfully passed for professional second class certificates, and at Ottawa 23 gentlemen and 13 ladies.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
Another Government Steamer—Address to a Judge—Forgery—Death of a Catholic Priest.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16.—Another steamer is to be built for the Dominion Government to replace the *Princess Louise*, which was lost on Point Prim, N.B., last fall. A complimentary address of congratulation signed by a large number of barristers was presented this morning to Judge Johnstone, in the county court. The occasion was at the return of His Honor from New York, after a serious operation and medical treatment for an affection of the eyes, which happily resulted in great relief and success, so that he is again enabled to proceed with his judicial business. His Honor made a suitable reply.

Several days ago a cheque on the Merchants Bank of Halifax for two hundred and forty-five dollars made out to the order of William McFadden, a city stove dealer, was paid to the latter's book-keeper, a young man named James Cunningham. McFadden's name was "endorsed on the cheque by Cunningham, and the money drawn; since then the man has disappeared.

Rev. William Chisholm, one of the best known Catholic clergymen of the Province, died yesterday in Antigonish. He was fifty-four years of age.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.
Iron Workers in a Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—George Ely, of Cleveland, and B. F. Jones, of Pittsburgh, argued to-day before the Ways and Means Committee against free iron ore. Mr. Ely said that he represented institutions that had 50 millions invested, and if the Morrison bill was passed it would close them up and wipe out their capital.

B. F. Jones of Pittsburgh presented a protest against the enactment of the Morrison tariff bill by 114 iron men, representing \$150,000,000 capital. The protest sets forth that the iron and steel business of the country yields little or no profit on the capital invested. If the duties are reduced the selling price of the products must be reduced to compete with foreign imports. To accomplish this the cost of production must be reduced and such reduction must be out of labor. The protest claims that the bill apparently indicates a purpose of imposing permanently the European conditions of labor upon the workingmen of this country—conditions against which foreign laborers revolt and which they seek this country to escape.

Lead Men Protest.
Mr. Corwith, of Chicago, representing the lead industry, wanted the tariff to remain undisturbed. Speaking of the lead produce of the west, he said he guessed all the members of the committee had heard of Leadville. "I guess," replied Mr. Hewitt with a smile, "that most of them wished they never had heard of it." Mr. Corwith said that if the duty was taken off lead ore foreign lead would come in and close up the mines of Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico.

Messrs. Williams and Jarrett, of the American Tin Plate Association, asked for an increase of duty on tin plates. One or two members of the committee asked when the request was made at, as Mr. Hurd expressed it, the temerity of anybody who would ask for an increase of duty from the present Ways and Means Committee.

When the Enterprising Burglar Goes A-Burgling.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Burglars last night went through the house of Abrahams, a pawn-broker, living at Highland, from top to bottom without disturbing the inmates, taking all the clothing they cared

for down to the door. They dressed in it and left whatever of their own outfit was not worth carrying off. In Abraham's pocket were a number of letters, which they read, leaving them opened about the tables and floors. They brought from the pantries a dozen fresh eggs and other eatables and while reading partook of the feast, after which they left snored clear butts among the eggs. They packed the silverware and put it out in the yard. The key of Abraham's store was in his pocket; they went to his store, pulled over the stock, selected what they wanted, locked the door, returned to the Highlands, took the silverware and disappeared.

An Important Decision.
HARTFORD, Feb. 16.—The United States Court has rendered a decision in the case of Chas. R. Brainerd, of Boston, against the Hartford Evening Post in favor of the defendant. The suit was to recover damages for the alleged infringement of a patent for a feeding copy in a newspaper office. Brainerd has sued a large number of newspapers and several have been compromised by paying large sums. The Court holds that the device was in use many years before the issue of the patent.

Archbishop Fechan Welcomed Home.
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Archbishop Fechan returned from his visit to the Pope this afternoon. He was escorted home by a procession of 10,000 persons, and there were over a hundred thousand along the three mile march to witness the parade. Except General Grant's welcome the ovation exceeds anything of the kind previously witnessed in Chicago.

American Immigration for January.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that twelve thousand and fifteen immigrants arrived in this country last month, of whom 3,000 were Germans. The arrival for the seven months ending January 31st were 250,000, as against 283,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Cattle Disease in Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The State Veterinary Surgeon and Physician, from the University of Pennsylvania, to-day visiting a farm in Chester county, found fifteen cattle in one herd afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, which were killed. Nine cows found in another herd were also affected.

THE LASKER RESOLUTION.
Indignation of the German Liberal Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Liberal press condemns the action of Prince Bismarck in returning to the House of Representatives the resolution of condolence on Dr. Lasker's death. The *Neue Zeitungs* says the action of Bismarck is a violation of the rights of the Reichstag.

A Memorial Meeting.
The Berlin Trademans Society, of which Dr. Lasker was a member, had a memorial meeting to-day in his honor. A portrait of Dr. Lasker was to-day placed before the President. It rested on a bed of flowers and was surrounded by American and other flags draped in mourning.

The incident has caused a painful impression here. Even the friends of Bismarck are unable to defend him.

Bismarck's Pleasantry.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The German Minister as yet has heard nothing about the return of the Lasker resolutions.

Not Responsible for Bismarck's Acts.
BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The U. S. Legation has no information regarding the reported return by Prince Bismarck of the resolution of condolence over the death of Dr. Lasker adopted by the House of Representatives. The *Tagblatt* hopes that America will not hold the Germans responsible for the acts of Bismarck.

German Americans to the Front.
NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The New York *States* says, speaking of the return of the Lasker resolution, "There is little doubt that Bismarck is not a friend of the United States. Probably he looks down with a sort of contempt upon the conduct of political affairs in this country. He evidently relished the opportunity which gave him a pretext for the expression of his contempt, and perhaps thought he was able thus to influence the German nation against the United States. We doubt whether he will succeed in this. In every measure the Government of the United States may take in order to defend the dignity of the country against the insolence and malice of the German Government it will have the full support of German Americans."

THE GREELY PARTY.
An English Paper's Terrible Expectations.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The *Observer*, referring to the Greely expedition, says it is quite possible, considering the state of chronic mutiny which seems to belong to the regulation life in American Arctic expeditions like those of Dr. Kane and Captain Hall, that the men of the Greely expedition have murdered their commanders.

PASSED THE RIVER.
Death of Admiral Carr Glyn.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Admiral Carr Glyn, who was a legate of the estate of Adelaide Neilson, is dead.

A Railroad Magnate Dead.
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—General Hugh N. Baxter, aged 66, died to-night. He was President of the New York Central railroad just preceding Commodore Vanderbilt.

The Bonapartist Demands.
PARIS, Feb. 17.—The supporters of Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) held a meeting to-day at which 3,000 were present. They adopted resolutions demanding the revision of the constitution, the nomination of a constituent assembly, and the restoration to the people of the right to direct the election of the chief of the state.

Archbishop of Posen Again Proscribed.
BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Government proscription issued against Cardinal Jachowicz, Archbishop of Posen, in 1870 has been renewed. This action has caused great excitement among the Catholics of Posen and other provinces.

Agrarian Agitation in Russia.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.—The governors of the various provinces in West and South Russia have appealed for reinforcements of troops, as the peasants there are threatening their landlords.

Jewish Persecution in Russia.
KIEV, Feb. 16.—The anti-Jewish feeling is so violent that attempts have been made to incite a general Jewish massacre, but so far they have proved futile.

Parisian Card Sharps.
PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is believed that card sharps and notorious club men have been acting in concert and working numerous clubs here.

THE SUDAN SITUATION.

Safe Arrival of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum.

He Issues a Proclamation.

Suakim Surrounded and an Attack Expected.

Tokar Appeals for Assistance.

Osman Digma Preparing to Meet the British.

Incipient Mutiny at Cairo.

Egyptian Soldiers Don't Want European Commanders.

Jingo Demonstrations in England.

Small-Pox at Khartoum.

Massacre of the Innocents.

Gen. Gordon at Shendi.

Jingo Demonstration in London.

Another Jingo Meeting.

Another Jingo Meeting.

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THE WEEK ABROAD.

The British Politics—Mr. Bright on the Situation—The Coming Vote of Censure—Bismarck's Resolutions—The Great Guildhall Meeting Yesterday—Mr. Bradlaugh's Return—The Bank of England Rate—Cremation—M. Clemenceau's Visit—Literary and Social Events.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.

PAUL MALL, LONDON, Feb. 16.

The debate on the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote censuring the Government policy in Egypt will come to a vote on Monday night. The Liberal whips count on a majority of from thirty to forty. It is universally admitted that Mr. Gladstone's personal influence alone has saved the Government from censure and defeat, that is, if it is saved.

There is one universal outcry at the clubs, in the salons, and throughout the press, severely condemning the want of a distinct policy. It is expected that the Irish party will abstain from voting. Mr. Bright takes a very gloomy view of the Sudan difficulty. He says it is impossible to advise either one way or the other, as the "way is too dark." The German press is also very severe on the English Government.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the vote of censure was resumed. Mr. John Morley said that the Tory outcry about slavery-trade and civilization was all clap-trap, that what was really at issue was the question of power. Against any such policy he protested. He admitted that the Government had miscalculated the force of El Mahdi and the spread of the rebellion, but that was no reason for alteration in the policy of non-annexation to which they were committed.

He was followed by Mr. Balfour, who condemned the government policy, which had paralyzed the Egyptian authorities while it declined to act. He declared that Egypt was disintegrating under the British influence, and would soon be reduced to the Delta.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in support, declared that the Government had not, by their recent action, in any way deviated from their original policy. The policy of the Government was to sustain the present ruler of Egypt in his own dominions. Lord Edmund denied all connections between Egypt and the Sudan, the latter being in no sense, from situation, climate, or boundary, a part of the former. The country had been wrested from the native sultans by the late Khedive, and the Government desired that it should remain in his hands.

The debate was continued by Sir Frederick Miller, Mr. Lyons, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and others. The House adjourned at 12:45.

An enormous crowd gathered yesterday at Guildhall long before the hour named for a public meeting to consider the Government policy in Egypt. On the platform I noticed Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Gibson, and Lord Dunsany, all of whom subsequently addressed the meeting.

The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. The speakers addressed themselves chiefly to a condemnation of the withdrawal from Sudan, which must produce a revival of the slave trade, and close the route to Central Africa. The resolutions condemning the policy of the Government were carried almost unanimously. Many hundreds of persons being unable to obtain admittance, a second meeting was organized in Guildhall yard outside, where similar resolutions were uproariously carried.

The *Times* this morning comments in its first editorial on the weakness of the Tory attack and the conduct of the debate. The Opposition confine themselves to vague criticism of the Government and a condemnation of its want of policy, but have no alternative to suggest. The *Times* adds that if they desire to reap the fruits of the present situation, they should be prepared with a clear defined policy in place of that they condemn.

A special dispatch from Egypt this morning says that fifty women and only two men escaped from the massacre of Suakin.

Punch this week in its principal cartoon exhibits after a comical manner the state of mind of the British public with regard to Egypt. A muzzled lion occupies the middle of the picture, with Mr. Gladstone as keeper. In the distance appears the recent massacre in the Sudan. John Bull, standing by (loq.), "Unmuzzle him at once."

I had a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Labouchere last night. He says that in his opinion Mr. Bradlaugh's return for Northampton is a foregone conclusion, and that sooner or later the House of Commons must yield to the will of the constituents. He thinks the present attitude of the House is a mockery of representative institutions, and that the electors having exercised their right of choice, the House is bound to accept their representative, however unpopular his views on the subject of religion may be.

The Queen's printers have just issued the bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Lionel Playfair, to leave the practice of cremation. The proposed law will admit of the practice of burning the bodies of the dead as an alternative to ordinary burial.

Mr. Giffard has given notice of the rejection of the bill to abolish actions for breach of promise.

There was quite a crowd, from the principal banks and brokers' offices, at the Bank of England on Thursday, to leave the office of the Directors meeting. When the official was asked "No change," there was a feeling of relief, and things brightened up both on the Stock Exchange and in the money market.

The increase in the rate last week has stopped the outflow of gold to Paris. Some of the leading authorities, however, think that the shipments of American produce being comparatively small, it would have raised the rate another half per cent, and so to have drawn considerable gold from your side. The rates are even now at a point in which there is a profit on shipping gold.

M. Clemenceau, whose visit I mentioned last week, has arrived. He was introduced into the lobby by Mr. Labouchere, whose guest he will be during his visit.

He was introduced to several members of the Government, by whom he was taken into the members' gallery, where I noticed him conversing cordially with Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Charles Hicks-Beach, who was with a strong French accent.

Life-beating has been very much on the increase lately among the miners in the Midland districts. Baron de Worms has given notice of a motion in Parliament that the penalty for the future be a severe flogging.

A movement has been started among the clergy in favor of an affirmation bill in lieu of oaths. Among those who have joined the movement are Canon Percival and Freeman, as also, Dean Wells and many of the more liberal and broad churchmen among the clergy.

A statue to Sir Francis Drake was unveiled at Plymouth yesterday. The town was en fete with the usual display of bunting.

The magnificent collection of pictures belonging to the Duke of Malborough at Blenheim House, which are likely soon to come into the market, will in all probability, be purchased by the British Government for the national collection. They will, at all events, buy the most valuable portion.

There is more and more a disposition in London society to fall into groups and coteries. The *Echo* proposes a social club entirely for the benefit of Welshmen.

The papers, commenting upon the result of the recent prosecutions for betting and baccarat, point out that within a few yards of the Park Club, Crookford, was once famous for its gamblers, where hundreds of thousands were lost in a night, and even the waiters received a thousand pounds to divide as a Christmas box.

The last new idea of combining charity and gaiety is the Albert Hall peasants' fair. It will be very brilliant. Various ladies, dressed in the costumes of the peasants of all nations will preside over the stalls. Miss Mary Anderson will assist at a stall. The proceeds of the fair are to be divided among the hospitals. America is to be represented by Lady Wolsey, and Madame Hallett and Sartoris. It is as good as an Indian square. The stalls are to be gotten up so as to give a kind of scenic effect to the idea. There is to be a Dutch interior, a Swiss chalet, a Turkish harem, and I suppose a lot just as representing the far West. Duchesses will serve glasses of beer, and as the entrance fee will be moderate, a great crowd is expected, and the hospitals at all events will benefit.

Sir Lepel Griffin seems to delight in attacking all things American. He follows up his recent attack on American society by an article in the *March* fortnightly in which he is very severe on American institutions, especially State and municipal.

A new society has been formed termed the "Palestine Pilgrims." Its object is to explore the history of Palestine from the earliest time down to the Crusades, and to translate and publish such records as can be discovered.

Mr. Boehm, the sculptor, is engaged on a bust of Herbert Spencer which, it is expected, will shortly be finished.

Mr. Burnand has made a success in his absurd burlesque on "Claudian" entitled "Petrus Claudian; or, The Roman War," at Toole's Theatre.

The libretto of the comic opera "Nail Gwynne" is mere whimsical nonsense. The music is, however, much better, and the opera may obtain a fair share of popularity.

Lady Ruthven has intimated her intention of presenting to the Antiquaries' Museum at Edinburgh a magnificent collection of objects of Greek art, including lamps, vases, statuary, ornaments, etc., and containing 3,000 pieces.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Traders' Deputation to the Lord Privy Seal.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Baron Cavendish, Lord Privy Seal, who introduced the bill to-day, amending the act relative to the contagious diseases of animals, so as to afford better protection against the introduction of the foot and mouth disease from abroad, gave audience this morning to a number of cattle traders.

They expressed their opinion that only healthy cattle would arrive in England if the provisions of the bill should be restricted to infected parts and not be made to apply to the whole country.

KING HUMBERT THREATENED.
An Attempt to Shoot Him in a Railway.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The train on which King Humbert was returning from a hunt yesterday was fired into by four men on the roadside. A bottle containing gunpowder with a lighted fuse was thrown on the train, but one of the guards threw it off.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.
PARIS, Feb. 16.—Senator Emmanuel Silva, the new Spanish Minister to France, presenting his credentials to President Grevy, said that his mission was to strengthen the already cordial relations existing between France and Spain.

The Times' Editorship.
LONDON, Feb. 17.—Leonard H. Courtney, financial secretary of the treasury, has refused the editorship of the *Times*. Mr. Buckle, the assistant editor of the paper, has been temporarily appointed to the post. Mr. Buckle is thirty years old and unknown outside the *Times* office.

Henry George in Scotland.
LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry George has completed a week's lectures to the Skye Crofters, by whom he was listened to with great enthusiasm.

A Sahara Sea.
PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Bey of Tunis has given Mr. Rondaire authority to carry out his scheme for transforming a portion of the desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

POPULAR PASTIMES.
Snowshoeing.

ANNUAL RACES OF THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

The St. George's Snowshoe Club seems to be on more friendly relations than any other club with that mythical and much abused gentleman, the Clerk of the Weather, since their draft upon him for a clear sky and a fine day, was never better paid than on Saturday afternoon. There was a very good attendance on the Montreal Racetrack Grounds on the occasion of their annual races, the large number of ladies being noticeable, but then the "Knights of the Red Cross" are always friends with the fair sex. The track was in excellent condition, and as the racing was good throughout, the pleasant afternoon's sport was had. The Honorary Stewards were His Honor Mr. Justice McKinnon, Hon. J. R. Thibault, Hector MacKenzie, Esq., F. W. Henshaw, Esq., A. Baumgartner, Esq., Saml. Waddell, Esq., Esdaile, H. A. Benjamin, A. H. Sims, and W. B. Adams acted as Judges; Mr. Chas. D. Monk as Starter; and Messrs. S. Howland, A. Bell, and K. Mathews as Time Keepers.

The first race was the Obstacle (Indian) heats, both of which were won by Louis Tamarac, D. Dominique being second, and Madore third.

For the 880 yards race, there were seven entries viz., A. E. McNaughton, Alf. W. Ross, St. George, A. G. Gardner, James Kerr, W. Kerr, W. McCaw, Montreal, Thos. Moffat, Argyle. There were, however, only six starters, all of whom ran a

very good race. McNaughton and Gardner took the lead at the start, but Moffat spurred on the home stretch and won in 2 min. 33 sec.; A. E. McNaughton second, and A. G. Gardner, third. The first prize was a gold and silver medal presented by President F. C. Henshaw and the second the Hector MacKenzie silver medal.

The next race was the 220 yards in the Merchants' cup series which had been looked forward to with some interest as it was felt to be a proof of Ross' short distance powers. The friends of Thompson were confident that their hopes would be fulfilled, while Ross' friends were just as confident. The outcome was a splendid race, but it was soon seen that Thompson would prove an easy winner, although Norman Fletcher and Ross both ran a good race. W. R. Thompson, of the Emeralds, won in 27 sec.; Fletcher second, and Ross third. The race was decided in 23.5 sec.

The victory of Thompson was received with great applause by his friends, who made the welkin ring with their cheers.

The next was a combination race, the open event for the Hogan Cup, and the club race for the Waddell Cup. There were ten entries in each, the following eight started: J. G. Ross, D. D. McTaggart, J. Baird, Montreal S. S. Club; Robt. Larkin, Emerald S. S. Club; J. W. Stanley, A. Moncton, A. W. Ross, J. W. Stanley, St. George S. S. Club. McTaggart and Larkin led from the start. The race between these two was a grand one, they running almost neck and neck, and never lapping, passing and repassing each other at rapid intervals. In the sixth lap Larkin got ahead of his man and this led him maintained till the last. Meanwhile Ross had been running on steadily and when he started, Larkin was leading McTaggart—who won the Hogan Cup last year—he at once picked up and for the last three laps ran a magnificent race, striving every nerve to reach Larkin. The latter, however, kept his lead and ran a gallant race, seeming at the finish as fresh as when he started. Larkin took the win, despite all Ross could do, in 12 min. 5 sec., and if he wins this race again next year, will hold the Hogan Cup. Ross was a good second; McTaggart, third; Prevost, fourth; A. W. Ross, fifth; and Baird, sixth. Ross won the Howard Medal presented by S. Howard, Esq., for second place. Prevost, as the first runner, won the Waddell Cup, presented by S. Waddell, Esq., and A. W. Ross the Lamothe Medal, presented by C. Lamothe, Esq.

Both Larkin and Ross are to be congratulated for their efforts, and though "Petrus Claudian" did not get the satisfaction of knowing that he ran a good race and that he was only beaten by a good man, the Emerald men present naturally felt highly elated, and Larkin was carried back to the pavilion on the shoulders of his friends, amid shouts of cheers. A good word should be said here for J. W. Stanley, who is but recently "out from the old country. This young man who had only had shoes on twice before, ran a very game race and although he was last he has no reason to be anything but proud of his efforts. There is good stuff in him and he promises to be one of our crack runners in future winters.

The 150 yards club (in heats), in uniform and tramping shoes, brought out the following starters:—Wilfred Massey, R. B. Common, E. M. Mathews, W. H. F. Jones, Samuel Mathews, second, and Prevost third; the second heat was won by Common, who thus took second prize. The first prize was a gold medal, presented by R. J. Tooke, Esq., and the second a medal by C. D. Monk, Esq.

The one mile race was another surprise, revealing a steeple and hitherto comparatively unheard-of runner, a good stayer. The following were the starters: J. Cuthbert, N. Dann, Argyle; James Lumsden, Emerald; Sam Jones, Athletic; W. T. Rodden, A. J. Costen, W. G. Robertson, Montreal; J. W. Stanley, St. George. All the runners started well together, but Jones soon took the lead with a good second, this was kept up until the third round, when Jones spurred and, running the last lap well, won easily in 5 min. 56 sec. A. J. Costen was second, J. W. Stanley third, and W. J. Rodden, fourth. The prizes were the gold medal presented by A. H. Sims, Esq., and the silver by J. J. Potter, Esq.