

Blessing Bells at Danville.

A feast of rare interest was celebrated at Danville, Que., last week. His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, accompanied by his secretary, visited the above parish and conferred the episcopal blessing on two magnificent new bells, weighing respectively 1,300 and 618 pounds. The church, which was gorgeously decorated, was thronged by a crowd of worshippers, amongst whom were noticed adherents of various denominations. The bright music which flooded the sacred edifice with melody was directed by the Misses Boulay, who left nothing undone to increase the joyful solemnity of the occasion. His Lordship the Bishop delivered an eloquent discourse in his native tongue, and was followed by his secretary, Rev. Mr. Ling, in English. The collection which was taken up resulted in the receipt of the desirable sum of \$174. Great credit is due to the indefatigable cure, Rev. M. A. Masson, who, by his exertions, has constituted Danville into one of the most flourishing Catholic parishes. At the conclusion of the services the party adjourned to the worthy priest's residence, where a suitable repast was enjoyed, to the insipid strains of the Danville brass band. The guests were respectively named: Marie Louise and Anne Antoinette, and the following ladies and gentlemen acted as sponsors: Rev. Luc Trahan, cure of St. Thomas, and Miss N. P. McGovern; Rev. Mr. Kironne, cure of St. Guillaume, and Mrs. John McManus; Mr. Picard, M. P., and lady; Dr. E. Desjardins, of Montreal, and Miss Annie Cassidy; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Brien, city; Jas. Cuddy, of this city; and Madame J. Bedard, of Richmond; Dr. and Madame D'Arche, of Danville; E. S. D'Arche, of South Ham, and Madame T. O'Brien, of Danville; Alf. Desjardis, of Three Rivers, at Miss W. Decoteau, of Danville; L. N. Bourgeois, of Danville, and Miss Kate Johnson, of the United States.

ENGLAND AND CABUL.

London Journals Clamor for Vengeance Against the Afghans—Voice of Faction Hushed—How Cavagnari Yielded to the Perilous Fascination of Frontier Management.

Without a moment's warning the half empty and wholly dreary streets of London are alive with newspaper boys and noisy with shouts of "Extra!" "Alarming news from Cabul!" "Attack on the British Residency!" "Advance of the British army!" A change indeed the silly season is ended in a moment, and the interest of the British public, which has been called away from the first phase of the Afghan war by the struggle in Zululand, now most unexpectedly retraversed to Afghanistan. Once more such familiar names as Peshawar and Shatturgrad and Paima Kotul are on everybody's lips. I do not think I am overcoloring when I say that even since the terrible news was received in England, on that quiet Saturday holiday afternoon, a deep cry for vengeance has been going up from the land. It finds echo in the press, of course. "Twice," says the *Standard*, "has Cabul been the scene of an unexampled massacre of British troops. And if we do so this time teach a lesson which the Afghans will never forget, we shall deserve the contempt with which our weakness would be regarded, not only in Afghanistan, but over the whole of India. The very least that can be done is to level the walls and Citadel of Cabul, and to leave it an open city; to clear away a large portion of the habitations of the cutthroat inhabitants, as we cleared away a portion of Delhi; to erect a strong fort, with guns, dominating the town and keeping the turbulent and treacherous people in order. It will be an act of signal and undesermed mercy that we do not wipe the city, whose people have twice in cold blood massacred British troops from the face of the earth."

NEWSPAPER OF COURTESY.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"No weakness, no dubiety, no deference to partisan clamor must now be exhibited at Simla or Westminster. The diplomatic necessities of the war and the provisions of the peace are only emphasized and confirmed by what has happened. This mob and this savage soldiery who have massacred their British visitors and disowned their ruler could scarcely have been left for Russian embassies to work upon at will, as the dullest must now perceive. The authority of the British power and the rights of its representatives must be enforced sharply, overwhelmingly and in the sight of all Asia by the occupation of the Afghan capital, and by a public expiation of the insufferable outrage. Such a measure is indispensable, whatever else may be decided upon subsequently, and we say this without forgetting the complications which may arise in Balkh, Badakshan and Herat. If Yakob Khan be really loyal and without complicity in the crime, as thus far appears, his authority must be restored, for after this crime his measures are quite out of the question. The Cabulites, whether instigated or not from without, have cut short the plan of more control in Afghanistan. We must be master in earnest there, and, if necessary, must disband and disarm every ragged battalion in the land." The *Daily News*, as might be expected, seizes the chance for making political capital out of the disaster and adopts the anti-Rule-Britannia tone. It asserts that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton neglected the warnings of Indian officials and of the Ameer himself against the turbulent and fatal character of the Cabulites. "Whatever you do," the Ameer had said, "do not insist upon sending a British mission into the midst." "Lords Salisbury and Lytton," continues the *News*, "were not deterred by our previous melancholy experience in Afghanistan from subjecting our soldiers and diplomats to the risk of a similar disaster. We will men have their own way. When a small body of English troops was left at Cabul forty years ago there was at least the excuse for those who sent them there that they were ignorant of the true state of the country and the population. But this excuse cannot be pleaded for the present government. The repeated the same blunder in defiance of experience and in defiance of the solemn and repeated warnings of the men whose duty was to make themselves acquainted with the situation. There is not in the whole history of our country such an example of perversity and ignorant self-will."

CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

The Conservative journals make strenuous efforts to discount the propensity to make political capital out of the massacre. "It is perhaps too much to expect in presence of a event like this—calamitous and cruel for a people who love England and welcome only her enemies—that the voice of faction should be hushed. We dare not hope that those who apologized for the cry of 'Peris India' will quite conceal the political considerations which they are able to derive from the slaughter of gallant English gentlemen, guests of the Afghan country and of its ruler." The *Telegraph*, but surely a most weak word "guests." It was the very aim and object of the war to force Sher Ali to receive an English Resident at Cabul. Sir Louis Cavagnari and his suite were surely forced upon

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The Special Meeting of Shareholders—Sir F. Hincks Asked to Resign But He Refuses—A Lady's Opinion of the Directors, Who Are Handed Most Severely—The Ascher Account—Startling Revelations—The Bank to be wound up by Voluntary Liquidation.

(Condensed from the EVENING POST.)

The special general meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank, called for last Thursday, 18th inst., was held in the Mechanics' Hall in this city, the Bank Chambers being too small to contain the large gathering of interested parties, including over a dozen ladies, representing the interests of the many lady-shareholders. The President, Sir Francis Hincks, took the chair, although several objections to his doing so were raised. There was much excitement and strong feeling manifested throughout the meeting, which lasted the first day from noon until 11 p.m., when it was adjourned until 10.30 a.m., Friday, from which time it was protracted until 3.30 p.m. on the 19th. The representatives of the Quebec stockholders moved that Sir F. Hincks and Messrs W. W. Ogilvie and John Grant be asked to resign, and that Messrs. Henry Lyman, Thos. W. Ritchie, Robert Mont and Chas. Hagar replace them on the Board of Directors. Col. Turnbull, in moving this was very bitter upon the President and Mr. Reekie; he also read the following resolutions:—

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, resident in Quebec, held on the 15th of September, at the office of W. D. Campbell, Esq., N.P., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That this meeting feels called upon to concur in the expression of indignation excited by the culpable negligence of the President, Directors and Manager of the Consolidated Bank, in the discharge of the trust committed to them, which has resulted in the suspension of a bank that, from its capital, should have been one of the most powerful monetary institutions in the Dominion.

2nd. That in their circular, issued 15th July, 1873, a statement was made that, after deducting for anticipated losses, the assets of the bank would be equal to from 60 to 75 per cent. on its then present par value, a statement which, if unfounded, warrants, in the opinion of this meeting, criminal proceedings against its issuers.

3rd. That this meeting, having confidence in the integrity and ability of Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Turnbull and the Reverend George Weir, two of the shareholders resident in Quebec, do authorize and empower them to represent their opinions and wishes at any meeting of shareholders, and request them to co-operate with any other committee appointed by shareholders elsewhere to secure justice to all concerned, and to promote, if deemed necessary and advisable, legal proceedings against the President, Directors and Manager, and engage to contribute towards any expenses which may be found necessary.

The Chairman refused to put to the meeting any motion condemning himself, and the meeting would not listen to any in his favor. Finally, after almost endless discussion and wrangling, Mr. Allen Gilmour moved that in the opinion of the shareholders, Sir Francis Hincks should retire from the Presidency, in view of past mismanagement of the bank's affairs. This was carried by ballot on a vote of 9,241 shares, against 7,695 shares. The result of the ballot for directors was the election of Messrs John Rankin, John Grant, L. Reekie and W. W. Ogilvie, of the old board, and the addition of Lieut.-Governor Macdonald, Henry Lyman and James Croil, as new members.

Some new and startling revelations respecting Mr. Saunders' (one of the directors) connection with the bank were made during the discussion the second day. Mr. J. P. Cleghorn asked who inspired the bank to assume the liability of J. C. Joseph & Co., of Toronto to J. G. Ascher? (Uprun:—)

Miss McDougall (passionately)—Answer that question, [This lady had in the course of some remarks made previously, characterized the Directors as fit subjects for Zulu land.

Sir Francis Hincks—] I have not the slightest objection to answer that question. The purchase was made by Mr. Reekie without the cognizance of the Directors, and at the instigation of Mr. Saunders. (Great excitement, groans, hisses, and yells, above which Miss McDougall's voice was heard exclaiming, "Why didn't you say that this morning?")

Mr. Saunders' denied the imputation, but could not get a hear ing.

Sir Francis Hincks produced a document to prove what he had said.

Miss McDougall snatched the document from the table before Mr. Saunders could get hold of it, and read it out to the meeting, as follows:—

"H. & A. Saunders, Wholesale Jewellers, 60 St. James Street.

"MONTREAL, Dec. 7, 1877,

[Mr. memorandum.]

"1. The stock of the London and Paris House in this city was purchased in the name of Ascher & Co., at Mr. Saunders' own discretion.

"2. Whatever price is paid shall be satisfactory to the Bank.

"3. Mr. McCracken to have authority to cash the cheque of Ascher & Co., representing 10 per cent. amount of the purchase, on Tuesday next, and likewise one-fourth per cent. on taking of sale (one-fifth cash); balance of purchase to be settled by notes endorsed by A. Saunders. The bank to be responsible for the said endorsement contingent upon Saunders handing the bank a mortgage on the stock, reserving his own claim out of the London and Paris House first. Mr. Saunders to hand over the amount realized for the estate of his claim to the bank.

"4. The purchase of the stock involves lease of premises to June 1st next by paying rental from the time of possession at the original figure. The interest of the eighteen years' lease from June 1st to be purchased like the stock at Mr. Saunders' discretion by Mr. Ascher, or let as he may think best, irrespective of the stock. To copy this sent to Mr. McCracken. (See letter book.)

The document was received with groans, hisses, and shouts of "Villain!"

Mr. Saunders said that when the liabilities were paid the Bank would not lose by this mortgage.

In answer to enquiry, Sir F. Hincks explained at length how the Bank had become involved in the account of Ascher & Co.

Mr. Olark, the inspector, also explained that Mr. Louson, one of the tellers, had a large amount of bonds, which he was saving, unknown to the directors. Being asked whose bonds these were, he replied, \$68,000 were of Ascher & Co., \$47,000 of Beattie, \$25,000 of T. D. MacIvan, and several of Fish, Shepherd & Co.

A motion proposed by Mr. Isley, and seconded by Miss McDougall, was carried unanimously, appointing T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., Col. Turnbull and Ald. Hagar, a committee to draft a petition asking for a Government inquiry, and for the arrest and punishment of those directors who had made false statements.

A motion proposed by Mr. Robt. soon and seconded by Mr. Currier, to the effect that the directors be empowered to do the best

they could with the bank affairs in voluntary liquidation, brought the proceedings to a close.

Following is the statement of the affairs up to the 31st of August last, submitted to the shareholders:—

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT, 31ST AUGUST, 1879.	
1879.	
Balance at debit profit and loss account, 10th May, 1879.....	\$ 450,892 53
Interest paid.....	\$ 1,121,450 21
Interest reserved.....	20,875 43
Reduction in bank premises.....	25,000 00
Appropriation for losses ascertainable for further depreciation in securities.....	1,938,825 75
	\$2,480,977 14
Deduct:	
Forty per cent. transferred 1st July, 1879, from capital stock subscribed.....	\$ 1,391,600 00
Profits for term ended August, 1879, after deducting expenses of management.....	27 050 21
	\$ 2,089,376 14
Deficiency.....	1,068,328 99
	\$ 2,480,977 14
Deduct:	
Capital paid up.....	\$ 2,089,320 00
Deficiency as above.....	1,068,328 99
	\$ 1,012,568 01
GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST AUGUST, 1879.	
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid up.....	\$2,080,920 00
Interest reserved.....	\$20,875 43
Unclaimed dividends.....	6,614 51
	27,490 94
Notes in circulation.....	537,063 00
Public deposits, on demand.....	585,565 02
Public deposits, after notice.....	153,100 73
	738,665 75
Provincial Government deposits, on demand.....	53,294 46
Provincial Government deposits, after notice.....	50,000 00
	103,294 46
Donation Government deposits, on demand.....	171,350 40
Foreign agents, United Kingdom.....	238,299 72
Contingent fund to provide for possible losses.....	182,860 00
	\$1,085,529 77
Assets.	
Gold and silver coin.....	\$10,765 52
Donation notes.....	13,159 00
Notes and cheques of other banks.....	17,374 61
	\$41,298 13
Balances due from other banks in Canada.....	112,873 08
Balances due from foreign agents, United States.....	10,643 94
	123,517 02
Government debentures, Notes discounted, current.....	\$1,818,763 19
Loans to corporations.....	325,732 39
Loans on real estate of other banks.....	682 61
Notes overdue and not specially secured.....	272,259 54
Notes overdue secured by mortgages or other securities.....	14,102 27
Real estate the property of the bank (other than bank premises) and mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.....	156,433 67
Bank premises.....	2,655,958 78
	12,000 01
At debit of profit and loss account.....	\$1,012,568 01
	\$1,085,529 77

“Awk the Globe.”

It was during the progress of a ball at the Government House, Toronto, two weeks ago that a reporter of the *Mail*, whose chief characteristics are a dusty grey coat, shilly dally side-whiskers, and an insinuating smile that a ten cent piece is produced, sent up his card to Major De Winton with a request that minute description of the Princess' dress might be sent down to him according to a promise previously made. After passing through the hands of several flunkies the card finally reached the Major, who it is said is a little bit of a snob since he has been dancing attendance on the Princess and her Lord. Now the (presumably) gallant officer had, only a short time before, furnished the required information to *Globe* reporter, and was too “hotty” to be troubled a second time. So he wrote on the back of the card the words “ask the *Globe*,” and after the same ceremony of transfer through several pairs of hands had been completed the little past-board was once more lodged in the hands of the reporter. The patient dealer of clean paper read the brief note with indignation and then looked up at “Jamees.” To use the words of the reporter, he was a “chuckle-headed Englishman with an everlasting grin.”

“The Major promised to give the *Mail* report,” said the scribe.

“The Majah says ask the *Globe*,” replied the other.

“But the Major said he would get a description of the Princess' dress for the *Mail* specially,” persisted the glenner of facts.

“But don't you see the Majah says ‘ask the *Globe*?’” said the equally persistent flunkey, and his chronic grin grew wider and more painfully distinct as he enjoyed the stupidity of the reporter, who could not see the meaning of the Major's words.

“The reporter at length ‘took in’ the kind of man he was dealing with, and determined to have some fun with him, while the flunkey considered the individual before him was ‘heavily stoid.’”

“I don't want to go to the *Globe* for information which Major de Winton promised the *Mail*. Can he not write it out a second time?”

At this point the flunkey wagged his head from side to side for several seconds in amused consternation at such inexplicable dullness. After such a prolonged hesitation the reporter expected something new, but judge of his disgust when the fellow again drawled out:

“That's all right, you know; but don't you see the Majah says ‘ask the *Globe*?’”

Out into the night fled the furious scribbler, and when next he was seen he was calmly slumbering in a King street bar-room, and the united efforts of his friends failed to awake him.

—During the week ending Saturday last there were shipped from this port to Great Britain 1,119 head cattle, 3,714 sheep, and 32 horses.

CLERICAL MOVEMENTS.—Rev. Abbe Proulx, Professor of the Grand Seminary of Montreal, who left last June for a trip to Europe, has returned to the city after a very pleasant trip on the St. Laurent. He is accompanied by Abbes Gadin and Porter, priests of St. Sulpice, of Paris. They will in future reside in Montreal, the former at the Seminary, and the latter at St. Mary's College.

The number of reformatory schools in England is 54, and in Scotland 12. In England there are 46 for Protestants and 8 for Catholics. In Scotland there are 10 for Protestants and 2 for Catholics. The number of persons under detention on December 31, 1878, was, altogether 7,000, thus divided:—England, 3,601 boys and 795 girls (Protestant), and 1,153 boys and 213 girls (Catholic); Scotland, 764 boys and 136 girls (Protestant), and 252 boys and 90 girls (Catholic). Of the total number there were on license 895 boys and 151 girls.