

(Continued from Third Page.)

THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

GLADSTONE'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Difficulties to be Avoided if Possible, but England's Honor to be Maintained—While Negotiations Continue He Declares there is Abundant Cause for War Preparations—The Credit of £11,000,000 Voted—Reported Defeat of the Russians.

Grand Duke Alexei has asked the Czar, in the event of war, to place him in command of the Baltic fleet. The Baltic fleet now consists of 215 vessels, of which 133 are ironclads, and 109 torpedo boats, ready for active service in ten days. Russia's naval officers look with the greatest delight to a brush with England. If England tries to blockade the Baltic the Russian fleet will sail out and fight her in open sea.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The Czar yesterday passed four hours with Gen. Obolobrensky, chief of the staff, and several general officers, studying the war maps of the Afghan frontier. Obolobrensky regards war as inevitable and urges immediate mobilization, and that not a moment should be lost in pushing on to Herat and Candahar. Obolobrensky's increasing influence over the Czar is believed to be significant. He said to the Czar: "Now is the moment for Russia to strike. Lumsden's retreat has utterly destroyed England's prestige among the Afghans, who, I can assure your Majesty, are ready to revolt against the Ameer. Besides, Persia is prepared, secretly, to help us and to do so the moment we strike the first blow. All these advantages will be lost by delay." The Czar replied: "You are too hasty, general. Russia's manifest destiny is too strong to be wrecked by any human agency, but it is still hoped war may be avoided. But, come what will, I never shall consent to give up Penjdeh nor Zulfiqar Pass." The Czar is convinced that the improvised cruisers of Alabama type, and the vigorous application of torpedo warfare, will transfer England's monopoly of the carrying trade to other nations.

Gen. Gourko, governor-general of Poland, has been ordered by the Czar to prepare an immediate detailed plan of the campaign in Afghanistan. It is believed Gourko, in the event of war, will be placed in supreme command.

There are 70,000 Russian troops in Poland; 30,000 are under orders for an immediate movement to Odessa. This proves that Russia has no cause to fear hostility from Austria.

New York, April 26.—A cable letter from London, dated last night, says: "Tonight the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war and as if England would be compelled to accept. Superstitious folks who believe in omens, point to the circumstance of Gladstone appearing in the theatre box the night the news came about Gordon's death as signifying the juxtaposition of pleasure and catastrophe and symbolizing fate mocking over the end of British prestige in Africa, and to the fact that an American actress was dining with him at the time of the explosion in the Admiralty building as representing revelry colliding with devastation and signifying destiny enjoying the fall of England on the sea. The common people of England seem to believe there will be war, but are not enthusiastic about it. It is said Mr. Gladstone does not believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He doesn't think a diplomatic insult or a brush against prestige is sufficient cause for war. His enemies say he would have allowed the Soudan to slip away rather than fight for it, but for Gordon, and that he doesn't consider the Indian relations to be worth the cost of a war with Russia. But if he decides to fight he will fight to win and the whole world will be with him, believing that when he appeals to the sword it is the last appeal of an Englishman of almost limitless resource. The uncertainty of the situation has fairly stagnated financial operations. The *Standard* says the persistence with which Russian papers urge the seizure of Herat is evidence of preparing the Russian public mind for the event. The *Standard* believes the seizure of Herat has already been ordered by the Czar and declares British troops will be powerless to prevent its capture and that its security depends entirely on the courage of the Afghans. The *Economist* says it looks as if the remainder of Europe would remain quiet during the struggle if war occurred, and that war would end in two years through the exhaustion of Russia and fear of her statement that it might end in a state of anarchy throughout their empire. Russia is taking every possible precaution to prevent England from securing any secret service within the Afghani dominions in the event of war and all foreigners are prohibited from serving on any Russian railroad. It is said reports of secret agents commissioned to work up a pro-Russian sentiment throughout Bulgaria and Macedonia have alarmed the Russian government concerning the influence Gladstone's name exercises over the people in all the Bulgarian and Macedonian provinces formerly under Turkish rule. The revival by the Moscow *Gazette* of the question of the cession of that portion of Russian Poland bounded on the east by the river Vistula and including the capital of Warsaw to Germany is looked on as a strong bid for German support. In some quarters it is thought this has been agreed on secretly with Bismarck as a price for active German aid in suppressing a possible Polish revolt, or against England herself. British merchants, fearing a transfer of the ocean carrying trade to the United States or other powers in the event of war, have organized a movement to influence the cabinet to undertake the issuing of war risks on shipping at rates that would prevent this. It is estimated that there will be a deficit in this year's budget after the issue of the war credit amounting to sixty-five million dollars. *Family Fair* does not believe Russia and England will come to blows over the Afghan question. This paper boldly declares the whole squabble is fictitious and insincere, and got up, no doubt, to cover up a retreat from the Soudan. Russia is hurriedly fortifying Kiev; it is stated that there are 50,000 Russians there now.

London, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone read a telegram from Gen. Lumsden stating that Stephen, a member of the boundary commission, had also a detailed statement of all the circumstances attending the Pendjeh affair. The telegram said that Gen. Lumsden would forward to Lord Granville a statement showing the actual position of affairs as they now stand. The government members of the house received this news with evident satisfaction. Mr. Ritchie (conservative) asked if the government proposed to suspend negotiations with Russia until after the arrival of the despatches, and Mr. Gladstone replied "No."

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone, bringing up the subject of the vote of credit on the army and navy account, asked the house to vote the entire

£11,000,000 en bloc. He hoped the motion to divide the credit would not be pressed. The government would not devote any portion of the money for particular purposes for use in the Soudan, but would reserve discretion to apply the money taken for the Soudan account for purposes of special preparations. The proposal to separate the Soudan credit from the credit for special preparations was rejected by a vote of 229 against 186. Mr. Gourley (Radical) asked whether the government would endeavor to have the dispute with Russia referred to arbitration to the United States, to which Mr. Gladstone answered: "The government are quite sensible of their heavy responsibility to maintain the honor and good faith of the country on the one hand, and, on the other, to use every means consistent with that honor to avoid war. I can give no more particular reply than this." The utterance was accepted as significant, and received with cries of "Hear, hear." The house then went into committee of supply, and Mr. Gladstone explained the object of the vote of credit. The Premier's speech indicated that he was suffering much from hoarseness. The entire credit, £11,000,000, was voted without debate, after one of the most powerful and telling speeches ever delivered by Mr. Gladstone. The Premier declared the Government considered it necessary to have the entire resources of the empire well in hand for use and application wherever required. Events since the fall of Khartoum have shown that the Mahdi's power has collapsed. England's possession of Khartoum would not put a stop to the slave trade, and therefore it would be useless to shed blood and treasure in the Soudan. In regard to the smallness of the special vote, he reminded the house that it was the largest asked since the Crimean war. The case, he said, relates primarily to India. In order to fully appreciate the amount entailed, it is requisite to know the extent of the measures being taken in India. The case is not one of war, actual, or perhaps proximate. He did not feel called upon to define the degree of danger, but he would say in regard to the sad contingency of an outbreak of war or rupture of relations with Russia, that her Majesty's government had striven to conduct the diplomatic controversy in such a way that, if it unhappily ended in a violent rupture, they might be able to challenge the verdict of civilized mankind, whether or not they had done all that men could do, and had used every just and honorable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries into bloodshed and despair.

(Cheer.) The question before the committee, he said, was simple and narrow, although important. Negotiations continue, but to give parliament partial information only would mislead them. The government submitted its case upon facts, with which the whole world is acquainted. There exists abundant cause for war preparations which are being carried on. (Cheer.) The starting point was the obligation to the Ameer, which should be fulfilled in no stinted manner. (Loud cheer.) The covenant with Russia of March 16th was one which England hoped and believed would be recognized as one of the most sacred ever made between two great nations, and if any deviation occurred there should be jealous rivalry between the two nations to sit to the bottom of all that remained in suspense. A bloody engagement occurred on March 30th, showing that one or both failed to fulfill the covenant. England considered it the duty of both countries to ascertain how that calamity occurred. He would not anticipate that the British were right; he felt perfect confidence in the British officers, but would not assume that they might not have been misled. He would not say the government possessed all the facts in the case. They possessed facts which created an impression adverse to some of those formed by the other party to the covenant, but they would not deviate from the strictest principles of justice by anticipating anything of the ultimate issue of the fair inquiry they are desirous of prosecuting. The cause of the collision is, perhaps, doubtful, but it is certain the Russians were the attacking party, and that the Afghans suffered in life, spirit and reputation. Knowing that a blow had been struck at the credit and authority of our ally, we must do our best to have right done in the matter. Therefore there is cause for war preparations. He hoped the house would not delay its assent, which would only tend to propagate there and elsewhere the opinion that there was some indecision in the mind of parliament, where as he believed one heart and a sole purpose animated them. He believed, while reserving absolute liberty to judge of the conduct of the government and to visit them with its consequences, they would go forward to meet the demand of justice and the call of honor, and only subject to justice and honor, to labor for the purpose of peace. At the conclusion of the speech the house broke out in loud and prolonged cheering. Gladstone's words created a profound sensation.

THE OPINION IN THE LOBBIES. To-night is that Gladstone's speech indicates that war is inevitable. The *Post* says: "The fact that the war credit was voted without any venturing a reply to Mr. Gladstone is unprecedented in this or any other country. Gladstone's language is too significant to require comment. The attack upon Pendjeh must either be justified or atoned for." The *Telegraph* cannot believe that such a spectacle as the decision of the house will be lost upon Russia. The government has no information that the Czar is going to Moscow. The conservatives intend to move the adjournment of the credit debate, but seeing the effect of Gladstone's speech, refrained. Lord Churchill, on entering the house later, was surprised to find the vote had been agreed to. The *News* expresses a strong hope that matters have not reached the war point. The *Standard* says Gladstone's speech was manifestly intended to convey more than he thought it would be well to say. The *Standard* thinks Russia declines to admit the conduct of her officers in question. The *Times* says if Russia's policy is founded upon a belief that England will submit to any exactions rather than a rupture of relations, Gladstone's speech must dispel the illusion.

A RUSSIAN DEFEAT. BRUSSELS, April 27.—The *Independence Belge* publishes, under reserve, from an excellent source, a report of a fresh battle between the Russians and Afghans, in which the former were defeated and retired, having met with heavy losses.

LONDON, April 27.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "I am informed on good authority of another engagement on the Afghan frontier. Of 1,700 Russians who engaged the Afghans, nearly all were killed."

AUSTRALIA TO THE FRONT AGAIN. LONDON, April 28.—The government of New South Wales has offered England the Australian contingent now in the Soudan for service in India. The admiralty has ordered all able seamen to be enrolled in the Royal Navy.

EXERCISEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG. ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The present state of suspense is almost intolerable. People here show the utmost impatience to hear the statement of the British Government in parliament. Cases are being sent to Helsingfors

in which to pack and remove the archives of the senate and collections of the museum. The coast of Finland is being rapidly fortified. The first division of the Russian army has been secretly mobilized and ordered to defend Cronstadt. Seven million roubles has been sent to Central Asia. A decision as to peace or war is expected to-morrow or, at latest, by the 1st of May. It is expected that the Ameer's forces number 50,000 men and sixty guns.

ENGLAND SUBMITS THE PENDJEH AFFAIR TO ARBITRATION. LONDON, April 27.—The *News* says: "Notwithstanding the peace rumors the situation is unchanged. The *Standard* confirms the statement that Granville has reiterated the demand upon Russia for a military inquiry on the spot where the battle of Pendjeh occurred. The *Times* St. Petersburg despatch says: 'The English proposals arrived on Friday. England proposes to submit the Pendjeh affair to arbitration. It is believed the proposals are most reasonable and equitable and show that Gladstone most earnestly desires peace regardless of public opinion. If the proposals are rejected it will show Russia is determined upon war.' France has warned Turkey to maintain her neutrality in the event of war.

A Persian paper says a treaty has been in existence since 1878 entitling Russia to send troops through Persia. ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Torpedo fleets for the defence of Finland Gulf and the Baltic coasts consisting of 50 boats each under Admiral's Norloff and Korniloff, Vice-Admiral Scioniloff, from Cronstadt, and General Hagemeister, from Helsingfors, have arrived to confer with the military authorities. Generals Lafaroff and Kol have gone to Caucasus. Trials of submarine electric light are in active progress at Cronstadt. In the event of war the Russian Imperial guard will proceed to the Northern provinces of Russia bordering on the Baltic to the number of 60,000 men and 144 guns. Emigration from Russia to Finland has increased to an immense extent. Men fear they will be drafted into the Russian army. The wildest speculation has prevailed during the past week on the St. Petersburg bourse. Reckless operators have made or lost fortunes in 48 hours. The feeling among financiers is gaining ground that Russia can obtain all she wants in Central Asia without going to war.

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—England has ordered 362 Nordenfled guns and Mitralleuses from a firm, work is going on night and day to execute the order. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—Large orders for torpedoes have been sent to France by the Turkish government in addition to the orders given at home.

VARNA, April 27.—Austria has warned the Porte she will consider her treaties with Turkey null if the Porte allows the belligerents to force the Dardanelles. Turkish sympathy with England is becoming more pronounced even at the palace, although it is considered prudent to maintain an attitude of reserve. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the powers respecting the closing of the Dardanelles not the slightest step has been taken to increase the power to the Porte to guard the strait.

BERLIN, April 27.—The report that Germany has been asked to arbitrate between England and Russia is unfounded. SIMLA, April 27.—If Russia takes Herat India will send one division only to Candahar, reserving the remainder of the troops for service elsewhere. The presence of the army at Candahar would probably encourage the Afghans to adopt guerrilla war-fare to check Russia sending flying columns to Helmand river. The Indian army is in urgent need of field guns. The Duke of Connaught will command the division of Quetta.

LONDON, April 27.—Reuter's despatch from St. Petersburg says war between Russia and England is now regarded as inevitable. The Czar leaves to-day for Moscow, and from that city he will issue a manifesto or declaration of war, if such extreme measures should become necessary. Russian bonds have declined from 85 to 80 1/2.

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—Agriculture in many places is at a standstill. Farmers are expected to be called upon for compulsory military service to enforce neutrality on Sweden. SIMLA, April 27.—Preparations are being urgently pressed for the quick despatch of troops to the front. LONDON, April 27.—It is asserted the Government has information which proves beyond doubt that Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of war.

VITAL QUESTIONS!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buckley's!'"

Ask the same physicians. "What is the most reliable and surest cure for liver diseases; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.?"

Will tell you: "Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

But, when these remedies are combined with others, such as Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is varied in its operations, that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or remain, and yet it is harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II. "Almost dead or nearly dying?" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

"Women gone nearly crazy!!!!" From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, weakness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pains of rheumatism, influenza and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases fail.

Nature is heir to Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their names.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA. THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT. (From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 22. Mr. Cameron's (Huron) motion that the resolution declaring that the Liquor License act should be suspended until the Privy Council had pronounced upon it, was concurred in.

Sir John Macdonald then introduced a bill founded on the resolution and entitled "An Act respecting the Liquor License act of 1883."

The bill was read a first time. On the motion for the third reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the Canada civil service act.

Mr. Mitchell moved that it be read a second time that day three months. He thought the measure was based on the model of the English system and was not wanted in this country.

Mr. Baker seconded the motion. Mr. Chapleau said the bill had been founded upon the English principle of giving independence to the civil service. It was a step in the right direction, because it took away a certain amount of political patronage which had existed heretofore.

After some remarks against the bill by Messrs. Carey, Charlton and Mills, Sir John Macdonald said that the opposition speeches would lead to the conclusion that the members would soon be in power and wanted a clear field of patronage. He opposed the unrestricted system, and was in favor of the English system, by which the ministers had no appointing power. Mr. Gladstone had declared that he could not appoint his own secretary. There could be no political favoritism there.

In the neighboring republic, President Cleveland owed his election more to the revolt of public feeling against the system prevailing in the American Civil Service and the use of the service in politics. All political experience here and in the United States proved that to return to the system of patronage and personal favoritism in the service would be a false step, and he for one would oppose such a course to the last.

Mr. Blake said he was in favor of a good civil service law, but he did not think the proposed law would effect the object desired. The house divided on Mr. Mitchell's amendment. Yeas, 67; nays, 112.

Sir R. Cartwright moved an amendment providing that the treasury board be appointed to consider and report on the various changes and amendments affecting the civil service which otherwise would be nominally done by the governor in council, but practically to a very great extent by the secretary of state, Canada.

Some other amendments were offered and rejected, the bill being then read a third time.

The house adjourned at 12:30. OTTAWA, April 23.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Costigan, the House went into committee on a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the General Inspection Act of 1874. The resolution provided for the appointment of a chief inspector of the articles to which the Act related. The duties of these officers would be to decide disputes between the inspectors and parties interested. It was also proposed to make Victoria and Port Arthur points at which inspection could take place, and to provide that no inspection should be compulsory. It was the intention further to better define the grades of wheat, to authorize the appointment of a board to select standards of grain for the use of inspectors, to provide for the inspection of berrings, gasparaux, alowices and cod, and to authorize the appointment of inspectors of leather and raw hides. The bill would recognize the clause of wheat known as Manitoba hard, which would be higher than the standard of Dakota and Minnesota.

After some debate the motion passed and Mr. Pope moved the third reading of the bill respecting infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) moved that horses be exempted from the operations of the act. Mr. White (New Brunswick) opposed the amendment on the ground that horse owners should have the same protection as cattle owners. The amendment was carried on a division. Yeas, 131; nays, 16.

Several unimportant amendments were offered and lost, and the bill was read a third time, and the House adjourned at 1:30.

Sunday night Adolph Hess, a farmer, living near Concordia, O., quarrelled with his wife. After beating her head into a shapeless mass he cut off the head of his infant son with an axe and hung himself to a rafter.

A GREAT ICE SHOVE.

THE FLOOD.

THE HIGHEST WATER SINCE 1869—THE STREETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE RIVER COVERED WITH TWO FEET OF WATER—GRIFFINTOWN FLOODED FROM CURB TO CURB.

At three minutes past six on Sunday night the great expected shove took place, and very shortly afterwards the gauge in the Harbor Commissioners' office registered forty feet eight inches, this being the highest the waters of the river have raised since the year 1869. The flood gradually rising all day yesterday, by the afternoon things were an alarming aspect, and those who sheltered who were the residents of Point St. Charles, who were imprisoned in their houses and gazed anxiously at the rising waters, which seemed to be slowly but surely engulfing them, while the stock of provisions and fuel in the houses ran lower and lower, and the stores being all flooded there was no chance of renewing their supplies without a visit to the city, which was next to impossible. In the afternoon the Chief of Police had twelve boats placed at his disposal by the Mayor, most of these being utilized in conveying coke to the people who were most in want of it. The windows of the houses were broken and the buildings filled with water up almost to the second story, while furniture was floating around in all directions. Lamp posts were twisted and bent, and in many places, hardly reached above the water. In other places, where the land was higher, the tops of the hydrants could be seen and the unlucky boat that ran against them had a fair chance of tipping over. From dangers were added by some of the streets being littered with carts and other vehicles whose horses were caught in the first rush of the flood and had to be cut loose. The waggons were left to their fate.

A CHARITABLE MISSION. A Corporation boat was placed at the disposal of Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, of Guy street, yesterday afternoon, and having at her own personal expense procured a large supply of milk and coffee she proceeded to distribute it among the sufferers at the Point, for which she deserves the highest praise. Starting from the bridge, the boat proceeded up Wellington street amid scenes of desolation and destruction on every side. Turning into Conde street, where the water was some eight feet deep, the trip was continued until Centre street was reached, the scene of the greatest destruction to property. None of the water besieged inhabitants claimed anything from the good lady except those who were really in need of it. After the needs of the people of Centre street had been attended to, a visit was paid to Richardson street, where the poorer classes dwell and the greatest misery prevails. Here the whole family of a dozen more, were crowded into houses that were considered the most secure from the ravages of the flood, and it was pitiful to see the eagerness with which the relief was sought after. During the afternoon it was learned from a resident of Centre street that a poor woman was in a dying state on Burgess street and that she was without the smallest necessities of life. Three separate attempts were made to reach the dying woman, but without success, as the boat stuck at the railway crossing, and as the hour was late the last attempt had to be given up.

THE SHOVE. When the shove took place last night the ice came down with a terrific crash, and piled up to a great height in the centre of the channel, where it again blocked. The water backed up, and in five minutes had risen 2 ft. 6 in., and came over the twentieth wall in a huge wave, carrying with it masses of ice, which it deposited on Commissioners and Common streets. Some of the blocks were even carried up side streets for about fifty yards. The water having gained a sufficient head then burst the jam and the river fell to 30 feet by nine o'clock; from that point it continued to recede steadily until at midnight it was several inches below the twentieth wall.

Large pools were left in St. Paul, Commissioners, Common, Yorkville, Fronting and Wellington streets, and in nearly every street in Griffintown. The others in all these streets were completely flooded, and the employees in many of the wholesale stores, were at work all night removing the goods to upper flats and in some cases pumping out the water. The streets mentioned were utterly impassable in many places either from water or ice.

IS GRIBBING ON. The water had been rising steadily all day, and by 7 o'clock Young, Kennedy and several other streets were flooded from curb to curb. Even Cambridge and Inspector streets north of the square were in a similar condition. People in the water were, however, scarce, and the damage done was but slight. Some idea of the extent of the flood may be learned from the fact that at Point St. Charles the water was three feet higher yesterday and he was precipitated into the water, from which he was extricated with much difficulty by some friends.

SUBSIDING OF THE WATERS—THE RIVER CLEARING OF ICE—DAMAGES BY THE FLOODS.

The great shove of last evening and its subsequent effect on the river has partly relieved the minds of many of the sufferers, and there is now every hope that the water will be down by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

At 12 o'clock to-morrow the height of the water was 38 feet one and a half inches, and the water has been falling gradually until it now stands 37 feet 2 inches. Looking out of the upper windows at the Harbor Commissioners' office this morning the sight is grand, and as far as one can see above the Victoria bridge there is a wide open channel, with large quantities of loose ice floating down the stream. It appears that this opening extends as far as the cotton factory, but below this it seems that the ice is very heavily shoved against on the shoals; however, a block can hardly now take place there. Nobody seems to know whether the ice will be broken up by the morning, and many gentlemen this morning were of opinion that a better system of communication relative to the movement of these large bodies of ice at such times should be established with several localities and the authorities here. Several of the Harbor Commissioners this morning inspected with much interest the little clock-work machine which registers on scaled paper the rise and fall of the river. When the big shove took place last night at three minutes past six the pencil ran almost perpendicularly up on the paper and marked a rise of two feet eight inches in a second. Opposite the office and in the river is erected a long box in which is the heavy wooden float which is connected by a wire with the recording gauge in the office. Many are the amusing remarks overheard by the officials and made by some of those who, either for pleasure, curiosity or business, still make the river front their daily promenade. One way this morning, looking at the wire connected with the gauge, called out to a gentleman employed in the gauging office, "Mollo, mollo, you've got a fish! I see your float's bobbing." Several boats were seen this morning rowing down the open channel, and evidently the occupants were after duck; there is an unusual large amount of them in this immediate vicinity, and the sportsman and pot-hunter will

now have a fine opportunity of displaying their skill with the shot-gun. There will now be an abundance of wild duck, teal and widgeon in the marshes, and the plover will consequently go down. There is an unusually large quantity of muskrat blocks of ice piled up all along the wharves, and when the water goes down there will no doubt remain there for some time. To remove them it will take a great number of men, much time and trouble, but should the water keep moderately high for a short time they might be floated away. This morning many footpaths were venturing far out on the ice, some almost to the edge of the open channel. No doubt some only took this risk for bravado, but many of them are poor people who are collecting large pieces of wood which have been drifted up by the shove. It would be as well for many of them to know that they could be prosecuted for taking any timber which may be lying in the ice close to the shore.

In the vicinity of the Canal it is the property of Mr. Conway, the surveyor of water works, all the wood about the Canal basin, and has his men collecting it for the last few days. The damage done to the revetment wall nearly opposite the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's office is considerable. A regular mountain of ice is here piled up, and the wall for several days is pumpeled over the top. Many of the flags of the sidewalk have been broken in twain as if they were matches, while others are turned topsy turvey.

Between Hochelaga and Longue Pointe the sudden shove and rise has had a rather disastrous effect. A number of houses along the river have been very badly damaged by the rising waters, and as the inhabitants had not exactly expected a flood at this point the inconvenience to which they will be put for some time is considerable. In Longue Pointe proper the damage has not been quite so bad, although a bridge near Mr. Vin's residence has been almost entirely carried away by the rising waters, thus destroying any further traffic from the river, until this bridge is repaired. From the flowing it will be seen that any further danger of a flood is almost passed.

At Longueuil—the water rose very rapidly yesterday and the market is now surrounded by water. The aqueduct has stopped working. One-half of the village is under water and the scene in the district is floating about. People have been obliged to abandon their houses. Boucherville and is impassable, being covered with about two feet of ice.

At Laprairie the water is receding rapidly, and at Beauharnois, although very high, remains stationary. The ice is all broken up and going down fast.

At Berthier the river is clear of ice and the water falling very fast, and at Valleyfield it is breaking up fast.

At Sorel the water is very high and the river is entirely cleared of ice.

At Quebec the ice bridge is still jammed. It is believed to be grounded opposite the city. However, the whole has made its disappearance, and as soon as the jam is loosened it is expected there will be a great crash, as the barrier holds back about seven or eight miles of heavy ice and thousands of tons of lumber and timber of all sorts which have been in the river since Sunday. Hundreds of men and boys can be seen on the ice from early morning till late at night hauling in driftwood, some of them gathering as much as 10 and 12 cords.

At Three Rivers the water fell one foot and a half since yesterday morning, but the streets in the western part of the city are still all covered with water. The lake ice is passing down rapidly.

At St. Jean yesterday morning a house and a stable at Grand-Havre were taken down by the ice. At Labadie, a wooden house was entirely demolished, and the chimney of another one was blown down. In Three Rivers the railway track of the Canadian Pacific was lifted up and carried on the sidewalk of the St. James hotel. The door of the hotel was broken open by a piece of ice. At Lac Beauport a large house on the bridge was carried off by the ice, and the boats were broken on Saturday and about 25,000 lbs. belonging to Messrs. Hall Bros. & Co., of Quebec, Esq. McCallum, of Niolet, and others, were lost. One pier of the St. Maurice bridge was moved down three feet and the bridge was otherwise damaged to the extent of about \$2,000. Mr. O'Brien, contractor, of Montreal, lost a small raft of round timber worth \$1,200.

NOTES. As the water still continues very deep in the Point St. Charles district, the Post has made all arrangements for supplying the subscribers with the edition by means of a boat.

It may be interesting to our readers to know how things stand in the river this time of year. On the 11th April (last Friday) it rained in the morning and the ice showed at 3 p.m., the shove lasting for three hours; at 6 p.m. that day the channel was quite clear opposite the city, and on the 19th the water was open to Quebec.

OBITUARY. THE LATE SISTER ST. MARIE. Miss Catherine Clarke, in religion Sister St. Marie, whose death we announced last week, was the eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Clarke, the well known resident of Cote des Neiges. Two years ago Miss Clarke abandoned the world and entered the Congregation of Notre Dame at Villa Maria. She had just completed her two years of novitiate when failing health rendered it impossible for her to proceed with her profession, and her entry into the order was postponed for the purpose of affording her an opportunity to recruit her health. Accordingly about six months ago the novice returned home, where she received the best medical aid and attendance, but all to no avail. She was soon given up by the doctors, and feeling that her end was fast approaching she expressed a desire to have the great ambition of her life, that of being a professed nun, fulfilled. Accordingly on the 28th of October last, Rev. Mother St. Luke, Superior General of the Congregation, Rev. Mother St. Alexis, mistress of the novitiate, and Rev. Father Marchand, parish priest of Notre Dame de Grace, proceeded to receive the residence of her father. The ceremony was singularly impressive and solemn. Stretched upon her death bed, but calm, happy, and resigned in the midst of her great suffering, the young voice pronounced the vows, and aided by the rev. mother received the Holy Habit, and took the name in religion of Sister St. Marie. A religious reception under such circumstances is of rare occurrence in the annals of the congregation, and it was only allowed by a great favor. Miss Clarke was so highly esteemed by her superiors that they found it difficult in granting her this last favor. The funeral obsequies took place at Villa Maria, where the young sister finds her last resting place. Her loss is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

LT.-COL. CAMPBELL. Lt.-Col. Campbell of St. Hilaire, late commander of the Royal Scots, has been appointed to the command of the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, with headquarters at Aberdeen. The two regular first battalions are composed of two regular Highland regiments. The third is a Scottish militia regiment, and the fourth, of which Colonel Campbell has been put in command, is a volunteer corps. The whole four battalions are called the Gordon Highlanders, the first battalion being the old 92nd Highlanders, in which regiment Col. Campbell received his first commission as an ensign from the Royal Military College in 1864. He served with the regiment in India and at home for many years, retiring by the sale of his commission as a captain.