THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1890.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

THE general election, on Thursday last, resulted in a victory for the Government of Hon Mr. McLeod. The majority is not very large, the parties standing at present, without the special votes, sixteen for the Government and fourteen for the Opposition. The specials votes may slightly change these figures and possibly give us one or two more Hon. Mr. Ferguson, as will be seen by the figures given below, is a few votes behind Mr. Peters, but it is generally considered that he will be elected when the specials are counted. That he polled the vote he did is almost marvelous in the face of the unscrupulous canvass made against him, and the desperate means resorted to by the Opposition to secure his defeat.

The return to power, for the fourth consecutive time, of the Liberal-Conservative Party is without parallel in the history of political parties in this Province, and is the strongest proof that could be given of the people's appreciation of the manner in which that party has conducted the business of the Province.

King's is the Banner County, electing nine of the sixteen Government supporters, all of them returned by large majorities. In this city the Opposition made a desperate effort; but they were badly snowed under, the Government candidates being elected by upwards of two hundred majority.

Following are the names of the Government supporters elected as the votes stand at present:

Arsenault
Beatty
Blake
Clow
Gordon
Kelly
McDonald A. J.
McDonald, H. L.
McKay
McLean
McLeod, Hon. Neil
McLeod, Angus
Rogers
Shaw
Sullivan
Underhay

Below will be found the number of votes received by each candidate, exclusive of specials, as near as we have been able to ascertain.

KING'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.		Gov't.	Opp.
John McLean, James R. McLean,		Acclamation.	
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Sullivan		623	
Underhay		586	
Hooper			539
McLaughlan			511
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Shaw		699	
McDonald		699	
Sigsworth			429
Norton			429
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Clow		749	
McLeod		642	
White			569
Brehaut			518
GEORGETOWN.			
Hon. A. J. McDonald, Hon. D. Gordon,		Acclamation	
QUEEN'S COUNTY			
FIRST DISTRICT.			
Campbell		828	
Haslam		653	
Sinclair			913
Sutherland			923
SECOND DISTRICT.			
McKay		878	
Currie		752	
Farquharson			893
Wise			854
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Ferguson		799	
Kelly		807	
Peters			811
Cummiskey			759
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Martin		739	
McLean		712	
Forbes			750
McDonald			749
CHARLOTTETOWN			
McLeod		1154	
Blake		1142	
Weeks			932
Warburton			898
PRINCE COUNTY.			
FIRST DISTRICT.			
Blanchard		973	
Larkins		958	
Matheson			1070
McLellan			1052
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Yeo, and Richards, (Opposition)		Elected	
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Arsenault		583	
McDonald		536	
Gallant			589
Montgomery			580
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Beatty		745	
Wright		700	
Bell			709
Burns			695
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Rogers		440	
Desbrisay		408	
McMillan			424
Brown			405

THE POISONING CASE.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we refer to the poisoning of Mrs. James M. Sutherland and the suspicious circumstances under which Mrs. R. T. Weeks left this city. Now it transpires that the case has been placed in the Attorney-General's hands, and that Mrs. Weeks has been arrested in St. John, N. B, and will be brought back as soon as possible.

Advices from Cape Traverse state that Mrs. Weeks showed the greatest anxiety to cross on Saturday, declaring that money was no object, and offering $25 for her passage. All the while she kept herself closely veiled.

The foreign mail arrived in this city by the cars a half-past five yesterday afternoon.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

A copy of the Report of the Postmaster General of Canada, for the year ended the 30th of June last, has come to hand. From this report we learn that the increase in the number of Post Offices in the Dominion was 167,—the total number now in operation being 7,838,—against 7,671 last year.

571 miles have been added to the mail routes and the annual travel now amounts to 25,756,678 miles.

The mails conveyed between Canada, Japan and China are steadily increasing in importance, and it is evident that the advantages of this route to Europe via Canada are becoming more generally known and appreciated. A mail recently received at Vancouver contained upwards of 4,000 letters from all parts of China and Japan for Europe, besides a large number for Canada and the United States.

The Post Office Act of last Session increased the limit of weight of a single rate letter from half an ounce to an ounce. The rate upon Drop letters was at the same time fixed at 2 cents per ounce. The rates upon Miscellaneous matter were also readjusted, in order to secure uniformity and to remove certain anomalies which previously existed. The charge for the registration of a letter, parcel, book or other articles of mail matter was also made uniform, and fixed at five cents for all classes of matter. The frequent delay consequent upon the prepayment of a wrong registration fee will no longer take place.

During the year ended 30th June, 1889, there were 243 cases of abstraction of contents or portions of contents from, or loss of registered letters containing money sent through the mails of the Dominion.

The contents (or portions thereof) in 62 of these cases were, after careful investigation into the circumstances of each case, made good by the officers held responsible for the loss; 66 letters were stolen whilst in the custody of the Post Office or from mails *en route*, the contents of which were not recovered.

In 32 cases the contents wholly, or in part, were alleged to be missing but no satisfactory evidence to account for the alleged discrepancy was obtainable; 21 letters were contained in mails or packages stated not to have been received at the offices for which they were intended; and 47 letters were accidentally destroyed during the course of post.

The gross Postal Revenue of the year ended 30th June, 1889, was, as shewn by the annexed statements, $2,984,222 60, an increase of only $27,621 over the gross revenue of last year; but, as stated in the report of last year, the changes made in the system of accounting last year made it very difficult to say how far the diminution of revenue for the year ended 30th June last is due to an actual falling off in the receipts for the year, and how much to forestalling of the revenue of this year by forcing collections at the close of the last financial year, which would otherwise have been included in the revenue of the year now under review.

On the 30th June, 1888, there were 944 post offices in Canada authorized to transact Money Order business; to these were added during the past fiscal year 59, and of such offices 7 were discontinued, leaving on the 30th June, 1889, the total number of 996 Money Order Offices in operation.

The total number of money orders issued during the year was 673,813, of the value of $11,265,919.95, being an increase in number of 42,845 and in amount of $349,302.12 over the year ended 30th June, 1888, and 98,914 in number and $936,925.44 in amount over the issue of the year 1887.

466,879 of the money orders issued during the past year, amounting to $8,692,418 91 were payable within the Dominion; and 206,934, respecting $2,573,501.04, were payable in other countries or British Colonies.

Compared with last year, the increase in the amount of local issues is $171,643.13 and in order payable abroad $177,658.90; the increase in money orders issued by other countries and paid in Canada amounts to $30,983.29.

The total amount received from the Public for Commissions on the 673,813 orders issued during the past year was $89,367 63, of which sum $25,513.11 was allowed Postmasters of other than city offices for their shares of commission on local orders issued and foreign orders paid, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditure, being the net revenue from fees on money orders, of $63,864.52.

The money Order Convention concluded with Japan on the 30th June last came into force on the 1st of October, and gives satisfactory indications that the arrangement will be found to be a great public convenience and materially assist in creating a trade between Japan and Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Montreal Industrial Exhibition Company, with $100,000 capital, has been incorporated and will be given the use of the government exhibition buildings.

LETTERS patent of incorporation of the Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Line are to be issued immediately, says an Ottawa despatch, the papers in connection with the application having been found regular.

THE correspondent of the London Gazette in Lisbon reports that the Portuguese Government will despatch an appeal to all the powers, requesting the formation of a conference to determine the disputed rights between Portugal and England.

HUGH MCCORMACK, of New Brunswick, defeated Axel Paulsen in a ten mile race at Eau Claire, Wis., on Saturday last, and thus takes the title of champion of the world, which Paulsen had held for eight years. The weather was mild and the track bad. McCormack finished in 34 min. 6¼ sec., a third of a mile ahead of Paulsen.

THE great superiority of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the American transcontinental lines has been demonstrated this season. Theirs have been blocked up with snow, while ours has been entirely free from all impediments. The Central Pacific has been closed for a fortnight, and it may remain closed for another month yet.

THE statement of imports entered for consumption in Canada during the month of December, 1889 shows the total amount to be $7,347,662, and the duty collected thereon $1,618,906.71. The amount of goods exported from Canada in December, 1889, was $7,368,218; of these $4,439,896 was the produce of Canada and the remainder the produce of other countries.

THE London Times is authority for the statement that the Salisbury Government will give a free school system to England and Wales. The surplus this year of £3,500,000 will make the way easy for the great change. A surplus of £4,500,000 is expected next year, and then it is proposed in addition to reduce the income tax by a penny, thus reducing the national burden of taxation by $10,000,000.

LOUD as is the outcry in Portugal against England, the former is largely dependent on Britain as a market for her wines and fruits. Last year this trade amounted to $20,000,000. If Lord Salisbury should raise the duty on Portuguese wines it would cause widespread ruin in Portugal, and might prove quite as efficacious as sending a fleet to the Tagus. It would also be a cheaper method of conquering a people.

EDWIN PARTRIDGE, a well known Board of Trade speculator, of Chicago received an anonymous letter in which the writer threatened to shoot him dead if he did not put wheat up two cents before one o'clock on Monday last. The letter is supposed to be from some inexperienced speculator who has been dabbling in May wheat, and takes this course to save himself from loss. Partridge did not permit the warning to interfere with his transactions.

THE Sears Building, a five-story marble structure at the corner of Court and Washington Streets, Boston owned by J. Montgomery Sears, and occupied by banks and officers, was gutted by fire on Sunday last. Nothing but the walls are left. The loss on the building is about $175,000, fully insured. The losses are placed from $150,000 to $175,0000, not included the damage to the valuable libraries in the building, fully covered by insurance.

AT the Nottingham shaft Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Saturday last, John Dunston, the fire boss, was on his way from the fifth to the sixth lift, carrying a naked lamp. This is said to have fired a body of gas, which exploded and shattered the gangway, breaking the timbers and causing large quantities of the roof rock and coal to fall. The debris closed the outlet for the miners in the interior of the mine making repairs, entombing five. It is not known when these outside will be able to reach these men, but it is believed they are all dead. The Nottingham shaft was the greatest anthracite coal mine in the world, and is nearly a wreck.

A DECREASE is noted for 1889 in the number of immigrants arriving in Canada. In the United States the falling off in immigration is also strongly marked, the decrease last year from the figures of 1888 being nearly a hundred thousand. The change is due to the previous enormous outflow of immigration having relieved the labor market of the Old World and to the revived condition of trade in Europe. After a short time, no doubt, immigration will pour into this continent in its old volume, and we may expect that as the good land of the western states is now occupied, our own North-west will obtain an unusual proportion of the inflowing host.—*Exc.*

THE New York Marine Journal seems to be alarmed at the proposal to lay a cable from Vancouver to the Hawaiian Islands. It says: "Canada's little game is to get the first cable to the Sandwich Islands, arrange trade relations and put on a line of subsidized steamers. The grasping at the Pacific trade, which belongs by right to the United States, has long been a favorite policy with Great Britain, and Canada wants to have a larger finger in the pie. The welfare of our shipping in the Pacific trade demands an American cable to the Sandwich Islands and Japan, and such legislation by Congress as will enable it to compete with British shipping now crowding ours to the wall." The Pacific trade will go to the country that has the most enterprise, and that possesses the best facilities to carry it on, and in these respects the superiority of Canada is admitted.

THE new British Minister of Agriculture has not a bed of roses. He has only been a few months in official existence, but finds the position no sinecure. He is worried by the importers of foreign cattle who want the blockade lifted against cattle from centres of pleuro-pneumonia, and the present period of depression amongst the British farmers renders the discharge of his duties no satisfactory task. But it is something outside the agricultural arena that has given him the most trouble. He has had to bear the denunciation of humanitarians, dog fanciers and owners and admirers of dogs generally for issuing a muzzling order for the county of Kent. Hydrophobia had appeared in that quarter, and he simply carried out the regulations on request but the opposition to this wholesale muzzling of the "friends of man" is strong. It is pointed out that such a severe measure is cruel, unnecessary and a poor measure to prevent hydrophobia. No doubt dogs, like their owners, object to be muzzled, and there is something to be said on the side of adopting another system, but it is pretty hard on Mr. Chaplin that he should have to bear all the blame for a condition of things upon the best means of removing which the wisest heads are not agreed.

THE evidence of decay both in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the New England States has been set forth in great detail in the United States press. Mr. T. E. Moberley, who founded a sound argument upon these statements, had his conclusions disputed by a correspondent in one of the eastern states, but replies in the last issue of the Week very effectually to the objector. Mr. Moberley quotes from the leading organs of opinion to show the enormous decline in value referred to. The matter has really been conclusively established, for several of the state Governments have appointed special commissioners to arrange for a re-peopling of the deserted farm lands. Canadians are not vitally concerned with the causes of this decay in a foreign country. They do not frame their policy to suit outside conditions, but solely from a consideration of Canadian needs and prospects. But it does interest them to know that the "sixty million market" does not ensure prosperity to those who enjoy it, that on the contrary the farmers who live nearest the great centres of population where there is a great demand for the products of the farm did not think the game worth the candle, and had to move out. Mr. Moberley very well says: "Canada has an intelligent, sturdy, self reliant, progressive and steadily increasing population, not composed largely of the dregs of Europe, the vast majority of whom estimate at their true worth all disparaging comparisons that are made of her with the United States." *Empire.*

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

THE Stanley crossed to Georgetown from Pictou on Tuesday last.

JUDGE MANISTY of the Queen's Bench, London, who was recently stricken with paralysis while on the Bench, died on the 31st ult.

THE Legislatures of Manitoba and Ontario were opened for the despatch of business on the 30th ult.

Hon. Louis F. R. Masson, ex-lieutenant governor of Quebec, has been appointed to the Dominion Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Rodier.

THREE thousand workingmen held a meeting at Brunn, Austria, on the 31st ult, and decided to make a holiday on May 1st, and on that day make a grand demonstration in favor of the eight hour movement.

WM. CRONIN, aged 19, son of Michal Cronin, of Moncton, was crushed to death by a log in the timber woods at Shediac on Friday last. He was lifting the log on to a sled with a peevey when he slipped forward, the log falling on his head. He lived five hours.

SENATOR RODIER'S funeral which took place on the 30th ult., was one of the largest ever witnessed in Montreal. Secretary of State Chapleau and leading parliamentarians were present. Deceased leaves a fortune estimated at $2,000,000.

A New Jersey Negro visited a chicken house and shed recently and stole thirty chickens, eighteen bushels of corn, two bags of corn meal, three bags of rye feed and two bags of rye in the grain. That New Jersey farmer should thank his stars that he was left the chicken house and grain shed.

A MUSICAL and literary entertainment will be given under the auspices of the League of the Cross, in St. Patrick's Hall, this (Wednesday) evening. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and an enjoyable evening may be expected. Admission only ten cents. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock; entertainment commences at eight.

A MOST distressing case resulting from influenza comes from Lanark, Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, an old couple living alone, for ten days lay abed without care. Finally Mrs. Robertson died and for two days she remained lying at Robertson's back, he being unable to move. He knew she had expired. The neighbors dropping in made the distressing discovery.

MRS. SUTHERLALD, wife of Mr. James M. Sutherland, Barrister, has for some time been ill and under the medical care of Dr. Johnson. As the case did not improve as the doctor expected it should under the treatment, he became suspicious that the medicine was tampered with, and had some of it analyzed, when a portion of arsenic was found in the bottle. In connection with this discovery the sudden departure from the city of Mrs. Weeks, widow of the late R. T. Weeks, barrister, is regarded by most people as a suspicious circumstance. She is said to have left here at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, and to have crossed at the capes on that day.

THE Dominion Illustrated.—The last number of this excellent journal (January 25) is rich in portraits of persons of eminence connected with the history, life and progress of Canada. Every Canadian will accept the fine likeness of Dr. Parkman, the historian, as a welcome boon, while in the domain of science Dr. Sterry Hunt is equally well known. The views of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, one of our leading universities, are accompanied by portraits of the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Principal, and Mr Heneker, the Chancellor. The place of honor is occupied by Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, of whom a fine full page portrait is given. In the Illustrations of both the older and the newer portions of the Dominion the number is on a par with its predecessors. Most interesting is the view of the old Sillery Mission House, near Quebec, and of the adjacent mansion of Beauvoir, the lovely and ornate residence of Mr. R. R. Dobell. The Northwest is represented by a view of a series of string teams, near Lethbridge, and of a Blackfoot Indian standing with his pony in front of his tent. The City Hall, Montreal, is also well depicted. One of those animal groups, in which Rosa Bonheur delights, is shown in "Brittany Sheep"—a fine reproduction of a fine picture. On the whole we consider that in execution this number is as good as anything our enterprising contemporary has yet given us. Some of the illustrations are remarkable. Office, 73 St. James street, Montreal; price, $1 a year; managing-director, G. E. Desbarats.

WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE.

It has been discovered that by means of the circulating blood any organ of an animal can be paralized or stimulated into renewed activity if the proper material is administered. Cocaine, which has revolutionized delicate surgical operations, is only one of the results of this discovery. The use of atropine by oculists is a remarkable example. For it matters not how administered, (even if injected into the big toe) the first effect seen is the enlarging of the pupil of the eye. Another application of this discovery, as practical as any, was the idea that the great loss suffered by poultry raisers, owing to the fact that hens stop laying during cold weather, when eggs are worth 50 cents per doz., could be overcome, if the ovaries of the hen could be reached and stimulated to egg producing activity. The experiment was crowned with success, and the chemical compounds decisive in the ovaries of the hens at this season are now very important components of Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay. And with its aid some of our most successful egg raisers believe it as easy to obtain plenty of eggs in mid-winter as to raise early vegetables. Last December the poultry editor of the N. E. Farmer said to a subscriber, "the office of Sheridan's Condition Powder is to animate the ovaries. A hen to lay profitably must be in condition. I use Sheridan's Powder because I believe that hens can be made to lay even in winter by using it, and fully twice as much profit can be made in a year from a flock of fowls where it is used." Is not that good evidence? Then force your hens to laying now or later you will reflect.

"How wise we are when the chance is gone,
And a glance we backward cast!
We know just the thing we should have done,
When the time for doing it's past."

For 50 cents L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send two 25 cent packs; five packs (or for $1.00, one large $1 pkg.) pound can of Sheridan's Powder, postpaid; six cans for $5.00, express prepaid. The Poultry Book, paper—Poultry Chat one year, and a can of Powder for $1.00. Sample copy of paper 5 cents.

SOURIS NOTES.

The debating club formed here in December is doing well, and is quite amusing as well as profitable to its members. It holds weekly meetings on Saturdays.

Some of the subjects discussed lately were "Annexation vs. Independence," "High License vs. Scott Act," and "Necessity vs. Love of Fame," as an incentive to achievement.

Next night the programme is devoted to speech-making on subjects named by the members.

The rink, too, is a good source of recreation as well as amusement. It has been well fitted out and is quite a credit to its promoters.

The residents of Souris will, no doubt, by spring be a happier and healthier people on its account.

It is intended to have a carnival on the twelfth inst. Preparations are already being made.

The Souris Band furnishes excellent music and the skaters enjoy it to the utmost. The "Dutch Roll Backwards" is the favorite movement this year.

Father McMillan, of Grand River, is to give a lecture next Thursday evening in the Rollo Bay Library Hall. We, no doubt, will have a good lecture and Father McMillan a crowded house.

Souris again has a newspaper started in its midst. This time a copied sheet giving very good reading on commendable subjects. Its editors do not seem yet to be known. However, it is to be hoped it will continue and grow.—COM.

Feb. 3, 1890.

HEAVY LOSS IN CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Catholic parish church at Beauport, Quebec, which was one of the finest and oldest edifices of the kind in the province, was burned down on the night of the 23rd ult. The side walls, built of Beauport stone, and the front of cut stone, are the only remnants to tell the story. A large crowd of people were present and worked like Trojans to subdue the flames. The presbytery, a fine brick building about a hundred feet from the church, escaped. The household articles were removed by a number of willing hands to a place of safety, while the house was threatened. The fire was only discovered at about three o'clock on the morning of the 24th by a farmer, who saw the flames issuing from one of the windows of the church and ran down to the presbytery, which is a short distance from the main road, and gave the alarm. A resident of the vicinity, who happened to pass the church about ten o'clock that night, stated that he saw a light in one of the cellar windows, but, thinking it was the reflection of the sexton's lantern attending to the furnace, he thought nothing more of it. The alarm once started, the parishioners flocked to the scene in hundreds, and everything that could be done to save the edifice was attempted, but to no purpose. The flames had made such headway that it was next to impossible to get inside the church, the smoke was so blinding and suffocating. The fire brigade of the Beauport asylum were summoned, but, there being no other supply of water than from a well, their services were almost rendered useless. A messenger was despatched for the assistance of the city brigade but the latter having explicit orders from the council against going outside the limits, they were compelled to refuse. The ruins were still smouldering at ten o'clock in the morning. It is said that the loss will reach $150,000, while the insurance is only $46,000, principally in the Lancashire and Guardian.

The cure of Beauport is Rev. Mr. Legare, brother of Grand Vicar Legare, who died on the 23rd, and a brother-in-law of Mayor Langelier. A lot of valuables which were in the vaults of the church have, it is hoped, been saved.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 3.—The bodies of the seven entombed miners in Nottingham shaft were found this morning and taken out terribly burned.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Siamese Government has protested against the action of the British boundary commission in crossing the Salween River and hoisting the British flag on Siamese territory.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 3.—The owners have given up all hope of the schooner Alice M. Strople, which sailed from here on Dec. 6 for the Grand Banks. It is thought she was lost in the hurricane of January 4th, with her crew of fourteen men, who are all provincials, with one exception, an Irishman.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The writ for the Haldimand election has been issued. Nomination on 13th inst; polling on 20th.

The Canadian Pacific Company's car shed was burned down here this morning. Six passengers coaches were destroyed, among them being the government's official cars, "Ottawa" and "Jamaica." The loss to the government will be about $20,000, and to the company $50,000. It is believed the fire was started by an incendiary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Edmunds Tucker Idaho test oath to prevent Mormons from voting.

The Senate has adjourned owing to the afflictions in the families of Messrs. Blaine and Tracey.

The trip of the President and Cabinet to New York, to attend the centenary of the organization of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been abandoned.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Massue, now member for Richelieu, was introduced by Sir John McDonald and Mr. Chapleau.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the National Instruction Co.

Mr. Hesson introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada Cable Co.

In answer to Mr. Casey, Mr. Haggart said that a memorial had been received from the railway mail clerks asking for an increase of pay, and they were considering the matter.

Replying to Mr. Charlton, Sir John McDonald said that progress was being made toward settling the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, and he did not anticipate any difficulties would arise.

Hon. Mr. Foster announced that it was not the intention to introduce this session legislation to regulate benevolent societies. He also announced that the proposed amendments to the Banking Act would be submitted shortly.

Dr. Landerkin attacked the drawback system, which he held to be one of the worst evils of the traffic. He moved a resolution, however, to extend to farmers who import corn to feed cattle for export the rebate now granted distillers on corn product exported. After considerable debate and a vigorous defence of the drawback system by the Minister of Customs, the House divided—yeas, 53; nays, 70.

The division took place unexpectedly at six o'clock when the House was very slim, hence the small majority.

The vote was a party one, save the Liberal, O'Brien, of Essex, who voted on the Government side. The House adjourned at 6.10 p. m.

A NEWFOUNDLAND HORROR.

(From the St. John's Telegram, Jan. 21.)

At 11 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given from the west end fire hall, but through some unaccountable error it was taken to be in No. 5 ward, and consequently the contingents at the east of the city proceeded to No. 5 ward, but soon after discovered they were wrong, and at once made their way to the west end of the town, where they found the fire had gained considerable headway. In the meantime Denis Mulrooney, the watchman at the west end hall, when he heard "fire" gave the alarm, and ran out immediately, when he discovered close by, on Hutchings street, the house of a man named John Gorley to be on fire. On his way down, he heard some one call out, "bring your ladders, they are burning!" He retraced his steps, brought down the ladders, put them in position for action, ascended the ladder to the attic window, where the children of Gorley, six in number had been sleeping, and commenced rescuing them, three of whom he rescued through the window.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen. The first intimation the inmates had of anything being wrong came from Mrs. Gorley, who had heard some crackling noise and thought she heard the crockeryware fall. She called to the eldest daughter to come down and see who was in the house. The girl did go down, and on her way she soon found the house on fire and reported to her mother and father. The mother ran out, the father

RAN UP STAIRS TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

In the meantime Mulrooney was at the window of the bedroom where the six children were sleeping, three of them were passed through the window safely, evidently by the father, but said the other three perished in the flame. When the third was received by Mulrooney he reached to catch the form of the father but before he could do so the unfortunate man fell backwards uttering a terrible shriek, and that was the last seen of him until his remains, with those of his three children, were discovered in a charred condition. The smoke had all collected in this room, consequent on the front door being opened, thus allowing the wind to cause the ascension of the smoke. The children saved are aged respectively, 18, 14, and 12 years—two girls and a boy. The dead were aged 6 8 and 15 years—two girls and a boy.

The cause of the fire is shrouded in mystery. The family usually retired to bed very early—about 8 o'clock, and the mother was in the habit of throwing water in the stove before retiring. The general opinion is the fire must have been burning about two hours before it was discovered.

This morning the blackened corpses of the victims, were lying side by side at the east end fire hall, presenting an unusually sad spectacle. Mrs. Gorley, the bereaved wife and mother, is

IN A CONDITION BORDERING ON FRENZY.

And no wonder for at one blow her husbandand three little ones have been snatched from her by the remorseless grasp of the fire fiend. It is one of the saddest events chronicled in this community for years. It seems almost incredible that such a loss of life could take place at such an hour, with so many people about and the appliance for rescue close at hand. An awful responsibility rests somewhere.

John Gorley was a native of Montreal 35 years old, and a moulder by trade. Ever since he came to this country, some years ago, he has been employed at the Victoria boiler works. His wife's name was Power, a daughter of Edward Power, of Petty Harbor, wharfinger on P. & L. Tessiers, south side promises.

PERILS OF THE ATLANTIC.

Five ocean steamers arrived at Halifax Friday and Saturday last, with stories of new storms from the Atlantic. These were the Washington City, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, the Donaldson line steamer Colina from Glasgow, the tank steamer Ocean, from Rotterdam for New York, which arrived to night in tow of the Donaldson line steamer Circe, from Glasgow for Baltimore, and the Mincola from Hamburg via Queenstown for Philadelphia, with 2,800 tons of sugar. The Minnola reports having encountered desperate weather and passed through three hurricanes, in one of which the barometer fell below 28. In lat. 44 34, long. 48.28, she passed a gigantic iceberg 800 feet high by three quarters of a mile long, which was distinctly visible for a distance of 14 miles. Another tremendous berg was passed 8 miles north of this monster. The Minnola lost her lifeboat and sustained sundry deck damages. The Washington City ran into ice on the Grand Banks and was stuck for three days and four nights. Getting short of coal she bore up for Sydney, but finding the Cape Breton coast blockaded, proceeded to Halifax, passing a quantity of drift ice between Canso and Beaver Light. The Washington City had her lifeboat smashed. Captain Creighton of the City reports a frightful passage all the way. He had decks swept and the ventilators and two boats carried away. Met field ice east of the banks and ran 120 miles south to clear it. On the 29th sighted a steamer showing signals "short of coal" and "starving." She proved to be the tank oil steamer Ocean, from Rotterdam, 25 days out, for New York. After nine hours of hard work and many thrilling incidents she succeeded in passing the five-inch wire hawsers and commenced towing; both lines parted. It was blowing strong from the W. N. W. with a heavy sea. Another boat put out and by midnight succeeded in getting a wire hawser from the Ocean on board the circe and made another start, but four hours later the third hawser snapped. The sea was running so high that nothing could be done but lay by the helpless vessel. After five hours heavy work the following forenoon we succeeded in getting the fourth line passed and again began towing, meanwhile having sent a boat load of provisions to the Ocean. On the first inst. she managed to get a second line attached and everything went well till ten o'clock Saturday night, when the starboard hawser parted and she continued to tow with one hawser. She was towed the total distance, 349 miles, the time occupied being four days and two hours.

The steamer Colina, of the Donaldson Line, had an exceedingly rough passage from Glasgow. She had boats and other deck fittings smashed by heavy seas, and in latitude 48.30, lon. 48 passed nearly 200 icebergs, with field ice as far as the eye could reach.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THOMAS KICKHAM Esq., SOURIS, P. E. I.—I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the Williams' Piano purchased from you, and would recommend intending purchasers to examine your instruments and give them a fair trial, and a purchase will certainly be the result. Sole agents, J. P. Willis & Co., McEachern's Building, Lower Queen Street, Charlottetown.

THE EIGHTH WONDER FOUND.

The eighth wonder of the world has been found. Living about twenty miles from the city of Columbus, South Carolina, is an aged lady who for the last forty years has had a snake in her left upper arm. When first noticed, forty years ago, it was very small but it has now grown to be about one foot in length.

It lies in a U shape with the tail and head pointing to the elbow. It is just beneath the skin and can be plainly seen. The head and eyes can be clearly distinguised and the pulsations of its heart felt. The scales of the snake can also be felt and when much disturbed a slight movement can be seen about the head and tail.

The possessor of the strange pet has always been unwilling to have the serpent cut out, but has consented to allow it to be done after death. How the snake ever found its home in such a place is not known, but it is known that the lady was bitten by a snake forty years ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Czar of Russia has declined to act as arbitrator between Holland and France in the dispute respecting the boundary between French Guiana and Dutch Guiana.

D'Alton McCarthy, at the annual meeting of the Toronto Empire shareholders, on the 29th ult., retired from the board of directors, and Mr. Clark, M. P. P., was elected to succeed him.

It is reported that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge will resign his position as Commander-in Chief of the British army in October next, to be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son.

It is officially announced, says an Ottawa despatch of the 29th ult., that Hon Mr Chapleau and Chief Justice Johnson will be knighted at the next distribution of honors which takes place on the Queen's birthday.

The Witwl company of Berlin has sent a cable despatch calling on the German Foreign Office to demand that the officers of the British Company cease their invasion of their former trading territory in East Africa.

Mr. Creighton, manager of the Toronto Empire, was committed for trial on the 28th ult., on the charge of libelling Farrer, of the mail. The charge against Erits, one of the editors of the Empire, fell through, as sufficient proof that he wrote the articles complained of could not be furnished.

Gladstone's usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, just before the opening session of Parliament, was published a few days ago. The wording of the circular is unusual and is taken to indicate an early discussion of the Pigott letters and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Home Rule members.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company have entered suit against Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, for $5,000,000, alleging the company never received the proceeds of the sale of bonds negotiated by the defendants at the time of the consolidation of the three railroads in 1882 under the name of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad.

The formal recognition of the United States of Brazil by the United States Government was completed on the 29th ult. When the President received the credentials of Senator H. G. Domarai Valante, new minister accredited by the Provisional Government, and also the credentials of Senhor Salvador Mendonca as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the United States. The ceremonies were marked by great cordiality.

The annual meeting of the Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation league was held in Ottawa on the 30th ult. A resolution was offered asking that England discriminate in favor of imports from the Colonies by imposing special duties upon the products of foreign countries, but was superceded by an amendment declaring it advisible to adopt any detailed policy with regard to federation. Before adjourning the Imperial Federation League elected the following officers:

President—Dalton McCarthy, M. P.
Vice President for Ontario—Alex. McNeill, M. P.
Vice President for Quebec—Archibald McGown.
Vice President for N. S.—Archbishop O'Brien.
Vice President for N. B.—Sir L. S. Tilley.
Vice President for P. E. Island—Hon. J. S. Carvell.
Vice President for Manitoba—Lieut. Governor Schultz.
Vice President for B. C.—Lieut. Governor Nelson.

MARINE NEWS.

The Allan line steamer Polynesian, Capt. Wylie, faom Liverpool with the weekly mail and 140 passengers, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday of last week, after a boisterous passage of 11 days. On the 23rd inst., latitude 46 north, longitude 47 west, she passed several large icebergs. About 7.50 o'clock Sunday morning last, in lat. 43.10 north, lon. 52.48 west, a French vessel showing signals of distress was sighted. She proved to be the brigantine Matilde, of Nantes, from Martinique, bound to St. Pierre, Miq., in ballast and in a sinking condition. The captain requested that the crew be taken off, seven in all. With difficulty they were taken off, and they were all in an exhausted condition, not having had sufficient food for 10 days, and the hands and feet of three of them were badly frozen. The captain of the lost vessel reports that he sailed from St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 5th of December. On the 4th of January they reached the banks, but were prevented by ice from getting to St. Pierre. They then tried to get to St. John's, Nfld., but encountered heavy snow storms and were unable to see the coast. Two days later they ran into heavy field ice, which stove a hole in the vessel through which the water poured. When abandoned, the Matilde was full of water, threatening at any moment to keel over, and must have gone down shortly afterwards.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of the 21st says: Schooner Isaac Burpee, Captain Williams, left Glace Bay, C. B., December 20th, bound for St. John, N. B., with a cargo of coal. Reports experiencing a succession of storms the entire passage until within four days of arrival at Bermuda, during which the rigging was disabled, broken the mainboom and foregaff, also lost sails and sustained other damages. Finding it impossible to reach the port of destination, or a northern port, had to bear away for Bermuda, where the vessel arrived on the 16th inst., and was towed by the tug Idlewild into St. George's harbor. The Burpee had her rigging disabled, mainboom and foregaff broken, also lost sails and sustained other damage. She arrived at Bermuda on the 16th.

A Boston despatch says: Schooner Cashier, which arrived at this port on Saturday from Ponce, P. R., reports: January 14th, lat. 35.50 N., lon. 73.20 W., passed the wreck of a three-masted schooner, which appeared to be a Nova Scotia built vessel. She was waterlogged and directly in the track of vessels, her deck level with the sea and her anchors hanging down. She was painted black, with white stripe around her waists. The mainmast was the only spar standing. The mizzenmast was hanging over the stern and her boat was gone.

Schooner Susie Prescott, of St. John, N. B., was found by the United States steamer Woodbury with loss of sails and mainboom and towed to Rockland, Me.

Bark J. L. Smith, Capt. Tingley, from Antwerp January 10th, for New York, before reported at Flushing, had been in collision with the Greek steamer Cephalonia, bound for Cardiff, and had her starboard channels damaged. The steamer was not damaged.

Bark Tros, Capt. Carsen, from Jamaica, dragged her anchor in the Clyde on the 30th inst., and fouled bark M. & E. Cox, Capt. Robinson, losing her foretopgallant mast. The M. & E. Cox lost her martingale and other parts of her heads.

Bark Howard A. Turner, before reported abandoned while on a voyage from Hillsboro, N. B., for Dublin, was picked up on Monday by a steamer which attempted to tow her to the Channel. After being towed for several hours she parted from the steamer and went ashore four miles west of Penzance.

Steamer Riverina, which left London on November 21st for Sydney, N. S. W., is is ashore at Ram's Head, on the Australian coast. She will probably be a total loss.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a hurricane has prevailed there and has done much damage.

Norwegian bark Sigdal, at Buenos Ayres from Cardiff, was sunk in collision with the British steamer Prince Llewellyn, from Buenos Ayres for Liverpool. The steamer was so badly damaged that it was necessary to run her aground. Six hundred tons of corn, which comprised part of her cargo, is damaged.