PRICE 5 CENTS.

The Verdict Against Those Concerned in the Bale de Chalcurs Financial Arrangements.

OHAWA September 10.—The Railway Committee of the Senate have prepared their seventh draft report on the "Act Respecting the Baic des Chalcurs Rail-Kespection way Company," referred to them on may company, rewrest to them on July 20. The report opens with a revi-ger of the preamble of the bill, and re-cess the fact contained in the bill that close the fact contained in the bill that covernment, and perhaps their allies, this railway is a "work for the general already of Canada." The report then already the facts relating to the facts relating to the facts relating to the facts relating to the facts. ges on to recite the facts relating to the ges on to recite the facts relating to the erganization of the railway and the opposition to the bill for the purpose of forming an amendment to the eighth Chise so as to secure the just claims of contractor Henry McFarlane, whose legal representatives are in possession of the road, and with the facts of which all the road, and with the facts of which all the road, and with the facts of which all the remainder readers are familiar. He newspaper readers are familiar. He newspaper readers are familiar. He newspaper readers are familiar. He discussed the very day following the death of Pope Pius IX.

On the Sth of February, 1578, the Sacred College of Cardinals met in the Vatican for the first time to discuss and vatical for the first time to discuss and ment of the Province of Quebec to be idies granted by the Legislature, a sum immenting to \$175,000 had been improperly retained and improperly applied to clave should be held. peny retained than the construction purposes other than the construction and completion of the said railway; that this had been effected through the agency of Mr. C. N. Armstrong, contracfor, and by the appointment of one Jean Chrysostome Langelier as a commissioner for the settling of claims, to whom certain letters of credit for \$175,000 had been issued by the Government of the Province of Quebec. The report recoggizes Mr. Louergan's application, made on August 7, to be allowed to withdraw the bill, which leave was not granted.

learned from Mr. Parand the manner in the Pontiff would be most secure and which the proceeds thereof were to be peaceable. appropriated, and believing that such would be a misappropriation. On the 29th of April, 1801, J. C. Langelier, C. N. Armstrong and Ernest Pacaud met at the office of Ernest Pacaud in the city of Onebox; at this meeting J. C. Langelier drew five energies of \$20,000 each, which cheques the said C. N. Armstrong then and there ends rend over to Ernest Pacaud and delivered to him in pursuance of the above mentioned arrangement between Armstrong and Pacaud. On the 29th of April, 1891, the letter of credit 75,000 was emborsed by J. C. Laugelier to the Batterie Nationale and was dis-counted y him with such bank, and the sum of \$71 250, the proceeds of such discount, was withdrawn from the bank by changes of Mr. J. C. Langelier and was paid to obtain former shareholders of the old, angulary for their rights, on the orb. May, 1891,

# INFST PACAUD.

lere, duc drawn lo bank in favor of C. N. on the U: Amstrong, payable when the amount of alit for \$100,000 should be to the credit of J. C. commissioner at the Union Langelu r. the Other May, 1891, Ernest sant, Or. B. brend ones Carrel for \$150 due a note of a athe -t . Mag. On the 11th of May Emest Page of paul, out of such proceeds, a note of G. M. Deschene for \$150 and a bote of A. L. Tarte for \$1,000. On the ioth of May to it of such proceeds he paid \$7,000, on account of the purchase of a house fronting on the Dufferin Terrace,

On the 15th of May Ernest Pacoud discounted with La Bauque Nationale his note for \$20 000 endorsed by P. Valliere, does July 15th, 1881, secured by another of the five checks for \$20,000 above mentioned, and on that day, out of the proceeds of such discount, paid a note for \$5,000, made by himself and endorsed by the Hon. Messrs. C. A. P. Pelletier, Honore Mercier, Charles Langelier and Francois Langelier, which note fell due on the 18th May. On the same day, the 15th May, Ernest Pacand, out of such proceeds purchased and remitted to the Hon. Honore Marcier, in Paris, a bill of exchange for 25,000 francs, \$5.000.

The three remaining cheques for \$20,000 each were held by the Union Bank on collection, on account of Ernest Pacaud, until the 11th day of July, when they were paid, and the proceeds thereof placed to his credit. Continued on eighth page.

# Free Music Classes.

The Rev. Abbe Marre announced from the pulpit of Notre Dame, on Sunday, that a free school of solfeggio would be opened next Wednesday evening for those young men and hoys in the parish who feel disposed to assist in the choir of the church. The speaker calls upon parents to encourage this movement, which would be one means of counter-balancing the tendency to introduce profane music into the churches.

# Ecclesiastical Rebuke.

Quenec Sept. 14.—A letter was read in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday from Cardinal Taschereau, condemning the visits of Catho-

lies to the pretended curer of diseases' little girl from Montreal, Rose de Lima Belleville, lately here. His Eminence says it is not only folly but sin, both on the part of the girl and of all who go to OF SENATE COMMITTEE, see her, and urges that such superstitions are exceedingly foolish and wrong,

#### THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

speculation as to Where it Will be Held-Italian Oppression.

The argument as to where the next conclave is to be held, far from being ended, is constantly developing new phases, and is likely to become a subject of grave importance, owing to the atti-tude of the present rulers of Italy.

The ecclesiastical world are more than

over desirous of guarding their liberty of action from the fact that the Italian

Not content with usurping the Holy Father's temporal power, they would also be the arbitrators of spiritual affairs,

Apropos of this, let us remind our readers that it is not the first time this question has been raised. It was solemn-

ment of the company on account of subvacancy in the Holy See, and the first subject broached was as to where the con-

At the Council of Lyons, in 1273, it was decided by Pope Gregory X, that the town or diocese in which a Pontiff died in that some place should a new Pope be elected. But there was a reserve: lieri potest" (if it were possible).

Many, very many intelligent and well thinking people considered it impossible to hold the conclave of 1878 at Rome.

In this first congregation, after the death of the Pope, a document was also read which had been drawn up the pre-ceeding year (10th June, 1877,) by Pius Proceeding, the reports says: "On the Proceeding, the reports says: "On the Proceeding, the reports says: "On the Of the rule hid down by Gregory X., and on the rule hid down by Gregory X., and sphoon was offered for discount to the sunhorized under the existing circumtunion Bank of Canada. The bank refused to discount this letter of credit, having they might decide that the election of

> Thirty-eight Cardinals who were then at Rome were present. Cardinal Pietra presided at the scance. The members of the Sacred College voted by rank of age, upon the proposition: "Should the Con-clave be held in Italy?"

> Only eight Cardinals voted for Italy. The remaining thirty deliberately gave their votes for the holding of the Conclave at of Italy.

But before putting this grave decision into execution, it was desirable to know how it would be received by the Powers. Interviews with the different Ambassadors proved that, generally speaking, the Governments were sympathetic to Italy and would not regard the election of a Pope, elsewhere than in Rome, with

Besides this, none of the Governments offered hospitality to the Cardinals. Cardinal Manning, who was then at Rome. clared that as far as he was concerned, he would prefer to see the Conclave held discounted with La Banque du Peuple out of Italy, but that his opinion did not his note for \$2,0000 endorsed by P. Vale in any way involve England, and, moreisth, 1sol, secured by one over, it was even probable that, in the for \$20,000 which were event of the Cardinals presenting them-C. Langelier, commissioner, selves at Malta, the Governor of the Island would refuse to receive them.

M. Crispi, then Minister of the Interior, wished to proce that Ita y could respeet, and was capable of obliging others to respect, the Law of thuarantees. There fore, when the irascible Minister heard that the Cardinals meditated quitting and of one A. F. Carrier. Rome, he declared that with all security these Pacaud, for \$150, and they might cross the frontier—but that that the Cardinals meditated quitting they might cross the frontier-but that if they did so, the Italian Government would immediately take possession of the Vatican.

Not knowing where to go, and menaced with confiscation, the Cardinals decided, in their second congregation, on the 9th of February, by a vote of thirty-two against five, that the Conclave should be held at Rome.

On the 20th of February, Leo XIII. was elected Pope.

# Bad News.

A press despatch says that a gentleman who has just returned from Murray Bay says that the Hon. Edward Blake, who is stopping there, has declared that he does not intend to offer as a candidate for Kingston, and that he will not re-enter

# Religious Profession.

At a religious profession at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy last week, the following ladies pronounced their vows :- Misses Catherine Haddeck, Victorine Bourque and Albina Millette. The following took the black dress:-Misses Olive Macouiller, Valeda Millette, Emnia Normandin, Georgiana Hudon, Alba Beaudry and Leontine Rioux.

# A Local Concorn.

Hon. Speaker Lacoste, Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, Mr. J. A. U. Baudry and several other Montrealers waited upon Premier Abbott to-day and asked for a Federal grant to the statue proposed to ne erected in Montreal to the memory of Maisonneuve. Hon. Mr. Abbott expressed his full sympathy with the movement to do honor to the founder of Montreal, but left the impression that it

the actions of some men who had taken part in the Labor picnic at the Exhibition Ground. In the course of his pare chial visits he had come across a larger number of drunken men on the streets than ever before and he could find no reason for it except when he was told that it was the sequel of Labor Day. Men who kept their wives in poverty and misery, and who declared that they could not even pay for the education of their children, found money to squander away on liquor on that day. The day reminded him of the Pagan feast, when the Pagan gave up one day in the year to orgies of the most disgraceful kind.

#### Sunday Violation.

La Senaine Religiouse, in speaking about Sunday desecration, recalls the number of disasters which have occurred on that day and disasters which have occurred on that day and sees through them the warnings and punishments of God. Its list of disasters includes the following:

The catastrophe at St. Mande, France, by which 20 persons were killed and 150 wounded. The accident of July 12 on the Northern Railway of Paris.

The accident at Monchenstein by which 120 people were injured.

The accident at Greeneneal, Belgium, which will be readily remembered.

The accident at Greneneal, Belgium, which will be readily remembered.
The great socident of September 3, 182, at which 80 persons were killed and 150 wounded.
The catastrophe of December 28, 1879, at the Tay Bridge, by which 200 people perished.
The paper says further that this list could be extended almost indefinitely and adds that the violation of the Sunday rest has become in our day a public evil.

#### Ecclesiastical Appointments.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has made the ollowing changes and appointments throughout the dlocese: Rev. E. Latulippe to be chap lain of the Lachine convent; Rev. A. Perrault vicar at St. Timothe; Rev. A. J. Quesnel, vicar at St. Johns; Revs. N. Brule and J. vicar at St. Johns; Revs. N. Brule and J. Dupras, vicars at Mile End; Rev. A. Marsonias, vicar at Notro Dame de Grace; Rev. M. Roux, vicar at St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. J. Roux, vicar at St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. J. R. Beauchemin, J. Richard and L. J. Vigneault, vicars at the Sacred Heart Church; Rev. J. Desrochers, vicar at St. John Enptiste; Rev. J. J. Jolicœeur, vicar at Vercheres; Rev. H. Laporte, vicar at St. Jerome; Rev. P. Shea, vicar at Lacolle; Rev. J. B. Desrosiers, vicar at St. Felix de Valois; Rev. O. Mongenais, vicar at Ste Cunegonde; and Rev. J. Chasse, vicar at St. Thomas of Joliette.

#### Killed by a Train.

A sad familty by which Mr. Allin, aged 80. me of Vandreuil's most respected citizens, lost his life, occured about six on Friday evening in Brem. au, carter, 893 that village. Mr. Allan was returning from a walk. As it was getting dark he took the track as the shortest route hom.e He was nearing the Grand Trunk station and his sight being imperfect he did not observe a freight train from Montreal approaching. It was coming at full speed. The result was that the unfortunate man was struck by the engine, the whoels passing completely over his body, literally cutting it to pieces. The driver instantly halted the train and the remains were taken up and conveyed to the station a few yards off, when it was found that death must have been instantaneous. Coroner Jones was at once notified, who went out to hold an inquest. The deceased was an old railway man and father of Mr. Alian, the well-known Grand Trunk conductor between Homeventure Depot and the West. walk. As it was getting dark he took the track

# A Sound Oplnion.

The Moniteur du Commerce in an article on the Labor Day proceedings says: -Some people amused themselves royally in Montreal on ple amused themselves royally in Montreal on Monday last; there were processions, drinking and gambling, and in the evening there was lighting as in the time of the Gaws at the senson of the cutting of the mistletoe. As a feast, it was a success; as an affirmation of a principal it was a fiasco. We saw, on Monday last, men who are generally very scrupulous on the question of the decorum that should be observed at all public meetings, behave, on that occasion, in such a manner as to semidalize everyone, and throw discredit upon their societies. It in such a manner as to seandalize everyone, and throw discredit upon their societies. It that is what is called the Fete of Labor in Montreal it would be as well, in the future, to imm it to a simple procession. We have no objection, far from it, to the labor associations taving a holiday once a year, but, for goodness sake, let them bring in this the same decorum and the same practical good sense as in their other needings. In this manner the loss of time which they impose upon themselves on Labor Iny might be compensated by the ultimate advantages which generally result from all gatherings, however numerous they may be, it conducted with decency and sobriety."

#### St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. The regular monthly meeting of the above ociety was held in St. Patrick's hall on Sunday afternoon, when there was a large attendance. Hon. Senator Murphy presided. The

pledge of total abstinence was administered to pledge of total abstincine was administered to a large number and five new members were admitted to the benefit branch. The report of the plenic committe was presented, and show-ad that the annual plenic, which took piace on August 1st, was a success tinancially. A special vote of thanks to Sir Donald A. Smith for his handsome donation of \$100 was carried unan-musty. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the donors of prizes which were competed for on the occasion. Votes of condolence were passed to Mr. P. Doyle, ex-vice president, on to the donors of prizes which were competed for on the occasion. Voces of condolence were passed to Mr. P. Doyle, ex-vice president, on account of the death of his father; and to Mr. John H. Feeley, assistant secretary, on account of the death of his brother. Mr. Wm. P. Doyle was elected a member of the committee of management. Considerable other business of a routine character was also transacted, after which the meeting closed with prayer.

# Identified.

The Point au Chenemystery has been solved, and the body of the unknown dead which has ested on the shores of the Ottawa river since July, is to be claimed by a broken-hearted sister and mother. On Thursday Miss Maggle Leany, housemald at 577 Sherbrooke street, was reading a paper she came across the news item relating to the finding of the body of an unknown man on July 19 last. She perused the extracts of the letter found later in the pocket of the dead man's coat and at once realized that she had lost her brother. The letter signed "P. Leany," addressed to "Denr Jack," was intended for a cousin in the city, and it will reach him now, but by a circuitous way. The girl was almost distracted on reading the news, but managed, however, to keep if from her mother until she had further details. The mother, who is a widow, resides at 298t. Martin street. Miss Leany has written a letter to Mr. Alex. Campbell, ar., the gentleman who found the body and had it interced, to claim it and have it removed to consecrated ground. The deceased had not been seen by any of his family for some time before his death and was of a roving disposition. ter and mother. On Thursday Miss Maggle

# The Queen's Bonch.

OTTAWA, September 12.-It is likely that the Chief Justiceship of the Province of Quebec will not be filled at present. Hop. Mr. Lacoste, Montreal, but left the impression that it was his opinion that the movement was one for personal and provincial aid.

Very Severe.

Rev. Abbe Auclair, parish priest of St. Jean Baptiste, in his address to his parishioners referred in indignant terms to looked for. however, is likely to succeed the late Judge

MANY POOR PEOPLE BURNT OUT

Of House and Home at Quebec-A Serious Blaze and Bad Fire Service.

QUEZEC, Sept. 13.—Quebec met with another catastrophe to-day, as a result of which some seventy-five families find themselves without home and in many cases with hardly enough clothing to cover them. The afflicted district is Cape Blanc, which lies between the St. Lawrence river and the cliffs, beginning just west of Diamond harbor. About 3 clock this morning fire broke out in a notel kept by Octave Ouellet, 785 to 789 Champlain street, and spread westward along both sides of the street as far as there was any material to feed it It was checked on the city side, there being fortunately no wind, but on the western side it burned to a point where the cliffs approach the river so closely that there is room for nothing but the road.

Following are the names of the families

burned out so far as known :--James Gallagher, carter, 781 Champ lain; J. B. Bougis, laborer; George Gagnon, carpenter, 703; Octave Ouellet, grocer, 785 to 789; Joseph Masse, laborer; widow Beaudett, 791; Pierre Fortier, jr. boatman, 793; J. F. Wiseman, carpenter 795; Edouard Dubois, laborer, 797; Samuel Hicks, boilermaker; Napoleon Martineau, Customs officer; Widow Foilsy, 799: William Andron, carpenter, 801; John Andron, carpenter, Carillon club, 803 : Joseph Dube, carpenter; Robt. Elliott, carpenter, 807 : Adam Androuge, laborer: Claude Audron, laborer; Fra. Degoulder, boatman; Jean Chevalier, laborer, 811; Victor Abgrall, boatman, 813; Pierre Labbe, boatman, 815; Andre Drolet, carpenter; Henri Paquet, laborer, 817; Louis Gagne, laborer; Widow Caulfield, 819; John O'Malley, stevedore, 8194; Adam Andron, sr., boatman. 821: Paul Andrew, firwood: Peter

These are all on the river side and the fire was cut off here. Dinning's ship yard intersecting.

The following are the families burned out on the river side:—Widow Ange Gagnon. 786: Joseph Wiseman, laborer: Widow Lewis Gagnon: Zepreau Beaudet, Inborer. 788: Widow Paul Gagne: Frs.

make matters worse they are nearly all related to each other. Fortunately there was no loss of life, although many of these people had very narrow escapes from being burned in their beds.

The fire was discovered by two men who were in a boat on the river and an alarm was given. The firemen arrived promptly but the water pressure was so poor they could not cope with the fire. As they had arrived from the city there was no means of getting to the westward of the fire, and on that side it was left to ourn out. On the east side they did a uttle better the water reaching hardly en feet from the nozzle. This is account ed for by the fact that along Chaplain treet there is only a six-inch pipe and or 700 feet including the whole of the burned district there is only a four-inch pipe. These pipes were laid 25 years ago and are now so corroded that there is ardly any passage left for water. The firemer were stationed at a hydrant a short distance east of the fire, but the flames spread so fast to that side of the street that they

HAD TO RUN

and leave their hose to be burned. The next hydrant was 600 feet away, and as the reels only carry 500 feet of hose it was some time before a connection could be made. Then a steam engine arrived from the Upper town, but the chief seemed to be in a dilemma as to where place it, although all along the warves there aspenty of water. Finally he placed it on Blais' wharf, and after a while it got to work. Then there was a difficulty in getting coal, but Gaspard Marcoux came to their rescue. By this time the flames had destroyed a lot of sheds in the rear of the houses on the river side and had reached the sacristy of Notre Dame church, which, is used by the Grey Nuns as a school for girls. In a very short time nothing was left of this but blackened walls. The flames penetrated into the chancel of the church and did considerable damage, although the altar ornaments had been removed when the fire first threatened. There was not much left to burn, and this is no doubt the reason why the firemen were able to check the flames at this point. The church had just been fitted with a new ceiling and had been beautifully painted at a cost of \$10,000, and all of this is ruined. It is understood that Ed. Neatle, the contractor, had a full insurance of his work.

The fire was now blazing freely all

wards found as far away as the court house steps. The second engine now arrived from St. Sanyeur, at the other extreme of the city, but another difficulty arose. There was no engineer to work it. Chief Dorval undertook to run the first engine and sent his only engineer to fire up the other, for it was still cold. By and by he got to work, but too late to be of any use, for the fire had destroyed all there was to burn and onethird of Cape Blanc was wiped out, nothing being left but small heapes of ashes, with here and there the renmant of a brick chimney. Of the seventy-five families burned out ONLY FOUR WERE INSURED.

Wiseman's loss is estimated at over iouse and \$300 on the furniture; Martineau had an insurance of \$200 on his furniture; Couture was insured for a small was dying out. It got whispered around that Oulette, in whose place the fire started, was fully insured; that this was the third time he had been burned out; that traces of coail oil had been seen scattered around when his door was forced pen, besides one or two other suspicious circumstances. This enraged the people who became convinced, whether rightly or wrongly, that he was the incendiary and search was made for him. It was earned that he had taken refuge with Joseph Renaud, his brother-in-law, and the crowd proceeded to the latter's house with the intention of mobbing Oulette. Renaud's windows were broken in and the mob was getting more violent when one Peter Miller telephoned to Chief of Police Vohl. The latter came down with some policemen and put Oulette-under arrest. When Oulette appeared on the street with the officers the cry was raised, "lynch him," and a threatening demonstration was made," "but Col. Vohl stepped to the front and warned the mob to desist, saying that he would be personally responsible for Oulette's safe keeping. This quieted the people, who allowed the officers to remove Oulette to the Central police station, where he now

#### Cobden.

The demonstration at Cobden in aid of Father Devine's new church at Osceola took place on Thursday of last week, and was a great success. about fifteen hundred people attending from all parts of the country. Pontiae county was well represented and they made themselves felt hiborer, 788; Widow Paul Gagne; Frs.
Fradet, boilermaker; Pierre Jourdain, jr.,
laborer; Wm. Andrew, laborer, 790;
Jesu Coature, caulker; Jean Giguerre,
laborer, 794; Widow John Elliott, 706;
Paul Martinean, 798; Roule Charrier,
blacksmith, 802; Wm. Androw jr.,
laborer, 894; Andre Milaire, laborer, 894;
Andre Milaire, laborer, 894;
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A on both sides in the popularity contest between Portage du Fort, Rev. Father Flannery of St. Thomas, Rev. Father Marion, of Douglas, R.v. Father Ryan of Mount St. Putrick, Rev. John Bonovan, Messra. P. Baskerville, ex M.P.P. of Ottawa, P. Devine, Renfrew, John Tiorry Arnprior, J. McDougal Aylmer, and many others. Mr. Curran spoke at considerable length, and was foudly applauded at the conclusion.

# A Great Earthquake.

NEW YORK, September 10 .- A special to the Herald from San Salvador says:-Millions of dollars worth of property and many lives were destroyed in this Republic by parthquakes today. Whole towns were wiped out, and so far day. Whole lowns were wiped out, and so lar as advices received here indicate hardly a city in the country, except those along the const. escaped the awful effects of the convulsion At just five minutes before two this morning the earth began to shake. People rushed into the strects in their night ciothing, and while the shock instead only twenty seconds, before it had passed there was a panic-stricken mob making its way to the open country outside the city. While the shock lasted the earth rose and fell in long waves and strong men were unable to keep their feet. The paciestricken people flocked to the open ground outside of the city; temporary shelters were thrown up wherever possible, but nearly all the men and a great many of the women and children had only the sky for a cover. The towns throughout the country have suffered more severely than the capital. Even Analquato and Comasaqua have been completely destroyed. Colutepeque, Santa Tecta, San Pedro and Masapuet were so badly shaken that they are practically ruined, while the shock was plainly folt and damage was done by it at Santa Ana and Sushmetpeque, fully sixty miles from there. It is impossible at this writing to form any idea as to the number of lives which have been lost. as advices received here indicate hardly a city

# Labor Congress in England.

London, Sept. 12.-The Trades Union Congress closed at Newcastle to-day. The composition of the parliamentary Committee was announced to-day. Mr. John Wilson, member for the Goven Division of Lanarkshire, head of the firm of Wilson & Co., iron-tube manufacturers, a large employer of labor and a moderate Unionist, headed the list. A majority of the other members are new Unionist. The treasurer reported that there would be a balance of £1,000 in the treasury after all the expenses of the Congress were paid. Resolutions were approved in favor of an increased representation of the labor classes in Parliament, and advocating the appointment of railway workmen as railway inspectors. A motion favoring a State board of arbitration was rejected by a vote of 139 to 107. Psesident Burt yesterday expressed himself convinced that the Congress would have an early and material influence upon legislation in Parliament, and that the day had gone by whes any political party could afford to ignore the demands of such a congress. The Socialists have scored a victory in the congress over the miners of Durham by the vote in favor of an eight-hour day being made of universal application. for the Goven Division of Lanarkshire, head

# Sad Occurrence.

SHERBROOKE, Sept. 12 .- A sad accident has courred to an Englishman named Foster. He vas caught in a pulley at the Boston bakery along the street and the flames were shooting high up in the air. Pieces of the burning wood were carried away up over the cliffs, and some were after-

# THE DARDANELLES.

# REPORTED ACTION BY ENGLAND.

An Island Taken Possession of by British Seamen-Austria's Position in the Matter.

CONSTANTINOFLE. Sept. 14.-A detachment of bluejsckets and marines from British iron-clad accompanied by a \$1,000, with an insurance of \$400 on the battery of light field pieces and several gatling guns, was landed yesterday morning at Sigri, on the island of Mityniture; Couture was insured for a small amount, while Oulette was said to be insured for from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The Carillon club was insured for \$2,500. An exciting scene took place just as the fire was dying out. It got whispered around the control of the Carillon club was insured for \$2,500. An exciting scene took place just as the fire was dying out. It got whispered around the control of make it a coaling station and rendezvous for the British Mediterranean fleet. Sigri is on the east coast of Mitylene and about sixty miles from the mouth of the Dardanelles. Mitylene or Metilin is the ancient Lesbos, an island in the Ægeau Sea, belonging to Turkey, near the cost of Asia Minor. Its estimated area is 276 square miles, and it has a population of 40,000. Two bays indent it on the south side, and it has good harbors and a fertile soil. A range of mountains traversing it is clothed with pine woods, and at their lease are many olive grounds and vineyards, but the island was greatly devas-tated during the Greek trouble. The principal products are oil and lime timer, with some grapes, figs, cotton and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is in-sufficient for the inhabitants. The principal towns are Castro and Molivs. Sigri

is a hamlet, situated on a splendid har-bor, which can be easily fortified. The London St. James Gazette says: "The startling news concerning the island of Mitylene obviously possesses political significance of the first importance." The paner adds that the falsace ance." The paper adds that the Island of Mitylene has a position of consider-

#### STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE,

although possessing little in the way of fortifications. The Buda Pesth Pesther Lloyd, doubtless inspired through its editor, Max Falke, the reporter of the foreign com-mittee of the Hungarian delegation, today says Austria-Hungary's interest in the Dardanelles question is greater than Great Britain's, adding: "Can Austria look on with complacency while Russia, finding herself barred from expanding through Bulgaria, advances by a shorter route to the goal she has in view, the seizure of Constantinople? England can compensate herself with Egypt, but where is Austria's compensation? The powers ought not to hesitate to check Russia; does Berlin?" "Referring to the alleged Russian plot to seize Constantinople by a coup de main, the l'esther Lloyd quoted a document pre-pared by Czar Nicholas in 1858, minutedetailing plans by which a force of 16,000 infantry, two sotnias of Cossacks and thirty two-guns could force a passage osphorous and carry nople. Admiral Menschikoff pronounced the scheme an impossible one. The Czar, it is said, then proposed as an alternative a su prise landing at Bourgaz, a seaport in Eastern Roumelia, 76 miles north-east of Adrianople, situated on the Gulf of Bourgaz, which has a depth of f.om five to twelve fathoms. The idea was that after landing suddenly and un-expectedly at Bourgaz, a small Russian

#### the question before he pronounced as impossible the proposal to FORCE THE BOSPHORUS

force could from there make a rush upon

Constantinople and capture it before the

powers could intervene. Admiral Menschikoff was at that time at the head

of the Russian navy, which he had raised

to a high standard of efficiency and so he

may be supposed to have well weighed

hy a coup-de-main. In March, 1853, Admiral Menschikoff was sent as an ambassador to Constantinople, where he speedily brought about the rupture between Porte and Czar that was eventually the cause of the Crimean war. During the war he commanded both the land and naval forces of Russia and disrelayed great energy and skill in defending Sebastopol. The Pesther Lloyd in conclusion says it has become known from words dropped here and there recently at St. Petersburg that these coupdemain prospects have been revived in high official circles there and that various plans of capturing Constantinople been discussed in view of their have great feasibility owing to the advantage of modern war equipments.

# In Paris.

A decided uneasiness has been caused in liplomatic and financial circles here by the receipt of the despatch announcing that Sigri, on the west coast of Mitylene Island, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, and within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles, has been occupied by a detachment of British troops or marines, landed there from a British ironclad. Upon the opening of the Bourse this morning there was general weakening of prices, due to the reported action of Great Britain in landing troops at Mitylene.
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# The Military College.

KINGSTON, September 12—It is rumored that Captain English of the Imperial forces has been appointed instructor of artillery, etc., at the Royal Military College, caused by the resignation of Major Edwards. It is said that Major Edwards, on his way to England, thid a a friend that he intended petitioning the Queen to have his rank in the army restored to him. The position capitalized was worth £15,000.

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