GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC.

Between Five and Six Hundred Houses Destroyed.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS.

SEVERAL PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

A Relief Committee Formed and Subscriptions Opened.

QUEEC, June 9.—One, of the most dis-astrous fires with which this unfortunate city has been afflicted commenced last night, and is only now under control, at 6 a.m. The first alarm was from the corner of St. Olivier and St. Claire streets, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. Considerable delay must have occurred in giving this alarm, for on turning the eye in the direction indicated by turning the eye in the direction indicated by the number of the box, the lurid glare of the flames was readily discernible, and a minute later the bells from the Basilica, St. John's, and St. Roch's churches rang out the second alarm. The whole force of the brigade was soon on the ground, driven with fool-hardy speed. The hook and ladder waggon, passing down St. Genevieve street, knocked down and ran over Mr. Talbot, of Hamel & Co., but, notwithstanding that Hamel & Co., but, notwithstanding that this is the heaviest vehicle in the de-partment, Mr. Talbot escaped with slight The reflection of the flames vivid that in a short time was so vivid that in a snort time half the city appeared attracted to the scene, and by 11.30 all the avenues around and leading to the fire were so completely packed with people that it was next to imbeene of utter confusion that met the gaze in the vicinity of the conflagration beggars de-scription. Half the people seemed panic-stricken, and three-fourths of the others were stricken, and three-fourths of the others were only adding to the general confusion by running against each other, and assisting in the destruction of property in the solemn belief that they were rendering assistance in saving it. Parents partially clothed hurried along it every direction, with infants in their arms wrapped in bedclothes, and leading others by the hand. Cows and horses let loose from burning stables rushed half maddened through the crowd, or stood dazed with the scenes. the crowd, or stood dazed with the scenes by which they were surrounded. Crockery, bedding, trunks, clothing, stoves, sofas, pic-tures, and every conceivable article of furniture were thrown or dragged about, often into places of even greater danger than where they were taken from. The origin of the fire was in a stable on St. Olivier street, near St. Marie street. The flames immediately spread to the surrounding wooden buildings and to the streets above and below. St. Olivier, Labourelle, St. Marie, and Richelieu streets were quickly A MASS OF FIRE,

or some hundred feet of each in extent, the flames from other sides of the streets over-lapping in the middle and completely closing them to all traffic. The scenes common to great fires were readily discernible at this stage—even the police and firemen were to a great extent demoralized. Daring robto a great extent demoralized. Daring rob-bery was carried on freely in the full sight of everybody. Liquor stores and privated wellings attacked by the flames were ransacked for liquor, which was openly drunk by the specimens of the lowest class who are common to the locality in question, and who frequent the low hovels whose destruction is one of the least regrettable features of the disaster. ere were, of course, striking contrasts, to the above, and numerous instances of gener-ous humanity. The sparks which everywhere flew from the burning wooden, buildings were themselves a terrible source of danger to the rest of the city. It was no uncommon sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze from burning pieces of shingles which fell in them. The wind being from the north upon them. e the fire rapidly in the dir John's church.

The rush of cold air caused by the rapid

pread and large volume of the flames seen o divide the wind into local currents, which cattered the fire around in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden houses were found on fire by them when they arrived upon the scene, and that, with the water absent and unattainable for some twenty minutes, it was found impossible for them to obtain the mastery. The hydrants threw good streams when the water came into the The Clapp & Jones steam fire engine was got to work as early as possible at the well at Berthelot market, but it seemed to have but little effect in saving the surround When the fire spread, as above ing property. described, the men of the brigade lost all con-trol over any portion of it. Their necessary subdivision into so many parties was weak

THE FLAMES SWEPT ONWARD with almost lightning rapidity. The fury of the devouring element knew no bounds but those of the city's outskirts, and sone who failed to see them would be inclined to credit the rate at which they swept all before them. A great part of D'Aiguillon street, west of St. Genevieve, had been destroyed, when the flames appeared in St. John street, a little out than Hetherington's At one o'clock the clanging of the bells of St. John's church in rapid and a'arming tones told of the danger of that property, and summoned assistance from all who were able to give it. The whole efforts of the fire brigade were im-mediately bent on saving the sacred edifice, but to no avail. Hundreds of willing hands belonging to all classes of citizens were also stretched out, but in vain. Nothing was swed but the sacred vessels and some of the most valuable of the plate and furniture of the sanctuary. The fire had possession of the noble structure in an almost less space

of time than it takes to relate, and THE FINEST AND LARGEST CHURCH in the city was doomed to destruction. It was a grand sight to witness the angry flames climbing the steeples of the church, and to see the fall of the towers a few minutes later. The more northerly of the two was the first to go. It gradually tottered over, and then fell right over into the roof of the structure. The other steeple gradually sunk and telescoped. Next after the church came

THE FRIARS' SCHOOL opposite, and still irresistibly the fire swept on. As if confident that so majestic an edifice could never fall a prey to any of the elements, the neighbours around had carried their household goods to the front of the church, and there piled them at the very described them. door of the sanctuary. All was irretrievable fost. The church was worth at least \$100,000 and the insurance amounts only to \$10,000. At the foot of Jupiter street, below Berthelot market, the flames had crossed from the low side of St. John street, and from this point they rapidly flew west along that fine avenue, keeping pace with the other division of the conflagration opposite. Nor was the fire confined now to John street. At Jupiter it spread southward to the Regulator than a destroying John street. At Jupiter it spread southward to the Berthelot market place, destroying Gabriel and St. Patrick streets as far out as there were buildings to be destroyed. The lower field alone stayed the progress of the fire fiend. At Scott street the fire ran upwards toward the Grand Allée at a terrible wards toward the Grand Allée at a terrible rate of speed, there being neither water, men, hose, nor other appliances to stop it. Only the gap caused by the recent conflagration here stopped the total destruction of the whole street. It is impossible to describe the spread of the flames on every side, and it will perhaps be more satisfactory to give an idea of THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SPENT DISTRICT.

The only thing that the firemen successed in

oing was to curb the fire east at Genevieve reet, and here in fact the wind was owing from the east and north-east from Latourelle street, up nearly to John street. The westerly side of St. Genevieve had been swept away. To the north the fire extended as far as Richmond street. The western limit is a little beyond the street car stables limit is a little beyond the street car stables at Mount Pleasant, near the city boundary. The limits south at Burton near Scott and at Gabriel street have been already mentioned. Briefly summed up, the streets consumed are, running east and west:
Richmond, burnt in part, principally on the south side; Latourelle street, Olivier, Richelieu, D'Aguillon, and St. John, in St. John's Ward, and in Moutcalm, St. Gabriel, Nouvelle, and Breton, Running st. John's Ward, and in Montcalm, St. Gabriel, Nouvelle, and Breton. Running north and south the principal streets were:

Sutherland, Deligny, St. Clair, St. Marie, and St. Genevieve, west side, besides Jupiter street, in Montcalm Ward, also west side. Amongst the property destroyed on John street were a large number of handesuppers. street were a large number of handsome buildings used as stores and private resi-

It is believed that this fire is equal, if not worse, in every point to that of 1876. It is certain that it exceeds it in that there is a greater amount of valuable property destroyed. The number of houses burnt is estimated at from 700 to 800, and the total loss that the strictle of t in the vicinity of one and a half million dellars. Several minor accidents are reported, and one woman is known to have been burnt.

A relief committee will be formed and subscription lists started for the aid of the sufferers, most of whom are of the poorer classes.

A WRETCHED WATER SUPPLY When the fire was first discovered no water was to be had, as it was turned on in the Lower Town. In Quebec the upper part of the city is supplied with water during one portion of the day and the lower during another portion, and even then the water is not evenly distributed, as in some wards it is tarned on at different hours from others, owing to a defective system. It takes about half an hour to turn the water from one part of the city to another, and during this half half an hour to turn the water from one part of the city to another, and during this half hour the flames had full play and made terrible headway. All attention was directed to the spot where the conflagration started, and none was paid for a few minutes to the fact that the strong wind was carrying the shingles of the roof of the burning house to other quarters. Thus the roof of a large brick building about 200 yards off was in a hlace before any negticular potice was read to blaze before any particular notice was paid to it, and by the time the water was turned on the conflagration had assumed proportions that defied all efforts to subdue.

A COINCIDENCE.

It is singular that, with the exception of St. Patrick and Artillery streets, this morn-ing's fire has destroyed the very portion of Montcalm and St. John's wards left after the destructive fire of 1876. The present is by far the most serious conflagration which has visited Quebec since the fire of 1845, which almost wiped out the whole city. Rev. Charles Hamilton, of St. Matthew's church; Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Trinity; James Ross, one of Quebec's millionaires, and several Roman Catholic clergy worked like Trojans. INSURANCE LOSSES.

The following is the approximated list of

doing business here :	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Quebec	300.00
Phœnix	8.00
British American	12,00
Lancashire	30,00
Guardian	14,00
Liverpool and London and Globe	35.00
Western	20,00
North British	40.00
Imperial	28,00
Northern	20,00
Royal, of England	40.00
Reyal Canadian.	40,00
Commercial Union	8,00
Sovereign	30,00
Dominion	18,00
London Corporation	4.00
Citizen	
Oneon	15,00
Queen	27,00
Chan	2,00
Etna	10,00
Hartford	10,00
LOSS OF LIFE.	
the address of the second seco	F 2015-74

The rumours circulated as to loss of life were not believed up to 3 p.m., but now it appears that five lives were lost. Three bodies have already been recovered, those of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, of 118 Olivier street, whose children are saved, and that of Marois Laperiere and two children are missing, and are also believed to have perished in the flames. The discovery of the first remains was made by some men while removing rubbish from the site of some ruins, when they suddenly came on a human head so burnt as to be hardly recognizable. It proved to be that of Mr. Hardy.

AID FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislative Assembly this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Chapleau in a feeling speech, in which he referred to the suffering that must result to the poor of Quebec from the terrible fire of this morning, moved a vote of \$10,000 towards the relief of the sufferers. Mr. Joly seconded the motion in a sympathetic speed He was followed by Messrs. Lynch, Mercier, Robertson, and Irvine. Mr. Nelson followed, and expressed the sympathy of the sister city of Montreal with Quebec in her trouble. After remarks from Mr. Murphy, the resolution was adopted.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED A subscription list in aid of the sufferers has just been opened, to which the following sums have been contributed:

His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Mayor of Quebec.

1,000

The Cure of Quebec.

1,000

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED HOUSES BURNT. According to the cadastral plan of the city there were 567 houses burned and 1,500 families rendered homeless. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SYMPATHY

His Excellency the Governor-General rode all through the burnt district to-day. The following is a copy of Lord Lorne's letter to the Mayor enclosing his subscription of "QUEBEC, 9th June, 1881.—The Gov-ernor-General requests the Mayor to express

his deep sympathy with the sufferers from the disastrous fire of this day, and desires to subscribe \$500 to any fund he may raise for the benefit of those who need assistance. "(Signed) LORNE."

QUEBEC, June 10. According to reports in the possession of the authorities up to this mo ning nine persons are missing. Seven bodies have been recovered. Mr. Hardy, on Oliver street, saved his children and returned for his wife who was sick in bed, but both perished in the flames. The coroner will held his inquest to-

Now that the smoke from the smouldering ruins has somewhat subsided, a more vivid idea can be formed of the utter destruction and desolation of the burnt district. Nothing but whole acres of standing chimneys and ing but whole acres of standing chimneys and bare walls meet the eye. Some idea of the intense, heat generated by the mass of secting fire can be formed from the burnt appearance of the stones in the standing walls. In the process of rebuilding, very few, if any, of these standing walls can be utilized. The stones are crumbling to pieces, and the sconer a number of the tectaring and the sooner a number of the tottering walls are pulled down the better. To-day matters are beginning to be put in order Some proprietors are boarding up the doors and windows in their walls, while others are already actively at work cleaning out the foundations with the view of commencing to rebuild. The telegraph wires encumbering the roadway have also to some extent been removed, but some still impede the roadways. Vendors of old iron are making a rich harvest in buying the broken stoves and other iron debris, heavy loads of which they are carting away. Artists and photographers were also busy on the scenes of the ruins this morning making sketches and taking photographs to meet the present and coming demand.

THE CITY COUNCIL MOVING.

second water supply pipe from the Lorett reservoir to the city.

A ROYAL SUBSCRIPTION. QUEBEC, June 12.-H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has subscribed \$100 toward the relief of the fire sufferers.

NEW STRUCTURES GOING UP. Two or three wooden houses have already been erected on the scene of the late fire and are ready for occupation. They will be sub-sequently bricked around and used for stables.

ALLUSIONS FROM THE PULPIT. In all the churches to-day, Protestant at well as Roman Catholic, touching allusion were made to the fire. In the Sisters of Charity Convent Chapel, where Rev. M. Plamondon, curé of St. John's church, celebrated mass and preached to his afflicted congregation, the scene was very impressive, and neither clergyman nor people could restrain their emotions. He told them that in a few months he hoped they would unite in a re-stored St. John's in singing a Te Deum. AID FROM FRANCE.

Mesers. Dion, of Granville, France, have instructed Hon. Mr. Chapleau by cable to pay 500 francs as their subscription towards relief of the sufferers. A FUBSCRIPTION FROM MANITORA

Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon, of Mani-ba, has subscribed \$100 for the relief of the fire sufferers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Destructive Double Conflagration at Box manville—A \$12,000 Blaze at Kincardin —A Michigan Village all but Destroyed. BOWMANVILLE, June 12. - Precisely at halfpact ten this morning, and while all the church bells were ringing, the fire bell pealed forth an alarm. The people rushed from the churches to find that the frame dwelling, store, and large furniture and undertakin warerooms of W. P. Prower were threatene warerooms of W. P. Prower were threatened with destruction. The fire brigade confined the fire to the rear part of the buildings, where it originated through some defect in the stovepipes or chimney. The buildings are considerably damaged both by fire and water. The furniture and both by fire and water. The furniture and undertaker's furnishings were also much damaged by hasty removal. The owner of the buildings, John J. Tilley, Public School Inspector, had an office in the building, and nearly all of his valuable books and papers are destroyed. The west end was occupied by John Griffith, saddler, whose stock was more or less damaged by removal. The following insurance companies are interested. lowing insurance companies are interested:

—Hartford, Imperial, Western, and Lancashire. The loss is fully covered by insur-

KINGARDINE, June 13.—At five o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in the back part of W. B. McLardy's tailoring establishment on Queen street, and quickly connected with the stove and tin store owned and occupied by George Strigeon, the drug store occupied by J. P. Wright, and owned by Mrs. Pemberton, the harness and boot and shoe shops occupied by E. Leslie, and owned by Mrs. Pemberton, the photograph gallery of H. M. Legar, and an unoccupied store owned by John McLeod. Notwithstanding the energy of the fire brigade and citizens, nothing could be done to save the buildings named, but much of the stock was removed in a damaged condition. The nected with the stove and tin store owned removed in a damaged condition. The buildings are all frame, and burned like tin der, no rain having fallen here for several der, no rain having fallen here for severial weeks. A fierce wind was blowing at the time the fire originated, but in about a quarter of an hour afterwards the wind ceased and rain commenced to fall. This proved of great advantage to the fire brigade, who worked throughout like herees. A fine wall separating the block of wooden buildings from McKiblum', threatteres winds black from McKibbins' three-storey brick block, stayed the progress of the flames and really proved the salvation of the west side of Queer street. The losses are:—Geo. Sturgeon street. The losses are:—Geo. Sturgeon, \$6,000, on which is an insurance in the British American and Western of \$1,000 on the buildings and \$2,000 on the stock; E. Leslie, loss \$3,000, insured for \$1,100; H. M. Legear, loss \$500, insured for \$400; J. P. Wright, loss \$1,500, insured in the Phenix for \$800; John McLeod's loss \$200, without insurance; Mrs. Pemberton, loss \$2,000, pp.

insurance; Mrs. Pemberton, loss \$1,000, no insurance, and W. B. McLardy's loss will probably be covered by insurance. BELLEVILLE June 13 -At about 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Lewis Hyman's dwelling, Foster Avenue, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that it was with difficulty the immates made their escape. Only a few articles of furniture were saved. Mr. Hyman's loss is \$1.500, on which he has \$700 insurance in the Northern. Mr. Falconer's loss on building is \$1,600; insured in the Queen for \$800.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 13,-Nearly the whole business portion of this village was burned on Saturday night. Loss, \$200,000. Avonmore, Ont., June 13 .- A fire was disvered yesterday morning in an unfinished building in the neighbouring village of Newington, belonging to J. N. Dixon. The flames spread to the adjoining building, owned by Mrs. Steen and occupied as stores by G. R. Forbes and L. Waldroff, which was quicky destroyed. Attempts made to subdue the ames proved fruitless. Waldroff succeeded in saving the greater part of his stock, Forbes only a very small portion of his. Two horses were also consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown. Forbes' loss is about \$6,000, and

THE CONTEST IN PICTOU.

Waldroff's \$500. There is no insurance on

Sir Charles Tupper Ably Vindicates the Government Policy.

Picrou, June 11.—The nomination of car Picrou, June 11.—The nomination of candidates to contest the county of Pictou, Nova Scotia, took place on Saturday. There were over two thousand people present, and the excitement ran high. Mr. Carmichael, the Grit candidate, spoke first for about half an hour, condemning the National Policy and the general policy of the Government. He was followed by Sir Charles Tupper, who made an excellent speech, and thoroughly exposed the inconsistency of Mr. Carmichael. posed the inconsistency of Mr. Carmichael. Hon. Mr. Anglin followed Sir Charles, and came to the rescue of Carmichael, occupying the floor for about an hour. He indulged in the stale and exploded arguments of Opposi-tion orators on the subject of the Pacific rail-way contract and the National Policy, with special reference to the duty on coal. His emarks were not well received, the audience evincing considerable impatience. Sir Charles replied, exposing the absurdities Mr. Anglin had inflicted upon the meeting, and in a most comprehensive manner defended triumphantly the National Policy and the position of the Gavernment recording the position of the Government regarding the Pacific railway. Mr. Anglin followed, and made, in speaking of the competition of labour, a most unwarranted attack upon the French population of the Dominion, and the hopelessness of competition by the people of Nova Scotia with Upper Canadians now engaged in manufacturing. Sir Charles again took the floor, and made perhaps the best political platform speech ever delivered in the Dominion. Mr. Anglin appeared completely crushed, and made no reply. Sir Charles' speech was acknowledged by the entire meeting the speech was acknowledged by the speech was acknowledged by the entire meeting the speech was acknowledged by the spee ng to have been a complete vindication of the National Policy.

At the close of the meeting the enthusias

was unbounded, the audience appeared electrified, and cheer after cheer was given for Sir Charles and Mr. Macdougald, the Con-servative candidate. Three-fourths of all present were evidently in favour of the Government candidate. The opinion is generally expressed that Pictou will be carried about four hundred majority.

Mystery Solved.

The great secret of the wonderful success of

VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease

by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system. At the City Council te-night, a vote of thanks to the Local Legislature for its grant of \$10,000 was passed; also a resolution to apture of steel pens. Esterbrook's the manufacture of steel pens. Esterbrook's the issue of dependences to pay for laying a satisfacture of dependence to pay for laying a satisfacture.

THE LONDON DISASTER

Continuation and Close of Coroner's Investigation.

CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE

Evidence of the Company's Superintenden and the Victoria's Captain.

RESULT OF THE INQUIRY

Captain, Manager, and Government Inspector Censured.

London, June 9.—The Victoria inquest was resumed this evening at 7.30.

John W. Rockes, sworn—I am a ship-builder and sailor, fand assisted in making repairs on the Victoria this spring. I put in a number of pieces in the hull, about ten or twelve feet in the bow. The pieces were some eighteen or twenty inches long, and about seven inches wide. I put in two-inch plank of pine fastened on with wrought spikes. I put on a piece of fender on the bow about five or six feet in length, and one stanchion of pine four inches square, also a stanchion of pine four inches square, also a piece of rail and a lot of ribbons. I repaired the rudder by making it double. I moved the boiler this season forward five feet. When I removed that it was fastened with eight boilts, four at each end. The lugs of the boiler were bolted to blocks, and the blocks boilted to the deck. The blocks were about nine inches square. and the blocks botted to the deck. The blocks were about nine inches square. The botte passed through the deck. The forward end was fastened by grip belts with no nuts on them. The after end by screw belts with nuts on the bottom. When I moved the boiler this season I fastened the forward end in the same way. The after end I did not fasten. I got the boilts ready, and then left everything in charge of the engineer, Roberts. I teld him to put the boils in, but do not know whether they were put in. If he had put these bolts in the boiler would have been the same as last year identically. The boat this spring did not show much straining from what she had undergone during the winter. The instructions I got from the superintendant were to have the boat fixed up in good shape. I directed caulking to be done in places, but not a great deal was required. The bottom was overhauled. The sides were pretty much all caulked. This year so far as I know she was in as good a condition as last year. Capt. Rankin was continually around and taking an interest in having the ship in good shape. and taking an interest in having the ship is

To the Foreman-After launching the boat I was around her for five or six days. She leaked nothing in that time. There were no iron braces to the boiler fore and aft. My son built the boat, and I was foreman for him. I delivered the boat this season, as she ough to be. This afternoon

A HOLE WAS FOUND IN THE BOTTOM of the hull, where a plank had been stove in by striking something. This hole is about midships. I don't think this was done at the time of the accident. It must have been by striking on a snag or a stone. There is a sliver about ten inches long knocked up about three inches at one end. Capt. Rankin and I brought the hull up to the city. We were employed to do so. She made a good deal of employed to do so. She made a good deal of water on the way. She was being constantly pumped, yet made water very fast. A siphon is used to blow bilge-water out of the hold by a steam connection.

After some conversation it was resolved to adjourn till 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LONDON, June 10.—The jury in the Vic-oria dieasten weather the river side this after toon to examine the hill, after which they causen bled as the City half to hear further

evidence in and a mice the same objections as were raised last night were again made. Mr. Craddock was not regarded by certain of the jury as an expert, and it was urged that his testimony was likely to be prejudiced. Mr. Hutchinson favoured his being sworn, and alively dialogue took place between him and the coroner on

Mr. CRADDOCK was sworn at the suggesti of Mr. Sutherland, the foreman. He said he had had a good deal of observation of river navigation in the United States, and had since the accident inspected the hull of the Victoria. He considered the boat had been

IMPROPERLY CONSTRUCTED The timbers were too light and flimsily pu together. He gave a number of theories as to the effect of the boiler being loose upon the deck. If it had been properly secured he said the boat would have sunk sideways, or probably would have righted herself after or probably would have righted herself after careening. At all events the staunchions would not have been broken and the decks would not have oome together, so that the people would have had a chance to get out. The decks, if they broke, would have broken up differently. Such a boat properly built would tip over to forty degrees and come back all right with the boiler properly secured. In the witness' experience of flat-bottomed boats, it was not customary for the captain to be wheelsman also. The captain generally, in shallow rivers, looked out and gave directions to the wheelsman by sign or otherwise. It to the wheelsman by sign or otherwise. It was not safe for the captain to be wheelsman. A boat of the size of the Victoria on the Kentucky river would take 100 people as a good load. The lower deck would be for freight. He had seen the hull of the Victoria.

saw THE LEAK, where the plank seemed to be splintered, an saw the degree of rapidity with which the water entered. If that crack was there when the boat was running he thought the quantity of water taken in would be about six inches. That would tend to lower the boat in the water and cause her to list. He was on board when the accident occurred.

Mr. Hutchinson—Oh, that is a surprise to me. I did not know that before.

Witness continued—I did not apprehend any danger to the vessel until the accident took place. I never thought of such a thing I now believe the boat had

FOUR TIMES AS MANY PROPIE ON BOARD A ave carried. I think there must have be 400 on board. More people than that would be likely to strain her. A boat the size of the Victoria on the Kentucky river would carry twenty-five cabine, and a dining roon on her upper deck. I lost a daughter on board the Victoria.

George Parish, Superintendent of the Thames fleet, was called by the coroner as a

witness.

Mr. HUTCHINSON stated that, if it was considered that Mr. Parish rested under any suspicion of eulpability, it was proper that he should not be asked to make any statement which might prejudice his case. It was proper that he should hear all the evidence before he was called upon to make any statements. That was the law, and, in justice to Mr. Parish and the other parties concerned, he thought it improper at this time to call him.

The CORONER said that under such circum-stances he would not ask Mr. Parish to THE GRAND JURY'S OPINION.

THE GRAND FERT'S OPINION.

The grand jurors in their presentment to-day allude to the late disaster as follows:

"They firmly believe that were proper regulations regarding the sailing of the pleasure steamers strictly adhered to, the time advertised, and the number of passengers carrying power of the vessel, the above painful catastrophe might have been avented, and they respectfully call the attention of the Government to the absolute necessity of providing

uch an Act as will in the future tend to the such an Act as will in the future tend to the better security of the travelling public by water. The three most essential points in the opinion of the jurors in such an Act are: First, a quarterly inspection by the Government inspector; second, the steamer to sail strictly on the time advertised to the public; and third, that the inspector shall regulate the number of passengers to be carried."

LONDON, June 13.—The adjourned Victoria LONDON, June 13.—The adjourned Victoria inquest was resumed to-day at 10 a.m. The first witness was

JOHN BELL, engineer of the Princess Louise, who was on board of that steamer as the Victoria passed up on her last trip. He said—I observed her condition particularly when coming up. We were letting some passengers off. The water was going quite over her stern, and she was on an even keel. The water superared to strike right around the

her stern, and she was on an even keel. The water appeared to strike right around the ash-pan on either side. On rounding the bend, she appeared to take a very heavy list to the starboard. I should judge that at that time the water would be up on her deck twelve feat inboard. I made a remark to Mr. Parish at that time that the boat would never reach London. I thought the Victoria had run on a boulder from the manner in which she acted and from the manner in which she acted, and then she passed out of sight. Mr. Parish wanted to know my reasons, and I told him her decks were not sufficiently caulked to stand the pressure of the water, which was running right through her. I did not pro-pose to do suything. It was not my place to do so, only what I was ordered by Mr.

The Crown ATTORNEY-What could you nave done? WITNESS—We could have gone after her and overtaken her before this thing occurred. and overtaken her before this thing occurred.

Mr. Parish came to me about five minutes afterwards and said, "I feel anxious concerning that boat, Bell." We were below Griffith's dam by this time. He did not say why he was anxious. We went to Springbank, and on the way back we stopped at Woodlawn and heard of the accident. Parish came to me and said, "Bell, get up all the steam you can; the Victoria has sunk, and some people are drowned." I said, "I have all the steam on I am allowed to carry." On leaving Woodlawn on the return trip we had leaving Woodlawn on the return trip we had about 350 people on board.

The CROWN ATTORNEY—Was there any-

thing to secure the boiler if the boat went WITNESS—Nothing. All she had to do was to pull out the drift bolts and she was off.

THE HOLE IN THE HULL. The CROWN ATTORNEY-Have you seen her dince she has been turned up? WITNESS-Yes, and observed a good sized ole that was about amidships and a little aft. hole that was about amidships and a little aft. It looked as if a snag or stone had gone through it. The abrasion appears as though she had been struck from the bow, and as she cleared herself had run ahead, leaving a long mark. To the best of my opinion she did it while going ahead, and the appearance of the splinters shows this to have been the case. This hole goes right through the bottom of the beat. goes right through the bottom of the boat, and I should judge a stream of three-quarters of an inch in diameter would have been forced

A JOURNALIST'S EVIDENCE CHAS. A. MATTHEWS SWORD—I was on board the Victoria on the upper deck. My wife and two chileren were with me, and before we got to Woodland cemetery I noticed she was going very slowly and heavily. This side of Woodlands a heavy lurch caused me to apprehend danger. I reassured my wife, and went down to the lower deck. There was about a foot of water upon the casing of the boiler and six feet in from the side. I went upstairs and spoke to Rankin about it. I said:—"Dan, there's a foot of water on the lower deck at the starboard, hadn't you better get the people to trim the boat?" He said, "What can I do about it, I can't leave the "What can I do about it, I can't leave the wheel?" and asked me to try and get the people to do it. I told him I had my wife and children there, and asked him to try and get some one else. He then called out for some of the people to go to the port side. Some of them moved over and I went and sat down. Defore these I heard the deck hand come and ask the captain something about turning the boat. Just at that time a boy came up and said the water that time a boy came up and said the water was either in the boat or on it. Rankin told him to go back and ask the engineer if he seemed to be disinclined to go back, saying something about going through the water

got up then and went to the rway, but could not get down owing to got the water, which stood from 18 inches to 2 feet deep around the casing. STATEMENT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT. Mr. GEORGE PARISH, superintendent of the boats, put in a written statement, explaining how he came to be in possession of the Victoria and manager of all the boats. He had lent Wastie money to build the Victoria, and learning that he had mortgaged the

boat pressed him for security, and took a mortgage on his realty, and also a second mortgage on the boat. In order to avoid the difficulties of last year he made an agreement with the Thames Navigation Co. to run the Victoria in Thames Navigation Co. to run the Victoria in connection with their boats, dividing the receipts. He spent \$550 this year in fitting up the Victoria, and employed competent mechanics to do the work, Rogers, Rankin, and Roberts, all of whom pronounced her in good sailing shape. He sent his son to Mrs. Wastie to get the steamer's certificate, but she said it could not be found and probably Mr. Wastiehad itaway in Manitoba. After conversing with Mr. Robert Reid, collector of Conversion with Mr. Mr. Wastiehaditawayin Manitoba. After conversing with Mr. Robert Reid, collector of Customs, on the morning of the 24th, he feltsafe in sailing even without the certificate, which he understood did not expire until next October. This information came from Wastie and the engineer Roberts. He was strictly careful to allow no liquer of any kind to be sold on engineer Roberts. He was strictly careful to allow no liquer of any kind to be sold on board. He was not at Springbank on the 24th until the evening. He was at Woodland, on the way down when the Victoria passed up. He noticed her listing, but had often seen it before when the Maccabees and St. George's Society were on board. He saw the boat right up on turning the bend and thought her safe. He knew his own son was on board of her, and believed his two daughters were also on board, and if he had suspected any danger

board, and if he had suspected any danger he would instantly have sent the Princess Louise after the Victoria. In conclusion he aid no one can regret or feel more deeply the terrible catastrophe than he does, but he can-not charge himself with neglect or careless-ness in any way, for he did all he could to cause the safety and comfort of the passen-

CAPT. BANKIN'S EVIDENCE.

CAPT. RANKIN'S EVIDENCE.

Capt. RANKIN then responded to his name. The question arose whether his evidence should be taken under oath, or he should be allowed to make a statement. Upon a division, thirteen jurymen voted to swear Capt. Rankin. He was then duly cautioned by the coroner, and asked what he would do. He said he did not object to be sworn, and was swern accordingly. He said he was only in command of the Victoria three or four days. He superintended the work of outfitting when He superintended the work of outsitting when Mr. Parish was not present. The woodwork was under my special direction. The boller was moved this season by direction of work was under my special direction. The boiler was moved this season by direction of the engineer. It was not my duty to see that it was located and secured. I knew nothing in regard to that point. When all the work was done I considered the boat complete and perfectly safe, otherwise she would not have gone into the water. On the final trip on the 24th I had a suspicion that the vessel struck a snag. She had a kind of list up to the bend at Woodlands, when she all at once took a dip forward. From the way she acted I thought she struck on her port quarter aft. She righted in a moment. I noticed nothing else that day, indicating that she had struck bottom. I think I had from 350 to 400 passengers on board. It was the first load I considered she carried under my care. At Springbank the people came on board the best way they could. There was only one small gangway. I tried to keep the people from going on board that day. I did not shaceed in preventing the people coming on, but succeeded in making a samber got off that were on board. I salled on the other

boats last year, and always on such days had great difficulty in keeping the crowd off. In leaving Springbank I did not think I had a greater load than could be carried with safety. The boat acted as usual till we struck thatsnag. The passengers did what I told them, and none of the passengers ever asked me to run them ashore. About a minute or two before the accident some one might have asked me if there was danger. They might have suspected something, as I did myself about two minutes before. I told the party that spoke to me to keep quiet. I sent the first word to the engineer by a little boy, I think named Osborne. I told him to ask if there was any water in the hull. The boy came right back and said the engineer told him there was not water in the hull. I went into the water with the top deck over my head about three feet. the top deck over my head about three feet. She west down head first on the port bow. When I regained the deck her stern was well seated in the water and her bow up. I was standing directly over the boiler when it left.

I had not been in the water at that time.

The CORONER—What do you think was the cause of the boat upsetting?
WITNESS—I think there was water in the boat. I have seen the hole in her bottom. I could not say how it was aused. From the appearance of that hole I should think it ould take but a very few minutes to fill the the hold. I think without that hole with the the hold. I think without that hole with the number of passengers on her she would have come safely to London. I should judge she carried larger loads last year.

This closed his statement.

At the close of the inquest Captain Rankin and manager George Parish were quietly arrested in the lobby of the City hall, on information of a man named Jones, postmaster of London West, on a charge of manlaughter.

London West, on a charge of manslaughter. Bail was accepted for both, Parish himself in the sum of \$2,000 and one surety of \$1,000, and two sureties of \$1,000 each. A MEMOBIAL PUND.

The friends of the late Mr. James Robert-on, manager of the Bank of British North America, are raising a memorial fund. \$200 were subscribed at the club on Saturday night, and a resolution passed leaving the list open to outside friends, Contributions list open to outsi are limited to \$5. THE VERDICT.

London, June 14.—The jury in the Victoria case did not reach a verdict till nearly hree o'clock this morning, when they handed in the following:

"We, the jury empanelled to investigate
the cause of the death of Fanny Cooper, do
find that she came to her death by drowning

in consequence of the capsizing of the steamer Victoria on the 24th of May, 1881. We do find that the capsizing of the hold. We believe that the water leaked in through a hole stove in the bottom from some unknown cause. We suppose that this inunknown cause. We suppose that this injury was caused by coming in contact with a stone or snag in the river. We are also convinced from the evidence adduced that the boiler was not securely fastened, and that the stanchions supporting fastened, and that the stanchions supporting the promenade and hurricane decks were of too slender a nature, and made chiefly of pine, and not properly braced. We are also of the opinion that the engineer was guilty of great negligence in the discharge of his duty in not seeing that the hold was clear of water, and in not congeying in person to the captain information of the dangerous condition of the boat. We think that the captain was to blame in according the gerous condition of the boat. We think that the captain was to blame in accepting the dual position of captain and wheelsman, which prevented him from giving his individual attention to the proper management of the boat. We are also of opinion he was to blame for leaving Springbank without making a proper examination of his boat, as there was undoubtedly water in the hold at that time. We are further of the opinion that the manager did not do his duty. the hold at that time. We are further of the opinion that the manager did not do his duty in not employing sufficient hands to man his boat, and that he should have had the boat inspected and a certificate for the same. The jury think that the Government inspector deserves blame for the manner in which he inspected, and passed the boat Victoria last year levidence her unper construction was not fit-to carry a large load or passengers; and we would strengly urge upon the Government the necessity of making more stringent inspec-tion regulations in regard to passenger steam-

udden Death of a Clergyman — Drewned—Fatal Accident with a D Drewned—Facal Accident with a Derric.
—Death Under Chlereform—Poisoned b.
Mistake—Fatally Injured on the Railwa,
Track—Found Drewhed.

Track—Found Brewhed.

Orrawa, June 11.—On Friday evening about five o'clock a boy named Henri Labelle, aged 13, and whose father works in Eddy's mills, was playing on the verge of the Hull slides to the east of the mill, when a pikepole with which he attempted to hook a passing log was jerked from him by the latter, which was being carried down swifty, causing Labelle to lose his belance and fall in. The boy was whyrid along at a twelfe rate to the boy was whirled along at a terrific rate to the foot of the slide, where he disappeared from view. A mill hand named Blondin, who witnessed the accident, ran down to the foot of the slide, at which he arrived too late to save

the drowning youth. GANANOQUE, June 12.—Rev. John Carroll, incambent of the Episcopal church here, died very suddenly this afternoon of heart disease, while writing his sermon for the evening. He conducted the morning service and appeared in his usual health. He had, however, been complaining of not feeling well for a few days

Anderdon, Ont., June 12.—A sad accident early this morning. Peter Boyer, of Port Colborne, employed as a driller by Mr. C. F. Dunbar, contractor, was caught in the frame of the machine, and his head so badly crushed that it is impossible that he can recover. that it is impossible that he can recover. QUEBEC, June 13 .- Mr. Sylvain, of Rimouski, for some time manager of the Mountain Hill house, in this city, and lately boarding at the Albion hotel, died at the

marine hospital on Saturday while under the influence of chloroform, which was admin-istered prior to an intended operation upon a dislocated arm. BUFFALO, June 13.—On Saturday night a man named Bentley poisoned himself by taking a dose of Paris green in mistake for medicine. It seems Bentley got some medicine, being unwell, and at the same time took home some of the poison to analy to his protection. some of the poison to apply to his potatoes, but got the parcels mixed. He lived only a short time after taking the poison.

WOODBRIDGE, June 13.—Yesterday three children of Mr. Adams raised a heavy stone children of Mr. Adams raised a heavy stone with a derrick, used by Mr. Esson for raising stone in the erection of the Humber bridge near this place. They dropped the crank, and the arm of several horse-power went sudden around, killing one of the children instantly, and breaking another's arm. The third had a narrow escape, and was slightly injured.

QUEBEC, June 14 .- The body of the deafnute printer, Angus McKay, who was drowned a fortnight ago, was found on Friday night and brought to the morgue in this city, where an inquest was held by Dr. Garneau, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned. MILLEROOK, June 14.—A freight train going seuth on the Midland about nine o'clock this morning ran over a young woman named Mary Jane Gibson, of the second concession of Cavan. She was walking on the track about two and a half miles south of Millbrook. Both legs were torn off, the left above the ankle and the right at the knee. She is now dying.

Monroe, La., June 14.—Three roustabouts on the steamer D. Stein dropped dead yesterday while working in the sun and drinking

ce-water. NEW YORK, June 14.—A young man named Clark while seated last night in a window in a theatre as Brooklyn watching he performance fell to the pavement and was

For Dysontery.—Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer well mixed in a gill of hot milk and eyenp, or with a teaspoonful of cestor pil, at the same time bathing the bowels.

THIRTY-SIX HOUSES BURNT. tructive Fire at the Thetford Asbeston

Mines.
SHERBROOKE, Que., June 14.—By a fire at SHERBROOKE, Que., June 14.—By a nre at the asbestos mines in the township of Thetford thirty-six houses were burnt belonging to labourers at the works. All the houses at the Thetford asbestos mines were burned on Sunday last, and in fact every building except the office and boarding-house of the Boston Asbestos Company. The fire is fast spreading, and has already destroyed the saw-mills in Coleraine and Weedon, and a large quantity of lumber. The large ice-house belonging to C. H. Fletcher, 200 feet long, was burned yesterday afternoon. The long, was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss was about \$500; insured for \$150. The cause of the fire is unknown. The wind was blowing hard at the time, and great loss of property was at one time threatened, but the city engines were promptly on the spot, and endered good service.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Coal Found at Burrard Inlet.

OTTAWA, June 9.- Dr. McInnes, M.P. of British Columbia, who has been in Ottawa fer some days, reports having made a discovery of considerable importance just prior to his leaving the Pacific. On the narrow strip of land which separates English Bay from Burrard Inlet he came across a splendid seam of coal of very superior quality, which crops out on the face of English Bay. Just e discovered it is three feet wide, and gives indication of increasing in width further in. It is so situated and of such a dip as to in. It is so stuated and of such a dip as to be easy of working, and is only about half a mile from the Inlet. The knowledge of this discovery will, no doubt, be an important factor in the eyes of the railway authorities in determining the Pacific terminus of the line. The land on which the seam has been found is a portion of a Government reserve

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Convict's Crime in the Recesses of a Coal

ATLANTA, June 13.—In the Dade county coal mines, Wash. McDaniel, a murderer sen-tenced for life, showed his fellow convicts \$20 received from home. Ike Wood, another con-vict, enticed McDaniel into an abandoned when the struck him with a heavy hammer, crushing the skull, but failing to kill him. Wood then, with a large piece of slate, hammered McDaniel over the head, gashing him fearfully but still failing to beat the life out; he then walked to where their comrades were at work, returned with a pick and drove it through the ed with a pick and drove it through the victim's leg and into his abdomen, tearing out the entrails and breaking an arm in two places. Thinking McDaniel dead, the as-sailant then rifled his pockets. Hours after McDaniel was found and restored to consciousness, and gave details of the assault. He

died swearing his innocence crime for which he was sentenced. A NIAGARA FALLS EPISODE, A Young Lady's Attempt to Throw Her-self Over the Cataract. PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, June 12.—Niagara Falls came near adding another victim to her suicidal list. Yesterday morning a neat, medium-sized, well-dressed young lady arrived here by the New York Central railroad, and registered at the hotel as Mrs. Brown, New York. She ate breakfast and strolled to several points of interest. About 2 o'clock in the afterneon she was noticed by strolled to several points of interest. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon she was noticed by Edward Furlong, a carriage-driver, and W. B. Perry, a commercial traveller, on Luna Island in the act of throwing her parasol in the water just at the brink of the American falls. It took only an instant to sweep the sunshade over the cataract. Apparently satisfied with the action of the current, she stooped under the protection railing, put something she held in her hand in the bosom of her dress, and commenced gathering her garments around her ready to in the bosom of her dress, and commenced gathering her garments around her ready to leap in the boiling abyss. Meanwhile, the parties above mentioned were making all positions of the parties above mentioned were making all positions of the parties above mentioned were making all positions of the parties above mentioned were making all positions of the parties of t gave a scream, and, shivering with emo-tion, exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me visitors who heard the scream reach spot, and with the gentleman persuaded the lady to leave the island. She reluctantly consented. On reaching Furiong's carriage, which had been left standing, the two ladies volunteered to return with the would-be suicide and Mr. Perry to the Spencer house. On the way to the hotel she insisted that they should drive her note! she insisted that they should drive her to the Three Sister Islands, and while there she questioned Mr. Perry earnestly in refer-ence to the depth of the water and the swift-ness of the current about the Sisters. They ness of the current about the Sisters. They finally returned to the Spencer house. The proprietor was apprised of the action of the lady, and he immediately placed Detective Michael Donohue in possession of the facts. Donohue requested that she be put under strict surveillance. She was questioned in reference to her name and actions, but refused

reference to her name and actions, but refused to make any statement whatever, on which Donohue wrote out a telegraph to Chief of Police Walling, New York city, fully describing the lady, &c., gave it to her to read, with the choice of having it go to police headquarters, or giving her true name and address, that he might communicate with her people. The poor girl, feeling her position, broke completely down and gave way to tears. Mrs. Marrin, the chief clerk's wife, came to her assistance, and some wholesome came to her assistance, and some wholesome advice, together with Donohue's telegram, had the desired effect. Being questioned if she was married she pulled a wedding from her pocket. She stated she had brought up in the Ursuline convent, and mar ried her guardian, and had some trouble with him regarding some property. It was painful to question her further, whereupon she wrote a message herself:—"To Mother de Sales,

band. (Signed), "AMANDA."

Donohue, quick-witted, and with Mr.

Cluck's permission, worded a despatch and had it sent as follows:—

Ursuline convent, East Morrisiana, N.Y.— I cannot go back until I hear from my hus-

"To Mother De Sales, East Morisiana, N. Y. "Have detained a young woman here. She gives her name as Amanda. She cannot be trusted alone. She says her husband's name is Alf. Come, or send for her immediately.
(Signed.) "A. CLUCK,

(Signed.) "A. CLUCK,
"Proprietor Spencer House." A couple of hours later an answer came reading:
"To Mr. Cluck, Spencer House.
"Please detain Amanda by all means.
(Signed.) "MOTHER DE SALES

" MOTHER DE SALES." PROSPECT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Ont., June 14.—Notwithstanding the efforts made by parties interested to withhold information regarding "Amanda," who attempted to commit suicide by jumping over the American mit suicide by jumping over the American falls on Saturday, the following facts have been gained which will help to clear up the mystery. A lady and a boy arrived from New York on the Central road this morning and went to the hotel. They did not register their names but enquired for "Amanda," and were shown to her apartments. The lady re-presented herself as Amanda's sister. She said "Alf," who is supposed to be Amanda's husband, was sick and confined to his bed, and could not come, and that Amanda had twice before attempted suicide, but had been prevented. They shortly afterwards

Beef and Mutton.

came down stairs, took a carriage and drove

Let it be understood by the growers of these two great staples, that by mixing Harvell's Condition Powders with the food of the animals that produce them, their weight and quality are enhanced 20 per cent., while their health is kept perfect. Sold everywhere.

The Middlesex County Council have re-solved to abolish tolls on the 1st of next January, and the London City Council will abolish market fees about the middle of An-

Meeting of the General As at Kingston.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURA

Rection of Moderator—Ordinatio Roman Catholic Priesthood—Re the Colleges, &c.

KINGSTON, June 8.—The General of the Presbyterian Church of menced its proceedings in St. church here this evening. During large numbers of ministers arived by ous trains, and with them some distilaymen of the Church. Among the were Dr. McRae, of St. John, N. erator; Dr. Jenkins, of Montre Matthews, of Quebec; Principal of Montreal; D. Pollock, of Hali Cochrane, of Brantford; Prof. McI Toronto; Dr. Reid and D. Traser, the assembly, &c., &c. Of layms were Senator Vidal, Sarnia; Ho McMurrich, Hon. W. Creedman, J. Lennan, Q. C., W. B. MoMurrich, Toronto, &c., &c. large numbers of ministers arived h

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH. At half-past seven o'clock in the service was held in St. Andrew's cha Dr. McRae preached from the 7th the 84th Psalm, "They go from strength." The preacher expressed that this might be true of the Churc members. The text expressed one of powerful cries of the age, progress stimulates men to push forward refuse to accept the actual at of life. This it is that upbears the society, causing the psalmist to language, "My very heart and fles for the living God." The question preacher wished to place before h was this, "Can progr the Church and faith? progress is the thought underlying and the teaching of Christ. Thus and the teaching of Christ. Thus sinner was upheld by the promise seed would eventually crush the serper and in the New Testament the kingdo ven is compared to amustard seed fe archal dispensation; it is the concer with in every form and figure of sp with reference to the kingdom of There is still very much land to be p There is a Holy Spirit to-day whose it is to lead us as it led the first tw considered the matter with reference influential classes who deny the post progress in the Church. Some frien Church hold that the barrier of the control of rch hold that the bounds of the C been fixed forever, that our fathers the region and knowledge of doctrin church repudiate progress in religioner in the civilization of man. on of the first resembled that of would say that the landmarks of s fixed by nature. This is true, but t ments of the most profound scientist pebbles on the seashore, while the known expanse lay before them. D went on to point out that all prog even the idea of progress, is due the dien, and that the motives, aims, and means generated in There is room for indefinite During the first half of the century went forward by leaps and bounds earth and skies seemed to have been heritage. It was supposed that the age had come. As the result of all entific and material investigation poverty worse than the degradati savage, and man is looked upon a scendant of ignoble ancestry. As sult society has to deal with an inf

who for God substitute the poter matter; for duty a vague developm for immortality the duration few short years. Science gives us as well as the telegraph, and wires of the latter come tidings of the struggles of labour or tion, of the struggles of labour an and similar evils. The number of th the Gospel failed to reach and the of the poor were the problems to would have to deal with in the inpoverty meant intellectual and mora as physical misery. The Gospel of became poor for our sakes must le of adaptation to the wants of the its principles must finally orate their cond be made in the direction of union the direction of economizing for Evangelical Alliance shows what ad-already been made in this direction, more was possible. The Church h from undue reverence for the past been too busy building the tombs of phets to imitate their spirit. It has fered from magnifying the impo-non-essentials. In the future all the the united churches may be to conserve purity and Canada, where there were tual shackles, circumstances favoured union, and the Churc devoted itself to the attainment happy consummation would do accomplish the words of the te direction to go into all the world as the gospel of peace did not supe command to begin at Jerusalem, a usual to underestimate the vast v plied in the Christianizing of Cana districts sparsely peopled, the gree districts where unsettled habits I and new railway routes, large cities, West, into which the tide of po was pouring, Quebec, the aborigin preacher believed in the antiquity city of Presbyterianism, in its la

> home, hence the argency of union on scale than at present; hence the nec cultivating a comprehensive charity. ELECTION OF MODERATOR. The clerk read the nomination office of Moderator made by the Pre showing that eleven had named McVicar, ten Dr. Black, six Prof Laren, three Dr. Cochrane, three no and two Principal Cavan.
>
> A letter was read from Dr. Black, to become a candidate. Rev. Mr. McLaren, of Bellevill

sions of liberty and order, and in its sustaining free individual action by

pact organization. Its successfu

broad must be in proportion to its

nated, and Rev. Mr. Glass secon nomination of Dr. Cochrane. Mr. Sinclair proposed, and Rev. Kay seconded, Rev. Principal McVic Rev. Gr. Greig named, and Rev. M seconded, Rev. Prof. McLaren.
On balloting, Principal McVicar wa

The new Moderator having been stalled, expressed regret that there have been necessary a seeming of tween ministers for the importan which he had been elected, and al that he had not been left on the floor house, his proper place. He con himself on coming in at the end of great progress. Various committees were then in where to meet, and the meeting broad

SECOND DAY. KINGSTON, June 9.-The General met in Convocation Hall, Queen's this morning at 11 o'clock. An a spent in devotional exercises, af business was proceeded with.

The Committee on Application isters was nominated as follows :convener, Dr. Pollock, Dr. Jen Gregg, Rev. John Scott, Dr. McR James Cameron, Rev. A. Sinc Matthews, Rev. D. M. Gordon, and D. McDonald, D. Elder, J. W. Ta

J. Durie. The SECRETARY read the name ministers who had sent in applicatio are:—London Presbytery. Rev. Edmonds and Rees; Picton, Re Kairns; Montreal, R. W. Cochrane Rev. J. A. Howe : Peterboro', Rev. ing; Brockville, Rev. J. McKay; Rev. G. A. Smith; Manitoba, A.

St. John, Rev. A. Love.
Principal GRANT asked the Ass
scoot the application of Rev. Mr.