

THE NOR-WESTER.

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THE NOR-WESTER.

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Devoted to the interests of Alberta and the North-West generally.

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PUBLISHERS & PRINTERS.

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grain. Good quality Rig, with or without drivers fur-
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Simon J. Hogg, Joseph H. Millward,
Neville J. Lindsay, Simon J. Clark.
Clerk:
Thomas Boyes.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
SITINGS OF THE
Alberta District Court, Calgary Division,
will be held at Calgary on FRIDAY, the
SEVENTEENTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1885,
at 11 o'clock a.m.

THOMAS DOWLING,
Clerk of the Court.
Calgary 17 Feb. 1885.

MAIL NOTICE.
OUTWARD.
Close—
For the East at 8 P.M. every Friday.
For the West at 3:30 p.m. every Thurs-
day.
Fort McLeod and intermediate offices
at 8 p.m. on Thursday.
For Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan
at 8 p.m. on every 2nd Thursday.
Letters for Registration must be posted
half an hour before the mail closes.

INWARD.
Arrive—
From the East 4:40 P.M. on Thursdays
From the West at 6:30 p.m. on Satur-
days.
From Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan
at 5 p.m. every 2nd Tuesday.
From Fort McLeod and every interme-
diate offices at 5 p.m. every Thurs-
day.
(Signed) F. E. HARRISON,
Acting Postmaster.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The following lands, west of the Fourth
and Fifth Principal Meridian, are open for
settlement, entries to be made at the Land
Office, Calgary:—

Range.	Townships.
1	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
2	9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26.
3	9, 10, 20, 21, 25, 26.
4	9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26.
5	9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
6	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
7	9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
8	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26.
9	9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
10	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
11	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
12	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
13	9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
14	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.
15	9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26.
16	9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
17	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
18	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26. 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26. w/12 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25. 21 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25. 22 8, 11, 16, 17. 23 11, 12, 16, 17. 24 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24. 25 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 36, 37. 26 13, 20, 23, 27. 27 w/10, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28. 28 20, 27, 28.

West of the Fifth Meridian:
Range. Townships.
1 37, 38.
2 27, 28.
3 24, 27, 28.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH GEN. GORDON KILLED

Complication of British Affairs
DANGER OF WAR WITH RUSSIA
Egyptian Matters Serious
GEN. STEWART DEAD
Heroic Act of Major Warthope

THE GUARDS TO BE ORDERED
TO BOMBAY.
(SPECIAL TO THE NOR-WESTER)

KORTI, Feb. 19th.—Eighty of the Can-
adian voyageurs have re-entered the ser-
vice and will remain at Korti for further
service in the Sudan.

All the officers offered their services for
the remainder of the campaign. Col-
denison, Kennedy and Neilson were ac-
cepted.

LONDON, Feb. 20th.—A dispatch from
Korti says: General Buller who began to
retreat from Gubalis was compelled to halt
at Adnkia and entrenched himself strongly.
The rebels gathering in large forces on his
line, cutting off his retreat. Wadesley has
sent large reinforcements, and if not in time
Buller will meet the same fate as Gordon.

KORTI, Feb. 20th.—General Stewart,
who was wounded at Abukha, died on the
16th at Gakunt. Stewart's wounds were
thought fatal from the first. Wadesley says
no braver soldier or brilliant commander
was the Queen's uniform.

Feb. 21st.—The Arabs attacked Abukha,
the riflemen literally swarming with hordes,
the infantry met the charge with a wither-
ing volley, killing some five hundred rebels.
They sought cover, and continued firing
and rattled Remington bullets into the camp
till after dark. Two men killed and four
officers wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT
says that General Buller commenced syste-
matically shelling the Arab lines. Two
shells did the enemy great damage, one ex-
ploding amid a group and literally decimated
them. By placing their howitzer gun on the
summit of the summit of a hill and remov-
ing the wheels from the carriage they did
terrible execution. The enemy were using
the Gardner guns. Lord Berosford injured.
The honors of the day fell to Major War-
thope who with only thirteen men stole
round the enemy's right, keeping out of
sight and sent some destructive volleys into
the enemy's flank, leaving one man here
under cover who continued firing rapidly,
and took the other twelve and pursued the
same course from behind three successive
hills giving the Arabs the impression that
fresh British troops were arriving. The
ruse took, the Arabs retreating panic
stricken.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23. The Indian Sikh regi-
ment has sailed for Korti.

LONDON, Feb. 22nd.—Jingoism rampant,
Gladstone denounced. London newspapers
commenting on Gladstone's speech of re-
sponding Parliament, speak with little
commendation on the matter. The public
are very bitter and incensed against the
Government.

LATEST NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN
puts a serious face on troubles between
England and Russia. It is said there is
every prospect of an Anglo-Russian war. The
growing situation excites the Southerly ques-
tion. It is feared that Afghanistan pres-
suring on British friendship will force a
war with Russia, and England will then
be compelled to take part. If no im-
provement of the situation takes place the
Gauris will be ordered to Bombay instead
of to the Saakin war. The feeling of the
Jingors is diverted from Egypt to the Rus-
sian question.

CANADIAN.
OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—A Bill was intro-
duced in the House to provide representa-
tion for the Northwest. Two to represent
Manitoba and one each for the other sep-
arate districts.

Pat Sheedy says he has concluded arrange-
ments with Richard K. Fox, by which the
gentleman agreed to offer \$2,500 and the
Police Gazette diamond championship belt,
valued at \$2,500, for a fight between John L.
Sullivan and Paddy Ryan. Sullivan has
consented to meet Ryan, he said, "and I am
going to bring the match off at New Orleans."
It will be fought inside a gigantic tent, cap-
able of holding twenty to twenty-five thousand
people. The time will be about Easter Mon-
day and the price of tickets not less than \$5
nor more than \$10. It will be fought
with small gloves, under revised Queensbury
rules and will probably be made for eight or
ten rounds, so as to make it decisive; ample
police regulations will be made and enforced
by a small army of coppers. Such a pro-
gramme would ensure the biggest attendance
ever seen at a boxing match in modern times,
and ought to yield between \$100,000 and
\$150,000 of gate money, to be divided be-
tween the men and their backers. Sheedy said
the match would be the grandest fight event
of modern times and would be a bigger thing
for the exportation than even the liberty bell;
at all events it would draw more people.

GEN. GORDON KILLED

GEN. FARLE KILLED IN A
CHARGE AT THE HEAD
OF HIS TROOPS.

Public Opinion Aroused against Gladstone

A dispatch from Korti says that Col.
Wilson and Worley, who were with the ex-
pedition to Khartoum, arrived to-day. They
made the journey from Gubalis in four days.
They brought news of Gordon's death. It
was learned that one of the treacherous
pachas among Gordon's forces marched the
garrison to the side of the town nearest On-
dumain saying a rebel attack was expected
at the point. In the morning another
treacherous pasha opened fire from the
other end and allowed the Mahdi's troops
to enter, and they easily captured the town.
Gordon was stabbed as he was leaving the
government house. On the day of the
capture, which is variously stated as the 26
and 27th of January, Gordon's attention was
attracted by a tremendous tumult in the
streets. He left the so-called palace or
government house, in which he had made
his headquarters, to ascertain the cause. As
he reached the street he was stabbed in the
back, and fell dead. The tumult was
caused by the Mahdi's troops who had
gained access to the interior of the town
through treachery, and who were soon in
complete possession of the place, including
the citadel. A fearful massacre of the
garrison followed. The scene of slaughter
are described as surpassing the Bulgarian
afflictions and rivaling the worst horrors
of the Sepoy mutiny. The pasha stricken
Egyptians were captured in their flight and
put to death with the most fiendish tortures.
Some were transfixed with spears and left to
bleed to death. Most of the victims were
mutilated in a horrible manner. Eyes were
gouged out, noses were slit and tongues torn
out by the roots. In many cases the mutil-
ated parts of the victims' bodies were thrust
into their mouths while they were still
living. The massacre included many non-
combatants. The Egyptian women were
subjected to shameful indignities. More
than one hundred women and young girls
were given over to the Mahdi's followers to
be used as slaves. After the slaughter many
Arabs were seen rushing about the streets
with the heads of Egyptians impaled upon
their spears. The next night was spent in a
satanalia of blood and debauchery. The
Mahdi has repudiated the fortifications, and
made Khartoum well nigh impregnable. He
has made it his headquarters, and is said to
have abundance of guns and ammunition.
George Brackenbury, who took command of
the forces advancing up the Nile when
Earle fell, has sent from Dalka island,
about 70 miles above Meawi, the following
report of the recent engagement. The at-
tack was well planned and gallantly ex-
ecuted. Our expectations is that the effect
of the battle will open the way to Berber with-
out further fighting. The rebels held a
high ridge of razor-backed hills with some ad-
vanced kopjes in front close to the river.
Six companies of the Black Watch regiment
and six companies of the South Staffordshire
regiment marched around the high ridge of
hills, entirely turning the enemy's position,
which was attacked from the rear. The
number of the enemy was not great, but
their position was extremely strong and
difficult of access, and they fought with
most determined bravery. The Black
Watch advanced over rocks and broken
ground upon the kopjes, and retraced the
fire in the coolest manner possible, and after
they had driven off the enemy's charge they
somewhat the position under a heavy fire.
Earle was amongst the foremost in the at-
tack, and in the face of a shower of every
officer was killed just as the koppy was
reached. At the same time six companies of
the Staff rifle regiment went to the attack of
the high ridge, the way to which lay over a
the most difficult ground possible. In this
attack the gallant commanding officer, Lieut.
Eyre, was killed.

Meanwhile the 10th Hussars had captured
the enemy's camp, and our success was
complete. Ten of the enemy's standards
fell into our hands. The enemy's losses
were great, and their dead thick among
the rocks and in the open space where
they tried to rush through our advancing
force when they found themselves surround-
ed. Scarcely any of the enemy can have
escaped. Besides Earle, who was killed by
a bullet fired from a small hut, and Lieut-
Col. Eyre, the British slain numbered Lieut-
Col. Covey, and nine file. Four officers and
forty-two men are wounded. These have
been brought to Dalka island. I shall continue to advance
by the river at daylight, February 11, and
endeavor to carry out your instructions to
Earle, with which I am fully acquainted.

A translation of an Arabic document
found near the camp described by rebels on
Tuesday, from the governor of the
followers, commencing, "In the name of God,
etc., and continues: To-day, after the mid-
day prayer, I received a letter from the
faithful Khalifa Abdullah 24. Mahomed,
in which he says that the Mahdi has taken
of Meadi, ninth Rabi, 1372, in the follow-
ing manner: El Mahdi prayed and bled
the troops who then advanced against
the fortifications. They entered Khartoum
in a quarter of an hour and killed the

GEN. GORDON KILLED

traitor, Gordon, and captured his steamers
and boats. G. d. has made his glorious. Be
grateful and thank and praise God for his
unspeakable mercy. I announce it to you.
(The South Daily corresponds to Jan. 26,
European style). The foregoing confirms
the previous report that Gordon was killed.

Small parties of hostile Arabs have re-
appeared to menace the garrison. A spy
has returned from Heheim, the place where
a reconnoitring party of Hussars and Egyp-
tians were attacked on the 3rd. The Hus-
sars got as far as Heheim without opposi-
tion, but having on the way burned a native vil-
lage without reason, they were attacked on
the return at Heheim, near Handoub. The
attacking party lay in the bush, and the fire
was so terrible that the Hussars could not
face it and saved themselves from defeat by
retreating at a full gallop in a circle to Sa-
ukim. Eight Hussars and eight Egyptians
lost. Col. Freemaule, commanding at Sa-
ukim, in reporting the incident, said the
officer in command of the Hussars had ex-
ceeded his authority in burning the village.
Some were sent out at once to ascertain the
fate of the missing troops. The spy who re-
turned I could learn nothing, but he found in
the desert near the scene of the fight several
articles of clothing which evidently belonged
to the missing men. He brought these to
Saukim all pierced as if by spears. He says
he found the enemy camped at Heheim.

The statement that the offer for service in
Egypt of a Canadian contingent made by
Col. Williams had been declined is incorrect.
No reply has been received by the Home
authorities, and it is understood the matter
is still under consideration. The offer of
Col. Williams is to supply a battalion for
active service as efficient as the Canadian
service can produce, offered by graduates
of the military college of the existing militia
and by many veterans of the British army
resident in Canada, who have seen service
in India and who are now daily sending in
applications for a place in the contingent.
On reaching the field it would be for the
General commanding to say what duty they
would be fitted for.

Gordon, before his departure on the Soudan
mission, told a personal friend that he
entertained the presentiment that he would
never return from Khartoum. Gordon said
the presentiment was distinct and intense
and he could not put it off. Throughout
his entire life, he said, he had been strongly
and correctly affected by presentiments.
During his military career in China he was
guided by them, but never even in the most
critical moments of that eventful period, had
he expected death. The friend asserts that
in pursuance of his belief in this present-
ment, which covered him with a shadow,
before he started for Khartoum Gordon be-
stowed upon his chosen friends all his trink-
ets and mementoes.

MOUNTAIN ITEMS.
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
There is about twelve miles of a stretch
on the hte road in the Selkirk, along which
snow slides are due almost any minute. At
this point it is difficult to take in the beau-
ties of the scenery as completely as one would
wish. Everybody seems to want to go right
on and see a man, who lives quite a piece
on ahead.

It is reported that H. S. Hall's losses
from the snow slide, which carried away
his stores at the summit of the Selkirk,
will only amount to about ten per cent. on
what was swept away, forty-five thousand
dollars worth.

Two hundred and fifty tons of bridge iron
comprising six spans, each 150 feet long, are
to come up by the new route, from Spokane
falls on the N. P. to the western crossing of
the Columbia, to be used for the bridge at
the latter point. Considering that the Com-
pany can land out from Gregon at this
Crossing for thirty cents a bushel by this
new road, it is no wonder that they have de-
cided to adopt it. The new location of the
C. P. R. from the summit of the Rockies to
will run about three hundred feet above
the present track, and come down about
two miles west of the First Spring with a
very gentle grade. The road now in use
has in places a grade of from four to five
feet in the hundred. On the other hand
the new location will require a tunnel
through but 350 feet long, instead of a narrow
arroyo as at present.

The British Columbia authorities are
threatening to come down on the whiskey
traders at the Second Crossing for selling
liquor without a license; but the procla-
mation of the Peace Preservation Act does
away with local licenses within the pro-
claimed district, even enclosing such as
exist at the time, so it is hardly likely
that they will be able to fine men for not
having a license, which on no consideration
whatever would be granted to them.

Mr. Cansfield's dog train, which was
intended to run the mail from Laggan to the
Third Spring has not been found as neces-
sary as expected. The Company have been
obliged to keep the "hill" open at all costs
in order to bring in the necessary supplies
for the great numbers of men and horses
working in the mountains, and in con-
sequence the mail has usually arrived in the
ordinary prosaic fashion, while the dog trains
have not infrequently made their arduous
trip with the men in a caboose and the dogs
on a flat car.

It is rumored that the operative depart-
ment of the C. P. R. intend taking over the
line as far as the First Crossing of the Col-
umbia as soon as the winter breaks up, in
spite of the fact that the steep grades from
the summit of the Rockies have been con-
demned by the Government Inspector.
Beaver Creek, to which everybody in the

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Russia's paper offers \$10,000 reward for
the body of the Prince of Wales, dead or
alive.

A considerable number of caribou and
bears have been shot by the Indians around
Hawk Lake this winter.

Spring men are trying to get Jack Demp-
sey, of New York, to come over and have a set
with Billy Haskell in Toronto.

Mayor Beaudry of Montreal intend build-
ing an orphanage, costing \$250,000, on land
given by himself, and endowing it with
\$100,000.

A soldier of the southern army, who
claimed that he had the first gun at Fort
Sumner, was recently arrested at Baltimore
for stealing cigars.

The colliery companies are seeking a
modification of their terms. They complain
of the opening of the mile belt and of the
limited immigration.

Prince Krapotkin's mind has become
affected, and permission was asked to re-
move him from the prison in Paris, where he
is confined to an asylum.

A brakeman named A. Huckell had his
hand crushed while coupling cars at Hawk
Lake station yesterday. One of the fingers
was amputated by Dr. Secord.

The Dominion Government will grant land
to the Qu'Appelle Long Lake, and Saskatch-
ewan Railway on the same terms as to the
Saskatchewan and Northwestern.

A case containing a quantity of gunpowder,
with a fuse attached, was found this evening
piled against a garret house in the Skiller
Platz, at Frankfurt-on-Main. The police are
investigating.

The Vicar General of the Diocese of Gub-
ralar has been murdered. The details state
that a butcher, supposed to be insane, at-
tacked him in the sacristy of the church and
stabbed him to death.

Emma Abbott, who is reported to have a
strong mind of her own, raised a rumpus
with a Topeka manager who furnished old
tea for a stage banquet when the property
bill called for dry. We get nothing.

Despatches from Oubourstina, that Queen
Victoria is suffering from a severe cold. She
has been unable to leave her bed for the past
two days. Her Majesty has in consequence
postponed the time for her return to Windsor.

The socialist labor party held a meeting
in Concordia, Pa., New York, to-night,
and unanimously adopted resolutions favor-
ing the dynamite policy for Ireland. Wild
enthusiasm prevailed, but there was no dis-
order.

In view of the warnings of the location of
the dynamite to destroy the Victoria bridge,
a wooden shanty has been built on the
near each end of the bridge, and three guards
at night will be maintained all the
winter.

The well known anarchist Morphy, who
escaped from prison in Paris last year, and
recently started a weekly newspaper called
L'Anti Ferry, has been re-arrested. The police
to-day thoroughly searched the lodgings of all
foreign anarchists. One Austrian anarchist
was arrested.

Some provisions of the Canadian Fisheries
Act have been extended to Manitoba and the
Northwest relating to white-fish and speckled
trout. It seems curious that this should not
be advertised more widely as it will affect a
vast number of all classes in the Territories,
who, as a rule, seem to know nothing of the
matter.

The French Government has ordered
Admiral Courbet to watch for the arrival in
the China seas of the steamers Atlanta from
Hamburg and the Metapedia from Liverpool
bound to Shanghai with guns and munitions
of war. The steamers will be warned when
passing Suez canal against proceeding to any
Chinese port.

The Canadian voyageurs with the Nile ex-
pedition left Alexandria yesterday in the
steamer Poonah which will convey them
direct to Queenstown. There they will em-
board in the steamer Haverford for home,
and will reach Quebec the first week in
March. A despatch from Wadesley complements
the voyageurs for their services.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Panama.
The assembly has closed, alleging a restriction
of the legislative action of the government.
The coast of Cauca and Barranquilla are in
the hands of the revolutionists, and communi-
cation with the interior is interrupted. The
government assures the public of its ability to
suppress the revolution. Much doubt and
anxiety exists.

Lord Rosebery has been appointed lord
privy seal and first commissioner of public
works. Rosebery and Shaw Lefevre, the
postmaster-general, will occupy cabinet seats.
Most of the morning papers congratulate Lord
Rosebery upon his appointment to a cabinet
position, and express the belief that his ele-
vation will tend towards preserving the integri-
ty of the empire and the maintaining of the
loyalty of the colonies.

Lord Harrington, Secretary of State for
War, advises the acceptance of offers from
Canada and New South Wales to send troops
to the Sudan, but the War Office authorities
oppose the proposition. The question will be
referred to the Cabinet for its decision. Owing
to the opposition of the Duke of Cambridge
and other officers it is probable that the min-
isters will decide to inform Canada and New
South Wales that their aid is not needed.