The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1885. PRICE ONE CENT.

AGIN' THE GOVERNMENT.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE MAKES HIS PROMISED MOTION.

Scene Over an Irish Grievance—A Vote of Censure to be Moved in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the house of commons this evening the marquis of Hartington stated that in preparing the Nile expedition under Lord Wolseley the government considered the Suakim-Berber route impracticable. He said no advance upon Khartoum was probable before the autumn, when the railway from Suakim to Berber would be completed.

Sir Henry Tyler gave notice that he would ask to-morrow what measures the government had taken to prevent Herat from being captured by a coup de main.

Sir Stafford Northcote in the presence of a full house moved the address to the queen, of which he gave notice on Friday, censuring the government's Egyptian policy. Sir Stafford said he was prepared to assert that the government had failed to conduct affairs in Egypt in a manner satisfactory to the public or beneficial to Egypt. The government had not taken, nor was it now taking, steps to establish a stable government in Egypt. Twice last year the house of commons to a certain extent acquitted the government, but many of its supporters felt dissatisfied in their own minds with the manner in which affairs in Egypt were conducted. He was led to believe satisfactory operations were being undertaken, but his expectations had been disappointed. The government had been compelled to change entirely the military position assumed last year, having failed to attain the object desired. The result was due not to particular faults here and there, but to the general spirit wherein the advisers of the crown conducted matters. [Cheers]. Unless a complete and entire change takes place in the spirit of the government, it will still be our lot to fail in whatever we may be called upon to do. While brave soldiers were going to Egypt there was a voice proceeding from the councils of her majesty that deprived the expedition of half its strength—the voice of uncertainty concerning what the government was trying to attain in Egypt. Success was impossible unless the government distinctly laid down what it was fighting for and declared its determination to obtain that object. Ministers' words hitherto had implied that the great object was to make the stay of the troops in Egypt as short as possible. Nothing was more dangerous to the interests of England than such a declaration. Our gallant troops occupy a position which is causing much anxiety. Any talk about withdrawing as soon as possible is calculated to dishearten and discourage the troops and make a serious impression upon native chiefs who, like the mudir of Dongola, have been loyal. He referred to the gallant conduct of Gen. Gordon and said, "While we feel proud of his courage we have a feeling of shame at the mention of his name." [Conservative cheers.] The speaker quoted from Gen. Gordon's message of April 16: "If troops are not sent it will leave upon the government the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons with the certainty of being compelled eventually to smash the mahdi." Have not these prophecies come to pass? Are we sure that the treachery was not caused by the action of the government which weakened and almost paralyzed Egypt. In conclusion Sir Stafford said, "The country has heard quite enough of the policy of rescue and retire." We have been too much a slave to phrases. Hicks Pasha's unhappy expedition should have been prevented or made more effectual. The government has conducted the whole business with the fatal drawback of having to proclaim that its mission was only temporary. Now some distinct announcement is demanded. Is the war one of vengeance or for the purpose of attaining some useful object? It was impossible to retain confidence in the government with the fear always uppermost that it would by its after course destroy by words the effect of what it was doing. The government must drop the habit of evading troubles by the adoption of a few smart phrases. We are getting daily into deeper water, and whatever consequences may be, I feel compelled to summon the house to pronounce a verdict in our case the same as it has done on previous occasions, with the additional experience of the value of the ministry's promises and the success of the ministry's action. It is impossible for any government to command success when it is dependent on the support of two sections, one urging abandonment and the other supporting its policy of advance. The greatest difficulty among the many England has to encounter is in the hearts of her majesty's ministers." [Cheers.]

Justin McCarthy, home ruler, asked Mr. Trevelyan, late chief secretary for Ireland, in view of certain recent trials in Dublin to withdraw the expression he used concerning them, that they were cases made by a person who was "trumping up charges," at least so far as the remark might refer to O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and plaintiff in most of the cases.

Mr. Trevelyan denied that he referred to O'Brien. He used the expression to protect himself and Earl Spencer from the danger they were in. He knew attempts were being made to blacken their characters. The agent of a secret inquiry agency had recently visited a woman of immoral character and obtained letters signed with fictitious names and sent them to Dublin. This agent carried pocket photographs of Mr. Trevelyan and asked the woman if she did not recognize them as portraits of an acquaintance. When the woman said she did not the agent told her it would be worth money to her if she recognized them as such.

At this point the whole house roared with laughter. O'Brien jumped to his feet shouted, amid great cheering from the Parnellites, "With reference to the shameful grotesque statement——"

The speaker interrupted him here and demanded that he withdraw the words. This O'Brien did, saying he would let the house decide between himself and Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. Trevelyan said he was able to produce absolute proof of the truth of his statement.

In the House of Lords.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the house of lords this evening Baron Wentworth (liberal) gave notice that he would move an amendment to Earl Salisbury's motion concerning the government's Egyptian policy to the effect that her majesty's forces should not occupy the Soudan any longer than necessary, and that in the interest of Egypt and the British empire it was undesirable to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of selecting their own government.

Earl Canarvon implored Earl Derby to let nothing stand in the way of acceptance by the government of offers made by the colonies which would enable the colonies to act in the field in one body with the queen's army. It would be a great step in the direction of federation of the colonies.

The marquis of Salisbury gave notice that he would move on Thursday that the deplorable failure of the Soudan expedition to attain its object was due to the undecided counsels of the government and the culpable delay attending the commencement of the operations, and that the government's policy of abandoning the whole Soudan after the conclusion of the military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interests of the empire. The notice was received with cheers. The conservative peers to-day unanimously resolved to move a vote of censure against the government in the house of lords.

BUNGLING BRUTALITY.

Terrible Scene on the Gallows in England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Three futile attempts were made to-day to hang John Lee, the murderer and ravisher of Emma Keys, a wealthy lady for whom he worked. The drop failed to work and the execution was postponed.

Details of the attempt to hang Lee make the case the most horrible that ever disgraced the gibbet in England. Lee was perfectly firm and went to the scaffold undaunted. When the first attempt to hang him failed the prisoner's spirit remained unbroken. He was led from under the gallows, and walked back to his cell with a firm step and erect bearing. When first placed upon the trap he stood motionless during the preliminary ceremonies, and when the noose was placed and the spring about to be touched he made an apparent effort to adjust his body to the expected drop. When the click of the spring sounded he drew a breath, as if he felt he was taking his last, but when the murderer realized that the gibbet had not done its work he appeared to start as if from a nightmare. He, however, quickly recovered.

The machinery was carefully examined and the woodwork found wet and swollen, so that the spring and trap would not move quickly. The machinery was then oiled and moved until the officials were convinced it was in a perfect condition. Lee was again brought out and stood firmly upon the trap. The machine again failed to work. The victim shuddered, the executioner pounded the framework and stamped upon the trap but the trap would not move. Lee straightened himself up and was a second time removed to his cell. His spirit was very much broken.

The third time the machinery was overhauled and pronounced all right. The murderer was led out and noosed and black-capped. The spring was again touched and again it refused to operate. The strain and suspense had now overtaxed Lee. He swooned and had to be carried away. The sheriff's officers were dismayed and deserted the gallows. The sheriff has telegraphed the home secretary for instructions.

Lee, whose execution was bungled this morning, has been respited by order of the home office.

THE LONDON DYNAMITERS.

Continuation of Their Examination at Bow Street.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The examination of Cunningham and Burton was resumed to-day. Three constables testified that they had seen Cunningham in the tower shortly before the explosion. Constable Devonald saw Cunningham in the reception room of the white tower a quarter of an hour before the explosion with other people. Cunningham was the last of the party to pass out. Nobody passed out after him during the fifteen minutes preceding the explosion, nor was anybody in the reception room at the time.

Inspector Aberline swore he found on Burton a railway guide to Ireland, a Dickens dictionary of London, a guide to Beauchamp tower in the tower of London, a guide to Westminster palace, with views and plans and part of the New York World. Cunningham and Burton lived within two hundred yards of each other, and within ten minutes' walk of the tower.

Elizabeth Elliott, with whom Burton lodged from May to September, 1884, testified that Burton left for America in September, saying he was interested in the presidential election. He wrote to witness from New York on Dec. 7 and called on her in person on Christmas day, saying he had just arrived from America. Evidence was given showing Burton had worked at his trade at odd times in London between May and Sept. 6. He returned to the shop Jan. 12 and worked until the 21st. The foreman considered him a good workman and gave him a good character.

The examination was adjourned until Monday. Mr. Poland said at the next hearing the crown would produce an entirely new branch of testimony against Cunningham and Burton. The prosecution was receiving fresh evidence against the prisoners daily and the police were kept busy investigating it.

CONTRARY TO THE CODE.

A Duellist Kills His Opponent by Foul Play.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A duel was fought yesterday on the frontier between Lieut. Chapins and M. De Keirel. Chapins pressed the attack, when De Keirel struck and turned aside his adversary's sword and plunged his weapon into the lieutenant's breast. Such action is contrary to the code, and Chapins charged DeKeirel with being an assassin. The affair creates a great sensation. The lieutenant's wounds are fatal.

DESCENDED FROM THE HEAVENS.

British Columbia Startled by an Enormous Meteor.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 23.—An enormous meteor passed over the city this morning. It appeared like a mass of molten iron. The noise caused by its passage was like escaping steam. Smoke and flames were thrown off. It was seen to descend into the sea. A cloud of spray and steam marked the spot where it struck.

Bismarck Befriending England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—DeGiers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, informs the British government that no advance of foreign troops toward the Afghan frontier had been authorized and that the troops will be withdrawn to the positions they had before the frontier commissions weae appointed. It is reported Bismarck is supporting the Pacific policy of DeGiers against the military party in Russia who want war with England, and that he has sent a protest to the czar against any aggressive movement on the part of Russia.

Will Not be Outdone by the Mahdi.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The Castle authorities are alarmed owing to the probability of a Fenian uprising. Constables declare that since the fall of Khartoum and the news of the Soudan disasters there has been a jubilation in the fenian ranks. The fenians are only awaiting the intelligence that the mahdi has smashed the Britishers to strike a blow for freedom.

Death from a Tobogganing Accident.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 23.—Beverly Ingersoll, the young man who met with injuries at the toboggan slide on last Thursday, died this evening at 10 o'clock.

MITCHELL AND SCHOLES.

THE TORONTO MAN BEATEN BY NINE POINTS.

A Good Set-To and a Capital Entertainment—Brutal Fight at Boston—A Road Scene in New York.

The long-looked-for contest between John F. Scholes of Toronto, and Charles Mitchell of Birmingham, took place in the Adelaide street rink last evening. The place had been suitably arranged with an extensive platform in the centre. Except that it was uncomfortably cold the rink proved excellently adapted for the purposes intended. Between 1400 and 1500 people were present, which would undoubtedly have been more than doubled except for the high prices charged, there being ample room in the galleries and around the sides of the floor for more. However, what the audience lacked in numbers was well made up in quality, beyond all caloulation a better class being present than ever before patronized an entertainment of the sort in Toronto. Conspicuous was Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, who with Chief Draper, Capt. Geddes, C. W. Bunting, ex-Mayor Boswell and Napier Robinson, occupied a reserved space in the western gallery. Sprinkled around the galleries and on the floor were many prominent citizens, including gentlemen of the long robe, bank managers, government officials, bank clerks and hotel men. From outside Toronto was a large delegation from Hamilton with Chief Stewart at the head, William Edwards of New York, Zeph Triganne of Niagara, and others.

While an excellent preliminary entertainment was provided, comprising sword feats by Professors Reid and McGregor and Sergeant-Major Morgan, club-swinging by Frank Smith, and a rattling set-to by the Taylor brothers, formerly of Nottingham, but now of Hamilton, of course the sole object of the large and influential turnout was to see the contest between Mitchell and Scholes. It was close upon 9.30 when the pair, ushered by Roger Lambe, was seen coming down the steps at the entrance, and all heads were at once turned in that direction. Mitchell was the first to mount the platform and to be greeted with a hurricane of cheers, which were re-echoed until the very rafters rung as Scholes followed close after. On their retiring to their respective corners each man threw off the coats lying loosely on their shoulders and stood forth dressed in jerseys and tights. Scholes, who was assisted by Geo. E. Cooper and S. C. Bittle, in spite of his superior height, seemed almost the lighter of the two and had more the appearance of an athlete in the general acceptance of the term than a boxer. Mitchell, on the other hand, was the perfection of a sturdily built Englishman, having a good head, with handsome frontispiece, set on by a short, thick neck to a pair of broad, square shoulders, with splendid loins and legs that for muscular development and strength would be hard to beat. Harry Gilmore acquired the Britisher. W. D. Auldjo was referee and Roger Lambe timekeeper. The gloves were of the light boxing order. On time being called the men advanced to the centre, shook hands and threw themselves into position, Mitchell with hands somewhat higher and more on guard than Scholes, but each in a graceful light attitude.

First round—Some pretty sparring for an opening was followed by Mitchell leading off with a feint for the head and then a right-hander for the ribs. The latter was well meant but fell short. More sparring, and a second attempt from Mitchell resulted in a counter from Scholes, and the men clinched. Shortly after the breakaway the Britisher got in one on the Toronto man's bellows that kind of made him wheeze. Scholes, however, rallied, and sending out his right landed a beauty clean on his opponent's jaws. Cautious tactics on each side led to two or three taps, and they closed again near the ropes. In breaking Mitchell shoved the Torontonian, and he laid in the sawdust. Regaining his feet, Scholes followed his man all over the ring and a sharp exchange resulted in more clinching. While they were sparring for an opportunity time was called and the men retired to their corners, both panting from their exertions.

Second round — Mitchell came up with a broad grin on his face. He commenced with a vicious one for the bread-basket. Scholes evaded it but looked vicious. He pressed his antagonist closely and they clinched. Then came some hard fighting, in which while Johnny stood up well, Mitchell showed decidedly to the best advantage. Just before time was called Scholes once more slipped just as Mitchell was making a pass at him. Coming together again the Torontonian got in a popper on Mitchell's cheek that caused the hall to resound with cheers. The Englishman made a rush but Johnny was too quick and time was up.

Third round—At starting Scholes got in a couple and Mitchell in return tapped him on the forehead with considerable force, breaking the skin. A sharp rally and Johnny followed his man all over the ring. Then a well directed body blow caused him to jump away. Mitchell quickly followed up his advantage and rushed Scholes to the ropes, over which the latter appeared in imminent danger of falling. He did not take the descent but instead recovered himself, pressed Mitchell to the opposite side and planted a sounder plump on the Englishman's frontispiece. Mitchell clinched in response, and the third round was over. Scholes showed evident distress, while Mitchell appeared comparatively fresh. Still the former pulled himself together wonderfully and skipped buoyantly to the front on time being called for the

Fourth round.—Expectancy was at its heighth as the men advanced to the centre and shook hands. Neither seemed anxious to open hostilities, but at last Mitchell made a lunge and got home lightly. Scholes returned in kind and a smart exchange ensued, terminating by the Britisher fighting the Canuck to a stake, where some wrestling took place and the referee intervened. On the breakaway Scholes sparred Mitchell down the east side of the ropes, and then the Englishman followed a rapid feint with a slinger that caught Johnny on the right cheek and drew the blood. Scholes was not daunted but put in some earnest work, giving and taking in splendid style and moving around on his pins with remarkable spryness, in the midst of which "time" was called for the last time, and the fight was over.

Cheers followed the cessation and a pause was made for the referee to give his decision, which was as follows in points:

First round—Mitchell 7, Scholes 6.
Second round—Mitchell 14, Scholes 7.
Third round—Mitchell 4, Scholes 6.
Fourth round—Mitchell 10, Scholes 7.

This gives the contest to Mitchell by 35 to 26, a result that was very generally approved, for while everybody acknowledged that Scholes made a wonderfully good show, it could not be denied that the Brummagem lad proved himself rather the cleverest, his blows being more directly delivered and having the most power in them.

It was interesting to watch the spectators going out from the affair. There was a stream of all classes of citizens, and it appeared to be all the same whether you were a bank clerk or a hod carrier. As one man remarked, "The pugilistic citizens meet on common ground to-night."

Mitchell was the first to emerge from the ring. He was hot but pleasant, and was followed up to the dressing room by an admiring crowd, which occasionally gave voice to such expressions as "Your the stuff, Charley," "I know you would do it," "England forever," and so on.

Scholes came along three minutes afterwards. He was the hero. The gathering recognized that Johnny had done his best to maintain the honor and prestige of the Toronto fraternity. Although defeated, he was not dishonored. From the rink Scholes was borne to a hack and then driven to his Yonge street house, where he immediately found himself surrounded by an admiring crowd. Scholes had a cut on the right cheek and also bore a mark on the forehead, but the pluck and gaminess with which he had withstood and guarded the assaults of the English champion were sufficient in the minds of "the boys" to make all things even. Although declared to be beaten, it was recognized by all that Scholes had proven himself worthy of his foeman's steel.

General Notes.

Lucky Baldwin's string of racers coming from California will number nearly a score.

There is talk of matches being made between Pierre Lorillard's 2-year-olds and Mr. Baldwin's home-bred 2 year-olds from Los Angeles after the racing season is open.

Hugh McCormick, the St. John, N.B., skater, who accomplished a mile in 3.16½ the other day, uses 17-inch skates, turned up at the toe, with wooden soles and old-fashioned straps. He will make another attempt to break the record this week if the weather holds.

The America's cup will doubtless lead to a great race, and it is thought the chances are that the trophy will remain in America. Two centre-board sloops, one from the Ellsworth model and the other from A. C. Smith's, will be built to join the fleet in the race. They will probably carry Commodore James Gordon Bennett's colors.

It was Lord Barrymore who at Newmarket, among a vast crowd of the sporting world mounted himself on a chair, and, having made a signal for silence, said aloud: "Who wants a horse that can gallop twenty miles an hour, trot seventeen, and walk six?" Of course vociferations of "I do!" "I do!" were not wanting, to which the facetious nobleman replied: "Well, gentlemen, when I meet with such a one I shall let you know!"

[illegible], Bogardus, Cody (Buffalo Bill), [illegible], Woodside, and other alleged [illegible] are working the New Orleans papers for all they are worth. Bogardus [illegible] seems to tell Carver he can't shoot a little bit, Carver takes half a page to reply to him, and Buffalo Bill says that the long-haired Dr. couldn't shoot a big balloon hovering within three yards of the muzzle of his gun. Prince says Woodside didn't beat him fair in their last bicycle race, and beseeches him as an honorable man to give him a show. "As an honorable man," of course Woodside will comply, and in proof of his honor will agree to lose or win as may suit Mr. Prince but will insist on a fair share of the shekels, and that's the only feature of the transactions that will have an atom of fairness in it.

A CONGRESS OF COMBUSTIBLES.

Fenians and Dynamiters Breathe Vengeance Against England.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Paris despatch gives an account of the congress of fenian dynamiters there to-day. An eyewitness says: "Around the table were seated eleven delegates to the long-talked-of convention. Two represented the Irish revolutionary party in Britain, three extremists reported from the United States, two from Ireland, two from the continent, and two represented the Irish invincibles. Thirteen fenians, a Russian nihilist and a manufacturer of dynamite were also present. All were armed with revolvers ready to shoot any detective who might interfere with the proceedings. John Morrissey of County Carlow, Ireland, presided. Several letters of apology for absence were read, all expressing bitter hatred of England. Morrisey referred to the past work and the future achievements of dynamite and invited a discussion on the means which would lead to the end of England's evil government of Ireland. His remarks were greeted with cries of "Down with England," "Long live dynamite." Patrick Corcoran detailed what he described the crimes and tyrannies of England. He proposed a resolution to the effect that this congress, considering that England has thrown down the glove accepts the challenge and defies her, and taking all entailed risks resolves to punish England. The resolution advises crimes by pursuing a dynamite war on an extended scale and to cause explosions not only in London but in all the towns and villages in England. Several delegates pleaded in favor of innocent women and children, saying "We are not warring against the English people but against the British government, therefore it is a better policy to attack only the vessels of the British navy, barracks and arsenals." The modified counsels did not prevail, and it was then proposed to effect a fusion of dynamiters and invincibles, but this was frustrated by a telegram received from "No. 1." The congress rejected the proposal for an alliance with the Russian nihilists. James McDermott, the informer, was again condemned to death by a solemn resolution. It was also decided to despatch two dynamiters to the camp of the mahdi for the purpose of instructing him in the use of new dynamite cannon.

A Mysterious Machine at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon an expressman about to ascend the stairs in the postoffice building leading to the customs office picked up a conspicuous looking instrument which he at once handed to the authorities. It was a small cylindrical affair about four inches long and the thickness of a man's finger. Examination proved it to be a dynamite cartridge. It was conveyed to the office of the superintendent of dominion police.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

Josephine Shoenithi is the name of a young woman who, it is said, occasionally gets on the spree. She went on one of her usual rackets Saturday last, and called at the house of a friend named Ellen Rose, who keeps a house of doubtful reputation at 24 Elizabeth street. There, according to Rose's story, she left her ring and a pair of gloves for safe keeping. Mille. Shoenithi said, however, that Mlle Rose robbed her, not only of the ring and gloves but also of a $5 bill, and accordingly she had a warrant issued, on which Mlle. Rose and following ladies were arrested: Lizzie Donnelly and Fanny McIntyre. As is usual in such cases, the ladies protest their innocence. Nevertheless, they were held last night in durance vile at No. 2 station.

GORDON'S ILLTREATMENT

INEXPLICABLE DILATORINESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Wolseley also Charged With Loitering by the Way—The Mahdi Really Saves the Lives of the Garrison.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A decided sensation was created here to-day by the publication of several despatches sent from Khartoum by the late Gen. Gordon. In one dated July 4 he declines to agree to the fitting out of an expeditionary force for his rescue alone, asserting that he intended to rescue the garrison and that he would not allow himself to be rescued and leave them to their fate. On Sept. 18 he writes complaining bitterly of the apathy of the government. He says: "How many times have I asked for reinforcements without receiving any answer? The hearts of the few loyal men that cling to me with a faint hope of being ultimately delivered from their long imprisonment here are rapidly growing weary, and they almost despair of eve being delivered from their present hardships and sufferings unless by the bullets of the Arabs. While you eat and drink the best and rest in good beds we are always fighting." It appears by another despatch dated Dec. 14 that the late Gordon never said he could hold out indefinitely. On the contrary in this despatch he says, "Our circumstances are rapidly becoming straightened. All our supplies for the present are cut off, and food is growing scarce. These despatches have greatly intensified the feelings of the people against the government, and members of the cabinet are charged with duplicity and deception, as well as being derelect in their duty. A letter sent by Gordon to Wolseley in December says: "I have five steamers and nine guns at Metemma awaiting your orders. I can hold out forty days longer with ease. After that it will be difficult. The loss of Col. Stewart is terrible. I told him to give you all the information possible. He had my journal from Jan. 3 to Sept. 10. The mahdi is eight miles from Khartoum. Tennaar is all right. The garrison there is aware that you are coming. My journal from Sept. 10 to date is on board one of the steamers at Metemma. We continue to have occasional fights with the Arabs. It is rumored that all Europeans with the mahdi, including Statin Bey and the nuns, have become Muzzulmans. Lupton Bey has surrendered. I have sent out scores of messengers in all directions during the last eight months. Do not send private letters to me. The risk is too great. Do not write me in cipher. I have none, and it is of no use. The mahdi knows everything. Take the road from Abu Klea to Metemma. You need not fear the mahdi." In another letter Gordon charges Wolseley with neglecting the men imprisoned at Khartoum. On December 4 Gordon's messenger informed Wolseley that Khartoum was besieged on three sides, and that fighting was carried on day and night, but that the mahdi's men could not take the city except by starving out the garrison.

Gordon also instructed the messenger sent from Khartoum on Dec. 14 to deliver the following message to Gen. Wolseley: "Don't scatter your troops; bring plenty of troops. The enemy is numerous. We still hold Omdurman. The mahdi's works are within rifle shot. Come quickly. Don't leave Barber in the rear; keep the enemy in your front. Don't let rumors of your approach spread."

In another letter written between April and July, 1884, Gordon says: "Let the relief expedition follow the right bank of the Nile from Wady Walfa to Berber in the hope of surprising Berber. If you find it impossible to follow the Nile route take the Massowah Sinkitat, Kassala road. I would not leave Khartoum if I could."

August 24 Gordon wrote to the English naval commander at Massowah: "We have five months' provisions and hope to get more. Our country's role has not been very noble in Egypt or the Soudan.

The Australian Contingent.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Feb. 23.—The popular fund for the equipment of a New South Wales contingent to the Soudan now exceeds £150,800. An enthusiastic meeting was held to-day for the purpose of taking steps to urge the home government to hasten the despatch of the contingent to the front. Eihht thousand persons attended the meeting.

England's Treatment of her Heroes' Families.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A fund has been started for the relief of the families of the soldiers of the Guard regiments ordered to Suakim. The wives and children of these men are now turned out of the barracks, in which they have hitherto had comfortable quarters, and in many cases their only reliance is the eight pence per day allowed by the government to married soldiers.

Soudan Scraps.

The government has accepted the services of sixty Newcastle engineer volunteers for the Soudan expedition.

The latest advices from the Soudan state the hostile Arabs that reappeared at Abu Klea on the night of Feb. 19 were dispersed by a few rounds from Buller's Gardner guns. The Arabs taken prisoners by Buller state that the mahdi has returned to Khartoum.

Wolseley sent a relative of the mahdi to the latter from Dongola, offering to make him sultan of Kordofan if he would agree to be content with that position.

The troopship Poodah is 35 miles off Saint Ives in a disabled condition. A tug was sent to her assistance, but owing to a heavy gale it was unable to take her in tow. The Poonah has troops for the Soudan on board. She is drifting at the rate of a mile an hour.

A Suit for $100,000.

At a special sitting of the winter assizes before Judge Galt yesterday the non-jury case of the Grand Juuction railway v. the corporation of Peterboro was taken up. The action is brought to recover $100,000 which the railway company claim they are entitled to, the ratepayers of the town having voted in favor of a bylaw to grant the company aid to that extent. The corporation resist payment on the ground that the council never sanctioned the bylaw. A number of eminent legal gentlemen are engaged on both sides and the case will likely last all of to-day.

Hamilton Notes.

An influentially signed petition has been presented to the police commissioners for the increase of Chief Stewart's salary from $1200 to $1800 a year. It was claimed by the petitioners that the city has now the most efficient officer in the country: he looks after the force, prosecutes most of the cases in court, takes an active interest in the detective service, rids the country of fugitive criminals from the United States, etc.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

An Afternoon With Mayor Manning at the City Council.

The council met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to clear off the large paper of business left over from last meeting.

George Mickleborough is a candidate for the office of plumbing inspector.

A claim of $1000 is made by Stephen Windsor for injuries sustained by him on a slippery sidewalk. Mrs. S. Hunter puts in a claim for $50 on similar ground. So does Mrs. John Robertson of 39 Brookfield for $500. The prefect of the Seine has forwarded a number of municipal documents of Paris for the public library. James French wrote that Ald. Piper was indebted to the city in the sum of $729 on account of taxes, and asked the council to collect the amount forthwith.

Ald. Hunter moved to give Covenant oddfellows lodge the use of the exhibition grounds Dominion day, but Ald. Baxter called attention to a bylaw prohibiting any party having the use of the grounds on a public holiday, and the motion was accordingly ruled out.

Ald. Pepler and Brandon offered the following:

Whereas the parliament buildings of this province have been condemned as dangerous to health and eminently unsafe for the proper storage of public records and documents.

And whereas money is now cheap and labor plentiful and the time therefore most opportune for the erection of public works:

Be it therefore resolved, that this council do petition the legislature of Ontario to pass a money grant sufficient to enable the executive of the government to begin at once the erection of parliament buildings such as will be a credit to the province and provide for the safe keeping of public documents.

Carried.

It was moved by Ald. Brandon that the rules and regulations concerning the running of the street cars as embodied under the charter of the Toronto street railway company, and under the bylaws of the city, be enforced forthwith. The motion was carried and sent to the board of works.

The city commissioner was, on motion of Ald. Taylor, instructed to notify the Grand Trunk railway company to remove the piles left standing in the Don river since the construction of their new bridge.

Ald. Saunders was placed on the waterworks committee in place of Ald. Hastings, and Ald. Hastings took Ald. Saunders' place on the property committee.

Ald. Defoe moved that M. J. Meyerfey be appointed police court clerk, but the mayor said the matter was one for the executive committee to deal with first, and thither it was sent. The executive was appointed a special committee on the annexation of Parkdale.

The council then heard deputations from the board of trade and the trades and labor council in connection with the court house question. H. W. Darling and Wm. Ince opposed the proposition to build a court house, arguing that it was first necessary for the city to build a trunk sewer and improve the waterworks. Against the board of trade deputation there appeared a representive delegation from the trades and labor council who in the voice of John Armstrong and J. W. Carter proclaimed that the work should go on for benefit of the unemployed. The city council got to voting soon after the deputationists addresses were. In committee with Mr. Ald. Saunders in the chair the amendment of Ald. Peplar to expunge the part of the legislative committee's report recommending an application to the legislature for power to borrow $100,000 for the new courthouse was struck out by a majority of eighteen to fourteen. Ald. Hall then proposed a site just to the rear of Osgoode hall, favored by the benchers of the law society. Mayor Manning, Ald. Carlyle, Pepler, McMillan and Steiner spoke against proceeding with the building without an appeal to the people. Ald. Denison, Jones and Frankland came out for immediate progression in the matter. Ald. Pepler's amendment to submit the entire business to the people was voted down, as was also Ald. Hall's. The council sat on Ald. Carlyle's motion to refer back for further consideration the question of raising more cash as the annexed division list will show. Yeas: Carlyle, Steiner, Hall, McMillan, Gormley, Peplar, Sheppard, Lamb. Nays: Defoe, Walker, Adamson, Allen, Brandon, Jones, Baxter, Irwin, J. Woods, Denison, Johnston, Piper, Maughan, Mackenzie, Saunders, Taylor, Frankland, Mitchell, Barton, M. J. Woods, Verrall, Hunter, Hastings.

The section in the report that called for the striking out of the part demanding the appointment of an esplanade commission brought out Ald. Hall and Barton. Ald. Hall did not think it fair to strike out this part, and put it down to Ald. Baxter, whom he broadly asserted was the vassal of the Grand Trunk railway. Ald. Baxter boldly stated that Ald. Hall the paid hireling of the C. P. R. was, in fact, that company's spaniel and did their bidding for the paltry pittance he received for hiring his scows out to that company. After considerable wild talk the aldermen quieted down.

In committee, Ald. Hastings (chairman), the report of the executive committee passed through without trifling change. The part appointing a local board of health was again sent back. The council adjourned at 7.15.

Healy's Capture.

Last night about 7 o'clock a World reporter met G. T. R. Constable Healy coming up York street. Mr. Healy was not alone. He had in custody an Italian named Joseph Deloche, who was carrying a heavy load on his shoulders. Healy had arrested the Italian for stealing coal from the Grand Trunk railway, and the coal and Italian were lodged at police headquarters.

PERSONAL.

Duke Leopold, of Torloma, has been married to Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon.

The remains of Mrs. James Russell Lowell were interred in Kensal Green cemetery, London, yesterday. The funeral was private.

Gen. Horace Capron, ex-commissioner of agriculture, died at Washington Sunday night. He attended the dedication ceremonies of the Washington monument and contracted a severe cold. Yesterday afternoon he was taken seriously ill and at a late hour in the night died.

More Notices of John Ross.

From the New Orleans Picayue.

Among the attractions in the Canadian department of the New Orleans exposition is a handsome lithograph of the leading journalists of Canada. They appear to be a well-clothed, well-fed and intelligent lot, if one may judge from their portraits, and we assume that journalism in Canada must be a profitable profession. The lithograph attracted considerable attention at the exhibition the ladies particularly being impressed with the Canadian representatives. It is understood that one of the fraternity, who is at present visiting the exposition, intends taking a number of orange trees home with him to plant in his own garden, oranges being an expensive luxury in Canada. He has also purchased a number of goats from the Angora commissioners for masonic purposes, and will turn them out to pasture on the island opposite Toronto.

Our Minstrels in Hamilton.

On Saturday the amateur Christy minstrels of this city will play in Hamilton. Arrangements are being made for a grand street parade, headed by Broker Kox of this city and Reggy Kennedy of Hamilton, the former robed in the new seal coat, the latter in a Persian lamb, and all the company, sixty strong, in black and shiny beavers canes, and fur collars.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT MAKE A BIG EFFORT.

Petitions From Toronto Organizations—The Demands of Manitoba—The World's Enterprise Commended.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The session of parliament to-day was not one of long speeches: consequently a great deal of business was transacted. Speaker Kirkpatrick may truly lay claim to the fact that he earned his salary for his portion of the work. He could better be called a reader to-day, for he had to read over the one hundred or so of motions and notices of motion of various kinds which were disposed of. There was a very full house for Monday, in fact when a division was taken on a certain amendment 153 members voted. There is a growing feeling in parliament to transact its business with as little loss of time as possible and if this feeling is persisted in the session could be reduced to two months.

The petitions against amendments to the Scott act except in the shape of total prohibition continue to roll in. There must be an enormous stock of these documents in the keeping of Clerk Bourinot.

Looking around the house to-day the good-natured face of Judge Weldon, M. P. for St. John, N. B., could be seen for the first time this session. The death of the ex-judge's father prevented his earlier attendance. Up in the speaker's gallery could be seen during the afternoon session G. W. Yarker of the Federal bank arrayed in a big fur coat. He was accompanied by Miss Yarker.

Mr. Beaty presented several petitions from the knights of labor and trade union of Toronto protesting against Chinese immigration and the granting of large tracts of land to monied companies. The act to authorize the Royal Canadian insurance company to reduce its capital stock introduced by Mr. Curran was read a second time and referred to a select committee on banking.

A number of questions put by members were answered by the government. Most of them were of local interest only.

In answer to Mr. Sproule, Sir John said the government did not think that the taking over of the provincial railways by the dominion destroyed the validity of agreements entered into by those railway companies and the municipalities relative to bonuses given in aid of such roads.

Sir Hector said, in answer to Mr. Fleming, that it was not the intention of the government to make repairs at Port Credit harbor near Toronto. The minister said the wharves were all rotten and the government would not fix them up. This is the harbor that went to decay under "Jimmy" Cotton's lease.

Mr. Pope told the house, in answer to Mr. Baker, that 9000 white people and 3000 Chinese had settled in British Columbia during 1884.

The first minister informed Mr. Laurier that the government had not received any communication from the government of Quebec, whereby the said government declared themselves ready to purchase the North Shore railway at a price of $5,000,000, provided the government of Canada will grant them an allowance equal to the interest at 5 per cent. upon the said sum.

Sir Leonard appeared a Nova Scotian by telling him that the government was considering the "better terms" demand of the blue noses and would tell the house in a few days what that province would get.

The long expected return of the demands of Manitoba was laid on the table by Sir John. That province is solaced with the neat little sum of $100,000 out of the dominion crib in lieu of all lands taken from her by the government. This sum is also supposed to cover many of her other grievances.

Mr. Laurier moved the house into committee of the whole on the following resolution: That the route for the line of railway to connect Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax, for which a subsidy of $170,000 a year for fifteen years was provided by the statute of last session, 47 Victoria, chapter 8, should be subject to the approval of parliament. Mr. Laurier made a lively little speech on the motion.

Sir Hector said he was not prepared to discuss the matter until he had all the plans and full information about the different routes before the house. He moved the adjournment of the debate, and after six or seven of the Quebec members had their say on the motion Sir Hector's amendment was carried by 104 to 49. It was a straight party vote. This subsidy has formed the subject of many hot debates in Quebec papers and at political picnics in that province last summer. In fact Mr. Caron got up a big pow-wow at Riviere Du Loup last August. As the organizer of this picnic, Mr. Langelier to-day addressed the minister as the "minister of militia and expense."

A majority of the returns moved for and granted had reference to the Canadian Pacific railway.

The senate again sat on poor old Mr. Alexander to-day. He moved for a return resurrecting the ghost of the old Upper Canada bank, something similar to the one he moved for before. He alone voted for the motion, 49 against.

The members of parliament who belong to the Dominion alliance waited on the premier to-day and asked for some guarantee that the Scott act would be carried out. Sir John said he would give them an answer "ere long."

The enterprise of The World in publishing Lord Lorne's letter on "The Crowned Democracy" this morning is the wonder and admiration of many who visited the reading room this evening.

It is now doubtful if the budget speech will be delivered on Friday night.

Speaker Kirkpatrick said to-day that he thought the session would last about two months more.

Montford's Museum.

Lang's comedy comiques hold the boards at this house for the week. They give a laughable and artistic performance in the way of character sketches and protean displays. See it. Afternoon at 2.30, evening at 8.

Killed by a Bundle of Straw.

EXETER, Ont., Feb. 23.—A sad and fatal accident happened about half a mile south of this place this afternoon. As Mr. David Richards was up on a straw-stack, cutting a piece off, his wife came near the stack when the piece fell on her. Mr. Richards immediately harnessed his team and drew the piece off, but did not get it off before life was extinct. It is thought she was killed instantly, as it was a very large piece of frozen straw and ice.

Snow and Higher Temperature.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, Feb. 24, 1 a.