EIGHTEEN MEN DROWNED NEAR THE GOLDEN GATE.

Only Two Saved of the Crew of the Ship Elizabeth, Which Was Wrecked Near San Francisco.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A WOMAN

The Captain's Wife and Children Put Off in a Boat, Are Upset by the Waves and Then Rescued by a Tug.

ACCOUNT OF A SURVIVOR.

Captain of a Life Saving Station Loses His Life in Attempting to Rescue the Doomed Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22, 1891.—The ship Elizabeth, of New York, went ashore on the rocks at North Head last night. She had twenty men on board—the captain, two mates, the cook and sixteen sailors; also the captain's wife and two children.

Three sailors, the captain's wife and the children got off in a small boat. The boat capsized, but the occupants were rescued by a tug.

The captain and seventeen of the crew were drowned. A lifeboat went to the aid of the shipwrecked sailors, but was capsized by the waves and the captain of the boat drowned.

Tugs have taken two parties of men across the bay to Saucelito, and they have started over the hills to search the beach for survivors.

The details of the wreck are hard to obtain, as the point where the ship went on the rocks is inaccessible by sea, and to reach it by land a climb of several miles over the mountains is necessary. The place is called the Tennessee Cove, and is four miles north of this entrance to the harbor on the Marine county shore.

A SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.

The story of the wreck, as told by one of the survivors, is as follows:—The vessel was sighted off the port early yesterday afternoon, and Captain Colcord decided to sail in. The wind was blowing a furious gale from the southwest, and finally the tug Monarch came to the Elizabeth's assistance. The men say assistance was refused because of exorbitant charges asked by the tug. The tug Alert then made fast to the Elizabeth, but her hawser soon broke, and the ship drifted before the wind toward the shore. Just as the second hawser was made fast she struck the rocks.

Then Captain Colcord lowered the boat to take his wife and children off. As the boat struck the water it capsized, throwing three sailors—James Laken, George Hanna and Grant Johnson—into the water. They clung to the bottom of the boat and were picked up by the tug.

The captain's family were then lowered in another boat and taken to the tug by the mate and two seamen. The boat returned to the ship and its occupants perished with the rest of the ship's crew. The tugs were unable to get near the ship, and late at night returned to port, leaving the vessel to its fate.

Early this morning the tug went to the scene of the wreck and found that nothing was left of the Elizabeth. She had gone to pieces during the night.

A RESCUER DROWNED.

As soon as the wreck was reported last night the Fort Point life saving crew, commanded by Captain Henry, started in a lifeboat for the wreck. They were being towed by the tug when Captain Henry was washed overboard by a big wave and drowned. The lifeboat could not get nearer the wreck and returned to the station. About midnight last night the life crew was taken across the bay on a tug and started across the mountains to Tennessee Cove with wickets, ropes and other apparatus. No report has been received from them and it is not known if any of the men were rescued.

The Elizabeth was a wooden ship, built at New-Castle, Me., in 1882, and was of 1,775 tons. She was owned by A. Hall, of New York. She was 120 days out from New York and carried a cargo of assorted merchandise consigned to Williams, Dimond & Co.

For thirty-six hours the wind has been blowing a furious gale and is increasing in violence every hour. Much damage has been done to the shipping in the harbor. At the same time that the Elizabeth struck yesterday the British ship Jesamine also hit her bottom, but got off and stood out to sea.

SHE WAS A STANCH VESSEL.

The Elizabeth left this port on October 25 for the trip which ended so disastrously. She was subjected to a thorough survey just before leaving, and was pronounced in first class condition.

The vessel was built in Newcastle, Me., and hailed from Searsport, Me. Her agent in New York was D. B. Dearborn, No. 22 Beaver street. She was consigned to Pendleton, Carver & Nicholson, San Francisco.

Captain J. H. Colcord, her commander, had followed the sea for years and was an experienced navigator.

FOUND DEAD IN THE RIGGING.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1891.—The two-masted schooner East Newmarket, Captain T. J. Moon, of Baltimore, was wrecked near Page's Rock, in York River, on Saturday night, and the mate, Lanzer Hubbard, was drowned.

The sails were blown away and the schooner was completely overturned. She laid on her beam ends and blew ashore. The crew of four men got on the side and in the rigging, where they remained until between five and six o'clock Sunday morning, when the Baltimore steamer Danville, Captain Billups, on her way to West Point, went to their rescue. The mate was then found dead in the rigging, drowned. The crew and the captain were very nearly exhausted. The schooner was bound from Norfolk to the Pamunky River for lumber.

DID THIS SCHOONER BURN AT SEA?

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 22, 1891.—Great anxiety is expressed in shipping circles about the safety of the schooner James H. Gordon and her crew of nine men, as she is much overdue in a voyage from this port to Jacksonville, Fla., laden with muriatic acid and turpentine. She has been out since January 13 and there is ground for thinking that both vessel and cargo have become a total loss, but the whereabouts of the crew remains a mystery.

The Gordon, although principally owned in Philadelphia, hails from Somers Point, N. J., and a report made recently by the captain of the Clyde line steamship Seminole seems to connect itself with the strange disappearance of this vessel, in view of the fact that the Amanda C., the other missing Somers Point schooner, had been heard from. The report made by the Seminole was that January 23, Cape Lookout, bearing west southwest thirty miles, passed a three-masted schooner on fire. Her name had been burned off, but her hailing point was made out to be Somers Point. Scattered around the vicinity were barrels of turpentine, and neither boat nor crew could be seen.

Judging from this her owners contend that Captain Smith and crew took to the boat and rowed away from the burning wreck, and their safety would all depend on their being picked up by a passing vessel.

HOUSE AND TENANTS IN THE RIVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22, 1891.—The house of Frederick Warner, a fisherman, which stood on the edge of the Missouri River, four miles below this city, was undermined with water last night and precipitated into the river with the whole family, consisting of Warner, his wife and three children.

The cries of the people attracted the attention of some neighbors and they hastened to the rescue, but could be of no assistance. The bodies of Mrs. Warner and two of the children were recovered about a mile below where the house stood, but Warner and the youngest child were not found, and it is supposed that they were swept further down and both drowned.

FLOOD WROUGHT HAVOC UNCOVERED.

THE WATERS OF THE OHIO RECEDE AND REVEAL AN APPALLING SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 22, 1891.—The worst is now over. The Ohio has fallen two feet and by to-morrow night shall have receded from the business and factory sections of the city. To-day has been devoted to scrubbing out and setting to rights by those from whose business property the waters have receded. The guests at the Central Hotel are now on the first floor, but the Buckingham, American and smaller hotels are still under water.

The turning off of the water supply by the City Council has made the clearing of the mud and débris much more difficult. As the waters recede buildings that were entirely submerged are found either toppled over or gone entirely.

Riverside is still inundated and but few families will be able to return to their homes for two weeks. The sufferers are being cared for. In the churches collections were taken up and prayers offered for their relief.

RAILROADS HEAVY LOSERS.

The loss to the railroads by the floods is very great. The Wheeling and Lake Erie, Ohio River, Cleveland and Marietta, Marietta and Northern, Baltimore and Ohio, and Zanesville and Ohio are the heaviest losers. Trains on the Wheeling and Lake Erie are not expected to run for three weeks. Fifty trestles are reported washed down and immense landslides cover the track for miles. In some places the track, ties and all, has been torn out. One hundred men are at work repairing the damage. Three miles of the trestling on the upper part of the Ohio River Railroad is gone, and hundreds of yards of dirt cover the track. Until the waters recede ten feet more no repairs can be made.

The Baltimore and Ohio's Marietta branch is badly crippled. Two feet of water stand on the track for five miles, and several long trestles are tottering.

The Grafton branch of the Baltimore and Ohio and the first twenty miles of the Cleveland and Marietta road are badly damaged.

POST OFFICE FLOODED.

No mails have left Marietta for five days. The Post Office was flooded half way to the top of the letter boxes and the newspaper offices had four feet of water in them.

In the Ohio Valley not less than fifteen thousand men have been thrown out of employment. This will entail great suffering. The Jefferson Iron Works at Steubenville, the nail and glass mills at Wheeling and Bellaire, all the factories here, the rolling mill, salt furnaces and coal mines at Pomeroy, Clifton, Hartford City and Syracuse, have all stopped operations, besides hundreds of smaller saw and grist mills. A close observer who has passed through the inundated district estimates the loss at $4,000,000.

Only two cases of drowning are reported—William Powell, who lived near Benwood, and Harry Westgate, whose home was at Torch, on the Ohio side.

THE GREATEST SUFFERER.

The little village of Benwood, in this State, was perhaps the greatest sufferer of any town in the State. When the waters began to rise families were driven from one story to another, and were finally compelled to desert them entirely. Hundreds have been on the hills and in the coal mines since Wednesday. A good many people took temporary refuge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, which is quite high there, but were driven from their retreat by local trains.

In this city last night families were seen wandering aimlessly about their submerged homes. Some found nothing but vacant lots, their houses and all having been washed away. The streets through which the waters run have been filled today with boats.

News from Pocahontas county says that many people in the upper end of that county are in a starving condition by reason of their supplies having been cut off by the recent storm. There is much suffering and destitution.

It is feared to-night that the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers will overflow to-morrow and that another flood as great as that of last week will again visit the city. Both rivers are rising rapidly.

SALT RIVER VALLEY FLOODED.

HOUSES AND BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY AND FIVE INDIANS DROWNED.

TEMPLE, Ariz., Feb. 22, 1891.—Salt River Valley has just been visited by the greatest flood on record. The storm is general over the country. It swept over Arizona with a deluge of rain, raising mountain streams to torrents and the rivers far above flood levels. At Temple, on the south side of the Salt River, a railroad bridge was swept entirely away, cutting off communication with Phœnix. A little south of Phœnix the river overflowed a number of farms, cutting out the railroad track. Many farm buildings built of adobe were carried away.

The northern edge of this flood, which is about a mile wide and three feet deep, entered the city of Phœnix, flooding out many poor families. The Territorial Insane Asylum had a narrow escape. The electrical works were flooded and the town left in darkness. About one hundred adobe houses fell in as the water soaked through and a large amount of personal property was thus lost. Measures for relief have been taken.

The river has now nearly reached the normal height. The loss is not less than $125,000, of which one-third falls to the railroad company. About five miles of track were washed out and a bridge destroyed.

Five Pima Indians, living near Lehi, twenty miles east of Phœnix, are the only persons known to have been drowned, though it is believed a white man and family living on an island north of Phœnix also perished.

The flood at Globe City destroyed several dwelling houses. William Middleton, an old and much respected resident of Globe City, was drowned.

DEATH IN A COLLISION.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Feb. 22, 1891.—During a heavy rain storm yesterday a freight ran into a landslide on the Allegheny Valley road car Franklin. The engine and eight cars were dumped over an embankment. Fireman William Tegert was instantly killed and Engineer John Day and Brakeman L. G. Martin were slightly injured.

LEFT HIS COMRADES TO STARVE.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 22, 1891.—The schooner Ellen has arrived here bringing Larry Tillison, William Reddy and five others who since November 30, have been living on the Guadalupe Island off the coast of Lower California, subsisting only on such fish, wild goats or birds as they could catch by hand or with primitive traps.

The men have been employed in killing wild goats and preparing skins which were taken to market by Oscar Bartell in a small sloop. The men allege that in November Bartell disposed of a cargo of skins valued at $700. After again leoding the vessel he agreed to make a division of the profits, instead of which he put to sea at night, leaving them almost entirely without provisions and ammunition.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Captain Tailor, of the steamer Essex, which arrived in Boston yesterday from Baltimore, reports that he saw a loaded four-masted schooner ashore on Hedge Fence.

Steamer Shawmut, which arrived in Boston yesterday from Havana, reports that one of the crew named T. Hilson, a native of Norway, was lost overboard during a strong gale in the Gulf Stream.

Frank Holland shot and mortally wounded his sister Laura early yesterday morning, mistaking her for a burglar. The brother and sister live with their parents at No. 924 North Forty-third street, West Philadelphia.

Fred F. Clements, whose disappearance from New Bedford, Mass., was announced Saturday, obtained from $3,500 to $5,000 on pianos, sewing machines, &c., that he sold for G. B. Chase & Co. and for which he failed to turn over the proceeds.

Miss Julia Redmon, of Dubuque, Iowa, a pretty woman of thirty-two, left her residence yesterday for the first time in twelve years. During that time she has been in perfect health, but has been a constant attendant on her invalid mother, who died last week.

Mead Woods, who had been missing from Braxton Court House, W. Va., since Thursday, was found yesterday unconscious in a thicket near Flatwoods. He had hanged himself to a tree. The limb broke and he lay on the ground unconscious till found. He died yesterday.

Moses S. Marks, the man who stole $25,000 from the American Express Company and forged a telegram signed by the Flour City Bank on a New York bank for the money, was yesterday sentenced in Elmira "to be confined in the State Reformatory at Elmira until discharged according to law."

Mrs. Matilda Sunderland, aged seventy, was burned to death at St. Johnsville, N. Y., Saturday night in the house of Mrs. Absalom Thumb. Mrs. Sunderland returned to the house after some valuables and was unable to get out again. She was an aunt of Postmaster Walroth. The house was destroyed.

A Hebrew Church in Grant street, Pittsburg, was the scene of a fierce battle yesterday. An anarchist from Chicago, named Lewis, had been rented the church, but the pastor objected and called a special meeting as a counter attraction. Two men undertook to defend the anarchist and his friends and were promptly thrashed.

DEATH'S BIG HARVEST IN SPRING HILL MINE.

The List of Victims of the Nova Scotia Horror Now Foots Up One Hundred and Seventeen.

DANGEROUS WORK OF RESCUERS.

Several of the Brave Volunteers Come Near Losing Their Lives in Searching for Their Comrades.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER A MYSTERY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SPRINGHILL MINES, N. S., Feb. 22, 1891.—The first shock of yesterday's fearful disaster has given place to-day to grief, despair and gloom in a hundred homes. The enormity of the disaster is beginning to be realized and it is simply appalling.

The loss of life exceeds any mining disaster in Canada. It is now placed at 117 men and boys.

These are the dead and missing so far as known:—

ANDERSON, ARTHUR,	McGILLIVRAY, WM. 2d,
ARNDSHAW, HERBERT,	McKAY, A. J.,
ARNISHAW, JESSE,	McKAY, DONALD,
BENSLIFFE, JOHN,	McKAY, DAVID,
BOYD, JOHN,	McKEE, WILLIAM,
BOND, JOE,	McKINNON, ALLAN,
BRAINBRIDGE, ERNEST,	McKINNON, ANGUS,
BUDE, ALONZO,	McKINNON, JOHN,
BUNT, ALEXANDER,	McKINNON, JOHN 2D,
BURCHILL, WILLIAM,	McKINNON, LAUGHLIN,
CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER,	McLEOD, HENRY,
CAMPBELL, DONALD,	McLEOD, NEIL,
CAMPBELL, JOHN,	McLEOD, NORMAN,
CARMICHAEL, ANDREW,	McLEOD, RORY,
CARMICHAEL, JOHN,	McNEIL, JOHN F.,
CARMICHAEL, WILLIAM,	McNEILL, JOSHUA,
CARRIGAN, WILLIAM,	McNEIL, RODERICK C.,
CARTER, CLARENCE,	McNUTT, CHARLES,
CARTER, REID,	McPHEE, NEIL,
CARTER, WILLARD,	McVEY, JAMES,
CASEY, JUDE,	McVEY, DAVID,
CHANDLER, ERNEST,	MEEKLE, SAMUEL,
CLARK, ROBERT,	MILLER, JAMES,
COLLINS, MATTHEW,	MITCHELL, JOHN,
CONWAY, JAMES,	MORRIS, JAMES,
CRAWFORD, JOHN,	MORRISON, THOMAS,
DAWSON, RICHARD,	MOTT, ERNEST,
DAWSON, SAMUEL,	MURDOCH, ROSS,
DILLON, FRED,	MURPHY, JERRY,
DUNN, JOHN,	MURPHY, RICHARD,
DUPEE, JOSEPH,	NAIRN, JAMES,
ERNEST, ROGER,	NAIRN, MALCOLM,
FIFE, HIRAM,	NASH, CHARLES,
FINLAYSON, DANIEL,	NICHOLSON, MALCOLM,
FLETCHER, FRANK,	NOILES, ROGER,
FLETCHER, THOMAS,	OVERS, JAMES,
FRANCIS, JOHN,	PEQUINOT, JAMES,
FURBER, SAM,	PITT, JOSEPH,
GALLAGHER, PETER,	REID, PETER,
GUTHRO, LAZARUS,	ROBBINS, JAMES,
HALLETT, THOMAS,	ROBERTSON, HUGH,
HAUNAGER, PETER,	ROGERS, THOMAS,
HAYDEN, JOHN,	RUSHTON, STEPHEN,
HAYMAN, ERASTUS,	RYAN, BRUCE,
HUNTER, JOHN,	SHARPLES, JAMES,
HYDE, WILLIAM,	SHERLOCK, R. A.,
JOHNSON, JAMES,	SHIPLEY, ARCHY,
KENT, WILLIAM,	SIMMONDS, HOW,
LEGERE, SAMUEL,	SMITH, FRED,
LETCHER, FRANK,	TATTERSALL, JOSEPH,
LIVINGSTON, HENRY,	TURNER, W. H.,
LOCKHART, DANIEL,	VANCE, ALEXANDER,
MADDEN, W. J.,	WATT, DAVID,
MARTIN, GEORGE,	WHITE, P. B.,
McDONALD, JOHN J.,	WILLIAMS, JOHN,
MACDONALD, R. B.,	WILSON, THOMAS,
McEACHREN, J. D.,	WOOD, GEORGE,
McFADDEN, ROBERT,	WRY, EDGAR,
McGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM,	WRY, HENRY.

This formidable list contains the names of several who are missing but have not yet been recovered. The dead are still coming out. Searching parties are organized and go under ground every hour.

BURNED PAST RECOGNITION.

The large carpenter shop is used as a morgue. The corpses are taken there, cleaned, and then laid out for identification by relatives and friends. In several instances the charred remains have been almost unrecognizable, and the only clew to identification has been a vestige of clothing or some marks on the body. Two cases of mistaken identity of the dead are reported.

The work of exploring and searching for the dead was continued throughout the night with great success. At No. 2 slope about fifty bodies were taken out. The town was awake all night and the sound of mourning could be heard on every hand. Women and children were walking on the streets, while here and there were little knots of excited miners relating their hairbreadth escapes. Many got out only by the most strenuous exertions and providential chances.

The wounded were the first to be brought out yesterday. The injuries sustained in several cases were slight, but in others the burns were serious. Some of those taken out immediately after the explosion were injured by flying missiles. Two of them have since died.

Those brought out insensible from the effects of after damp all rallied under restoratives, which were promptly applied.

Medical aid was summoned from different places. Among doctors who promptly responded were Drs. McDougall, of Oxford; Allen, Thomson, Campbell and Bliss, of Amherst, and Babbit, Boggs and Atkinson, of Parrsborough. They had a busy time of it.

KILLED BY AFTER DAMP.

The explosion was confined to "Nos. 6 and 7 balances," where it did its most deadly work. The balances are in the west side of No. 1 slope, extending from the 1,300 foot slope to the 1,900 foot level in No. 2 slope. The pits are connected for purposes of ventilation and it is owing to this that so many were killed in No. 2. The bodies taken out of that pit were not mutilated in any way and bear evidence of having been suffocated by after damp. Death from this cause is painless.

At No. 1 slope there were some ghastly sights. The first exploring party found two bodies so badly mutilated that they could only be taken to the surface in bags. One body was cut in two across the abdomen, one arm was missing, the face was a mass of blackened, burned flesh, and the only thing to denote that it was a human body was a tuft of hair on the back of the head.

BRAVE VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers courageously took off their coats and bravely undertook the dangerous work of rescue. Malcolm Blue did splendid work in bringing out the injured. The Rev. David Wright, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, went down to succor the relieving party and refreshed them with hot coffee. Three of the searching party were brought out unconscious from the effects of the after damp. They were Thomas Brown, Thomas Porteer and James Harvey. Assistant McInness ventured too far and had to be assisted out. When it was found, about six o'clock, that it would endanger more lives to proceed further the men were withdrawn and the work of rescue abandoned.

The cause of the disaster is still a mystery. Mr. Gilpin, chief inspector of mines, went down No. 1 slope this morning accompanied by Deputy Inspector Madden. He said the pits were clear of fire and there was no need of further alarm on that score. Mr. Gilpin pointed out that this explosion was most singular, as it occurred at about midday, which is unusual in the history of colliery explosions.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Deputy Inspector Madden, who spent the greater part of last week in a close examination of the workings, in a statement to the press says that he went up No. 6 balance, tested the air at the head of the balance and got one and two-fifths per cent of fire damp. Thence he proceeded to the head of No. 7 balance, tested the air and got one per cent fire damp, then along the stony level, No. 2 slope, and got one and one-fifth of fire damp.

Balances Nos. 6 and 7 were provided with apparatus for damping the dust and allaying it so that danger therefrom might be avoided. These places were watered twice last week, the last time on Friday. Mining men say that no similar provisions against coal dust are taken in any other colliery. This renders an explanation of the direful event impossible.

It is expected the Coroner's inquest will begin on Monday. When the searching party entered the pit immediately after the explosion their progress was greatly retarded by the fall of the roof and other obstructions on the levels. Two horses pinned in by timber were killed to put an end to their misery. About six horses were killed outright. A mule was found on one of the slants with both hind legs blown off. A gang of men saved twelve of the horses in the pit.

Daniel Beaton, a fourteen-year-old hero, bravely risked his own life to save his brother who was badly wounded. He carried him out and got him to the surface. Another little chap named Jarvis had presence of mind enough to get under a slot and cover his face. He escaped with some slight burns.

SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

In the family of J. Armishaw there are three dead, two sons and an adopted son. Ernest Brambridge, Fred Carmichael's three sons, William, John and Andrew, are among the dead. Hugh Bunt and Robert McVey lost two boys each. Reid Carter and his eldest son, Clarence, worked in the same place, and their bodies were taken out to-day. Another boy in the same family died last night from injuries received. Richard Dawson and his son Samuel, the only support of a large family, are both dead. Their bodies were recovered to-day.

The need of aid is urgent and this afternoon was issued an appeal by the Mayor of Springhill. The appeal is being sent broadcast. The first subscription to the relief was telegraphed from J. W. Clendenning, president of the Acadia Coal Company, New York. It was for $300.

At midnight Sunday the number of dead taken out of the pit is about ninety-two. Over twenty bodies are yet to be recovered, including that of Manager Swift, who has not been found. He left the pit bottom shortly before the explosion and went in the direction of the fatal district.

A public funeral will likely take place Tuesday afternoon.

CANADA'S FIGHT FOR FREE TRADE.

LETTERS READ IN CATHOLIC CHURCHES TO EFFECT THE RESULT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Feb. 22, 1891.—Mr. H. Beaugrand, of *La Patrie*, who hast just returned from a visit in the States, has come out strongly in favor of unrestricted reciprocity and is lending the influence of his journal to the liberal cause.

I saw Mr. Laurier to-day and he told me there was no reason in the cry of annexation. He repudiates Sir John's charges so far as he is concerned and says that if the Toronto *Globe* and Mr. Farrer advocate annexation the liberal party is not responsible for their utterance. Some of the liberal speakers in the country are quietly advocating annexation. Mr. M. Poierier, a prominent liberal, speaking in Chombly, said, "We liberals are not afraid of annexation," and the sentiment was cheered.

Sir Hector Langevin at Sorel yesterday denied the charges of boodling brought against him by J. I. Tarte, of *Le Canadien*. Mr. William White, speaking at Chateauguay, referred to the McKinley bill, saying:—"It is a temporary and short lived measure—one which the American people are ready to repudiate. There is no desire on that side of the line to legislate in an unfriendly spirit toward Canada. Such a spirit may exist in some quarters, largely influenced by Erastus Wiman and his Canadian allies, but the intelligent sentiment of America is opposed to any such spirit of commercial warfare and will repeal it at the first opportunity given them to express their sentiment upon it."

A letter was read in all the Catholic churches in the diocese of Montreal to-day from Archbishop Fabre, who has just returned from Rome, reminding Catholics of the special rights and privileges they enjoyed under the British flag, which made Catholic Canada the envy of the Catholic world, and which rights they could not have in any other country, and warning them to conserve these rights and under no consideration risk them at the hands of another Power.

Curé Sentenne also preached in Mardi Gras Church, denouncing unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, which would lead to annexation, and by it Catholics would lose all their rights and privileges.

MAKING BIG BIDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF QUEBEC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, Feb. 22, 1891.—As is customary in Eastern Canada on Sundays occurring during a campaign the electors of all the country parishes in the district of Quebec were to-day harangued after mass and vespers by the candidates and their friends. Sir Hector Langevin, who has almost recovered from the effects of the ruffianly attack made upon him at Sorel, addressed a meeting in Quebec centre, where the whole contest turns upon the amount of aid to be given for public improvements. A promise was made in his name that has already been announced in the HERALD, if Quebec returns the conservatives to power Sir John, will give up the million dollars of bonds on the Quebec section of the Canadian Pacific Railway to induce the company to build grain elevators at Quebec, and also that aid would be given to the construction of the Quebec bridge.

The government, however, promises to be outbid in the competition for Quebec support, since Premier Mercer and his friends now declare that they and Mr. Laurier will build the bridge.

It is a curious anomaly in Canada that while the offer of a dollar to a man for his vote is a corrupt act and may invalidate an election the government may bribe whole districts and even provinces by promises of millions.

An incident of the campaign in the district of Quebec is the candidature in Montmorency of Editor Tarte, of *Le Canadien*, who is certain of election and binds himself to expose in Parliament the million dollar McGreevy scandal, exposed months ago in the HERALD, and to make formal accusation against the government in connection with it. He invited Sir Hector Langevin to discuss the political questions with him to-day before the electors of Montmorency, notifying him that he would produce the letters in which McGreevy, writing to his confederates, implicated him (Langevin) in the harbor works boodle scheme. The invitation was declined.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY ATTACKED.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS INDIGNANT THAT HE SHOULD ACCEPT A RETAINER FROM THE CROWN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 22, 1891.—The fishery case of Baird and others against Walker, which has occupied the attention of the Newfoundland Supreme Court for some days, was argued by Sir J. S. Winter, Q. C., and Greene, Q. C., for plaintiffs, and Sir William V. Whiteway, Q. C., and Kent, Q. C., for defendants. Sir W. V. Whiteway said he appeared at the instance of the Queen to maintain Her Majesty's position as regards her prerogative right. Sir J. S. Winter objected to the interference of any party not a party to the suit, even if that party was Her Majesty. In reply to Judge Pinesent Sir William said he appeared in support of the rights of the Crown, and necessarily acted for the defendant.

The St. Johns (N. F.) *Herald* administers a severe rebuke to Sir William Whiteway for acting for the defence in the Baird-Walker case. It says:—"If Sir William Whiteway were merely a member of the Bar it would not only be justifiable on his part but it would be his duty to accept the retainer which Sir Baldwin Walker offered him. But he is not merely a barrister, he is also Premier of the government of the colony, and in that capacity is in honor, as well as in duty, bound to defend the constitutional rights and privileges of the people of Newfoundland from all invasion, even when it is upon the part of the Crown itself.

"Sir William Whiteway was under no obligation whatever to appear in his capacity of Attorney General as counsel for Sir Baldwin Walker, for though he is guardian of the royal prerogative he is more emphatically guardian of the people of the colony from an unlawful exercise of that prerogative.

"The colony and the mother country are engaged in a most vehement dispute concerning a matter which involves the independence of Newfoundland. To whom should we look to champion the colony's cause against the motherland if not to the leader of the government to which the people had entrusted the management of their affairs and the guardianship of their liberties? He holds a standing retainer to protect the liberties of the colony and every one of its citizens from all invasion from abroad, and yet we see him accepting a retainer from the British government to argue against those very positions which as Premier of Newfoundland he is bound to maintain. No public man in this country ever laid himself open to such grave reproach and censure as Sir William Whiteway has done by accepting Sir Baldwin Walker's retainer in this matter."

MORE TROUBLE FOR FISHERMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22, 1891.—Notice has just been given by the Dominion government that the modus vivendi, under which American fishermen enjoy considerable privileges in Canadian waters on payment of a tonnage fee, expired on December 31. No intimation is given whether or not it will be revived during the next fishing season.

Parliament will not meet for nearly two months after the season has opened, and in case the former arrangement is not in force it will cause many unpleasantnesses on the Atlantic coast. This would be particularly unfortunate at this juncture, and the hope is freely expressed that the government will put it again in force in time for the opening of the spring operations.

GREAT MEN'S BRAINS.

DR. PEPPER'S SCHEME FOR POST-MORTEM PHRENOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1891.—Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is at the head of a movement for the formation of a commission, whose object is to examine the brains of great men after death. The work has been going on for some time, and Dr. Pepper's secretary is daily in receipt of answers to letters sent to celebrities, not only in this country but abroad, in furtherance of the scheme. A roll of names is kept in a book, and as the answers come the writer's name is checked off with his assent or refusal.

Dr. Pepper places great store by the result of these investigations. While the general outline of the plan has been determined there still remains much to be accomplished as to details. These will be arranged within two or three weeks, Dr. Pepper hopes.

CANNIBAL FEASTS OF A BRAZILIAN.

Driven by Hunger a Mulatto and His Companions Live on Human Flesh and Then on Each Other.

STORY OF A MONSTER.

Anthropophagic Experiences Coolly Described by a Fellow Who Rivals One of Gilbert's Queer Creations.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.]

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 27, 1891.—There is in prison at Salinas, State of Minas Gercies, a monster in human form. In a degree he is a living personification of one of W. S. Gilbert's very queer characters—the jack tar who sang:—

I am the cook, and the captain bold,
And the mate of the Nancy brig,
And the midshipmite and the bo's'n tight,
And the crew of the captain's gig.

The following, from the journal *Cidade de Leopoldina*, tells his strange story:—

Learning that there had been confined in the jail of this town by the energetic police delegate an individual who for months had been living on human flesh a desire arose for seeing him, notwithstanding the horror that as regards him is inspired in every heart. His name is Clemente Viliza. He is a mulatto, about twenty-eight years old, medium height and of slight body; a flat forehead, oblique eyes, with black pupils; deformed feet, with concave soles; a native of this district.

Without the slightest disturbance of manner he replied to my question as to whether it were true that he had been living on human flesh, that not only he, but Basilio, Leandro and others for a long time had been living on this food.

TO KILL HUNGER.

"What purpose led you to practise such acts, barbarous before God and man?"

"To kill my hunger, master."

"How did you make your first victim?"

"I was at Leandro's house when he invited me to eat a piece of a boy that he had killed in a thicket, where the lad was gathering fruit, and as I was very hungry and had no other resource I accepted the invitation for the first time. On the next day returning home I found a woman asleep by the roadside and was at once tempted to kill her. I took a stone and made my first victim and carried her home to satisfy my hunger.

"Some days after I killed Simplicio, and invited Francisca and Severa, who were dying from starvation, to help me eat him.

CHILDREN EATEN.

"When Simplicio's flesh was finished and I being without any means of satisfying my hunger Francisca told me to kill her two children for us to eat, which I did. Two weeks after, in the same straits, Basilio and I killed Francisca for the same purpose. Afterward I found that Basilio had stolen a shirt from me and I killed him when he was unsuspiciously gathering roots for supper. I only ate a little of him, for I was arrested two days after killing him. This was the last I killed."

The police found a part of Basilio salted down and the cannibal eating the calves of the victim's legs with a good appetite.

TASTE OF HUMAN FLESH.

"Does human flesh have an agreeable taste?"

"No, it is rather sweetish. The best things I found in those I killed were the brains, tongue and marrow; I suffered slightly from diarrhœa while I was eating people's flesh."

"How did you prepare the flesh for eating?"

"We ate it roast or boiled with a good deal of pepper."

"Did not the remains of your victims inspire you with fear?"

"When I looked at them I felt a slight tremor."

"Do you sleep well?"

"Perfectly quiet."

"Have you no remorse for having practised such abominable and wicked crimes?"

"I no longer remember having done such acts."

MOURNERS HOMEWARD BOUND.

FAMILY OF GENERAL SHERMAN RETURNING FROM THEIR SAD MISSION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1891.—The special train bearing the family, relatives and immediate friends of the late General Sherman left St. Louis on its return to New York at eight o'clock last night.

Just as the train started out of the depot a telegram was thrown on board. It proved to be a message to Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman from the Comte de Paris, and was as follows:—

VILLA MADRIQUE, Feb. 21, 1891.

REV. FATHER SHERMAN—Receive the expressions of my warmest sympathy for the loss of your illustrious father. I thank God to have given me the opportunity to pay in his presence a fitting public tribute to his military genius.

COMTE DE PARIS, Seville, Spain.

The return party was the same as in the outward trip when they left St. Louis, with the exception of Secretary and Mrs. Noble, who went West. General Miles left the train at Effingham, one hundred miles east of St. Louis, to go to Chicago. At Columbus ex-President Hayes, Generals Ewing and Corse, Judge Ewing, Colonel Hoyt Sherman and family and M. R. Granger bade the party goodby. At Pittsburg Secretary Grant, General Schofield and his secretary, Lieutenant Andrews, will leave and go to Washington. Secretary Rusk and Senator Sherman will get off at Philadelphia and go to Washington.

The run from St. Louis was devoid of any unusual incident. All the black drapings had been stripped from the cars and but few people who saw the train pass through the stations along the route recognized it as the one that only two days before was the object upon which the eyes of the public were centred.

UNEASY RAILROAD MEN.

THE DEMANDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY'S EMPLOYES UNANSWERED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22, 1891.—A new and exciting phase of the controversy between the Pennsylvania company and its employés over wages and other grievances was developed to-night when it was announced that during the night a committee representing the employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg would arrive in the city and that the demands which are under consideration by the Pennsylvania company officials would be made common to all parts of the Pennsylvania system. Heretofore it has not been claimed that the employés east of Pittsburg would take part in the contest unless the men west of Pittsburg struck and they were forced into striking also.

The final answer of General Manager Wood, of the Pennsylvania company, to the demands submitted to him will not be handed down before Wednesday or Thursday, and the opinion prevails in some quarters that the latest move of the employés is intended chiefly to show Mr. Wood the strength of their organizations. Chief Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, is the only leader of the railroaders who is in the city to-night. He is non-committal, and says that while the employés must have justice a strike must not be thought of save as a last resort.

WOMEN WHO THINK AND WORK.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS AT WASHINGTON OF INTEREST TO THE GENTLER SEX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1891.—The first triennial meeting of the Woman's National Council of the United States will begin its regular sessions to-morrow and will continue Tuesday and Wednesday, with two or more sessions each day. A large number of the prominent women of the country are here to attend the meetings. Thirty-five organizations of women will be represented. Preliminary opening exercises of a religious nature were held in the Opera House to-day and were attended by a large number of people. The Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, of Michigan, offered prayer; the Rev. Ida A. Hultin, of Iowa, delivered the sermon, and the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Providence, R. I., and the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the national lecturer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, took part. Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president of the King's Daughters, made an eloquent exhortation for a broader spiritual life for women.

The twenty-third annual Washington Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will begin Thursday and will continue until Sunday, on which day devotional exercises will be held.

BAPTISTS IN HOT WATER.

A REVIVAL IN AN EAST BOSTON CHURCH INTERRUPTED BY A QUARREL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22, 1891.—There is war in Trinity Baptist Church, East Boston, which promises to make entire wreck of an active working society. The church was born in a row ten years ago, being an offshoot of the Central Square Church, but its life has until recently been a peaceful one. About Christmas the younger element, headed by the pastor, the Rev. George C. Williams, began to assume what the old people thought was undue prominence. The pastor and his partisans believed in original and aggressive methods of attracting the ungodly within the influence of the sanctuary and at the annual meeting in January they tipped out one of the deacons and substituted a younger man.

This action fanned the flame. The members of the congregation ar