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### POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

#### SITUATION IN EGYPT.

**Khartoum to be immediately evacuated—French intrigue at Cairo—The Country in the hands of an English Cabinet—Bad feeling in Upper Egypt—Arab's Recall Advised—Subsiding English Writers—The French Press—The Liberal and the Franchise—The Sudan—The Transvaal—British Journalists.**

New York, Jan. 13.—The *Sum's* cable says the success of Gladstone's policy in Egypt practically depends on the immediate future on the fate of the garrisons in Khartoum, Sinaï, and other towns. Gladstone's critics maintain that these garrisons should be defended, and will be considered because deserted. Able English officers in Cairo, on whose advice Mr. Gladstone has acted, declare that the garrisons must and should now or never. With regard to the general policy there is a strong feeling that the era of makeshift and make-believe ought to be finally abandoned, and that England should assume direct control over Egypt. The present plan is that Nubar and other ministers should resign, while Cliford Lloyd and the English under-secretaries should govern. This means two sets of salaries, divided purposes and probably no reform. The feeling here may be summed up as one of suspended judgment. People think the ministry have made the

best of a bad job, but final judgment is reserved until events shall decide, while all dread that any day may bring news of a hideous disaster. The French press is exultant and vituperative, and the French representative intrigues incessantly at Cairo. Another special cablegram says Khartoum is now considered lost to Egypt. Col. Coetlogan, commanding the forces there, again telegraphs to the Khedive for immediate orders to retreat. The Mudir of Khartoum has returned from a tour of inspection of the country towards Sennar, and reports that all the tribes of the provinces around Khartoum have declared for El Mahdi. The Berber tribes are also raising El Mahdi's standard. The Mudir has advised the immediate withdrawal from Khartoum of the Christian population, European or native, on the ground that El Mahdi's followers will massacre all unless they embrace Mohammedanism. Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, yesterday telegraphed from Cairo an order that all the Christian population should leave Khartoum, but that the garrison should remain until further news is received relative to the advances of the forces under El Mahdi. Col. Coetlogan's spies from El Mahdi bring reports that the body of El Mahdi's forces has been provisioned for a long march, and that it is

#### ADVANCING UPON KHARTOUM

in numbers variously estimated at from 7,000 to 90,000. Large crowds of Copts, including women and children, are preparing for a journey to Khartoum to Berber under guard of troops. The Mohammedan rabble of Khartoum threaten to pillage the houses and plunder the baggage carried by the fugitives. There is disaffection in the garrison of Khartoum, which has been increased by the fact that their pay is in arrears and numbers are already deserting. The fidelity of the troops detailed to guard the fugitives is very doubtful, and it is feared that they may join the Mohammedan plunderers and massacre the fugitives. Several Sheiks who declared for El Mahdi have sent to the Mudir of Khartoum a summons to surrender the city. Mudir referred their demand to Col. Coetlogan, who is negotiating with the Sheiks in order to prevail upon them to refrain from molesting the retreating parties if Khartoum is evacuated. Several bands belonging to

#### EL MAHDI'S ARMY

have appeared around Assouan, and his emissaries are fomenting the populace as far north as Soud, urging the people to submit to the prophet. Arab mobs are attacking the Copts throughout the provinces of Upper Egypt, and the Copts have sent to Cairo for arms and protection. Everything throughout Upper Egypt denotes the spread of the insurrection to Lower Egypt, and it is feared that when the retreat from Khartoum begins, Col. Coetlogan will be out of and massacre will be the result. All European and Coptic merchants evacuated Berber on Wednesday, going to Assouan. The Arabs attacked stragglers en route, and it is reported plundered and killed several Europeans. Abdel Kader, the new Egyptian Minister of War, who was a late Governor of the Sudan, opposes the evacuation of Eastern Sudan, and urges upon the Khedive the necessity of holding Khartoum at all risks.

#### BAKRA PASHA

has fallen in his negotiations with the Abyssinian leader Ras Aloula for assistance in his efforts to relieve Sinaï and Toka, as Aloula made the surrender of the port of Massawah the initial step to an agreement. Aloula is reported to be beyond Karenk with his forces, aiming at a seizure of the stores of Egyptian war material in Kassala. Capt. B. Burton advises the recall of Arabi Pasha and the use of his services to suppress the Mahdi's revolt. Captain Burton writes:—The Sudan once thoroughly aroused, the light of the fire will inflame the whole Kosaiya world. Arabi Pasha has already proclaimed El Mahdi, of Sudan, an impostor, urging that the saviour of Islam must come from the Arab Tribes Korish to which Arabi Pasha belongs. Arabi Pasha would proclaim

#### A RELIGIOUS WAR

against the impostor, causing all the Bedouin tribes to forsake El Mahdi. The *Poet's* cable correspondent says:—At the Army and Navy Club I met a Colonel of the artillery who

went through the Abyssinian campaign with Lord Napier of Magdala. He told me that opinion in the army was, on the whole, favourable to the government policy in retarding British interference to Upper Egypt. The only question, he said, was whether the Eastern Sudan should not have been included, where troops could have a base for supplies. War in such a district, except at certain times, is destructive to European life, and Indian troops must be employed.

The French press this week is very severe on the proposed policy of the English Government in abandoning the Sudan. The *Journal des Debats* maintains that England abandoned not only her own interest, but that of civilisation. The district, it says, was rescued from barbarism by the late Khedive, and the germs of civilisation introduced into the country. All this England abandons at the dictation of her own interests.

New York, Jan. 13.—London despatches say the Conservative papers express strong hopes that there will be a dissolution before the end of the session. Liberal opinion seems likely to split up on several very important points. One of these is the representation of minorities, which has always been a bone of contention between the Whigs and the radicals. It is now believed that the Government will introduce a franchise bill only, without a measure dealing with the distribution of seats. A leading feature of the politics of the week is the formation of a liberal group to oppose the county franchise bill, unless it shall be accompanied by a scheme of redistribution of parliamentary seats. Lord Grey, Albert Grey, William M. Marshall, member for Brighton, and other Whigs lead the movement.

The arrangement of M. de Lesseps with the British shipowners is again before the Government, the parties bargaining on one side for a Government loan and for the Khedive's sanction of the new works, and on the other hand, for a larger representation of England on the canal directorate. Mr. Childers is prepared to recognize in the budget arrangements for a loan.

Reports of last week respecting the Transvaal settlement were too confident. True, Lord Derby adheres to the exclusion of the great trade routes from the Transvaal; on the other hand the delegates demand the whole countries of their friends, Massow and Mosette, through the heart of which the trade routes run. To concede this would be vital injury to Cape Colony. Public opinion consequently demands that Lord Derby should stand firm, more especially as the Boers have got everything else for which they have asked.

#### THE BELLEVILLE HORROR.

**Twenty-six bodies recovered—Thirty-seven have perished.**

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—The dead list of the Immaculate Conception convent fire grows in size as the search continues; it is now said that thirty-seven women and children lost their lives by the fire. The missing list was small at first, for the reason that the parents of many of those burned live in distant cities and villages, and were slow at hearing of the fire. Now that all the returns are in, however, it is known that the list is larger than at first announced. By dusk last evening the bodies of twenty-six victims had been recovered from the ruins, and one of the Sisters stated that only two were missing, but according to the testimony of Sister Eleutheria, who seems to be the best posted inmate of the convent about the number of persons in the building when the fire broke out, thirty-seven perished, and eleven are still among the missing.

The search for the missing bodies still buried in the ruins was prosecuted vigorously. A force of thirty men arrived at the ruins, and with picks and shovels commenced turning over the debris under the large dormitory. The ruins were smoking, greatly adding to the disadvantages under which the men are working, and necessarily impeding their progress. The skull of a grown person was found by one of the workmen, and immediately afterward a heap of charred bones, burned flesh, and partly consumed clothing was unearthed. A rosary, from which depended an unusually large cross, a portion of a sleeve, and half a pair of spectacles were found under the bones.

The remains were piled in two small boxes and carried to the temporary morgue on Race street. Fathers Giff and Gier closely examined the contents of the boxes and pronounced them the remains of the Mother Superior. Sister Eleutheria, after a careful examination of the rosary, pronounced it that of the Mother Superior, identifying it by the steel beads and a peculiar link which fastened the beads together.

The backbone and portion of the limbs of another victim were recovered under the west wing, but nothing was found near the remains of the body by which it could be identified. The gang of men working under the large dormitory found a pile of bones and burned flesh, which is supposed to represent two bodies; one a very small child, the other a well developed person. Each corpse, or portion of a corpse, is placed in a small box as soon as found and taken to the temporary morgue to await identification or remain till the unclaimed bones will be buried by the Sisters. The fifth body found yesterday was taken from the ruins at noon, but it was nothing except a few bones, pieces

of charred flesh, a small quantity of clothing and a rosary, and is supposed to be the remains of one of the Sisters. Mr. Bromberg states that it would require several days yet to recover all the bodies, as the work is very tedious.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The coroner's jury on the victims of the Belleville convent fire returned a verdict that the fire department did all that could be done under the circumstances; that the use of dormitories above the second story in such buildings be discontinued; that there should be a legislative enactment on the subject; that the blame rests upon the management of the institution for not taking precautions which the size and character of the building and number of inmates required. Sister Eleutheria has been appointed Mother Superior of the order in Belleville, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sister Mary Jerome.

#### O'DONOVAN ROSSA WINS.

**He got hold of the "Ski-mingling Fund" and "the Law helps the Diligent."**

O'Donovan Rossa and his confederates scored a judicial victory yesterday in the Superior Court, a judgment being rendered for the defendants by Judge Trux in the suit of Dennis D. Mulcahy against Rossa, Thomas C. Luby, Thomas F. Bourke, John J. Breslin, John Davoy, William Carroll and James Reynolds, trustees of the so-called Irish "skirmishing fund." Mr. Mulcahy complained that Rossa received from people who desired to advance liberty in Ireland and to honor Irish patriots, during the month of March, 1876, upward of \$23,000—the money to be known as the "skirmishing fund" and to be used by Rossa at his sole discretion, to advance liberty in Ireland and to keep in active operation the party which favors "Irish liberty."

In February, 1877, Colonel John O'Mahony, who was head center of an Irish organization died in this city. The enthusiastic Rossa, as the complaining Mulcahy further avers, in order to "arouse the feelings of patriotism in an ardent people," resolved to have O'Mahony's remains conveyed to Ireland to be interred. In furtherance of this design Rossa requested the plaintiff to accompany the remains to Ireland and look after and superintend the funeral. The plaintiff was to receive \$1,000 out of the skirmishing fund for his expenses. He says Rossa did pay him \$300, and subsequently paid him \$237 more, but has failed to pay him the balance. He says that since the agreement referred to the other defendants named here, at the request of Rossa, assumed control of the fund, but how or in what way he does not know. Claiming that Rossa was responsible and that there was danger that the funds would be carried out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff asked that the money due him be declared a lien on the fund, and that the defendants be restrained from transferring the fund until the plaintiff's claim was paid.

#### IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.—At the weekly meeting of the Irish National League, T. D. Sullivan, M. P., in a speech said the Orangemen who attended the recent meeting at Dromore were imported hirelings. He deplored the death of one of those Orangemen, but laid the man's blood at the door of the landlords, who, he said, had brought ignorant rascals to Dromore to assault a peaceful meeting.

#### DUBLIN, Jan. 9.

A meeting held yesterday in furtherance of the proposed testimony to Lord Rosebery agreed, in compliance with a letter from him, not to present him with a testimonial, but merely an address, and give the money subscribed for the testimonial to the relatives of the Orangemen who died from the effects of wounds received at Dromore.

Conk, Jan. 9.—The system of boycotting has been revived in the County Mayo, where an unaccountable system of signalling during the night-time is doing on in country districts. The signals are watched by the police, and an additional force has been despatched for duty there. The sheriff has been threatened, and is guarded day and night.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—It is reported that the Nationalist meeting, announced to be held at Boyle, County Roscommon, will be proclaimed, and that the delegates will therefore assemble in the Black Lion Hotel.

The garrison of Ennistullen has been ordered to make preparations to accommodate one thousand additional troops which are to be sent there in view of the Nationalist meeting announced for the coming week. The Limerick Branch of the National League has passed a resolution in favour of conferring the freedom of the city upon Michael Davitt and Gray and Dawson; members of Parliament, the presentation to be made the occasion of an extensive demonstration and banquet to be given in honour of the three gentlemen.

A balliff has been shot near Tullamore, Ireland.

### HONORING THE CARDINAL.

#### HIS FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE IN THE HOLY OFFICE.

**Ten Thousand People Attend the Anniversary Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral Yesterday—Addresses and Congratulations—His Drawing Room Filled with Flowers and with Presents from Far and Near.**

New York, Jan. 13.—Thousands upon thousands of men and women in the City of New York, Roman Catholics and Protestants, and others of other religions hailed yesterday as one to be marked in a manner to separate it from other days. Fifty years ago yesterday, Cardinal McCloskey, Prince of the Church, entered upon the holy office of the priesthood which he has honored by a life of purity, energy and piety. St. Patrick's Cathedral, the fitting scene of the celebration, was crowded to excess with eager well-wishers of the good Cardinal, and the tones of the swelling organ found happy ears in their hearts; they loved the man, and the services in his honor drew forth the deepest reverence.

The drawing room of Cardinal McCloskey's home at Madison avenue and Fifty-sixth street, was an unworldly appearance when the Cardinal descended from his private apartments. Flowers decorated the tables, the windows, and even the corners of the room, and freighted the air with their fragrance. The flowers were tributes from well-known Catholics in remembrance of the attainment by the Cardinal of the golden jubilee of his priesthood—the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. The Cardinal's eye was bright and his step was light as he passed admiringly from one beautiful floral creation to another and read on the cards that were attached the names of almost countless friends.

Then his secretary, Father Farley, drew his attention to other less perishable gifts. Foremost among them was an autograph letter of felicitation from Leo XIII., accompanying a superb golden chalice. Another was the design of a pulpit that will be erected by the clergy of the Diocese in St. Patrick's Cathedral as a memorial of the Cardinal's jubilee. The architect is James Henwick, who superintended the building of the Cathedral. The design showed that the pulpit will be composed of marble, with highly-polished pillars, and elaborate panels with bas-reliefs. The height from base to pinnacle will be fifteen feet. The pulpit will be ready in six months, and the cost is set at \$10,000, which has been contributed by clergymen of the archdiocese.

Next the Cardinal saw among the gifts a bust of himself, by Robert Oushing, from laymen of the archdiocese. The gift of the Franciscans was a crucifix, ten feet in height. It is made of olive wood, cut in the Garden of Gethsemane. Inlaid medallions depict the fourteen stations of the cross, or the events of the Saviour's progress to Calvary, and the base is set with representations, on a mother-of-pearl ground, of the Annunciation to the Virgin Mary, the birth of the Saviour, and His resurrection from the grave. The crucifix was made by Franciscans in Bethlehem.

On an address was a richly-framed congratulatory address from the clergy of the archdiocese. The illumination in the margin is a series of portraits of events in the long priesthood of the Cardinal, beginning with his ordination in St. Patrick's Church in Mott street, the old Cathedral, on Jan. 12, 1834. Among the other gifts was a statue of St. John, the patron saint of the Cardinal, and head and basket work from the descendants of Indians in the northern part of the State to whom he ministered early in his priesthood.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the Cathedral were opened, soon the pews overflowed and chairs were placed in the aisles. Two front pews were occupied by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, John Kelly, Wm. and James O'Brien, Eugene Kelly, John E. Devlin, James Lynch, ex-Mayor Grace, and other well known Catholic laymen. Each wore a red rose on the lapel of his coat. In the organ loft there was an instrumental chorus. About the chorists of the Cathedral. The light of many tapers, twinkling in goldenandelabra, fell upon the reredos of the high altar. (Oholeo blooms in golden vases, and their hues to the rich mass of coloring made up by the contrasting marbles. The table of the altar was hung with silver-bordered lace. The bastian railing of the altar was draped with folds of crimson caught up with cords of gold.

At 10 o'clock the door of the sacristy swung open, and the procession entered. It contained 300 pastors and assistant pastors of New York and neighboring cities, with surplices over their black soutanes. Representatives of Benedictine and Franciscan communities, in their hooded white or brown habit, girt at the waist with white cord, followed these. In picturesque contrast with the plain garb of the Brothers was the attire of Monsignors Quinn, Preston, Doane and Seton, who wore next. They wore soutanes and mantillas of purple silk, edged with red silk, and fastened with many tiny red silk buttons. Fecoral crosses hung from their necks by chains of gold. Upon their heads were purple velvet berettes. They preceded the suffragan prelates of the province—Archbishop Corrigan, and Bishops McNierney, of Albany, McQuaid, of Rochester, Ryan, of Buffalo, Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, Wiggan, of Newark, O'Farrell, of Trenton, and Conroy, Bishop in curiam. Over their soutanes of purple silk the Bishops had surplices of lace and copes of white watered silk encrusted with embroidery. Their

heads were covered with jewel-tipped mitres of cloth of gold. At the left of each Bishop, holding up the weighty folds of his cope, was his chaplain. They were followed by Fathers Donnelly of St. Michael's, Priest and McHynn of St. Stephen's, and MacDowell of St. Agnes's, respectively deacon and subdeacon of the mass, in dalmatics of emerald-colored cloth of gold. They escorted the celebrant of the mass, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, whose chasuble was weighted with gold and silk embroidery. The priests separated to the right and to the left of the sanctuary gates, making way for the Monsignor and Bishops, who passed by the oaken seats of state on either side of the altar.

A pontifical mass was celebrated. Just before the last gospel Cardinal McCloskey appeared in the doorway of the sanctuary, preceded by his cross bearer and acolytes. The Cardinal's face was bright, and he moved with unaccustomed vigor toward his throne. His trailing soutane was of red silk, overlaid with surplice of lace, and bound at the waist with a broad sash of red silk, fringed with gold. His cappe magna of red watered silk flowed from his shoulders in glistening folds yards behind to the gloved hands of the white-cassocked clerics. His head was covered with a red silk coronet. Pages bore the Cardinal's mitre of cloth and gold, and his missal, bound in red silk, upon crimson silk cushions, and still others carried the lighted taper that signified the light of faith that is spread by the prelates near whom it is borne, and the Cardinal's golden crozier.

Bishop Loughlin, when he had concluded the mass, delivered an address to the Cardinal on behalf of the suffragan Bishops, and Monsignor Quinn read an address from the clergy. A paragraph of the latter address said:—

Fifty years ago there was in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are three hundred and eighty. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been elevated to the Great Senate of the Universal Church. There is, perhaps, no city in the whole world more Catholic, when measured by the standard of the number of its pastor communions, than the metropolis over which you preside as Catholic Archbishop.

There was an address on behalf of the Christian Brothers, and then Mr. John E. Devlin, flanked on either hand by Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Eugene Kelly, passed within the sanctuary, where Mr. Devlin read an address to the Cardinal. At its conclusion, Mr. Devlin and his associates knelt before the Cardinal, kissed his signet, and returned to their pews. The Cardinal was deeply affected. He put his handkerchief to his eyes for an instant, and then, rising, said:—

Most Reverend, Right Reverend, and Very Reverend Brethren of the Clergy, and dearly beloved brethren of the laity, the congratulations which come to me from the Bishops of this province, most of whom it was my happiness to consecrate; from the priests, most of whom, also, were promoted by me to holy orders, and whose zeal and labors have effected so much for religion; from the devoted laborers in the great work of Christian education, and from the faithful laity, all my heart with joy on this, the fiftieth anniversary of my ordination. At that time few thought that I, so feeble in health, would survive all those who were my contemporaries in the priesthood, and when, shortly after my ordination, I went to Europe for the advantage of additional study, my friends supposed I would not return. But Providence spared me far beyond my expectations. The progress of the church referred to in these addresses, has indeed been great, and so great that it is clearly the work of God, and not man. Whatever of success may have attended my efforts must be attributed to the good will, zeal, and generous co-operation of the clergy and the laity.

On this occasion I cannot but contrast the scene of to-day with that which occurred fifty years ago in St. Patrick's old cathedral. There were but one bishop and two priests in the sanctuary and not many people in the church. The bishop was Bishop Dubois, who elevated me to the priesthood, and the two priests, one his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Dr. Powers, and the other the Rev. Dr. Place. To-day, the fiftieth anniversary of the event, I behold this sanctuary filled with the bishops of my province, and the venerable clergy of my diocese, and this great cathedral filled with overflowing with my faithful people. For all this I have only to thank God, who has spared me, in His goodness, to witness the glory of this day. There is only one thing we desire—that you be united, for in the union of brotherhood there is strength—one with another, the clergy with their people, the people with their clergy and Bishops, who preside over them; all under the Vicar of Christ—the Pope, the viceroy of Christ on earth. This is my prayer, and my hope, and my faith.

The Cardinal bestowed his benediction, and Monsignor Quinn announced from the steps of the throne an indulgence of one hundred days to those who comply with the conditions. Then the Te Deum was sung. After the ceremonies in the cathedral there was a banquet in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. Telegrams of congratulation from prelates in all parts of the world were read. Bishop Loughlin proposed, as the first toast, the health of Cardinal McCloskey. Responding briefly, the Cardinal gave the health of Leo XIII., as his toast. Among the congratulatory addresses sent to the Cardinal was that of the alumni of St. John's College at Fordham, of which the Cardinal was the first President.

The report of the pork packing in the west shows for all points to date, from November first, a total of three million eight hundred and forty-five thousand hogs, being a deficiency of a hundred and eighty thousand compared with a year ago.

### FREEZING AND STARVING.

#### The Horrors of Manitoba Life—Trying to Keep their Blood in Circulation.

Yesterday afternoon, says the *Winnipeg Times* of January 1st, the Mayor and a number of aldermen visited the city emigration sheds for the purpose of inspecting the destitution lately reported upon to the City Council by Manager Jackson, of that institution. He entering the building the whole party were at once forcibly struck with the scene of misery and poverty. Around a large stove in the corridor sat two women, a number of small children and several men. Without exception, they looked half starved and frozen, and the misery that they are compelled to endure by day and by night could easily be imagined.

#### THEIR UNFORTUNATE CREATURES

are not more than a few feet away from the stove for any length of time, or they are in danger of freezing, one of the women having her feet frozen only last week, and a child was also injured by the frost. By continued sitting and standing, without exercise, and the stove, a dangerous swelling has commenced on their legs. They have been attended by Dr. Neilson, but on account of the unfavorable surroundings, very little good can be derived from medical treatment. There are two families,

#### BOYS WITH SMALL CHILDREN,

in the sheds at present. These have been inmates for some time past, and previous to that were patients at the hospital. One woman stated that her husband had received an offer of a house free of rent in return for taking care of a horse. In view of this fact an impromptu subscription was started, Aid. Ovens offering a barrel of biscuits and Aid. Burridge a stove, but on enquiring into the matter it was decided that they would be better off by remaining in the sheds where firewood was provided for them. The visitors then visited the other end of the shed where the room generally used as a kitchen in the summer time was packed with a number of men, all endeavoring to

#### KEEP THEIR BLOOD IN CIRCULATION.

Manager Jackson informed the visitors that as many as seventy and eighty men nightly slept in that small room, 12 x 26 feet in size. They have no blankets, and owing to the large number it is impossible for them to even lie down to sleep. Aid. Nixon questioned them as to the cause of their destitution, and elicited the reply that some of them had been working during the summer on the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway, and never received their money. Others alleged that they had been engaged by the North American Construction Co. to work on the O.P.B. in the Rocky Mountains, but shortly after arriving at the work, operations were stopped and they were left, to use their own expression,

#### "DEAD BROKE."

The temperature in the room must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of zero, and the members of the visiting party admitted that they had never felt the cold so much before. Manager Jackson stated that he did not believe there was ten dollars in the crowd of men who call the sheds their home. They travel around the city doing odd jobs, such as cutting wood, but other than this allege that they have been unable to find employment. How they live is a mystery, and Mr. Jackson believes that before long they will be compelled to resort to theft. The visitors walked through the corridors and inspected the "state rooms" on either side, the temperature in which was several degrees lower than outside. Even in the corridor where the stove is located

#### SEVERAL INCHES OF FROST

could be scraped off the walls and ceiling, and the many drafts which came rushing through the cracks and crevices in the walls made the scene one of the most profound misery that the reporter ever witnessed. A consultation was held, and it was decided to give Manager Jackson power to purchase the lumber necessary to make the building air-tight. A number of the partitions will be pulled down and the whole double floored and sheeted. Blankets are also to be purchased for those who are without them.

#### REPAIRING IMPROVINGLY

to the destitution the *Times* says:—It is useless for the people of Winnipeg to conceal the fact that there is destitution here. Patriotic suppression of the truth does not pay in the long run. The half-starved have a bad habit of writing letters to the outside world; and unless they can be broken of it, we must expect to learn that there is a sprinkling of paupers among our numerous boom millionaires. At the city immigration shed, seventy or eighty persons are being housed. They are literally starving. To subsist on the offerings of charity, and to sleep on hard planks, while the thermometer is down among the thirties and forties, is a much more uncomfortable method of prolonging existence than going into an English work-house or doing a term in the Stony Mountain penitentiary. These unfortunates cannot be left to die. Men, women and children are hugging a stove in a barn of a place and looking to the Almighty God for the next meal. Some of them have not been able to get employment; others have been defrauded of their wages by their employers; but all are suffering, and four months of hard weather confront them. The well-to-do citizens, who are giving grand balls and parties, should visit the sheds. Let them have a talk with the inmates, especially the women and children; and if they do not think it is somewhat unseemly to be feasting while these poor wretches are fasting, it must be recorded, that charity has fed the human heart.