VOL. XXIX.—NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

Faith.

shadows and in dust, a traveller wandered, nely and poor along a thorny road, e gleam of sunlight, sent, as mute he pon dered; dered; A diamond sparkling on his pathway showed, Eager he seized it, aud was sad no more, Frin Poverty's dark reign forever o'er!

Soul, sadly struggling on Life's pathway dreary, they courage faint, thy heart with care bowed low, finding the world a bitter lot and weary, the diamond Faith, God's love to thee doth show.
Follow its ray, and find that gem most rare;
In thy heart set it! Peace will enter there!

Short Fashion Notes.

The fashionable mask is the Lulu. Coiffures tend to compactness, and are worn

Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow ceves and lace ruffles. The fashionable parlor work for ladies is

mbroidery on mummy cloth. Ball and evening shoes must be trimmed

with a flower or bouquet, but it must be very mall and flat. Oriental silks, Persian and Egyptian silks,

satins, velvets, brocades, and corduroys are all used for waistcoats. Very small figures, checks and stripes on

white grounds, are the feature in the new calicoes and percales. A double cape of heavy silk chenille, with tinsel thread twisted in the same, is the latest

novelty for the neck in place of a scarf. Snake bracelets, winding several times around the arm, and having jeweled eyes, are among late novelties in jewelry and orna-

The hat of the passing moment is the equestrienne, in rough grey felt, banded with three narrow ribbons placed at intervals

around the crown. Jewelry for the hair and imitation jewelled

Birds of paradise, butterflies, and insects of all sorts in the form of gold filagree and Impergan feather ornaments are worn in the

mir for full dress. For street wear, under all circumstances, very simple dress, although it be a little habby, is preferable to one more claborately draped and trimmed that has lost its fresh-

All morning toilets for the street should be short and very dark or black. The materials may be vivogne, cashmere, camel's hair, and woolen goods, but the trimmings may be

Musical lace pins are small bugles, cornets, flutes, clarionets, flageolets, guitars, horns of all kinds, and sometimes an open music book, with an enamelled bird singing on the lines of the bars of music.

The fancy of the moment in short costumes is a skirt and jacket of seal brown cloth, the wrap also of the same in English coat shape, tion is believed to be fully 500,000, and it trimmed with a collar, revers, cuffs, and must be at least half that in other parts of the

pocket straps of fur seal. All sorts of stones are set in cameoschalcedony, sardodenyx, topaz, amethyst, onyx, agate—and all sorts of translucent, opaque, and striated stones and shells of various kinds are used for these artistic

Nacarat red and reseda are favorite combinations of color for full stately evening dress. That is, the under dress is of nacarat plush, satin velvet, or moire, and the over-dress of reseda brocade satin or gros grain, or a striped silk fabric.

The costliest pendants are made with one large jewel- a solitaire diamond, a sapphire, opal, emerald, amethyst, topaz, or cat's eyefor the centre, embellished with gold traceries or small diamonds all around, and fine gold or jeweled fringes or tassels.

Embroidery.

Just now, many of the ladies who have been cultivating a taste for and acquiring skill in pointing, are giving their attention to the kindred art of embroidery. Screens are made in original designs, and usually the forms and colors of beasts, birds or fishes, or of plants or flowers. are reproduced in these specimens of women's handiwork. Rich toilets are set off with bands or sprays of needlework, and garlands of flowers wrought in their natural colors upon sleeves, collar, sash or flounces are much admired. Black velvet and black satin are decorated with vines and trailing sprays in brilliant colors for reception and evening wear, and in plain black for more ordinary occasions. It is said that embroidered vests for gentlemen are soon to be revived again.

The British and Irish Peerage. The whole body of the British and Irish peerage comprises at the present moment 580 members: 5 joyal dukes, 28 dukes, 33 marquises, 205 carls, 57 viscounts, and 252 barons. The creations of the dukes vary from Norfolk 1483, to Westminster in 1874, of the marquises from Winchester in 1551 to Abergaveny in 1876, of the earls from Crawford in 1398 to Cairns in 1878, of the viscounts from Hereford in 1549 to Cranbrook in 1878, and of the barons from Le Despencer in 1264 to Norton in 1878. But, inasmuch as peers of Scotland, although they have precedence of peers of Great Britain, Ireland, and the United Kingdom, rank after peers of England, the Earl of Shrewsbury and not the Earl of Crawford, has place as the premier earl in the peerage. Of the baronetage there are 862 members, of whose baronetcies 33 were created by James I., 81 by Charles I., 101 by Charles II., 16 by James II., 19 by Queen Anne, 10 by George I., 26 by George II., 406 by George III., 40 by George IV., 47 by William IV., and 153 by Victoria. In 1878, 1864 a man sentenced to ten years' imprisonage attendance at Woodstock College is about peers and 33 baronets died. The barony ment was allowed a mitigation of two years one hundred and twenty. There are at presented and the presented are the presented and the presented and the presented are of Rossie, and the baronetcy of Sir John and four months in case nothing stood sent about one thousand Jesuits in the United with votes of thanks to the reader of the paper Buller East have become extinct.

The Distress in England.

The number of persons now being relieved in Manchester and Salford is about 77,000-19,000 by the Board of Guardians, 10,000 by various independent organizations, and the remainder by the Central Relief Committee and their branches. The total subscription to the Central Committee amounts to nearly

Coffee.

Out of nineteen samples of coffee from New York and Brooklyn groceries sent recently to Dr. H. A. Mott, Jr., for analysis, seven were found to contain chiccory pure and simple, or chiccory and cereals. That some persons like chiccory in their coffee seems to be an established, although inexplicable, fact; but, as Dr. Mott remarks, that is no reason why persons of better taste, who prefer their coffee pure, should be imposed upon. The most disquieting discovery thus far made is that blue clay can be so ground, moulded, and roasted as to present the perfect semblance of the coffee bean. Fancy beginning the day by swallowing a decoction of blue clay!

Free Masons.

The following statistics of the number of lodges of Free Masons which existed at the end of last year will be read with interest:— In Germany there were 34 lodges; in Switzerland, 33: Hungary, 44! Roumania, 11; Servia, 1; England and Wales, 1,187; Scotland, 334, Ireland, 289; Gibraltar, 5; Malta, 4; Holland and Luxemburg, 46; Belgium, 15; Denmark, 7; Sweden and Norway, 18; France, 287; Spain, about 300; Portugal, 22; Italy, 110; Greece, 11; Turkey, 26; Egypt, 28; Tunis, 2: Algeria, 11; Morocco, 2; the West Const of Africa, 11; African islands, 25; the Cape, 61; Arabia (Aden), 1; India, 118; Indian islands, 16: China, 13; Japan, 5; Australian islands, 4; Australia, 229; New Zealand, 84; United States, 9,894; Canada, 535; Cuba, 30; Hayti, 32; West Indian islands, 65; Mexico, 13; Brazils, 256; ornaments for this purpose are seen in great other States in South America, 179—a total quantities and variety in the jewelry and of about 15,000 lodges. The number of Free Masons is about 5,000,000.

The Value of Church Property in New

York State. We do not vouch for these figures, but they are interesting, at all events. The total value of churches and the various kinds of church property in New York State is estimated at \$118,000,000. The Episcopalians represent \$24,000,000, the Catholics \$23,000, and the Presbyterians \$19,000,000. The sum annually paid for salaries of clergymen is \$5,-310,000, of which the Methodists pay \$1,140,-000, the Presbyterians \$952,000 and the Eniscopalians \$811,000. The largest "sittings" are put down at 619,800 for the Methodisst, 338,000 for the Catholics, and 335,000 for the Presbyterians. The actual membership, however, is another matter, for the Catholics are credited with 552,000, the Methodists 181,000 and the Presbyterians 112,000. But the figure for the Catholics is alogether too small. In New York City alone the Catholic populamust be at least half that in other parts of the

Scotland Gone Mad.

Scotland has for the moment gone mad, says the London Spectator of January 11 :-The preposterous and immoral scheme of paying the debts of shareholders in the City of Glasgow Bank through a gigantic lottery has taken hold of men's minds till it is actually to be tried, and on Thursday a "large and influential meeting" with Sir R. M. Napler, of Milliken, in the chair, unanimously resolved, on the motion of Sir James Watson, to carry it out. The concern is to be called the "Bank Aid Liquidation Scheme," and its managers, 20 gentleman, are to issue 6,000,000 £1 tickets, which are in all but name lottery tickets. Half the 6,000,000 is to be paid to the liquidators, and half divided among the scheme share-holders in bonuses varying from £5 to £25,-000." The scheme is utterly absurb from a financial point of view, as it presumes that on an average every householder in the United Kingdom will give £1 for about the tenth of getting £5; or if 1,000,000 is devoted to heavy prizes, the one hundredth and fifty thousandth of a chance of a fortune; but its immorality is even worse. The good folk of Scotland have, apparently, under the pressure of suffering, laid aside not only their rightcousness, but their arithmetic.

Another Released Fenian. [New York Herald.] John Brady, another Fenian convict, arrived in this city yesterday from Liverpool, on board the steamship "Erin." He was re-leased from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, January 20, by an order from Dublin Castle, dated January 10, on condition that he should leave the United Kingdom. When notified he said he would go to France, but this was might soon return from there. He then asked the director of the prison, John Barlow, that in case he decided to go to America if he would be allowed to go and see his friends. Barlow replied that as he had a sister stopping in Dublin he might be allowed to see her, but as for his friends in the county Meath, no such permission could be granted, the grounds of country, as a reception was intended to be given him. Brady was arrested April 23, 1870, convicted June 9 of the same year, and sent to Mountjoy Prison to undergo a probationary period of eight months. From there he was sent to Spike Island, in Queenstown Harbor, and kept there at hard labor for six years and four months. From thence he was transferred to Mountjoy Prison, where he a contingency; still it is nevertheless a tact spent the remainder of the time up to the that few ever become priests under thirty, and period of his release. Brady was not pardon- the majority are many years in advance of ed. According to an Act of Parliament of this age when they are admitted. The aver-

against him.

THE HALIGONIANS.

THE HALIGONIANS—as the people of Halifax are called—are talking of creeting a memorial arch in honour of the landing of the Princess Louise, the first Princess of the Blood Royal who ever came to Canada. What a brilliant idea! Build an arch—a triumphal arch a sacred arch-let only Princesses of the Blood Royal pass under it. Call it arc de triomphe. Take a holiday and baptize it, loyal Haligonians; have you got good times down there?

After All, they are Men.

[From the National Quarterly Review.] Were Gibbon still alive, his caustic critieism would find ample food in the fact that nearly all the great States of Europe are either partly or wholly ruled, at the present moment, by men of alien blood. The control of England is divided between a Scotchman and a Jew; that of France between a Jew and an Irishman. In Russia two or three Germans are the moving springs of the nathe councils of Turkey are alternately swayed by a Russian, a Prussian, and an Englishman.

If This Happened in Ireland.

In court at Canterbury, England, the other day, an action for debt was brought where the plaintiff's counsel was so satisfied with the defendant's lawyer's statement of the case that he declined to address the jury, and the judge said it was so plain that he needn t sum up. The intelligent jurors then retired, and after a long consultation said they could not agree. Being sent out again they returned and found for the defendant, the court's surprise being when one of the twelve said the ury desired to be instructed which was the plaintiff and which was the defendant, this being the point on which they could not agree. Instruction being given, they retired and found for the plaintiff, the judge, well worthy to preside in such a court, kindly remarking that "if there had been a little want of understanding among them, they might console themselves by thinking they had given a very sound judgment."

The Reno Inquiry.

When the military commission now in session at Chicago investing the conduct of Major Reno at the fight on the little Big Horn shall have finished its inquiry, Reno will be acquitted. In the first place Maj. Reno is a particular pet of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, and in the second place it will be shown that the most sensible thing he could do was to keep at the time of his Eminence's death—cash in out of the fight in which Custer and his com- bank £2,840; value of household goods, out of the fight in which Custer and his com-mand were massacred. The inquiry will develope the fact that Custer abounded in bravery, but leaked discretion, that the action on the little Big Horn was not a battle, but a special winder. The massacre of the state of wholesale murder. The massacre of the with £06 cash in his Eminence's residence, instead of County battalions. brave fellows of the gallant seventh was a fearful sacrifice to Custer's vanity and rashness. The death of Custer saved him from disgrace. Had he lived he would have been court-martialed. Reno did as any sensible man would do. He refused to lead his men into a slaughter-house. Bravery is not the only qualification for a military commander. as it is that he have courage.

How Jesuits Are Made. [Boston Pilot.] The St. Stanislaus Seminary, or novitiate, near Florissant, Mo., is a remarkable instituife is capable of furnishing tood for much astonishment to those who are unacquainted with the modes of life of the Jesuit Fathers. The institution holds in the neighborhood of summit of their ambition. They must, on course of study designated at the St. Stanislaus Seminary they are only on the threshold of their real studies. They are then sent to Woodstock College, near Baltimore, Md., from which institution the provinces of the United States receive their reinforcements. Woodstock College is the general supply depot for Jesuit Fathersin this country; here they finish their anteobjected to, as there was a likelihood he ordination studies, and it is hence they are anointed into their chosen profession. The number ordained each year does not exceed more than a dozen, but besides these there are many received from European seminaries, whither they have been sent by their respective colleges. At Woodstock the course embraces seven years of continuous application, the first three of which are devoted to the study of philosophy, and the other objection being that he might alarm the four to theology. Thus it will be seen that the young man of sixteen, who starts at Florissant to become a Jesuit, has actually cleven years of a novitiate before him, and frequently the novices are much older. There is a general impression existing among the public that a man cannot become a Jesuit priest under the age of twenty-eight, but there is no law of the order establishing such

States and Canada.

Death of General Tom Thumb.

The Liverpool Post states that the famous dwarf, General Tom Thumb, died on Thursday, the 16th alt., at his native place, Bergum, in the Province of West Friesland, in Holland, whither he had only retired, after realizing a handsome fortune from exhibiting himself in the chief countries of Europe and America The cause of his death was dropsy. The real name of the General was Haneman.

Trafficking in Dead Bodies. [Troy Budget.]

The Budget to-days:-Evidence has come to light tending to show that a traffic in dead bodies has also been going on in connection with the pauper burying ground at the House of Industry. The body of an old man having been discovered at Amsterdam a short time ago, an investigation disclosed the fact that Drs. Cullen and Ives had obtained it from the

pauper burial ground of Rensselaer County in tional policy. The Austrian helm of State is a legitimate way. Such was their testimony, contested by a Slav and a Hungarian, while and if the Poor House Ring have not been selling the bodies of the dead at the County House, then it is incumbent on them to show to the contrary. After the scandalous revela-tions made by the investigating committee, people will not hesitate to believe that the Ring have robbed the dead as well as the living."

Cardinal Cullen's Will.

The will of his Eminence the late Cardinal Cullen bears date 18th November, 1876, and s remarkable for the brevity of its contents. The document indeed may be said to contain two sentences only-one revoking all previous executed wills, the other devising and bequeathing "all the property of every kind, real, freehold, and personal," of which his Eminence should die, seized, possessed, or en titled "unto the Very Rev. Edward Canon M'Cabe, of Kingstown, in the county of Dublin, Roman Catholic priest (now Archbishop of Dublin); Very Rev. Mgr. William Meagher of Bathmines, in the county of Dublin, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assignces absolutely; and then appointing the three distinguished clergymen named to be executors of the will. The witnesses to the execution of the will are-The Very Rev. Dr. Tynan, 59 Eccles-street, and Mr. John O Hagan, solicitor, No. 9 Harcourt street. The application for probate of the will is made by the executors, and the assets of his Eminence are sworn to amount to £5,882 19s. 6d., consisting er lively of personal property, and comprising Eccles street, and a small sum outstanding.

CANADA.

What They Think of Canada in England.

A paper upon this subject, entitled " Canada: its Progress and Developements," was read It is just as essential that he have good sense | before the Royal Colonial Institute by Mr. Caldwell Ashworth. The Duke of Manchester, chairman of the Council, presided. Letters were read by Mr. F. Young, the secretary, from the Home Secretary on behalf of the Queen, and Sir Dighton Probyn, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, acknowledging the adion in many respects, and its daily routine of dresses of condolence forwarded by the Institute on the occasion of the death of the Princess Alice. A letter was also read from Lord Dufferin, excusing his attendance on the ground that he was in Dublin to receive the forty students, who have devoted their life degree of LL. D. of Trinity College. The to study and religion. They enter the paper described in an interesting manner the place at an age when other young men natural features and the climate of Canada, are going out into the world to build and presented facts which the writer consiup reputations and fortunes for themselves, dered were almost sufficient to pluck from with the stern and uninviting fact staring the Dominion the character of intense frigithem in the face that it will be years, dity that it is generally understood to bear. many long years, before they can attain the With regard to the products of Canada, Mr. Ashworth stated that timber takes the first entering, have already acquired the knowledge which a college graduate possesses, and follow. Animals and their produce, fisheries, be ready to take hold of higher studies. The first two years of their stay is devoted to After describing the faculties which exist in vigorous discipline, the severity of which is Canada for marine navigation, the paper mencalculated to wean them from all hope that tioned that the Dominion stands fifth in the the life they are seeking is to be a gilded or luxurious one, and the other two years, while are very productive, the yield of last year of almost equally unrelenting and untiring year having been estimated at a value of £2, discipline and study, are intended to prepare | 000,000, over one-half of which found its way them for still harder and more undesirable pickled or preserved in tins, to this and labor, for when they have completed the foreign countries. Game is very abundant, and the writer sums up his description by say ing there is no lack of fur, fin and feather that the Dominion, in fact, is a sportsman's paradise, where a license to carry a gun is unknown. The emigrant who goes out with health, energy, agricultural knowledge and a determination to work, must be difficult to please if he finds not enough sport to give him food and recreation in a country which at the same time will well repay his agricultural labors. The aid of her paternal Government, Mr. Anhworth says, is hoped and looked for by many to induce the Island of Newfoundland to forego its isolation and become a part of Canada. In referring to a time when colonial separation was agitated, he says however, that the Canadians have at all times exhibited a strong desire to share in England's dangers and reverses, as well as in. her prosperty and triumphs. The act of replacing a Governor whose term of office had expired, and who was more justly beloved by the people of Canada than any preceding one, with a nobleman whose near alliance to the Royal Family entrusts the welfare of Her Majesty's daughter to colonial care, thus adding additional lustre and dignity to the position of Viceroy, lifts the country several steps higher in her own esteem, as well as in that of all the countries of the world, and binds the inhabitants thereof with chains of kind- of the two governments being made aware of ness and affection to the mother country which nothing is likely to sever. A discussion followed, and the proceedings closed

and the chairman.

The English Cathedrals.

Most of the English cathedrals still bear marks of ill-usage in "the troubles." Almost the only one which did not suffer at the hands of Cromwell's army, was York Minster. The famous Fairfax was in command there, and would not hear of the desecration of the pride of his native county, deeply to the chagrin of those who had vowed its destruction.

Independent Journalism in England.

(London World)

"The press is now worked by the government as mechanically and as obediently as the wires are by a telegraph clerk, and when any individual journalist resents the process his ill-conditioned audacity produces quite a sensation. Still those who-whether they happen to be readers or writers of newspapers—like to know that journalism is not altogether an organized menial homage, and that there are newspaper correspondents whose statements are not echoes of the mandate or anticipations of the wish of a dominant political clique, will consider it matter for satisfaction that to some quarters this arrangement does not apply."

The Princess Louise.

The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa letter of the New York World, has intinot an appropriate time for costly entertainments. He was deploring the shabbiness of the furnishings of Rideau Hall, and proposing to carpet it anew before the meeting of the House, when the Princess said that not a dol-lar of public money should be spent on the Hall so long as the present hard times centinue; that economy was necessary everywhere, and that she would see that Rideau Hall set a good example in that respect. The Princess looks after her household duties with the vigilance of a New England matron, and much of her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

A Rural Journal on a Rural Battalion.

The Richmond, Guardian, is reply to an article we wrote some time since, on Volunteer Militia reform, says :--

We concur in the main with the views of our contemporary; but his proposal to abolish the country battalion we do not agree with-We think there should be a limit to the number of rural companies as the majority of them are merely ornamental and a source of uscless expense. It is well known that practically unbodied on Drill days, and ceased to be a company at all a week afterwards; so that for all practical purposes of service they are well night use-less. We think the Military Districts might To the Educated the Hard I. be sub-divided and one company only be authorised for each Sub-division, with District

The North West Indians. Ottaw Free Press.

The alarm created some time ago by reports of coming disturbances among the Indians of the Canadian North-West, to some extent subsided on the publication of a long letter from Col. McLeod, the Chief of the Mounted Police Force, and now accounts come from Battleford which are even more reassuring. Blg Bear, who threatened to bring in 10,000 of a following to interview Lieut. Governor Laird, is now represented to be in a more placable mood, and it is thought he will be persuaded to remain at home-st any rate we are told that the people of Battleford can give a long furlough to fear and troublesome dreams. It seems, after all, that the Indian scare never amounted to very much, and that, at any rate, with wise and prudent management, anything approaching a serious outbreak may be prevented. The observance of the most absolute good faith on the part of the Canadian authorities will, we are persuaded, always avert mischief, and it will be their fault if we ever have an Indian war upon our hands, unless, indeed, new elements of disturbance from the other side of the border line are introduced to mar the good relations now existing.

Pleuro-Pueumonis.

The Minister of Agriculture has moved with some promptitude in the matter of the cattle disease. He has written the following to the American Bureau of Agriculture:—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ? OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 31, 1879. Sin,—Professor Makachran, who had the oot o' the same same kailpot." The Glenhonor to have an interview with you while garry men, Macdonalds to the backbone, were recently in Washington, has reported to me in Ottawa on business, and after much debate the prevalence of the cattle disease called pleuro-pneumonia in several parts of the Covernor-General, not as the United States, at the same time that a cable message from the agent of this department Hall they talked the matter over again, and in Liverpool informed me of the slaughtering one of them suggested that perhaps the Maron their debarkation at that port of a cargo | quis, being a Campbell, would refuse to receive of cattle afflicted with the same disease bought a Macdonald, in which case their position in the United States. In view of the very would be humiliating. At the gate they met serious consequences both for the farming interests of the United States and Canada, and taking them for servants the Hielandmen of the present and future of the cattle trade with Great Britain, I have thought it my duty | Macdonalds," or if it would be etiquette for to inform you that, although such a step is entered into with a great deal of reluctance on our part, the Dominion Government is about to take measures to prevent the intro- John Macdonald being the first Minister it duction of this fearful disease in Canada, and I beg to be permitted to request from you the Campbells. "Forgiven the Campbells!" cried kindness of informing me of any measure one of the visitors, " forgotten Glencoe! Sir adopted by your government for the stamping out of the said disease. The interests of the thousan' dollars a year for it; but the deil two countries being almost identical in the take me 'gin we forgie or forget!" and with question, and both countries having been exempted from the slaughtering clause of the towards Ottawa. The Marquis, however, dis-English "Contagious Disease (animals) Act closed himself, and after a hearty handof 1878," you will see at once the advisability | shaking the feud was temporarily healed. The each other's action in so important a matter.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, J. H. Pore, Minister of Agriculture.

Winter in California.

The present is the severest winter they have had in California for a long time, and it has increased the mortality, chiefly among persons of middle and advanced age, fully twenty per cent. At the same time, when their wenther is compared with Eastern winters, its becomes difficult to understand why they should find it so trying. For about two months, with occasional rain, they have had a white frost every morning, but as soon as the sun was fairly up that has disappeared. A beautiful sky was overhead, there was only just wind enough to give motion to the atmosphere, and when the sun was up doors and windows could be left wide open, to let in sunlight, air, and the odor of flowers. At right, however, grate fires were pleasant, and extra blankets serviceable. The increase in mortality is attributed to the lack of precaution of old residents, who are not accustomed to find heavy clothing necessary.

Robbing the Catholic Ending Mission. THERE is something startling in the manner in which the souls of Catholic Indians who desire none but Catholic missionaries have been turned over by the wholesale to the exclusive charge of Protestant sects. According to the present policy, for instance, the 3,010 Yakima Indians, 600 Chehalis, 14,600 Black-feet, 5,000 Mission, and 10,625 Milk River, aid of which tribes are either wholly or mainly mated to the Secretary of State that this is Catholic, have been wrested from Catholic missionaries by the Government and handed over bodily to the Methodists. In Washington Territory three tribes, one at least of which has a majority of Catholics, have been given to the Congregationalists; and in Indian Territory three other tribes, numbering 4,000 souls, wholly Catholics, have been quietly appropriated by the Quakers. The Presbyserians have secured through Government connivance over 10,000 Catholic Inchans in New Mexico, and the American Mission Association 2,000 in Wisconsin, while ir. Minnesota 1,000 have been taken by the Episcopalians, and in Arizona, 4,000 by the Datch Reformed Church. These are only comples of the impartial workings of the Praian policy inaugurated under President Grant, by means of which the rapacity c? the civil agents, the murderons course of the military, and the unscrupulous assumptions of the sectarians, leave little hope for the souls or bodies of the aborigines.

COMMERCE IN THE ARCTIC. A New Field for American Trade-What

May be Done From the Pacific Ports.

(By Cable to the New York Herald.) The following letter, from M. Sibiriakoff, is To the Editor of the Herald :-

The success of Professor Nordenskiold's passage from the mouth of the Lenn River to East Cape induces me to call your attention to a proposition which, if not new, has not received all the consideration it deserves. The experience of American whalers in the Western Arctic Ocean proves that navigation remains open in the waters north of Behring Straits until late in the season, whalers frequently returning through the the straits in October. Why would it not be practicable for for steamers laden with American merchandise to reach the mouth of the Lena River from San Francisco and discharge their cargoes at a point from whence they could be transported by other steamers to Yakutsk, an important point of distribution for northern

THE RETURN VOYAGE.

Russia?

The steamers could return to San Francisco the same season, as I am convinced that navigation is practicable long enough to make the voyage and return through the Straits before the closing in of the ice. Besides the transportation of grain from San Francisco there are many articles, such as sugar, which command sufficiently high prices at Yakutsk to secure profit, irrespective of return cargoes of fish, fat, mammoth ivory, &c., which could be obtained.

Yours, sincerely, E. SIZURIAKOFF.

The Marquis of Lorno and the Gleve garry Men.

(Ottawa Correspondent N. Y. World.)

A good stor;" is told of the marquis and two Glengarry Highlanders who called on him the other day. Ever since the massacre of Glencoe, in which the Campbells did the bloody work of the Crown, the clan Campbell has been in bad odor with the clan Macdonald and other septs; indeed, it is a proverb that the Macdonalds and Campbells "canna cat son of the Callum Mor. On their way to the asked if the Marquis would care to meet "twa "twa Macdonalds" to call on the Marquis. His Excellency replied that the Marquis bore no malice to the Macdonalds and that Sir was clear the Macdonalds had forgiven the John is paid for that, mon; he has eight visitors were turned over to the Argylshire piper, who is a prominent member of the household, and by him treated so handsomely that on their departure they frankly acquitted the Marquis of all responsibility for the mas-| sacre.