

## IRISH AND SCOTCH GAELIC.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SCOTCH GAELEMAN AND NOTED GAELIC SCHOLAR—MR. RUSSELL'S REPLY.

The following very interesting letter has just been received by Mr. T. O. Russell from a Scotch Gaelic scholar, an eminent Gaelic scholar, "Thoughts on Ireland," which appeared in the *Chicago Citizen* of November 8, 1884; Mr. McKenzie sent it back with the following letter, and marked in it the differences between Irish and Scotch Gaelic. We print Mr. McKenzie's letter, and Mr. Russell's reply to it:

KINLOCHAW, Scotland, 14th January, 1885.—Dear Sir: I duly received your last letter, which I sent lately to a friend in Liverpool and which I hope will soon be published. I also received the copy of *The Citizen* which you sent me with the Gaelic poem in it which I now return corrected to Scotch Gaelic. The *tiuradh* (patriotism) breathing through the poem is probably the best part of it, and I like it well. The poetic vein is also creditable, and if cultivated might improve. My object in thus returning it is to show you how near we are to each other, and I am really ashamed for my own country that there has been so little intercourse in Gaelic between us and Ireland. Perhaps there was as much fault on the side of the Irish Celts.

Your way of writing Irish is more in my own than anything I have seen. But you might come nearer without in the least affecting the euphony or Celticism of your words. The most disagreeable words, or, as in the poem you sent me, and also a before, but would do quite well without the (at all, and at the end of long words ending in -h, would be quite as well written as such as -chadh (power) as we have it. But we do not quarrel with you about this last form. Any Gaelic reader would understand the one as well as the other. The form *ba-fhail* (is, are) instead of *ba* or *am*: "in" is the English form, not the Gaelic.

But if we were in the habit of changing ideas in both our dialects, I have not any doubt we would soon come to understand each other thoroughly. I would be most willing to promote any possible plan which would have the effect of bringing the two countries to nearer approach to each other Celtically, and keep them so.

The *Irish Gaelic* Gaelic (Gaelic Journal) is utterly useless as a means of inter-communication between the two countries (Ireland and Scotland) even though it came out regularly. I have not seen a copy of it since last summer, though I paid my subscription.

Having published more in the Gaelic language myself than most Gaelic scholars, I feel more keenly, perhaps, about the language and its branches than our countrymen commonly do. I composed and published a short history of Scotland in Gaelic, of which I have some thoughts of sending you a copy. But your time seems so much occupied that perhaps you could not take time to glance over it.

There are a large number of Irish and Scotch Gaelic in New York. Could you not make an effort to form a genuine Celtic society there which could maintain a small quarterly paper, price one cent, wholly in Gaelic, to discuss the merits of its various cognates. I remain, dear sir, yours truly.

A. MCKENZIE.

MR. RUSSELL'S REPLY.

The following is Mr. Russell's reply to the above:

TO REV. A. MCKENZIE, KINLOCHAW, SCOTLAND.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 14th inst. was very interesting that I have taken the liberty of publishing it in this day's issue of *THE TRUE WITNESS*.

You seem to be under a mistake about the authorship of the Gaelic poem I sent you, "Thoughts on Ireland." I am not its author, and would be wholly unable to write anything so good. It was written by a young man from the county Donegal; he belongs to one of the Gaelic schools in New York.

I am very much obliged to you for having marked all the differences that exist in the poem in question between the Scotch and Irish idioms. Some of these are so slight that they are hardly worth mentioning. For instance, it makes no difference at all in writing Gaelic whether you use *d* or *t* final in such words as *acht*, *cumhacht*, etc., or whether *go* is spelled with a *u* or an *o*. In old Gaelic one broad vowel was written for another, and at discretion. English or none of the modern languages admits of this; but even modern Gaelic does; and very often *d* and *g*, when aspirated or suppressed and occurring in the middle of words, may be written indiscriminately one for the other; so can *b* and *m* under similar circumstances; *geil* is never used for "although" in any part of Ireland, and I do not remember to have seen it in any old MS. It is always *gidh* or *gedh* with us. It may, however, occur in old writings. As to *ba-fhail* and *fa* (is, am, are) the old form was invariably *fa*, but it was never eclipsed in the old books. It was also used in an assertive or relative sense which would seem very strange to a modern Gaelic reader, as in *fa fa fa* is *fa*, "the man who is in the house" in modern Gaelic. *A fa fa* *fa fa* *fa fa*, or *fa fa*. As for the preposition *an* (in), that is the form mostly used in Irish Gaelic; but latterly it is giving place to *in*, which is certainly the more correct, as it more nearly resembles the ancient form which was always *in*, except before a vowel when it was written *in*.

If the Gaeils of Scotland and Ireland are really in earnest about fixing the orthography of their language, they will have to adopt, as far as possible, the system employed in ancient times when the language was at its best, making allowance, of course, for what was evidently understood but not always expressed. I pointed out to you in a previous letter, that although eclipses of consonants by consonants was not expressed in very ancient Gaelic, it was undoubtedly understood, and mentioned a passage in your own "Book of Dier," the oldest Scotch MS. I believe in existence, where an *gleirach* was written by mistake for *deir*, or as it would be in modern Gaelic *deirach* (of the clergy). The scribe by mistake wrote the phrase as he would pronounce it. It may be interesting to Gaelic scholars and learners who have not had an opportunity of reading our very ancient MSS to know that *b*, *d*, *g* and *m* were always written without any aspiration mark whatever over them, and without an *h* after them. That by no means proves that they were always sounded. It merely shows that in Gaelic like in all languages manuscripts of which exist that were written before the art of printing was discovered, a great deal is left to be understood. The *Codex Sinaiticus*, believed to be the oldest Greek version of the New Testament in existence, not only has no accent or aspiration marks of any kind in it, but has not even any separation between the words, all is written in a solid block, to the terror of modern Greek scholars.

I am now coming to the most important, interesting, and I fear sore part of my letter. I by no means desire to give offence to any

Scotchan, much less to you, who have such an honest and disinterested desire to promote the welfare of your mother tongue. I have more than once accused your countrymen of having wilfully and with malice premeditated, distorted Scotch Gaelic, for no other purpose than to make it different from Irish. I do not by any means hold the present race of Scotchmen culpable for what their fathers have done for them; but they are very few of them who know it. I was the first Irishman that discovered it, and I have no doubt that it will be new to almost every Scotchman alive. I will now give the reasons as concisely as possible why I believe modern Scotch Gaelic to be an artificially distorted language, and why the distortion was made.

First, there is not a single printed book of Scotch Gaelic in existence older than about the time of the Pretender. There is a book of hymns in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, printed for the Synod of Argyle by James Duncan, Glasgow, in the year 1738, and it differs in no way from Irish. The first book ever printed in Gaelic was John Knox's Liturgy, translated by Bishop Carswell, and printed in Edinburgh in 1567, and it differs in no way from Irish. The Dean of Lismore's poems, written phonetically, and without any attempt at correct Gaelic orthography, are only the middle of the fifteenth century, can only be interpreted through the medium of Irish. Eclipses of consonants by consonants occurs in them as far as it can be conveyed to the ear by an attempted system of phonetic spelling; and Dr. McLaughlin, who reproduced those poems in modern Scotch Gaelic, was guilty of *suppression*, or he knew nothing at all about Irish Gaelic. That he is ignorant of Irish can hardly be possible.

Second, Scotch Highlanders do not speak the Gaelic of modern Scotch Gaelic books. I have repeatedly asked Highlanders to say the "City of the Kings" in their Gaelic, and they invariably said *Cathair na rìgh* and not *na rìgh*. For the "Well of the Heads" they say *tohar na ceann*, and not *na ceann*, as the phrase would be written in modern Scotch Gaelic books. I heard a Canadian Highlander who could not read Gaelic, and who spoke the language as he had heard it from his fellow countrymen, say *nìdh* as *the pronoun* would now be written in Scotch Gaelic. A Highlander once asked me, *A chais* "an *naidheach*"? "Did you hear the news?" *Chualas* cannot be found in any Scotch Gaelic book in the world. It is the synthetic form, second person, past tense of the verb *chluin*, I hear, and is quite correct as far as the verbal form goes, and very common in Irish.

Third, if modern Scotch Gaelic did not have a spurious origin, it would remain fixed, or nearly so, in its orthography; but by referring to the first Scotch Gaelic testament published about 1770, you will find that modern Scotch Gaelic is no more like it than it is like the Irish testament.

The foregoing are my principal reasons for thinking that modern Scotch Gaelic is an artificially distorted language, and I will tell you to the best of my belief why the distortion was attempted; but first permit me to say that I am in no way biased either by polemics or politics.

It seems that the British government were thoroughly frightened by Charles Stuart's rebellion; they saw that twenty thousand armed Highlanders had come pretty near upsetting the British empire and destroying its dynasty; but a still graver danger, they saw that there were in a neighboring country between three and four millions of the same race that had taken up arms for the Pretender. Both peoples spoke the same language, possessed the same literature, traditions and politics, and if some division were not made between them they would be an everlasting menace, not only to the nation's stability, but to the Hanoverian dynasty. Naturally enough the confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel gave an inkling of what was the best course to pursue to put a barrier between the two branches of the same people, and the language common to both was tampered with in Scotland, and—pardon the strong expression—turned into a distorted jargon. The design succeeded only too well, for two peoples that had from remote antiquity been so kindly affected towards each other, ended by becoming bitter enemies.

I do not blame modern Scotch Gaelic for what their forefathers did. I sincerely hope to see Highlanders and Irishmen working lovingly and patriotically together for the preservation of their glorious inheritance and their divinely beautiful music. Mutual concessions will have to be made. Half a dozen patriotic and scholarly men from the two countries could arrange all linguistic differences between them, and once more bind the Gaeils of Scotland and Ireland together by bringing their dialects to a common written standard.

The Irish have made many attempts during the last seven years to awaken interest among the Scotch about bringing the two dialects to a common written standard; but I am sorry to say that the Scotch Gaelic could not be made to take any steps in the matter. I wrote a series of letters on the subject in the *Highlander* and wrote to Prof. Blackie, but all to no purpose, and must confess to a feeling of great disappointment owing to the evident reluctance exhibited by Highlanders to take any interest in the matter. Nothing can show either the coldness of the Highlanders about the welfare of their mother tongue, or their dislike of the Irish more than the fact that in spite of there being so many Irish Gaelic schools in the Eastern cities, not a Highlander has ever yet visited one of them to my knowledge. It is needless to say that any Highlander that would visit them would be most heartily welcomed. I therefore am more pleased than I can express to find a learned man like you taking such an honest interest in the matter, and only wish there were more men like you in the *Highlander*. Very truly and respectfully yours,

T. O. RUSSELL.

The chance concoctions of ignorant men have sometimes brought disrepute not only on their own worthless medicines that deserve no credit, but sometimes, with much injustice, on really reliable preparations. Ladies should not hesitate about Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for this remedy has been tried, proven and praised for years.

In Dakota on a frosty day a conversation can be carried on with perfect ease between persons a mile apart.

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for more than forty years—viz., that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly is of primary importance, as the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases the Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, after every other means has failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

## WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

## EL-KIBEKAN.

## General Earle Killed.

## A HARD WON FIGHT.

Two officers killed in succession—The fight described—The Arabs' desperate bravery.

Further Particulars of the Battle—Gordon's Death Described by an Arabic Document—General Wood to Succeed Earle—Reported Storming of Metemneh.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Standard's* correspondent with General Earle's column sends the following despatch, dated Duka Island, Tuesday.—The British troops advanced to attack the enemy, who held a strong position on the hills. After some fighting the enemy was completely surrounded. Finding it impossible to dislodge the rebels from their fortified position, General Earle ordered the troops to charge. General Earle was killed while leading the charge. The Black Watch regiment captured the position at the point of the bayonet, the cavalry taking possession of the enemy's camp. Gen. Brackenbury, upon the fall of General Earle, assumed command and ordered the remaining positions of the enemy to be stormed. The troops acted promptly, made a gallant attack and soon captured all the enemy's posts. Marching in two parallel columns, two companies of the South Staffordshire regiment and two guns occupied ground directly in front of the enemy to attract their attention. At eight o'clock the guns opened the attack, and for some time a desultory fire was maintained. Meantime the main body of our troops was advancing steadily over almost impracticable ground, pushing the enemy before them and seizing each successive ridge by a short determined rush. The forward movement was continued until the advanced troops reached the right rear of the enemy, which rested on the river. This completed a movement, whereby the rebels were surrounded. The enemy's position was a very strong one. It was on rocky, broken ground and was strengthened by loopholed walls from which they maintained a heavy and well directed fire.

Later—General Earle was killed on Tuesday during the storming of the enemy's position at Birti.

## A GALLANT ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Wolsey telegraphs from Korti as follows:—"Gen. Brackenbury, who took command of the forces advancing up the Nile when Earle fell, says—Sent from Duka Island, about 70 miles above Merawi, the following report of the recent engagement. The attack was well planned and gallantly executed. Our expectation is that the effect of the battle will be to open a way to Berber without further fighting. The rebels held the high ridge of the razor-backed hills with some advanced koppiess in front of the river. Six companies of the South Staffordshire regiment marched around the high ridge of hills entirely turning the enemy's position, which was attacked from the rear. The number of the enemy was not great, but their position was extremely strong and difficult of access, and they fought with most determined bravery. The Black Watch advanced over the rocks and broken ground upon the koppiess, they answered the fire in the coolest manner possible, and after they had driven off the enemy's charge they stormed the position under a heavy fire. Earle was among the foremost in this attack, and to the deep sorrow of every officer and man in the force he was killed just as the summit of the first koppiess was reached. At the same time six companies of the Staffordshire regiment went to the attack of the high ridges, the way to which lay over the most difficult ground possible. In this attack the gallant commanding officer Lieut. Col. Eyre was killed. Meanwhile the 10th Hussars had captured the enemy's camp and our success was complete. Ten of the enemy's standards fell into our hands. The enemy's losses were great and their dead lie thick among the rocks and in the open space where they tried to rush through our advancing force. Scarcely any of the enemy can have escaped. Besides Earle, who was killed by a bullet fired from a small hut, and Lieut. Col. Eyre, the British slain numbered Lieut. Col. Convey and nine men of the rank and file. Four officers and 42 men were wounded. These have been brought to Duka Island. I shall continue to advance by the river at daylight (February 11th), and endeavor to carry out your instructions to Earle, with which I am fully acquainted."

## IN DOUBT YET.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Wolsey telegraphs again that no reliable particulars about the fate of Gordon have yet been received. He assures the ministry that the press reports have all been based on rumors collected by Wilson's party upon their return down the Nile. The Mudir of Dongola and all the natives thereabouts persist in the belief that Khartoum has not yet fallen. Wilson, however, is positive that there can be little or no doubt of this point. Wolsey telegraphs to receive in a few days specific and reliable information concerning the situation at Khartoum from trustworthy spies. Wolsey believes there will be no more fighting along the Nile until Brackenbury reaches Berber.

New York, Feb. 12.—The *Times* London special says the activity and excitement in military circles are immense. Military crises are gloomy over the two grave features of the new policy. One of these is that the summer campaign has been decided on, and this promises frightful losses, both from the nature of the climate and the battles that will be fought. The other is that Gen. Roberts has been again shelved by the partisan bigotry that exists in the Cabinet, and the command given to Gen. Graham. Roberts' appointment would have inspired universal trust. It is known that Wolsey accepted certain conditions from the Cabinet which he himself believed to be dangerous in his eagerness to prevent the choice of Roberts for the original expedition. There is no doubt that four-fifths of the English people are blindly insistent on smashing the Mahdi at whatever cost. The Bishop of Liverpool has caused a sensation by declaring that God is punishing the nation for its errors by filling the minds of its rulers with folly. In the terrible stress of national bereavement and peril the feeling of contemptuous anger is general, and the fact that the Queen is preparing for the forthcoming anniversary celebration of the Duke of Albany's death, and for a visit to Darmstadt to lavish on a beggarly German prince the attentions and familiarities which are never permitted to her own subjects.

LONDON, February 12.—The following additional particulars are given by the *Standard's* correspondent of General Earle's capture of Birti: "After the British had completely surrounded the enemy's position on Tuesday morning General Earle commanded the Black Watch regiment to carry the works at the point of the bayonet. The regiment responded gallantly, and the cheers of the men mingling with the wild slogan of the bagpipes, advanced to meet the foe, in a manner which called forth the warm commendations of their general. From loopholes in their works the enemy's riflemen kept up a continuous fire. But the Highlanders never faltered. Steadily advancing, with a valor the Arabs could not withstand, they scaled the difficult rocks in their path, and drove the rebels from their shelter at the bayonet's point. It was at this juncture that Earle fell, just as he was leading his men to victory. Meantime the cavalry had pushed beyond the scene of the conflict and captured the enemy's camp, three miles below. This maneuver was accomplished before the Black Watch had carried the main position. While the main attack was being delivered two companies of the South Staffordshire regiment were directed to seize a high rocky hill, which the Arab riflemen were stoutly defending. The British sprang boldly to the work, but the enemy clung desperately to their position, and disputed the ground inch by inch. The Staffordshire men finally drove them from the hill, and this brought the battle of El Kibek-an to a close. From the first to the last it was gallantly contested. The Arabs belonged to the Monassir and Robatal tribes. With them were a number of dervishes from Berber. It is impossible to judge of the number of the enemy, owing to their extended position and the rocky nature of the ground they occupied. The course of the rebels lies in heaps upon the ridges from which the enemy was driven. Their leader, who was from Berber, and several Emirs were killed. The number who escaped from the field must have been very small. Half a battalion of the Black Watch regiment will remain in the enemy's position. The wounded have been brought into the camp and everything possible is being done for them. The main body of our forces will advance on Wednesday, some miles further up the river. The guns spiked by Col. Stewart when he was forced to abandon the steamer Abbas were found buried at Birti.

A despatch dated "In the field," February 12th, states 600 Arabs were killed in Tuesday's fight above Duka Island.

LONDON, February 13.—A Duka Island despatch says the cavalry, half of the Cornwall regiment and the Egyptian camel corps advanced three miles on Wednesday, and occupied a strong position pending the arrival of the remainder of the column. The enemy are massed at Berber. It is believed General Wood will succeed Earle.

## REPORTED CAPTURE OF METEMNEH.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A rumor comes from Korti that Col. Buller attacked the Arabs entrenched at Metemneh on Tuesday and carried the position by assault. No official confirmation has been received as yet. Gen. Wolsey has ordered Col. Buller, commander at Gubat, to send steamers up the Nile on a reconnaissance towards Khartoum. Spies left Gakdul on Monday for Omdurman to ascertain the fate of Gordon.

KORTI, Feb. 13.—A convoy of British wounded, consisting of nine officers and thirty-nine men arrived to-day from Gakdul. They bore the journey well.

GORDON'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

Gen. Brackenbury telegraphs under date of Kerkaban, February 11th, the translation of an Arabic document found near the camp deserted by the rebels on Tuesday. It is from the governor of Berber to his faithful followers. The document commences—"In the name of God," etc., and continues, "To-day, after midday prayer, I received a letter from the faithful Kholifa Abdullah Eden Mohammed, in which he says Khartoum was taken on Monday, the ninth day, 1302, on the site of Elhaoui in the following manner:—El Mahdi prayed and blessed the troops who then advanced against the fortifications. They entered Khartoum in a quarter of an hour, killed the traitor Gordon and captured his steamers and boats. God has made him glorious. Be grateful. Thank and praise God for his unspeakable mercy. I announce it to you." (The "Ninth Day") corresponds to January 26th, European style. The foregoing confirms the previous report that Gordon was killed.

Lieut. Col. Eyre, of the South Staffordshire regiment, entered the army in August, 1854. He received his majority in 1876, and became lieutenant-colonel in July, 1881. He served with the South Staffordshire (then the 35th) regiment, through the Crimean campaign, including the siege of Sebastopol. He was also engaged in the Indian campaign, at the assault and capture of Meerangah, siege and capture of Lucknow, and the affairs of Barree and Nugger, receiving likewise for these services a medal and clasp.

Lieut. Colonel Convey served with the Black Watch in the second phase of the Ashantee war in 1874, being present at the battle of Ansaful, the capture and destruction of the town of Ilaouah, the battle of Ordahau and finally the capture of Comassie, was favorably mentioned in the despatches and awarded a medal with a clasp.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion on the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections."

In Wyoming Territory, an ordinarily healthful region, there is one doctor in every thirty inhabitants.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

The snowfall on the Italian Alps this winter has thus far been the heaviest within the memory of man.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskville, P.Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

A French scientist has written a pamphlet which proves theoretically that the future man will have a large brain, but no natural teeth.

Puny, sickly, fretful children are very trying to the patience of all who have the care of them, and in the majority of cases the fretfulness arises from a weak and emaciated condition of the body, caused by the drain on the constitution during the period of teething, or the rapid growth of childhood, in such cases give Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, according to directions, or the advice of your physician.

## LIVE STOCK VALUES.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The department of agriculture reports the average value of horses at \$73.70, mules \$82.38, cows \$29.70, other cattle \$23, sheep \$2.14, swine \$5. The total value of cattle aggregates \$1,107,000,000, and of all domestic animals, farm and ranch \$2,466,000,000.

In Thibet one woman may have two, three, or even four husbands, but never more than the last number.

National Pills purify the blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Two centuries ago two cousins in the May-hew family, of Massachusetts, were married, and from them can be traced a hereditary line of deaf mutes.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller gives relief by removing the cause.

Drunkness in either the husband or wife is now regarded as a sufficient ground for divorce in France.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it.

A violin played near a flock of geese will most invariably start them into a grand march about a circle.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

In Germany it requires twenty-six years' study for a man to become a physician recognized in official circles.

Destroy the Worms or they will destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

## ESTIMATES FOR 1885.

TORONTO, February 12.—In the house to-day the following bills were introduced and read a first time:—To incorporate the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company; to amend the municipal act; to consolidate the separate school act; to give the Toronto Baptist College power to confer degrees. The public accounts for 1884, and the estimates for 1885 were laid on the table.

The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure of the province for the year—

Civil government.....	\$ 181,337
Legislation.....	120,550
Administration of justice.....	325,020
Education.....	517,119
Public institutions, maintenance.....	608,180
Immigration.....	19,900
Agriculture, arts, literary and scientific institutions.....	151,670
Hospitals and charities.....	96,420
Maintenance and repairs of government and departmental buildings.....	45,365
Public buildings, repairs.....	22,845
Do, capital account.....	157,487
Public works, repairs.....	17,400
Do, capital account.....	30,723
Colonization roads, capital account.....	97,400
Charges on crown lands.....	91,400
Refund account.....	22,892
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	66,822
Unforeseen and unprovided.....	50,000

Total amount of the estimates.....\$2,616,843

Mr. Badger moved for a return of the text books authorized for use in the public schools, samples to be laid on the table of the house.

After a passage of arms between the government and opposition leaders regarding the delay in business, the delivery of the budget speech was postponed till to-morrow, to give a day for the perusal of the public accounts and estimates.

## MASONIC NUMMERY.

SOME OF THE DRIVELLINGS OF THE ORDER.—THEIR INITIATION OATH.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The ex-Prefect of Police, Andreux, recently published a partial exposure of the secrets of Masonry. He has received a communication from the lodge in which he was initiated charging him with violating his Masonic oath and demanding to know whether he has any observation to make concerning the crime of which he is accused. The letter says if no reply is received by February 11th, the executive committee will declare whether the penalty shall be pronounced. Andreux in reply says:—"You pretend that I have violated the oath, the text of which is as follows:—'I do solemnly swear never to reveal the mysteries of Freemasonry under the penalty of having my head cut off, my tongue torn out and my body cast into the sea where it will be forever rolled by the ebb and flow of the tide.' Permit me to observe that the oath, like a confession, is indivisible—if the first part of your formula is serious, the second part is also. If you talk about the ebb and flow of the tide merely to mock and poke fun at Masons there is no reason why I should not also poke fun when I talk about your mysteries. I shall not reveal anything, but if I should see fit to reveal anything you should, if your arrangement is serious, submit me to the torture above described. As you prepared as do so." The Freemasons regard this as an open defiance. It has caused a great sensation.

## LONDON TRUTH'S BOLD OPINION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Labouchere says in to-day's *Truth*:—"I see it stated in the papers that Mr. Davitt, at his hotel in Rome the other day, was requested to dine in his own room, and keep away from the table d'hôte, which is frequented by the English aristocracy. This must have been a dreadful blow to Davitt, but I dare say he did better at the other hotel to which he betook himself than some of his persecutors are likely to do a few years hence if the ball which he set rolling runs on at its present pace much longer, and it certainly shows no signs of stopping just yet."

Truth, commenting on the suppression of the Wexford Irish National League meeting, says:—"While the rulers of Ireland act thus they must not object to be reminded, in the words of Grattan, 'However they may talk plausibly on the subject of public tranquillity, they are in fact ringleaders of sedition placed in authority.'"

Truth boldly and sensibly says:—"Our occupation of Egypt means what it always has meant—that we are to maintain an army there to see that Shylock gets his pound of flesh."

Optimistic messages and despatches from the Sudan are likely to be the fashion until the 19th inst., the day after that on which the Established Church puts on sackcloth and ashes, and the State gets to hear questions in Parliament, and the possibly some of the truth may come out as to the disaster and the bad outlook, now looked out by Lord Wolsey's press censorship and the War Office apprehension of the taxpayers' inquisitiveness.

## CATHOLIC COLLEGE.

Mr. J. D. Kingsley, Secy., Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: "Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacob's Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bottle."

The humble bee molts at least ten times before arriving at the winged state.

## THE RECORD OF THE FAIRS.

The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color over all others made is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fair. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Fairs lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what will supply them. Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot become rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter-milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattainable by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

Esquimaux dogs will draw a sledge a distance of sixty miles a day.

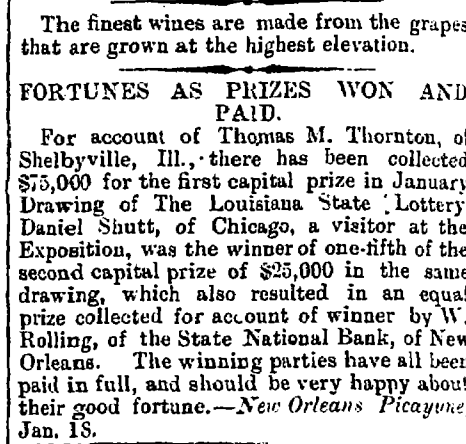
A PECK OF PEAS (P's).

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Ask of these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pills" and you will get well through the world without much trouble. The Pills prevent constipation and surplus of bile which lead to many different complaints. Enclosed in glass, always fresh, entirely vegetable, prompt, and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

The finest wines are made from the grapes that are grown at the highest elevation.

FORTUNES AS PRIZES WON AND PAID.

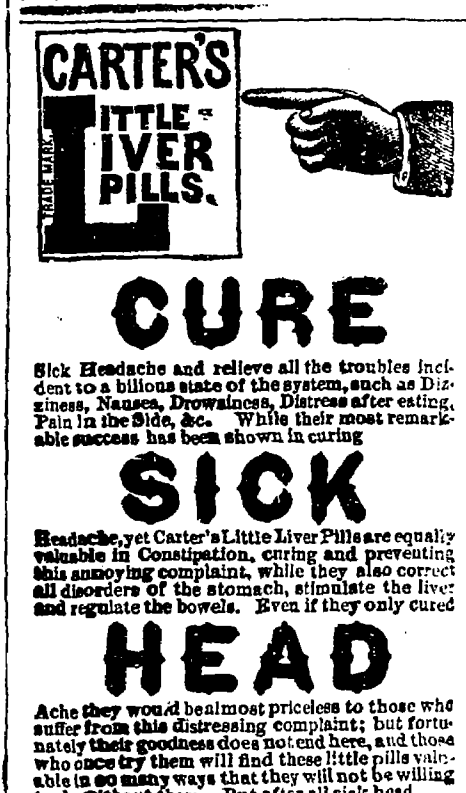
For account of Thomas M. Thornton, of Shelbyville, Ill., there has been collected \$75,000 for the first capital prize in January Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Daniel Shutt, of Chicago, a visitor at the Exposition, was the winner of one-fifth of the second capital prize of \$25,000 in the same drawing, which also resulted in an equal prize collected for account of winner by W. Rolling, of the State National Bank, of New Orleans. The winning parties have all been paid in full, and should be very happy about their good fortune.—*New Orleans Picayune*, Jan. 18.



**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Distress, Nausea, Dizziness, Diarrhoea after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing



**SICK HEADACHE.**

Ache they would heal most precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick headache

**ACHE.**

Is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

**CARTER MEDICINE CO.**  
New York City.