VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 17.

## MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## IRELAND

THE LAND WAR

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 28 .- In the House of Commons, Bir Caarles Dilke sald the Government was most desirous to see free pavigation on all rivers in Africa. The Government was seriously considering the Congo river ques-

Mr. Trevelyan stated that the epecoh of Davitt was under consideration. He said important communications were being exchanged with Dublin in regard to the preser-

vation of the peace.
Mr. Gibson, Conservative, moved the adjournment to call attention to the question of Land Court valuers. All the Conservatives rose in support of the motion.

Mr. Trevelyan said the Government was disappointed at the slow progress of the business of the Land Courts. It would be obliged to adopt sore means to grapple with the block of cases. Four lay commissioners would be attached to each Court instead of two, in order that two could inspect the farms while two were engaged in Court.

The Conservatives attacked Mr. Trevelyan for replacing the Court valuers in obedience to political clamor.

Hr. Forster defended Mr. Trevelyan.

Mr. Gladstone maintained that the charges against the sub commissioners had miserably falled. He defended the changes in the organization of the land commission.

Lord Oburobill argued that it was the renewal of outrages in Ireland which produced that he was considering which of the two the change announced by Mr. Trevelyan. He asked who was morally the greater criminal?-the man who, to avenge the conviction of the murderer, stabbed a juryman in the streets, or he who, by favoring political agita tion, corrupted and poisoned the source of justice and assassinated justice itself. (Cries of "Oh! oh!")

After remarks by Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Gib. son offered to withdraw the motion for admotion was negatived.

know when Arabi's trial would commence. England had incurred no pecupiary responsibility in connection with it.

Mr. Gladstone said the cost of the war in Egypt was estimated at £3,000,000, including £1,000,000 for expenses of the Indian contingent. The total cost, including the transportation of troops home, was estimated at 23,500,000. The cost, he said, was down to the let of October. From that date the charge would be borne either wholly or in part by Egypt.

The debate on Mr. Assheton Cross' motion to postpone the consideration of the rules relative to standing committees, was continued.

Mr. Goschen (Liberal) supported the Gov. ernment in their desire to have the suice considered immediately. Mr. Solater Booth (Conservative) favored

the motion. The motion was rejected by 123 to 77.

Mr. Gladstone refused to grant a commission to enquire into the condition of the Skye crofters.

The Pall Mall Gazette denies that Mr. Gladstone stated that "Parliament will be summoned to meet in January. There is no probability that it will meet before February." The statement that Parliament would meet in January was attributed to Mr. Gladstone by the Daily Acres.

LONDON, Nov. 30. - In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ashley stated that the ladies who accompanied Maceo, the Cuban refugee, when he surrendered, were imprisoned. The report on the question was received yesterday. It condemns the conduct of the local authorities, but in consequence of a telegram from the English commander at Gibraltar, decision will be suspended until the arrival of further intelligence from that officer. The admission that ladies were surrendered was received with groans.

Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of the Admiralty, stated that there were a British gunboat and two small steamers in the neighborhood of Madagascar and a flagship and other vessels on that station.

Mr. Ashley, replying to the inquiry regarding distensions in the Jamaica Council, promised to present the documents. As regarded the question whether the Local or Imperial Parliament should indemnify the Governor for the seizing of a cargo, of arms, Mr. Ashley said the arms had been seized under the Colonial, not Foreign Enlistment

Mr. Gladstone refused to grant Mr. Parbell's request for facilities to discuss the administration of the Land Act. Mr. Parnell then saked leave to move adjournment in

ceedings against Messrs. Healy and Davitt will be taken under the Act defining tresson, passed during the reign of Edward III.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that the recent inflammatory speeches of Mesure. Davitt, Healy and Redmond have been considered by the Government, and it such speeches continued, the meetings of the National League would be prohibited. Mr. Redmond's speech came within the purview of the Prevention of Orimes Act, and the prosecution would forthwith be instituted in his case. Messrs. Davitt's and Heavy's were indictable, but he had advised that Mr. Healy be not prosecuted. If Messrs. Davitt and Healy persisted in making inflammatory speeches, applica-tion would be made to have them bound over

for good behavior, or committed to prison. Mr. Healy rose, and in a defiant manner said he begged to inform the Government that he won d return to Dublin to morrow. Mr. Cross asked if the fact that Mr. Davitt

was a ticket-of-i ave man had been brought to the notice of the Home Secretary. Mr. Trevelyan said the attention of the Irish Government had been called to the fact, but their chinion was very strong that Mr Davitt should be treated like any other

Mr. Ashley stated that instructions had been given for Cetewayo's restoration as early as possible.

London, Dec 1.—Mr. S xton has submitted documents showing that Connolly, High Sheriff and Alderman of Drogheda, was a naturalized American citizen. The Attorney-General for Ireland said be took Connolly's election as Alderman as prima fucic evidence that he was qualified for the duties of the

office. He could not inquire further. The House of Commons to night passed all the rules relating to the standing committees. This completes the business of the

The Marquis of Hartington said if consideration of the rules of procedure were finished to night, Parliament would be prorogued to morrow.

Mr. T evelyan informed Mr. Sexton that no official reporter reported Mr. Healey's speech at Carlow, but the Government had sufficient evidence to sustain Mr. Healey's

prosecution. The Attorney General for Ireland stated

Sir Chas. Ditke stated that the Egyptlan Government had applied to England for officers for the Egyptian army, and negotiations on the subject were proceeding. The Foreign Office had no information from the Egyptian Government regarding the suspension of the trial of Arabi.

Mr. Trevelyan stated that an agent and two policemen were fired at last evening at journment. Leave was not given, and the Castledand, and one policeman severely wounded.

> THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. LONDON, Dec. 2 .- The Imperial Parliament proregued to-day. The following is the Queen's speech :-

> BELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS. My Lords and Gentlemen,-I continue to hold relations of amily with all foreign powers. Commercial negotiations with France, which were proceeding in February, did not result in the conclusion of a treaty, but the French Government and Legislature have pursued an enlightened policy, and consequently there has not been any general decline in the dealings between the two

BGYPT. Operations in Egypt, both naval and military, which were prosecuted with such energy and fidelity in all departments, were brought to an early successful issue. I take this opportunity of placing on record my gratitude to the able officers and victorious forces, of which my Indian army supplied a distinguished part. Becent events in Egypt have enhanced my obligations in regard to its affairs. I shall study to discharge my duties in such a manner as to maintain international engagements, uphold and consolidate privi leges which have been successively acquired, promote the happiness of the people and a prudent development of their institutions, and avoid any measure which might tend towards disturbing the tranquility of the East. I feel confident my sims and the result of my counsels will commend themselves to the approval of the Powers, my allies, in glon.

THE HARVEST.

After a succession of untavorable sensons in the greater portion of the Kingdom, the produce of the land has, during the present year, been mostly abundant, and trade moderately active.

THE REVENUE.

The growth of the revenue, however, has been sensibly retarded by a cause which, in itself, is to be contemplated with satisfaction. I refer to the diminution of the receipts of the exchequer from the duties on intoxicating

TRELAND.

In some parts of Ireland I have been compelled to anticipate distress during the approaching winter. I have also to record with deep pain that horrible orime and assassination have been rife in Dublin, and there is a special call of duty upon the executive au-thority to exercise with fidelity and firmness the powers with which it is entrusted. In the social condition of the country at large, however, I have the satisfaction of noting a

CATHOLIC NEWS.

THE HOLY FATHER AND QUEEN VIC-TOBIA.

TOBIA.

I hear that there is no truth whatever in the romor which seems to have gone the round of the kinglish rapers but which I did not think it worth while to mention. That the Holy wather lately entrusted Mr. Errington, M. P., with an autograph letter to Qu en Victoria, thanking har Majesty in cordial terms for the interest she has shown in the welfare of the Cathelles throughout her diminions and for the religious freedom which they eally under the religious freedom which they eally under the religious freedom with the Queen of Englished it will no doubt be only through a duly accordited representative of saliable rath, and this can harely take place until regular diplomatic relations between English and the Vatican are resumed.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE IN THE "CITY OF THE KINGS,"

On the 8th inst, Cashe', "the City of the Rings," was the scene of gre t rejoiding. The news that the Achbishop had paid the city a visi spre-d far and wide, and a grand public deminstratio was got up. At six p m and stinues of rain, the papile of Cashel and from the neighboring licalities, as-mbled "in their thousands," bearing numerous torchlights, around the house of the Very Rev. Father Quicke, Dean of Cashe, where the Archbishop was siaying, and which was beautifully huminated with wax sapers. The Cashel Temperance Brass Band discoursed a number of selectivity. Cheer after the arrent the air. Severa policement appeared on the sene but there was no need for their appearance, and naught, save the weather, occurred to mar the sere my of the evening's proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Ryan, t anked the assembly. On the part of the Archbishop, for their demonstration and impressive bishop, for their demonstration and impressive welcome.

At the annual meeting of the Orange Association at Portamouth, last week, a tomman er Key, R. N., in proposing a vote of thanks to Drivitier of Sheffield, for an address (which was of the usual Fifth-of Novemb rs yle) said: "It made them tremble to see that erection in it dinburgh road the Catholic cathedral), which was crowned in its abomination by their worth, this finaghtrate, the Mayor, and his wife attending at its opening and also at the harquet. That was a most so emit thing, and he considered it was a r-proach to the town and to its Protestanism." If the cath dral in its present incomplete stace is so terribe an orject to the members of the Orange association, what will be come of them when the building is finished?

Monsignor Vincingo Vannutelli, who is at

inished?
Monsignor Vincingo Vannutelli. who is at present Apostolic delegate at Constantinople.is to replace Mgr. Mocanni as Internencio at Rio Janeiro. Mgr. Vannutelli is one of the youngest prelates in the Roman Curia. He was born at the ngario and during the last yiers of Cardinal Antonelli's life, he occupied the post of Under Georetary of State, which he retained during Cardinal Simeoni's rule. He will now be replaced in the capi of of the Turkish Empire by the well known Mgr Rotelli, Bishop of Montefissione. His brother is Nuncio at Vienna.

Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert's Northwest Territory, has been passing a few days at Boucherville, where great ceremonies attended the event of his visit. Collections were made for his missions in the Northwest. His Lordship has gone to Terrebonne.

CRINNON.

Hamilton, Out., Dec. 1 .- The burial service for Bishop Crinnon took place to-day at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, beginning at 10 a.m. The Requiem Mass was sung by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, assisted by a very large number of priests. Bishop Walsh, of London, presched the sermon, in which he referred to the deceased in loving terms as a man who had given his life to the service of

the church and people he had loved so well. The Church was crowded with monrn-Among the clergy present Were Bishop Walsh, London; Bishop Cleary, Kingston; Bishop Jamot, Peterboro; Bishop McQuaid, kochester; Bishop O'Mahony, Toronto, and Mons. Bruvere, Lordon. Among the chief mourners were Hon. C. F. Fraser, Sepators O'Donohoe and F ank Smith, of Toronto; Thomas Robertson, QC., Hamilton; J M Gibson, M P.P., Hamilton; Hon. F. Leland, United States Consul, Hamilton; the niece of the late Bishop, Mrs. Hennessey, of New York, with her husband. The body was interred in the vault beneath the Cathedral. A pro-fusion of flowers in all beautiful designs were placed about the bier. Beautiful tributes were sent by the Catholics of Stratford, the sanctuary boys of St. Patrick's, Sr. Mary's, Young Ladies Sodality, St. Patrick's Choir, St. Patrick's Sodality, the pupils of St. Mary's school, the boys of the Model School, the Ladies of Loretto, Rev. Father Craven, the pupils of St. Patrick's, St. Lawrence and their several relations to that interesting re- St. Charles schools, Mrs. A. H. Moore, the girls of St, Mary's school and the young men of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick Church, Rev. Father Cleary, the late Bishop's private secretary, says that on Monday, November 13th, His Lordship, suffering from general debility, which was the outcome of overwork, went to St. Catharines, accompanied by him, for the purpose of undergoing treatment at the mineral baths there; not finding relief in this treatment he concluded, before returning to Hamilton, to visit a New York physician. Accordingly he and Father Cleary set out for New York. A prominent physician of that city, told his Lordship his disease was one that could be cured by a short residence in a warm climate, recommending Florida. His suggestion was acted upon and the Bishop and his secretary went to Jacksonville. Arrived there, his Lordship got worse on Baturday afternoon and Father Cleary left the hotel at his Lordship's request to get some sleep producing powders. The Bishop was reading his offices when Father Cleary left his room. The attentive priest returned at four colock, and was horror stricken upon

tine, jurnished the necessary vestments. The body was embalmed by Mr. Oakson, undertaker, and on Sunday was escorted to the depot by a large number of prominent Catholies of the city. Bishop Moore and Father O'Reilly, parish priest of Jacksonville, were present and assisted Father Cleary, b'ather Maginn, and Mr. John Byrne, of Hamitton, who, with his sister, were wintering at Jack sonville, attended the procession and accompanied the remains to the train.

## ARCHBISHOP TACHE.

Celebrating the Thirty-first Anniversary

of the Councration of the Great Apostic of meligion in the North-West. Telegraphic despatches from Winniper have stready announced the celebration by the clergy and Catholic population of the diocese of St. Boolface, of the thirty-first anciversary of the consecration of His Grace Archishop Tache. The celebration occurred at the St. Bonitace Cathedral on Thursday last in the presence of an immense congrega tion from all parts of Manitoba. The life of the venerable Birhop is an eventful one, and does great honor to his race and his own devotion and strong Christian fortitude. The sacrifices he imposed upon himself in the first days of the settlement of Manitabs and the success which has artended his efforts, since ere titles of glory which will ever live in that region of country, and which at once places bim in the foremost ranks of the great apostles of religion in North America The services he has rendered the Outholic Uhurch and the Catholic population of Manitoba and the Northwest can better be imagined than related. As a citizen, his name will always stand high for the valuable services be rendered the Biato during the rebellion of the Northwest in 1869 and 1870 The Government of Canada, Lieut.-Governor McDongall, and even Sir Garnet Wolseley with his Red River Expedition, never did as much to quell the insurrec-tion and bring back happiness to the homes of a brave and devoted people as did the voice of Mgr. Tache, and his own ex ample of great Christian charity. His name is forever written on the pages of Manitonan history. He first went to Manitoba in 1845. He was then an ecclesiastic of the Oplat Order, and was attached to the Order at Longuentl. It was on the 24th June, the national holiday of the French Canadians, that he left Montreal at the biddlog of Mgr. Guigues, of Ottaws, to lay the foundations of a new race in the great lone land. The journey then occupied two months, and was done in a bark canoe Lake Huron, and along Lake Superior and

up the Ottawa and Mattawan rivers to Lake Nipissing, then down the French river to the Kaministiquia and other rivers to Fort His Grace was 22 years old when he FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP arrived in Fort Garry. He was ordained a priest by Mgr. Provencher, who had been in Manitoba since 1818. He went through the rude life of a missionary until 1850, when he was appointed coadjutor of Mgr Provencher, and then he went to Europe, where he was consecrated a Bishop on the 23rd November at Viviers, France, by the Cardinal Alcabishop of Marseilles, the founder of the Oblat order, and in presence of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert, also an Oblat. He succeded Mgr. Provencher as Archbishop of Manitobs on the latter's death, on the 17th June, 1863. Since the he has worked un-crasingly for the benefit of the Ustholic population of the North West At present he has the spiritual supervision of several dioceses extending over the entire North-West and British Columbia. His

> DEVOY REFU-ES TO TUBN INFORMER A SCENE IN COURT—BI KING IMPRISONMENT BY

KEEPING SECRET THE NAME OF THE NATION-

Grace is still comparatively young, in good

health, and promises to live many years yet

to fulfil his mission of love and religion.

ATJAT CRIER. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—After three hours argu-ment, Judge Cowing yesterday allowed tohn Devoy, who is on trial in the General B ssions for libelling August Belmont, to answer this

question :
"In publishing the alleged libel were you so tunted by any malics or enmity toward Mr. Belmont?"

Bolmont?"

"No," said Mr. Devoy.

Mr. Beach next asked if Devoy had employed the word "robbery" in its liveral sense in the article complained of. Mr. McFariand objected, and Mr. Beach said that the prosecution had marred the plan of the defence by persistent objections, and that he would not continue his examination of Devoy. In cross-xamination by Mr. McFarland, Devoy testified that he was app inted upon a committee of Irish Nationalists to reclaim the \$16.00 intrusted by John O'Mahony to August Belmont & Co., and that he had been instructed to write the article complaint of.

O'Mahony to August Belmont & Co., and that he had been instructed to write the article complained of.

"By whom were you appointed?"

"By the chief offi er of the Irish Nationalists," Devoy answered

"What is his name?"

"I decline to answer," was Devoy's reply.

Mr. McFarland sata he would ask he Court to commit the witness for contempt if he persisted in his refusat. Mr. Beach argued that Devoy's oath of secrecy freed him from the necessity of answering. A Mason could not be compelled to betray the secrets of his order.

"No proper ground for the witness's refusal," said Judge Cowing. "has, in my opinion, been shown. If he does not answer I shall commit him to the City' Prison for contempt."

"I have been imprisoned for a much more serious offence." Should I answer this question I would perjure myself, and expose to the yen geame of the 'Rritish, Government the man whose name I have declined to give. Mr. Belmoot is responsible for this money. Whatever the consequences may be, I shall adhere to my refusalto answer."

"However, painful such a request may be."

AN APPEAL FOR AID. Mgr. FABRE'S ORDINANCE CONCERN-

ING THE DIOCESAN DEBT.

Every Catholic I mily in the parishes of Noire Dame, St. James and St. Patrick, to pay \$2 annually.

The Roman Catholic press of this city has been authorized by His Lordsbip Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal, to publish His Lordship's ordinance, concerning the Diocesan deut, and which was read last Sunday in the churches

of Notre Dame, St. James and Sr. Patrick. His Lordship, addressing the Cures and sithful of the churches above-named, recalls to their memory the fact that in the various city parishes and suburbs, where the S.minary has been unable to retain the administration of the churches, the Bishop has been obliged to call upon the faithful for a modest annual contribution towards the cost of entertaining the parish priests and their vicars. This appeal, His Lordsuip is glass to say, was very well received, and stready, owing to the strong religious tendencies of the population, it has borne good fruit. However, as there are grave inconveniences that the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James and St. Patrick should alone not be asked to conform to this rule, as there is no necesity in those parishes of coming in aid of the clergy, there is every necessity that they should assist the Fabrique, which, notwithstanding all its economies, sees its revenue decrease yearly, and will be unable sooner or later to meet the enormous debt which for such a long time has been weighing on it, His Lordship, theretore, has deemed it proper to issue to the above-named parishes the Ordinance of the 31st of May last, not for the keeping up of the clergy, but indeed to pay off gradually the debt of the diocese. This determination, His Lordship says, will not surprise any of the faithful of the above named parishes, as they are merely asked to contribute what the other French and Irish parishes surrounding them contribute themselves.

His Lordship further says that this new departure will be advantageous, as it is his wish to conciliate the interests of the faithful with their duties, that is by applying to the Fabrique of Notre Dame the products of the collections, which, nevertheless, is destined to the insurance of A. Joseph & Sons upon their the parochial clergy, and in this, His Lord stock in the warehouse amounts to about ship serves the cause and interests of the faithful rather than by adding an additional bur-

His Lordship then refers to the desira-bility of paying off this debt in a manner which will be hardly perceptible to the taithful, and remarks that it is the expressed hope and wish of the Holy See that this debt licism. His Lordship then says :--

For these causes, having invoked the Holy Name of God, we have ordained and do hereby ordain what follows:-1st. Each family in the parishes of Notre

Dame, St. James and St. Patrick will pay annually towards the extinction of the debt | time of the Fabrique of Notre Dame, the time of two dollars.

2nd. Every Catholic of 18 years and above,

earning salary or providing for his own keep ing shall pay for the same purpose the sum of one collar.

3rd. The said sums will be paid from Easter each year to Easter following according to the mode of collection adopted by the Council of the Fabrique and approved by us. 4th. The present ordinance will be in torce from the day of its publication at the parochial mass.

5th. Are exempt from the above named subscriptions all who live in ecclesiastical or religious communities, such as priests and nuns and other persons living in such places. 6th. The Fabrique will report in the following September the amount so collected.

7th. It will not apply the product of these subscriptions for any other purpose except towards the extinction of its present debt. This present ordinance will be read and pub-

lished from the pulpit at the parochial mass the first Sunday after its reception, and preserved in the archives of said Fabrique. Given at Montreal, on the 15th day of November, one thousand eight bundred and ighty-two, under our signature and seal, and the counter signature of our Chancellor. † EDOUARD CHE.,

Bishop of Montres! By order of Monseigneur T. Habil, Priest, Chancellor

OBITUARY.

Colonel Thomas U. Harkness, a noted soldier in the war of the rebellion, is dead.

Gen. Hamilton N. Eldridge, a distinguished soldier and lawyer, died on Tuesday morning, November 28th, aged 49.

General Daniel Tyler, who was the second in command at the Battle of Bull Run, died at New York on November 30th. Mrs. Tupper, widow of the late Rev. Dr.

Tupper, father of Sir Charles, died at Avondale, N.S., on Sunday, Nevember 26th, in her 75th year. Jas. S. Pike, a well known writer and politician, ex-U. S. Minister to the Hague, and formerly associate editor of the New York

Tribune, died suddenly at his hotel at Calais, Me, on the morning of November 29th.

## GREAT PIRE IN QUEBEC.

The Ancient Capital Again in Flames.

ueficient Aupl ances. The Fire aweepe every-blux before it—the Same of montrol in Danger-The Fire under control.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30 .- Shortly before three o'cluck this morning a double alarm from box 24, brought out the entire brigade for a fire that had declared itself in the large factory lately occupied and owned by Hossack, Woods & Co., but at present in the occu-pancy of the Ashertos Company and A Joseph & Soos. The steam fire engine from No. 5 Station was quickly on the ground with steam up and was attached to a bydiant in Leas enhall street, but was artered to detach and move down to the Custom House wharf. The water was on in the Lower Town, at the time, but the streams were weak. The firemen seeing that it was impossible to save the building in which the fire originated, directed their attention to saving the surrounding property. In this they were only partly secengine would not life the water, and for some time was rendered useless. The block of wooden buildings immediately west of the factory, on the opposite side of Dathous's street, and extending to the large stores cocupied by Tangusy, Brodie & Bros., respectively was swept quite

OUT OF EXISTENCE. The first building or the block to take was that on the corner of Dalhousie and Leadenhall streets, occupied as a store and conded warehouse by A. Joseph & Sons. 1 contained a large quantity of inflammable : naterial, chiefly coal oil and spirits. There was scarcely any salvage, and it was soon apparent that the whole block must go. The westerly end of the building, which contained Joseph & Sons warehouse, was occupied as a warehouse by Mr. Hill and as a bay shed by J. B. Renaud & Co. Everything which it contained was a total loss. The building was owned by S. R. Ramsay, as well as the front building used as dwellings on Arthur street. We have been unable to ascertain so far the insurance on the building. It is said stock in the warehouse smounts to about \$10,000 The wooden building occupied by Mr. Doffatt as un office on Arthur street is

also destroyed. It belonged to G. B Hall & Co. The upper part was occupied as a dwelling by the family of Chas. Helms, interpreter for the Alian Line, who was away from town at the time of the fire. The dwelling house on Arthur street, owned by S. H. Ramsay, was ocshould be paid off for the honor of Oatho-licism. His Lordship then says:— thad an insurance of \$1,000 on his surniture in the Citizens'. Mr. Hannen, shoomaker, is uningured, as are Anctil Bonenfant, battememan, and H. Mercier, saloon keeper. While Hossack & Woods' building and the wooden warehouse oppoite were burning the fire for a.

> THE EXHIBITED TERRIFIC PUR fed of course by the large quantity of inflammable material within and encouraged by a brisk wind. Large sheets of fisme like flory tongues shot up into the air to a beight ex-ceeding that of the Grand Battery, or were waited across the street as if searching for what they could devour. At one time grave fears were enterteined for the stone building occupied by Messra Tanguay and W. & R. Brodle, owing to the sheets of flame which were continually laying hold of the cornices. The hard work and determination of the firemen, however, overcame this difficulty and the structure was saved. The building on the other side of Arthur street, occupied by the Quebec Exchange, the Pilote Office, &c. was also for a time in great danger, so was the old wooden warehouse belonging to the Leavoraft estate on the corner of Dalhousie and Arthur streets, which actually caught fire two or three times, and has been somewhat damaged. The loss on the factory building must be very beavy, probably some

FORTY THOUSAND TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is nominally the property of Hoseack Woods & Co, whose wholesale biscuit and spice store was at the westerly end, the newly established Asbestos Company being: above. Joseph & Sons office was at the front end of the factory facing Arthur street. In is believed the insurance will be about \$20,-000 on the factory, and this is divided principally and probably in almost equal proportion between the Imperial, the Royal and the Queen. Mr. Tangusy is insured in the Imperial. On Messrs, Joseph & Bons stock in the factory, there is an insurance of \$4,000 in Lancashire or Guardian. The material and machinery in Asbestos factory was insured for \$3,000 in the Sovereign. Watch-men were stationed at the door of the Montreal Bank, in case it might become necessary to save the books. Mr. M. G. Mountain had a quantity of coal oil stored in a small shed adjoining the old Leaycraft warehouse. It was all rolled out in anticipation of the building taking fire. About 4.30 the fire was got under control. Insurance and losses

later. THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES. QUEEKO, NOV. 30.—The total loss is variously estimated at from \$125,000 to \$200,000. Joseph's stock slone is said to reach nearly \$100,000, as far as ascertained. So far the following: then stated lowes to move adjournment in the social condition of the country at large, and the pathinitation sot, the pathinitation sot,