

THE CARNIVAL.

Thursday—Continued.

The Mayor and the Corporation of Montreal responded to the Mayor in a few well chosen remarks. Mr. John Robertson then proposed the memory of Robert Burns, to which Rev. Dr. Stevenson replied. Prof. McLaren then sang "There was a Lad was Born in Kyle," after which Mr. Jas. Williamson proposed the toast, "The Royal Caledonian Curling Club, with its branches, and the Grand National Curling Club of the United States, which was replied to by Col. Dyde who gave some particulars regarding curling and the various clubs in the world. The oldest club out of Scotland was the Montreal Club, which was established in 1807. Mr. John Patterson, of New York, having also responded, Col. Stevenson proposed the "Visiting Clubs and Frithier Clubs the world over," which was drunk with Highland honors. After which Mr. G. Kay sang "A Currier's Song," Rev. D. Barclay, of Toronto, replied and Mr. Griev, of New York, sang "The Little Lads," which elicited many cheers, and for an encore he gave "The Regular Army." The reply to the toast "Canadian sports and games," was given by Mr. P. J. Delaney, an appropriate speech, in which he incidentally remarked that Toronto had the foremost carman of the world and Montreal the champion skater of the world. Mr. D. Miller then sang the "Chorus of Dee," after which Rev. J. B. Muir, in an eloquent speech, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for so ably presiding. After a few more toasts, and Long Lang and the National Anthem were sung and the gathering dispersed.

THE FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

The Victoria rink presented a scene of bewildering animation and splendor. Long before the masqueraders were allowed upon the clear sheet of ice, the platforms were packed with spectators. Not an inch of space was available in the galleries, and the sale of tickets was stopped at the door. A few minutes after eight o'clock the ice was literary covered with skaters attired in every imaginable costume, from ancient to modern times. Indian chiefs with beaded necklaces and scalp-locks hanging from their spears skirted side by side with Normandy peasants, while Hamlet in his sombre suit paid his best adieu to a Mexican Prince. Louis XIII forgot himself so far as to get in company with a hideous negro. Henry VIII. was accompanied by the Arch Fiend, followed by no less than a dozen of his imps of darkness. Washington was seen to skate with a snow-white and afterward with Napoleon III. Robert Bruce and Edward III. vied with each other in their attempts to a dark-eyed gypsy. An enormous elephant went tamely around, while a loathsome bullfrog performed the "back roll" with a beautiful Spanish maiden. The "Goddess of Liberty," strangely enough, had for companion, "Britannia," and a French nobleman took care of an old maid with spectacles.

The Director's gallery was draped with flags, and at the opposite end was erected a handsome dais, over which were stationed the Canadian ensign and the star-spangled banner of the neighboring Republic. From this point the distinguished guests viewed the dazzling spectacle. In the centre of the rink was erected a columnar ice temple octagonal in form and of most effective design. In the centre of this temple a fountain cast a lofty spray of water, the hue of which was constantly changed by means of colored light thrown on it, the effect being charming. Two lofty May poles were also erected on the ice. An excellent programme was played by the band of the Victoria Rifles. The scene was one with which we may safely assure our visitors to have been delighted, and the courtesy which were presented to them will be highly prized.

Friday—Fourth day.

The proceedings yesterday in connection with our famous Carnival achieved the most brilliant and signal success, and, in themselves, were a fitting crowning event. The day was a fine one, and the crowds in the streets and various meeting places were immense. In the morning, large crowds were attracted to the river side to witness the hockey, curling and bonspiel matches, which are undoubtedly the most successful and important ever witnessed in any place on this Continent at one period. The trotting races partook of a different character to those generally seen in Montreal, and formed quite an attractive feature of the programme. The proceedings at all points were attended with the utmost enthusiasm and good order, and the frank joyfulness were noticed at all times. The crowds that rushed around Dominion Square to gaze on that mysterious structure—the Ice Palace—were quite as large as those of the preceding days, and in the evening the Palace being lit up with all the colors of the rainbow produced a most enchanting spectacle. The ball at the Windsor was certainly the greatest social event of the kind which our fair city has witnessed for numerous years, and was pronounced in every respect equal, if not superior, to the balls given by Montreal to Royalty and to the Royalty. The list of subscribers to the Carnival, several toasts were given and speeches made apropos to the magnificent conclusion that had been brought to the labors of those who had undertaken to furnish our citizens and their visitors with a full week's changing round of real pleasure.

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the final competition, Lindsay again coming out victorious. At the conclusion of the double rink competitions the prizes were presented to the winning clubs in the Montreal Rink.

HOCKEY MATCHES.

These matches were well attended yesterday, the first between the Quebec and Victoria clubs taking place at 11 o'clock. Quebec having gained the toss-up, they decided that the Victoria should play the McGill College team, Quebec to play off with the winners this morning. The game yesterday, however, ended in a draw.

SNOWSHOE CONCERT.

Notwithstanding the counter attractions, Queen's Hall was crowded to overflowing last night to witness the concert given by the Le Canadian Snowshoe Club, assisted by their fellow snowshoers of the Montreal, St. George and Emerald Clubs. It would be difficult to praise any part of the programme in particular, as the different solos and choruses were all so well rendered, but we must give a passing notice to the hosts of the evening, the Canadian Club, for the truly artistic manner in which they sang their different choruses. The "Sailing On" solo was particularly well rendered by Mr. Hough, of the Emerald Club. Miss Mount, in her song of "When 'Tis Midnight," had not full opportunity of displaying her vocal powers, but this is, perhaps, due to the accompanist, who certainly seemed to think more of being heard himself than of allowing the fair singer to charm her audience, as she always does. Accompanists should remember that their part is only a secondary one. A couple of solos on the piano by Miss Lefebvre, from New York, were great ease and facility in her execution. It would be useless to praise the performance of Monsieur and Madame Martel; they are so well and favorably known to the Montreal public that words would be superfluous. Two comic songs by Mr. Oote, of the Canadian, and Mr. Beauchamp, of the Emerald Club, were well received by the audience as they deserved to be. We regret that we were unable to procure the name of the gentleman who sang so charmingly his solo in the "Tugue Blue" chorus, but we must not forget to mention the little mite who accompanied the club, dressed in full regimental, medal snowshoes (?) and all, and who carried with him the sympathies of the audience as the little olive branch, from the old tree. Mr. Bender of the St. George's Club displayed an amount of vigor in his solo which fairly brought down the house, and Mr. Monk of the same club did full justice to the part he had to perform. The beautiful band of the Victoria Rifles added materially to the success of the evening. It was really touching to see the good feeling that existed between the members of the different clubs and the best proof the writer had of this was the sight of one of the members of the Tugue Blue Club tenderly embracing one of the Canadian Club, weeping tears of sympathy and imploring him to repeat the concert every evening for a month, as he was sure that people would come from far away to be so charmed. It is pleasing to see that the members of the different clubs do not confine themselves to athletic sports, but also attend to art and music, as the performance of last evening fully showed, and the good taste displayed by the young Club Le Canadian in inviting their English confederates from other clubs was a favorable subject of comment to all. This club, though young, has good material, and is fast following the footsteps of their older confederates. We wish them all success in their future career, and we do not doubt are long we hope to have the pleasure of hearing them once more helping the Montreal public to pass such an agreeable evening as they did yesterday.

THE HALL.

The ball at the Windsor Hotel was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in Canada, and was a fitting crowning event of the many successful amusements of the week. The Ball Committee and the Manager of the Windsor Hotel deserve the highest credit for the admirable manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. The scene at ten o'clock was one never to be forgotten. All the wealth, beauty, youth and talent of Montreal had turned out under the most charming auspices, to vie in brilliancy with our numerous friends from other Canadian cities and the great neighboring Republic. The corridors, candelabras and drawing rooms were decorated with *recherche* floral decorations of the most rare nature at this season of the year, and provided and arranged especially for the occasion by Messrs. Galvin Bros., the well known florists of Boston. The famed 65th Band, under the direction of Mr. Lavigne, was present, and it is needless to say, was fully up to the requirements. Many of our city's large furnished their contingents of officers in brilliant uniforms, and this was especially noticeable for the 6th Fusiliers, in their bright scarlet uniforms, and who also constituted several guards posted at various places. The ladies' dresses were really pretty and costly. The programme of dances was an admirable one, and the menu of the most *recherche* character. Dancing was kept up until after three o'clock this morning.

At the close of the Ball the Committee and a number of their friends gathered in the ladies reception room, when congratulations were exchanged as to the success of the Carnival, several toasts were given and speeches made apropos to the magnificent conclusion that had been brought to the labors of those who had undertaken to furnish our citizens and their visitors with a full week's changing round of real pleasure.

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Saturday—Fifth day.

Montreal's first Winter Carnival was brought to a successful close on Saturday with a number of sporting attractions in no way inferior to those of the previous days. The curling bonspiel was largely attended, as usual, the final games in the single rink competition resulting in favor of the Hamilton Thistle for the stone playing clubs and the Montreal Caledonia for the iron playing clubs. The snowshoe races in the afternoon were largely attended. The Tandem Club drive brought out a number of handsome equipages, and the hockey matches received a fair share of public patronage, and were eminently successful in point of the interest which they created. The fancy skating tournament in the Crystal Rink was hotly contested, and was won by Mr. Robinson, of New York, on specialities. In short, our Carnival has surpassed in its excellence the most sanguine expectations entertained, and those who had charge of the various attractions are to be congratulated on their manner of carrying them out.

THE SNOWSHOE RACES.

Notwithstanding the somewhat raw state of the weather during the afternoon, about two thousand people assembled on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds to witness the Snowshoe Races.

The first event was the

TWO MILE (INDIAN) RACE.
John Lefebvre, \$15..... 1
Peter Foster, \$7..... 2
John Montan, \$3..... 3

100 YARDS RACE (IN HEATS).
George R. Wood, Emerald Snowshoe Club, gold medal..... 1
W. D. Aird, Montreal Club, silver medal..... 2

ONE MILE RACE.
J. G. Ross, Montreal Snowshoe Club, gold medal..... 1
A. E. McNaughton, St. George's Snowshoe Club, silver medal..... 2
Time, 6:35.

HALF-MILE RACE.
W. Costen, Montreal Snowshoe Club, gold medal..... 1
F. B. Wheeler, Emerald Snowshoe Club, silver medal..... 2
Time, 3:24.

QUARTER-MILE RACE.
N. Fletcher, Montreal Snowshoe Club, gold medal..... 1
T. Davidson, St. George's Snowshoe Club, silver medal..... 2
Time, 1:25.

BOYS' RACE, 100 YARDS (UNDER 12 YEARS).
Willie Elliott, silver medal..... 1
G. Smith, pair snowshoes..... 2
Time, 1:38.

TWO MILE RACE.
D. D. McTaggart, Montreal Snowshoe Club, silver cup..... 1
J. G. Ross, Montreal Snowshoe Club, gold and silver medal..... 2
Time, 13:38.

HALF-MILE RACE.
N. Fletcher, Montreal S. S. Club, gold medal..... 1
A. E. McNaughton, St. George's S. S. Club, silver medal..... 2
Time, 3:04.

BOYS' RACE, QUARTER MILE (UNDER 15 YEARS).
Walter Elliott, silver medal..... 1
Thompson, pair snowshoes..... 2
Time, 1:38.

QUARTER MILE, 120 YARDS (HEATS).
G. H. Wood, Emerald S. S. Club, gold medal..... 1
T. E. Paton, Montreal S. S. Club, silver medal..... 2
Time, 2:00.

Wood came in first in two heats, but Paton and Hough tied, and had to run off again, when Paton secured second place.

At the conclusion of the races, the prizes were presented to the winners.

The N. Y. Herald styles this city "Athletic Montreal." May it always be as beautiful as it is now, and retain the first meeting place for wise and healthy amusement on this Continent. Montreal has made her name as a winter resort, and it remains with her to keep to her reputation.

BEIGGS' GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.
Electricity feeds the brain and muscles; in a word, it is Nature's food.

The Electric Oil possesses all the qualities that it is possible to combine in a medicine, thereby giving it a wide range of application as an internal and external remedy for man and beast. The happiest results follow its use, and in Nervous Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, it has no equal.

FOR THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, ETC.

It is truly a marvel. The Oil, besides exciting appetite, promoting digestion and checking fermentation on the stomach, affords or counteracts the effect of uric acid, which produces rheumatism by destroying the oxalate and phosphate of lime in the bones, and the membranes enclosing the joints.

Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

G. O. Baines & Sons, Hamilton, Ont., and C. M. Baines & Son, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.

(Electric is not Electric.) 174

In our report of the religious ceremony at Villa Maria Convent, last week, the name of Sister St. Mary Isabella should be substituted for that of Sister Mary Neville. She was Miss Mary Jane Donahue of this city, and the only Irish young lady professed. The name of Miss Lefebvre should have read Miss Lefebvre, in religion Sister St. Ignace.

THE LONGUE POINTE TRAGEDY.

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DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

LONGUE POINTE, January 26.
Mr. William Nesbitt, the victim of the Longue Pointe shooting, died a little before one o'clock this morning. Owing to the fact that *status*, or *look*, set in shortly after the shooting, he was unable to open his mouth, and consequently the unfortunate man had to be fed by artificial means, and a tube was inserted in his throat for that purpose. Coroner Jones has been informed of Mr. Nesbitt's death and will hold an inquest on the remains this afternoon.

The inquest was opened at two o'clock. A mixed jury was empanelled with Mr. Allan as foreman. The corpse was viewed by the jury, and a post mortem examination made by Drs. Roddick, Mount and Monseu, after which it was delivered by the Coroner to the family of the deceased. The doctors found the ball lodged in the left cheek; they will send in their report to-day. The shoval with which Milloy attacked Mr. Nesbitt and the one which he threw at the boy Gauthier were exhibited to the jury as was also the ammunition found on prisoner. Mr. Posa represented Mr. Dumas, and testified as to the correctness of the ante-mortem declaration made by Mr. Nesbitt. Mrs. Nesbitt and the servant boy Gauthier were examined, giving in effect the statements already published.

William Hogg deposed that he had found a percussion cap that corresponded to the pistol.

Ellen Hogg, George Hogg and E. B. Buchanan also gave evidence, the substance of which has already been published.

Madame Levesseur, the chowman of the school house, testified that on the morning of the murder she saw prisoner emptying his pockets in the snow near the school, which is on Mr. Nesbitt's farm. It was near the spot where the pistol and ammunition were found.

Prisoner asked witness several questions, but nothing new was elicited. The report of the autopsy by Drs. T. G. Roddick, John W. Mount and E. X. Monseu was then read. It was as follows: *Rigor mortis* present; muscles of face and neck especially rigid; brain large, firm and healthy; veins considerably injected; no effusion; lungs healthy, but much distended with air, as if last had been that of inspiration; liver, spleen and kidneys perfectly healthy; heart normal in size; right side full of *ane mortem* clots; valves everywhere healthy; on the left side of the neck, in a line with the point of the ear, and about an inch and a half behind it is an opening surrounded by a spot of blackened and suppurating integument about the size of a half-crown piece.

Through the opening a probe can be made in a direction obliquely forward and to the right, entering the mouth about the middle line behind the uvula. The line of this canal was found to cross the throat and strike the ramus of the lower jaw on the right side, about midway between the angle and the joint. A careful examination of this part was then made, when a foreign body, which proved to be paper, was discovered among the muscles, and further forward on the cheek, just at the line of the masseter muscle, was found a leaden bullet of large size, considerably indented at one part. In its course through the neck, the bullet passed between the vertebral column and the important blood vessel, but in close proximity to the latter. It was found, however, to have crossed the track, and of course injured the nerves which control the acts of deglutition and respiration, as well as those which regulate the movements of the tongue. Death was caused by exhaustion consequent on the frequent recurrence of titanic convulsions, caused by injury to the nerves above referred to.

The doctors further testified that death had been caused by exhaustion and injury to the nervous system caused by the bullet.

The inquest was then adjourned to Tuesday to allow the jurors to attend the funeral of deceased.

"THE BIBLE."

An eloquent lecture by the Rev. A. J. Ryan, the Past Priest of the South, to a large audience—Enthusiastic Reception.

The largest and most appreciative audience which has yet gathered in the Northmead Hall greeted the Rev. A. J. Ryan, Past Priest of the South, last night on the occasion of his lecture on "The Bible." Every seat was occupied and the words of the eloquent gentleman listened to with wrapt attention. The fame which the lecturer has won through his poetic pen is widespread, and makes him already well and favorably known to the reading public. On the platform were Rev. Father M. Callaghan, President of St. Patrick's Temperance Society, Rev. Fathers Salmon, James and Simon Lonergan, James Callaghan, Quinlivan, Ryan, S. J., &c., with the Presidents of the various Irish societies, J. J. Curran, O. Q. M. P., Mr. E. Murphy and others were present.

The subject of the lecture was "The Bible." The lecturer, on coming forward, was received with prolonged applause. He said the subject was a grand one. It was a poem, a drama, a tragedy; it was more, it was God's story revealed to man. It was in two volumes; the first, shadowy and mysterious, foretelling of the redemption to come; the second, opening with the stable at Bethlehem, and leading to the Man God expiring, His face leaning against the wood of the cross on Mount Calvary. The reverend lecturer proceeded to describe the book in various phases, often soaring to lofty flights of eloquence. He spoke of the book, however, as requiring an interpreter, and that interpreter was Jesus Christ, who had promised to be always with His Church, and who speaks through the infallible head of that Church to all mankind. The book should be treated reverently and profoundly studied, and preached by those whom the Lord had commissioned to preach His word and to teach all nations. The book should not be made a plaything in the hands of scoffers or in those of men who could imagine they discovered therein the images of their own fancies. It was a dangerous book to the *saillantes doctrines* who forged his own belief from its pages. It was the book of books in the Church, interpreted by the Church, where the Holy Ghost, the source of divine inspiration, ever dwells. Perhaps the finest outburst of oratory in the whole lecture was the allusion to the "Magnificat" of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and when the speaker closed the passage with the words "All nations shall call me blessed," the applause was deafening. It would be impossible to give any idea of the beauties of the lecture in a brief report. The Rev. Father Ryan, whose style is all his own, must be heard to be appreciated. At the close of the discourse, the Rev. Father Callaghan, in a few eloquent remarks, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, whose devotion to the lost cause and the land of his birth he eulogised in high terms. The motion was seconded by Mr. O. J. Doherty, who expressed the hope

that it would not be long ere they would again have the pleasure of hearing the rev. gentleman.

In answer to loud calls, Mr. J. J. Curran also made a brief speech, which was loudly cheered. The Rev. Father Ryan, in accepting the vote, said it would afford him much pleasure to speak to them again on next Friday evening at the same place on a secular subject, probably Ireland. The lecture will be under the auspices of the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It now seems the general rule to crowd into one day the thankfulness of a whole year. The exception to this rule is in the case of those who have used PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, with the invariable results attending its use for a perfect cure. They feel thankful always. Try Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Safe, sure, and pleasant. Sold by druggists everywhere. N. C. Folson & Co., Proprietors, Kingston, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RIGHTS OF INDIAN WOMEN.
To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

Once more I have the honor of addressing you, this time upon a subject which, although very old, may be new to the readers of THE POST.

Capt. Harawhite is the name of an Iroquois chief who commanded the Indians during the war of 1812, and for his heroism he was promoted to the rank of captain. One of his daughters, who was both hand-some and intelligent, married one Gervais Macomber, a white man, who was also a great hero, as he commanded a troop against his countrymen the Amerindians. Scarcely has the bones of Captain Harawhite been laid in the silent tomb when the old chiefs of Onghawaga declare that his grand and great-grand children have no right to dwell or reside on the reservation.

Gervais Macomber was not long in the new State before he raised a respectable family, and as the white man's blood predominated over that of the red, the offspring became more ambitious and at once took to the tillage of the soil. Macomber, seeing his family increasing, at once sought the chiefs for the purpose of purchasing some land for his family; at first the chiefs objected, but on Macomber promising that in case his wife should die before him and that he should marry again, that his children by his first wife should receive all his land; to this the old chiefs agreed; a deed was drawn up to that effect, signed by the chiefs and witnessed by the Rev. Father Marcor, who was at that time in possession of the keys of Celestial Paradise. After this everything went on well; the family grew and inherited their estate, such as it was at the time. At the death of his first wife he divided his land between his Indian children. On the 1st of November, 1866, Gervais Macomber fell down stairs by which means he came to his death. Macomber married three times, and was most successful on each occasion, as he had a large family with each woman, the most of whom are in the village, some are in England, others in the Province of Ontario, as a rule all are doing well. The chiefs of the present day protest against the right of Macomber's first children, as they claim that the Indian woman lost her right when she married with the white man. Mr. Elliot, it is my intention in this letter to explain this Indian question so that you and your readers will be able to understand how we are situated. The Iroquois occupied the original grant of two hundred square which was made by Louis XIV. to the Jesuits. A portion of the same has been conceded to French Canadians who reside in the parishes of Laprairie, St. Isidore and St. Constant.

Before the passage of the Indian Act of 1876 there was no trouble in the tribe, but the distinction made between the pure-blooded Indians and the half-breeds by that Act, has since created difficulties. According to the Bill of 1876 if an Indian woman marries a white man, her children lose their rights in the tribe and can be compelled to leave the reserve. According to a provision in the grant of the King of France to the Jesuits, in which Frenchmen, who may settle among the Iroquois or other Indians, are prohibited from keeping cattle or establishing taverns on their lands, from which it is reasonable to infer that inter-marriage between the whites and Indians, and the right of half-breeds, according to natural law, to reside with their parents on the reserve, were not forbidden, but, on the contrary, by inference, recognized; sufficient distinction is not made between the different tribes of Indians. Some are nomadic, having no fixed place of residence, others, on the contrary occupy lands in our midst and should be emancipated and allowed to enjoy their individual possession separately. The rights of succession for each tribe should be regulated according to the laws of the Provinces in which the tribes inhabit. It is not so now, nor has it been so heretofore. The Indian legislators have established odious distinctions. A woman may marry a free and civilized man, but the children born in the legitimate wedlock are excluded from the rights of inhabiting the place of their birth, and are less justly treated than the negro slaves. In this great age of civilization we should free ourselves from the reproach of making slaves of women. Has not Christianity proved a curse to these people? Experience has proved the effects of this legislation by the fruitless dangers that have been made to drive from the soil on which they were born those poor children who are known as half-breeds. They cannot enjoy civil rights as long as there is no provision in the Act to protect their rights and liberties as their so-called Indian brethren. They are all men and women on this reservation, there should be no distinction. The red woman should have as much authority in the choice of a husband as the red man in the choice of a wife. In 1834 slavery was abolished in all the British Colonies, the owners of the slaves receiving £20,000,000, etc., as indemnity for their loss. The fleet employed to prevent the slave trade does not cost less than £12,000,000 annually, and England has paid, in one form or another, for the emancipation of the negroes, not less than £50,000,000 sterling. In 1854, after the publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin, the ladies of England wrote to their American sisters a letter, in which the latter were charged to intervene on behalf of the slaves. That letter bore half a million of signatures, and among them were the names of ladies belonging to the most aristocratic families in England, such as Lady Palmerston, Lady Burton and Lady Shaftesbury.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I desire that the attention of our Dominion legislators will seriously consider the many disadvantages of the half-breed of Saint Louis are at, and in a spirit of justice and Christianity emancipate them.

BLACK HAWK.

It is said that a very productive and easily worked petroleum spring has been discovered at Fortnault, on the property of Francois Bertrand, close to the St. Lawrence and about 21 miles from Quebec.

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