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From The Scotsman, New York. THE CANADIAN HIGHLANDER.

BY CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D.

Thanks to my sires, I'm Highland born, And trod the moorland and the heather...

And when the winds blew loud and shrill I've scaled the heavenward summits hoary...

Alas! the land denied me bread, Land of my sires in bygone ages...

Two parcels out in wide domains, Beyond the law's resistless fane...

The lords of acres doomed the clans, We're always at the best of friends...

In agony of silent tears, The partner of my soul beside me...

And love with steadfast faith in God, Strong with the strength of grief and sorrow...

And every day as years roll on, And touch my brow with age's finger...

And Hops revive at memory's touch, That Scotland, crushed and landlord-ridden...

A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN GLENGARRY OVER FORTY YEARS AGO.

NO. 15 FROM MY SCRAP BOOK.

Glengarry! Home of fair women and of brave men! Home of Canada's fairest and bravest!

At the time of which we write the old martial feeling prevailed and predominated in Glengarry...

It is now a little over forty years since our first visit. This happened a few years after the trouble of 1837 and 1838.

The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the 1st Regiment (Colonel Fraser's) in February, 1838, on their entrance to Montreal...

But, to our visit: It was early in the month of March. The winter roars were in good condition for sleighing.

In the early afternoon of the second day we reached the old inn at Lancaister, and informed the host that we were on a visit to Fraserfield...

We had often heard that Fraserfield was one of the finest country residences in Upper Canada, but, really, we had no idea that so grand a building was to be found in the wilds of Glengarry...

The merry-making at the time of our visit was to do honor to the meeting of old friends to dinner. We felt taken aback and wished our visit had been delayed a day later.

Let us try to picture and repeople that old dining hall at Fraserfield as we entered and seated among that noted and dignified assemblage.

There were the Hon. George McTavish, of the H. B. Co., and Miss Cameron, afterwards Mrs. McTavish; old Dr. Grant, father, we believe, of Dr. Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. McIntyre, now sheriff at Cornwall; Colonel Carmichael, of the Regular Army...

Every Glengarry will recall and bring to mind those old names, and, if they were not personally known to him, still he will recognize them as landmarks of his native country of a past generation.

The ravages of forty years have left but few remaining of the old or even of the young who had joined in that merry-making!

We spent a few days with our kind friends and paid many visits to old friends of our family who had often visited our paternal home in Lower Canada.

There was a spot very dear to the writer, close by old St. Raphael's. It was the early childhood home of his mother.

That dear old Glengarry Log House! The writer's maternal grandfather and grandmother and his mother once lived there!

The old grandmother of that Glengarry Log House lived there till about her ninetieth year. We saw her old spinning wheel...

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boys were laid low on Queenston Heights, Lady's Lane, Cuppesa, and at the evacuation of old Fort George and other lesser fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glengarrians, who have come to the front within the past forty years, to read of a social gathering of a past generation in their native country.

Old Montrealsers will remember the return of the Glengarrians from the frontier in the spring of 1838, and to have seen that "Big Glengarry Highlander" shoulder the cannon of the regiment and present arms with it while passing in review before Sir John Colborne.

USEFUL JOHN. Montreal, 16th January, 1885.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN

AN IMPROMPTU LUNCH IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE—A PLEASANT GATHERING AT THE CITY CLUB.

A number of the friends of the Hon. John Costigan entertained that gentleman at an impromptu lunch last Wednesday. The event took place at the City Club, and a most agreeable time was passed by the representatives of the various departments.

Let us try to picture and repeople that old dining hall at Fraserfield as we entered and seated among that noted and dignified assemblage. There was the old colonel himself at the head of the table doing the honors as he well knew how.

There were the Hon. George McTavish, of the H. B. Co., and Miss Cameron, afterwards Mrs. McTavish; old Dr. Grant, father, we believe, of Dr. Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. McIntyre, now sheriff at Cornwall; Colonel Carmichael, of the Regular Army...

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THE FIGHT FOR LIFE IN IRELAND.

Struggle in all kinds of Industry—The Struggle with Bank Rents.

KILKENNY, Dec. 21.—What oppresses the mind of an American traveller, as he examines the actual condition of both the city and country residents in Ireland, is the depression which weighs on the whole atmosphere of the country.

It is in connection with the agricultural distress at Lismore that I wish to submit to the study of American readers some curious specimens of animals peculiar to Ireland—the genus agent or middleman and the genus Orange journalist.

Some two weeks ago the tenants on the Duke's estate called on his agent, Mr. Curry, and represented to him that, owing to the fall in prices of every kind of farm produce and to the universal stagnation in trade, it would be impossible for them to pay their rent for the present year.

The tenants supported and counselled in their action by their parish priest, Father O'Callaghan, and Mr. Pyne of Lisfyn Castle, resolved to go to England and appeal their case to the Duke of Devonshire himself.

In this marasmic condition of commerce, trade, industry, and the money market, you would think that the great wealthy proprietary class would make extraordinary exertions and generous sacrifices to come to the relief of the producers, the tillers of the soil, and, since landlord and tenant should have one common undivided interest, help the tenant farmer and the farm laborer to tide over the distressful season produced by a poor harvest and the fall in the price of agricultural produce.

How account for this anomaly and for all the chronic misery with which it is pregnant? By the fact that the landlord class in Ireland derive their possession and titles from might instead of right.

The traditional relation during centuries between the two great classes in the Irish community—the owners and the tillers of the soil—instead of being, as in England, or on the Continent, one of mutual regard, kindness, and interested co-operation, has been only that of the undying hatred of the man who has deeply wronged his brother and cannot forgive the wrong because inflicted by himself.

It is felt that nothing under heaven but the united action of the Catholic bishops and priests standing firmly by the Irish parliamentary party, and demanding with one voice installment after installment of justice for their people, can prevent violence on the part of the aggrieved masses, violent repression on the part of the government, and a further adjournment of the desired era of order and progress founded on liberty and equity.

Since I wrote about the Marquis of Waterford's bitter and unprovoked suit against his Wicklow tenants, these have been compelled, under pain of losing everything, of going with a ruinous lawsuit before Judges prejudiced against them, and of subjecting themselves to the powerful omnium of their landlord and his agents, to accept the compromise offered them.

THE P. J. SMYTH FUND. DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—A meeting is to be held here next Wednesday to inaugurate a fund for the relief of the family of Mr. P. J. Smyth, late member of Parliament for Tipperary.

ENGLAND TO KEEP TURKEY IN HER PLACE OUTSIDE OF EGYPT. LONDON, Jan. 19.—The excitement caused by the unusual occurrence of a council at the war office on Sunday was greatly increased to-day by the report that the Government had decided to resist any attempt on the part of Turkey to occupy any portion of Egypt or land troops in that country.

PERHAPS A WAR. LONDON, Jan. 19.—The financial difficulties of Gen. Grant and his action in connection with Vanderbilt's proposals are subjects of much editorial comment in the city, and provincial papers. The Liverpool Post refers to the General as the modern Belshazzar, and says: "From fighting the enemies of his country he has turned to fight the Wall street beasts. Napoleon watching the sun set across the Atlantic was not half so painful a spectacle, or half so acute a sufferer as Grant receiving the banners and badges of conquest from the hands of the money king."

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE EDITOR. Division of the Diocese of Three Rivers—MacTavish publishes the fact in the Quebec papers. The following correspondence from His Grace Archbishop Taschereau on the vexed question of the division of the diocese of Three Rivers and of the opposition of a certain portion of the French Press thereto, will explain itself.

To the Editor of L'Evenement: Sir,—You are requested to publish the enclosed correspondence, which I forward from the Archbishop. Yours, etc., C. A. MAROIS, Secretary. ARCHBISHOPRIC OF QUEBEC, Jan. 17, 1885.

To the Editor of L'Evenement: Sir,—On the 7th inst., I addressed through my secretary to Mr. J. P. Pardirol, editor of La Verité, the following letter:— ARCHBISHOPRIC OF QUEBEC, Jan. 7, 1885.

To Mr. J. P. Pardirol, Editor La Verité: Sir,—On the third page of your issue of Saturday last, you say: "Mgr. Aménilera also delivered the decision of the Holy See in the matter of the division of the Diocese of Three Rivers, which is to the effect that this division is neither necessary nor urgent for the salvation of souls." And in the sixth page your correspondent "X" says that "the decision maintaining the integrity of the Diocese of Three Rivers has been promulgated."

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1885—Winter Arrangements—1885

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line. Includes ships like 'Numbian', 'Parisian', 'Sardinian', etc.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched,

Table listing ship names and departure dates from Halifax. Includes 'Circassian', 'Caspian', 'Sardinian', etc.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX. At ONE o'clock P.M., Sardinian, Thursday, Jan. 22. Parisian, Thursday, Jan. 29. Sardinian, Thursday, Feb. 5. Polynesian, Thursday, Feb. 12. Circassian, Thursday, Feb. 19. Caspian, Thursday, Feb. 26. Sardinian, Saturday, March 7.

Table listing ship names and departure dates from Baltimore. Includes 'Caspian', 'Sardinian', etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.—The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be dispatched FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotia, Monday, Jan. 12. Sardinian, Monday, Jan. 19.

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be dispatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct as follows: FROM BOSTON: Siberian, about Jan. 6. Scandinavia, about Jan. 13. Carthagenian, about Feb. 3.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (New England Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Co. via Portland.

IT LEADS ALL

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely restores the wants of physicians and the general public.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrophulous about you, SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

CATARH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the mucus discharges from the lungs, and free the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrophulous origin.

ULCEROUS "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcers, running sores on his face and neck. At the same time his eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES. Physicians told us that a powerful cathartic medicine should be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your treatment, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrophulous tendencies, and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results."

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists: \$1, six bottles for \$5.

JOHNSTON'S Desiccated Oyster!

For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, Oyster Patties, &c. This entirely new and delicious preparation is one of the best and most delicate delicacies ever introduced. It can always be kept in the house, and in a few minutes Oyster Omelet made in a few minutes.

Full directions for use enclosed in each package. A single packet contains sufficient to make six good plates of splendid Oyster Soup. If put in a dry place it will not injure by keeping.

MANUFACTURED BY THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COMPANY, 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Ask your Grocer for it.

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYER'S VOLTAIC BELT. BEFORE AND AFTER. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

DR. J. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Catarrhs, Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

Health is Wealth!



DR. J. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Catarrhs, Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES. To cure cases of Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Catarrhs, Headache, Nervous Prostration, etc.

ADVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCORMICK BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

\$5.00 FOR 35c.

A Volume of Universal Reference. This CYCLOPEDIA is a new and valuable book for popular use. It contains all the information that is needed for the most successful conduct of business, and is the most complete and up-to-date work of the kind ever published.

Sawing Made Easy.

MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE. SENT ON 30 DAYS TEST TRIAL. For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out their own wood, etc. A boy of 10 can saw logs fast and easily.

\$20,000.00.

"Ladies' Journal" Bible Competition, No. 9.

"During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., etc. have given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. All the lists of the winners are always published in the LADIES' JOURNAL immediately at the close of each competition, names are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, no fraud. We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter over and over, and we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail.

To the fifteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without extra charge, except for freight and packing, goods, beyond the regular half-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered first:—

- THE BIBLE QUESTIONS. 1. Where are the names first mentioned in the Bible? 2. Where are the names first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a Bible study to look them up. Send your answers to the publisher, and you will receive the list of the first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to these two Bible questions. Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

- THE FIRST REWARDS. 1. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coins. \$ 600 2. One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrated maker. 600 3 and 4—Two Grand Square Pianos, 1,000 5 and 6—Two fine Toned, 10 Stop Cabinet Pianos, 500 7, 8 and 9—Two Fine Quadruple Plate Silver Tea Services—six pieces and One Five o'clock Tea Service. 300 10 to 15—Six Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches. 600 16 to 20—Ten Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and Stem-setting Genuine Elgin Watches. 450 21 to 30—Ten renowned Williams' Singer Sewing Machines. 600 31 to 40—Ten Gentlemen's Solid Hunting-cases or Opened faced, Gold Silver and Steel Watches. 400 41 to 50—Ten Solid Quadruple Plate Cake Baskets, elegant designs. 300 51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons. 400 101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Elegantly Bound Volumes of Tenney's Standard Bible. 300 311 to 500—One Hundred and Ninety well bound volumes of World's Cyclopaedia, a Library in itself. 570

Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these middle rewards. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct answer number three, and so on till all these middle rewards are generated below are given away. Here is the list of

- MIDDLE REWARDS. 1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin. \$ 750 2, 3 and 4—Three magnificent Grand Square Pianos, by a celebrated maker. 1,650 5, 6 and 7—Three fine-toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker. 750 8, 9, 10 and 11—Four Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-winding and stem setting Water of Tea Urns. 400 12 to 17—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot Water of Tea Urns. 300 18 to 30—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns. 520 31 to 50—Twenty elegant Black Cashmere Dress Patterns. 240 51 to 60—Ten pairs ladies' Lace Curtains. 100 61 to 90—Thirty Grand Square Plate Tea Services. 300 91 to 257—One hundred and sixty-seven Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches. 500 258 to 600—Three hundred and forty-three beautifully bound volumes, Shakespeare's poems. 1,820

After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when to the sender of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these consolation rewards. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

- THE CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1—Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin. \$ 500 2, 3 and 4—Three Fine Grand Square Pianos. 1,500 5, 6 and 7—Three elegant Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker. 750 8 to 10—Three Fine Quadruple Plate Tea Services. 300 11 to 18—Eight Ladies' Solid Gold Hunting-cases genuine stem-winding and stem-setting genuine Elgin Watches. 800 19 to 20—Eleven Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns. 412 20 to 90—Fifty Grand Square Plate Tea Services. 300 91 to 150—Sixty dozen sets silver-plated Tea Spoons. 300 151 to 200—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches. 500 201 to 400—One hundred and ten fine silver-plated butter knives or sugar spoons. 110

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and remunerative plans we have ever sent. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal is of course to increase his circulation. In fact, he says so, but adds that he also hopes to encourage the study of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost out much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering those Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-priced fashion papers and magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, or one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short, it is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty cents, and it is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents by post-office order, scrip, or bank coin. They, therefore, pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as fifty cents is the regular yearly subscription price to the Journal. The competition remains open only till fifteenth February next, and as long as the letter is post marked where mailed

either on the day of closing, (15th February), or any time between now and then, it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this promptly now, and you may doubtless secure one of the first rewards. If you answer an time between now and fifteenth of February, you may secure one of the middle rewards, or even if you answer on the last day (15th Feb.) and you live a good distance from Toronto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from distant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of our readers will avail themselves of this excellent opportunity of securing at once an excellent publication and a possibility of a piano, organ, gold watch, silver tea set, or some other of the many rewards offered. The address is Editor of the Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada. Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

LL-WON PARAGRAPHS

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

How could we dress and entertain, or enjoy small social pleasures? Eish! not to do that! No, no, no, I assure you, you can live like a gentleman on less if he be a married man, than three thousand a year, with occasional helps—at least, I could not; for in my bachelor days, even, I ways lived up to a thousand a year support my station. Now, I'm sorry to say that the family I have allied with do not understand this. Why should they? I cannot blame them. It is their misfortune, not their fault, if they are too immature, too young, if I may so express it, in our sphere, to appreciate the requirements of elegant affluence and luxury; and with the prestige of commonplace life, the aroma of the factory, and the handling habits of the shop yet clinging to him, I am not surprised that my father-in-law considers an income of two thousand a year a good subsidy, while I regard it as a pittance's dot, and protest aloud I will never do—never!"

"I think it's a very good income. Can't you retrench?" cried matter-of-fact Miss Gubbins. "Retrench!—retrench what?" indignantly remonstrated Colandrea. "You women are all the same in money matters—no mind for calculating arithmetic. What can I retrench?—Carry must have her maid and her car, and a box at the theatre; I must have my valet, and my horse, and see a few friends now and then, and—"

"Certainly, Guildford, certainly," exclaimed Lady Alicia, rising to take leave; "you cannot do without these common necessities of life. Old people are apt to be stingy; but you and Caroline should represent to your father and mother. Meanwhile take my advice, don't let yourself live upon your credit; and when your son will come, depend on it, the good couple will give you a carte blanche on the funds in the exuberance of their dotage. Farewell! day! Come see me soon; I shall be glad to hear good news!" And away sailed Lady Alicia, having comforted her friends, and to meet the due recompense of virtuous action, by encountering O'Driscoll, whom she had not seen for some days, coming along, strange to say, in company with a priest, and so deep in tête-à-tête, that though her carriage stood by the pathway, he had not noticed it among others lining the street, till her voice rang shrilly in his ear:

"Maurice!—Mr. O'Driscoll, were you passing me?" "A thousand pardons, Lady Alicia?" apologised the young man, making a sign to his companion to walk on, that he would overtake him. "Oh, you needn't explain; I was so engrossed by the individual with you—he looked more like a priest than a parson—you did not observe anyone else. Why do you never come near me? It is an age since I've seen you!"

"Only three days!" smiled Maurice. "Only three days?" reiterated the lady, with pointing lip and reproachful eye. "I'm sorry," she added, plaintively, "that I hold so slight a place in your regard, that you think of no account a space that seems to me so interminable;—and your mother, Lady O'Driscoll, too, is so reserved and distant I really fear sometimes I must have inadvertently done something dreadful to make you hate me."

"Oh, fie, Lady Alicia," said O'Driscoll; "why entertain such delusion? You know my time, as I have often explained to you, is not all my own, and my mother, who is in delicate health, is a bad visitor in general. She and I would be sorry to treat you with discourtesy."

Not much impressed by this evasive justification on the part of O'Driscoll, who, she knew quite well, had leisure sufficient to bestow his dejection at whatever shrine to which his heart inclined him, Lady Alicia continued: "Whether are you now going?—will you take a seat in my carriage, and let me have a chat with you?" "I should with pleasure, but my friend is waiting for me."

"Oh, indeed? Well, come over this evening, will you?" "Thanks!—if I can." "I'll have no 'ifs,' sir; I shall expect you; I have some wonderful news to tell you. You remember that poor thing, Alphonse Fitzpatrick, whom the Misses Fitzergus took in of charity, when the horrid old aunts turned her out, and that I've been taking music lessons as from out of pure compassion?—No nodded assent.—"Well, would you believe, some rich old uncle has turned up from somewhere, and she has left Miss Hodgens to go live with him."

"That just corresponds with what I have advanced," said O'Driscoll; "but if not insisting on my opinion, as I may not be quite a connoisseur, or an impartial discriminator on a subject so nice, I will give you that of general consent, which admits her claim to great personal attraction."

"Pshaw! who cares for public opinion," persisted Lady Alicia, crossly;—"tell me what you think yourself." "I think her beautiful!" he responded, with straightforward earnestness. "Struck by the thunderbolt of lightning she had courted, in her anxiety to probe the secrets of O'Driscoll and divine his real sentiments, Lady Alicia, stunned into silence, sat back in the carriage."

Miss Gubbins, hastening to administer her timely cordial, observed indignantly: "The girl, certainly, is a proficient in the art of setting off a very meagre physiognomy by her skill in the use of cosmetics, rouge and pearl-powder dazzling unsophisticated eyes."

Up sprung Alicia, revived, and, with a giggling simper, she exclaimed: "I ought to know that. Had you seen her at Miss Hodgens', where such things are not allowed, and she had not the means of self-embellishment, you'd have thought her face was that of an old pipsy. I dare say Guildford Colandrea made the discovery that she was not all she seemed; for I'm sure it's not merely for a promisory disengagement that he would have flattered her. Tell me, where did you meet that brother of hers? Have you known him long? He's a dark, ugly looking man, and she bears a close resemblance to him."

O'Driscoll, pondering in his heart, and ignorantly amazed at the perversity of jealous enmity which goaded these feminine bosoms to discharge themselves in such a flood of virulent slander to defame and asperse one whom, in happier days, he had beheld the cynosure of many an admiring eye, whose unmerited reverse had challenged general regard, whose restored fortune would be hailed with joy by all, and who for him stood alone in the world a paragon of faultless excellence, drily answered: "I met him some time heretofore, on one or two occasions accidentally; but to day I renewed acquaintance with him where he happens to be lodging, in the same house with my friend, Hugh O'Byrne. He seems to be a good young man, and I've taken rather a fancy to him."

"Do you know her's a priest—very likely a Jesuit?" said Miss Gubbins. "What of that?" returned Maurice. "Take care you be not priest-ridden." "Explain what you mean, Miss Gubbins."

"Of course, that you be not deluded, hood-winked, prepped over to Rome. What a Moses you are! You know well enough what I mean. I'd like to see you gullied into buying green spectacles," angrily retorted the lady. Maurice laughed derisively. "If I'm wary enough not to be taken in for buying green spectacles, I shall be clever enough to keep outside the gates of Rome; and 'twill be time enough when I find the priest as black within as the world has painted him without to bid him good-morrow. I think I'll advise him to try some of those cosmetics his sister finds efficacious, and see if it will improve him in the eyes of the discerning public."

"Come, a truce with railleury, sir," cried Lady Alicia, whose ingenious wit had, during this brief dialogue, conceived and matured a new play of action. Playfully she proceeded: "Bring your friend the priest with you this evening. I will call myself upon Alphonse; for I intend that she and I shall be very great friends, even though I don't think her so pretty as you do. And that uncle of hers she must introduce me to. If that other colossal friend of yours, Hugh O'Byrne, will accompany you he shall be welcome. I'm not so bad as I appear, and I dare say we shall all get on famously. Adieu, an revoir."

She ordered the carriage forward, and as it rolled off, O'Driscoll, replacing his hat, walked on to rejoin Father Fitzpatrick, partly gratified, partly puzzled, and thinking to himself could Lady Alicia, after all, be really better than he gave her credit for, and was it prejudice only that blinded him to her hidden merit?

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BANISHMENT.—THE INTERMEDIATE AT SLEEVES GADGE.

"With slow step, sad burden, and wild-uttered wail, Miss matron and cotter wind up from the vale And loud lamentations salute the gray hill, Where their fathers are sleeping, the silent and still! Wild, wild, that wild wailing back on the air, From the lone hill, as if some ill be there: O'er the silent, the still, and the cold they deplore, They weep for the fearless, whose sorrows are o'er."

The bright noontide sun went down upon weeping and wailing on that May-day when the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, the new rector, achieved his title victory, and bore away his blood-stained spoil from the poverty-stricken village and famishing peasantry of Tubber. Consternation spread far and wide. Pale dismay and dull despair marked every countenance, while deeper furrows, ploughed by feelings outraged and sadness, and fed by passions ignited and raging in many a desperate bosom, might readily be traced in some; for in many a wretched hotel a corpse was waiting, or a wounded man was lying, while the loud wailing of sorrow wailed on the night breeze from shelling to shelling, blended sad echoes with the dirge of homeless wanderers in clustered groups bidding mournful farewell to the charred wrecks of mud cabins that for generations had sheltered their heads from the winter's inclement blast, and the rude walls within the sanctuary of whose enclosure, in joy and in affliction, in distress and in want, domestic sympathies had been kindly fostered, and many a virtue expanded into blooming flower. Being parting from the beloved spot, the last of their poor earthly possessions, the sole remaining tie that had linked them to a bright land they turned their weary feet to swell the tide of pauperism flowing from countless other sources towards the wretched polis, bringing in their equal train to the dens and purlieus of vice and profligacy to which they were crowding, fatal seed to germinate in these fertile hotbeds, and at no distant day, in just but awful retribution, the breath of the Angel of Death, whom no bolts could bar out of garret chamber or palace hall, and whose dire visitation, irrespective of person, and defying opposition, struck down alike rich and poor, the heir of estates, and the labourer on his field. One humble homestead, and one alone, was as yet exempt from the ruin that had befallen so many others, but over which not the less surely the stroke of doom was impending; for since the day he had interposed his manly aid to protect the dying woman from the intrusion of the false preacher, and enabled the priest to perform his ghostly functions in aid of the departing soul, Johnny Doyle and his family were marked out victims to flug vengeance, only not instantly wrecked, because the Doyles were not only far and near known and respected as industrious, peaceful, obliging, well-to-do people, but they enjoyed, moreover, the favor and patronage of some of the neighboring gentry, to whom they were useful in many ways—Thady as a good carpenter, the girls as seamstresses, and his sons clever at garden-

ing, and in many other capacities handy and expert. So, availing the parson's opportunity to assail them with sanction of pretext, on this night of woe, in the spacious kitchen of the shelling was assembled, after their evening repast of potatoes and milk, the whole family, with a few neighbors from the remote locality, as yet unscathed, discussing the events of the day. The carpenter, smoking a pipe, sat upon a three-legged stool by the hearth, his wife spinning at her wheel opposite; Johnny, with folded arms, sat cross-legged upon a corner of the deal table; Larry, with a tattered Latin grammar in his hand, which he was not studying, hung over his mother's chair, dreamily watching the evolution of the waltz, the two elder girls were loitering at each end of the dresser; Euphemia and Nellie sat, with their feet tucked under them, on the closed settle-bed; while a couple of men smoked at the open casement, and two or three women squatted on their heels upon the hearth round Kitty Burke, who was knitting a yarn stocking.

"Musha, ne'er a word o' lie in it, Molly, it was a bad day's work; an', mind me, ye won't see the end o' it to a hurry," said one of these women, a coarse-featured, withal shrewd, good-temperance matron, addressing Mrs. Doyle, in answer to some observation of the latter. "It's from bad to worse the parsons is goin' in their ostrichian threathment o' the people, an' the country won't stan' it no longer. It's risin' fast by all I hear, an' maybe they'll find yet them that show the wind'll rape the whirlwind, ough!"

"Thro' it, I dunno, Peggy, acor'nac," returned, in a low, plaintive accent, a mild, pale-faced young woman beside her. "I'm afraid it's the cross is upon us, an' we must lie down an' be thrumpled out under it. Welcome be the wif o' God!"

"In course, an' we do nothin' to help ourselves," responded a stout, evenly swarthy, resting her chin upon the palm of a broad, bony hand, "we can't expect nought to be sent down from heaven wid' swords to fight for us, ough! Now, it's my notion that if the neighbors down at Dunavin n' round about just gave the usual little faith o' the pike out to every sinner billeted on 'em to prosecute, an' rob, an' insult 'em, they'd have satisfied the varmint party soon, an' be none the worse off nor they are, begorra!"

"Sorra a lie in it, begorra!" chimed in Thady Doyle, blowing a cloud from his pipe with the brief remark. "I dunno, Thady," returned his wife, thoughtfully, "what good did the pike do to-day? Seven corpses wakin' below at the village. Och hone, ferriergar! sure 'twould melt the heart o' a stone—an' poor Mick Mooney among 'em!"

"Ay, would it, sooner nor the heart o' a parson," fiercely broke in one of the men at the easement, knocking the ashes out of his pipe. "I've out o' wan family, och!" "God look down on the widdy, poor Esther, an' the fatherless children, this night!" cooed Kitty Burke, who would hear what Neil More, an' Lacy, an' Donough O'Brien go on to do next. Have ye any notion, Johnny?"

"Ay, have I, ma'an," said Johnny, roused from a fit of abstraction by the question. "They've got another O'Dwyer to the widdy." "See that now," cried the first woman who had spoken. "I tell ye'll hear more o' it afore long. God help the crathurs that's put to the road out o' their little sheds, an' God bless Sally Malone, that took Neil More bobby to nurse wid' her own daunt one. But Donough didn't go wid' 'em sure?"

"I dread that child 'll grow up a natral, if it lives. There's lots o' children born foolish by reason o' fright an' throuble to the mother these times," soliloquised Kitty, turning the heel of her stocking. "God forgive them that's the cause o' it!" "Badness to 'em, an' my heavy curse on the reason we see thro'out an' ruin follyin' families that was rich an' mighty in their day, an' an' many that get their footin' from the land die out, an' their widdows an' fathers come in their place to fare no better, because they've withered under the scorchin' curses o' the poor, an' them they have plundered an' made desolate. Oh, ay! I'll curse 'em wid' all the veins o' my heart, that neither their seed nor bress my thrive, nor know length o' days, nor honour, nor glory in the land!" returned Peggy Connor, with hearty eloquence;—"arrah, why wouldn't I?"

"Curses, like crows, go out to feed an' come home to roost, so I wouldn't curse anyone, but have 'em to God," said Kitty. "Peggy uttered a snort of dissent;—"Lave 'em to God, indeed! Maybe it's forgot 'em He would or not think they were so bad, an' assewse let him know it, ayra."

"Dix, dix, God help yer wit. As if He didn't know the number of hairs on our head?" sighed Mrs. Doyle. "Yes, in course, ma'an, I know; but He has such a power to do an' see after, maybe He doesn't be mindin' every thing at once, barrin' his attention is called to 'em, och d'yd think He'd see such villainies done an' not wid' his list to wallop 'em an' give the devil short notice?" was the logical rejoinder of sagacious Peggy; not more ignorant conclusion for her, nor less exalted idea of the Deity, than many theories entertained by her superiors in scholastic condition of a later day. Her auditory not being in humor to enter upon theological debate, lapsed into silence, till Thady Doyle again broke the spell, saying to one of the men near him.

"Is there anything more about the wreck at Newcastle, Prendergast? I hear there was no one saved but the one Mr. Miles O'Byrne caught hold of." "Oh, sorra know I know," returned Prendergast, puffing away vigorously between each word; "what dead bodies was thrown in was buried decently, an' lots o' goods was thrown in along the coast. The peddlers is busy down among the people buyin' 'em up." "Musha, God help us, but there's a sight o' throuble everywhere!" again sighed Mrs. Doyle, disentangling a skein of flax.

"So there is, an' as, said the pale-faced young woman, drearily; "but we may always count on it when the banshee gives warnin'." "Ay, in troth, an' an', by the same token, the weird woman has been these three nights runnin' keenin' all round about the country," exclaimed the burxom matron, with animation, excited by the evident interest inspired by her information. "Wisha, now?" cried Mrs. Doyle, resting on her wheel. "Did you see her?" shouted Nolly, with a cold chill running through her bosom. "No, acor'nac, but I heard her," replied Peggy, solemnly. "Och, it 'ud make the hair on your head stan' on end to hear that cry, for all the world like a dirge over a bier."

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WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 21, 1885.

ACCORDING to a recent official report on Irish Industries, free trade is having a most damaging effect upon the agricultural industry of the country, and is proving fatal to the growing of cereals.

THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, Minister of Inland Revenue, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his birthday on the 1st of February next. The Ottawa Citizen, alluding to the fact, says:—"We understand a number of the hon. member's friends will not allow the occasion to pass by without offering a tribute of good feeling and warm admiration of an spright and honorable career."

A LONDON despatch says the Canadian voyagers, who enlisted for six months to aid Wolsley's expedition up the Nile, are about to be mustered out of service, and will embark at Alexandria on their homeward voyage in two or three weeks' time.

An effort is being made to induce the Irish National and Social Clubs of the English Metropolis to unite in celebrating St. Patrick's Day, this year, by a gigantic demonstration at the Crystal Palace.

AN influential deputation of merchants, manufacturers, and artisans waited upon the Lord Mayor of London and asked permission for the use of the Guildhall for a meeting to be composed of representatives of all the industries of England and Scotland, to discuss the business depression which exists throughout the United Kingdom.

AN American capitalist, of the name of Winans, is making for himself a very unenviable reputation in Scotland. He rented a deer forest from one of the Scotch nobles and set out to bulldoze and tyrannize the poor cottars, as if he were to be the manor born.

Our own High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, on being questioned regarding the matter pronounced the scheme chimerical, and one that would result in loading up the home government with a lot of petty jealousies which had better be ignored or left to cure themselves.

done much to precipitate the land war in Scotland and to embitter the struggle of the people against a system of landlordism that encourages such atrocities against the welfare of a civilized community.

The American Bureau of Agriculture has gathered statistics regarding the cereal crops of the country for the year 1884, which place the production of corn at 1,795,000,000 bushels, and that of wheat at nearly 513,000,000. These are the largest aggregates ever recorded.

The London press have joined in giving expression to a rather offensive sentiment over the Phelan-Short affair in saying that the murderous onslaught "is viewed by Englishmen with grim satisfaction. It is rather a peculiar gladness to experience because a man was brutally stabbed, and because an American city has been made the scene of a deed of violence and bloodshed.

THE PROPOSED COLONIAL COUNCIL.

Another effort has been made to consolidate the scheme of Imperial Federation and give it some definite shape or form. The Marquis of Lorne and Earl Grey, formerly Secretary of State for the colonies, have proposed to create a Federal Council to be composed of the High Commissioners and Agents-General of the British colonies, and to be attached to the colonial department.

THE CROFTERS AND THEIR SCOTCH LANDLORDS.

Our readers will well remember with what vigor and persistency the land agitation in Ireland was denounced and condemned by all "lovers of order" and friends of landlordism in and outside the Island.

representation, both of the people and of their representatives. When distress and starvation came upon the tenants, they were laughed at for "passing around the hat." Times have changed, however, and the scene of war has been shifted nearer home.

So long as the rocky island could be made to yield only enough for the existence of these toiling crofters, it is certain that the 'landlords' did not collect rent, although they may have chartered a man-of-war to present their little account, but when, by their labor, the crofters could make something more than they needed for their bare existence, the surplus or a part of it was claimed by and paid to the 'landlords.'

ELECTIVE GRAND JURIES.

ONE evening contemporary, the Daily Star, does not approve of Mr. Parnell's proposal to make the Irish grand juries elective.

It is to be feared that an elective grand jury would be as unsatisfactory as an elective judiciary. On the whole grand juries do not need reforming so much as the petty juries, the duties of which are if anything even more important.

This six-line paragraph shows a rather dense ignorance of Irish affairs on the part of our twinking confrere. The error the Daily Star falls into is in assuming the grand jury which rules over the Irish people to be a body similar to our Canadian grand jury which is called together at every criminal term to find "true bills" or no bills as the case may be, and to visit the jail and government asylums to report their condition.

Sir John Macdonald in his reply to the delegation, was exceedingly non-committal and indefinite. He said the question had received the consideration of the government, but what might be finally done he could not say until Parliament met.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAVE IN ENGLAND.

THE Democratic element is rapidly coming to the front in aristocratic England. Sir Charles Dilke and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who are at present the recognized leaders of the democracy, will be strengthened by the addition of Professor Stuart to their party.

form in the constitution regarding the House of Lords, which could not exist, as at present constituted, beyond another great crisis. This speech has startled the Tories and annoys the moneyed Whigs, who are quick in denouncing it as revolutionary.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INSOLVENCY QUESTION.

The present state of the law in the Dominion in relation to bankruptcy and insolvency is most unsatisfactory and is calculated to work serious injury to the business interests of the country.

Profiting by the presence of the leader of the Government in town yesterday, the members of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade waited upon Sir John A. Macdonald to urge upon him the pressing necessity of affording some sort of relief and protection to the commercial situation by passing an Insolvent Act in the coming Session of Parliament.

Sir John Macdonald in his reply to the delegation, was exceedingly non-committal and indefinite. He said the question had received the consideration of the government, but what might be finally done he could not say until Parliament met.

According to this, no government should introduce or father any wise and beneficial measures, if there was a possibility of not commanding a majority in the division. Sir John would then make the maintenance of itself in power the first object and aim of a government.

"The government are more than that; they are the chief stewards of the people, and it is to the people that they ultimately look for an approval of their conduct, and, when occasion arises, for an endorsement against an adverse verdict of parliament.

INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED AT THE BANQUET.

In point of numbers and of enthusiasm the banquet tendered last evening to Sir John A. Macdonald, as the culminating expression of Conservative attachment and admiration for their leader was, without doubt, a brilliant success.

The most conspicuous sinner in that respect was Sir John A. Macdonald himself. His personal attack on Sir Richard Cartwright was as ill-advised as it was bitter. Many of the Premier's admirers and friends regretted the exhibition, and it is noteworthy that the denunciations of Sir Richard's character was received in almost perfect silence.

The only other speakers who had the inclination or perhaps the courage to touch upon the question of independence were Mr. B. D. McGibbon and the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, fit representatives of Young Canada and its aspirations.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who met with an ovation which was not even eclipsed by that accorded to the Premier, dealt with the question of the future of this country in an open manner. His speech, which was the effort of the evening, was listened to throughout with rapt attention.

Considering the men and their associations with the general surroundings and tone of the occasion, it would not have been surprising to have heard the sentiment of national independence soundly hissed and squelched, but such was not the case.

MR. BLAKE'S POLITICAL PLATFORM.

The one great weakness of the Liberal party in the Dominion, up to the present, has been its lack of a definite and positive political platform. Hon. Edward Blake, whose honesty and ability as a statesman are unquestioned, has come before the people with a declaration of principles, which he submits to them for careful consideration and impartial judgment.

The platform enunciated by Mr. Blake breathes the genuine spirit of Young Canada, and combines in a large measure the aspirations of those who favor the national sovereignty of their country. The three distinguishing planks of that platform are: First, the power to revise our own constitution without any reference to Downing street; secondly, the right to make our own commercial treaties without the permission or interference of Imperial nincompoops, and finally, an elective Senate, which will represent and be responsible to the people and not to the First Minister of the day.

The question that gives the Mail the most uneasiness is the one relating to the treaty-making power. It points out that as a colony we cannot enter into negotiations with a foreign country, and that to make a treaty of our own accord for our especial benefit, without consulting England, would be to assume our independence.

Precisely that is what the country is preparing to do. Sir John tells us we are the freest people on earth, and that we cannot have any more independence than we possess; but here, in regard to a fundamental right, and a first function of a free government and people, we send ourselves in an absolute state of political servitude.

There can be no question about that. At present the markets seem to be narrowing rather than enlarging, owing to our astringent connection. As Mr. Blake pointed out, business affairs are best managed by those who know most and best about the business.

"The commercial and fiscal policy of England differs widely from ours; their lives are different, their views are different. It is necessary only to look to their public despatches upon analogous questions to observe. We have found it stated in parliament that we just missed a most advantageous convention with France by twenty hours, because our then Agent-General at Paris had to refer it to the Foreign Office in London.

This declaration by Mr. Blake will meet with almost unanimous endorsement from the Canadian people, whose interest it is that Canada should take her proper position among treaty-making nations. The Montreal Herald says it would like to see Mr. Blake take even a bolder attitude than he does on this important question, and would have been

prepared to endorse the demand that Canada's rights in this connection should be acknowledged fully and immediately. The Herald expresses its conviction that in taking such a position Mr. Blake would not lack for backing, but would have the support of the entire commercial element and would be enthusiastically held by public opinion throughout the Dominion. Canada is evidently growing out of its colonial petticoats, and with pleasing rapidity at that.

HOW QUEBEC IS ROBBED.

For some years past this unfortunate province of Quebec has been earning a very enviable reputation for the loose and crooked manner in which its business, both municipal and provincial, has been transacted. Fidelity has come to be looked upon as one of the distinctive traits of its public men. Integrity and honesty seem to be at a terrible discount among them. Every day the people give some new evidence of gross abuse of office, some new cause to distrust their public officials. But it is seldom that their community is called upon to digest such a piece of flagrant corruption as that to which we alluded in our local columns of yesterday and which Le Nouvelleiste of Quebec has unearthed and given to the world.

The facts are these: The Lake St. John Railway Company wanted a subsidy of a-half million from the City of Quebec. The city council was at first unwilling to grant it. How to get around the members of the council was the next question. The mayor had a brother whose name is Charles Langelier. This gentleman soon made his availability and usefulness known to the Railroad Company. Charles was well greased, and he set about exercising his influence over the Aldermen and Councilors. The effect was surprising. The Corporation granted the subsidy of \$200,000 demanded by the Railroad Company, but outsiders do not know exactly how much of that half million remained with Charles and the Corporation; but it was a decent amount. The beauty of the whole transaction is the brazen-faced defence which Mr. Langelier makes of his conduct in the matter. He makes a clean breast of it, and holds that he had a perfect right to be paid for his services in bringing it about, and goes on to explain that a syndicate of corruptionists had been formed for the purpose, with Benj. Trudel, chief of Police, as treasurer. Charles thus shows how this syndicate manipulated the affair. A sum of money, the amount of which never definitely learned, was placed in the hands of Chevalier Vincette, of Beauport, President of the Cercle Catholique, and remitted to Mr. Trudel when the by-law respecting the city's subscription had passed the council and been ratified by the taxpayers. Mr. Trudel subsequently got his money, called upon each of the members of the syndicate, of whom the majority were conservatives, for a subscription to reward the syndicate, and an account of his expenses and pretended expenses, and distributed the balance among the syndicate.

The only thing that seems to have given Charles any dissatisfaction throughout the whole infamous business was the fact that Mr. Trudel charged for pretended as well as actual expenses in holding the corruption in safe keeping. It is a peculiar coincidence that as soon as the spoils were divided among the syndicate, Trudel commenced the construction of five new houses to ornament the Quebec's principal thoroughfares.

Another charge of shameless corruption is in relation to the famous water works in the ancient capital. Poor Quebec is really getting skinned alive. The city was in need of improved water works. Tenders were advertised for. A contractor who was more ambitious and eager than the others to have his offer accepted was Mr. Beemer. Matters were so fixed that the contractor was given an understanding that it would be worth his while to go into some preliminary expenditure. This hint was sufficient. The past lord and the close relationship of Mr. Charles Langelier to the Mayor left Mr. Beemer no alternative but to secure his services. This he did by the intervention of Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice Consul for France in this city. Mr. Perrault paid a visit to the city, saw Mr. Langelier, told him he was interested in Mr. Beemer obtaining the contract and offered to fully indemnify him for his services if he would use his influence that end. Mr. Langelier did use his influence as paid for, and Mr. Beemer got the contract.

Such dealings as these are robbery pure and simple and ought to be punished with a term years in the penitentiary like any other crime. It is a crying shame that public moneys can be thus plundered with the utter impunity.

M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan: Ward Murphy \$10.00, O'Brien 10.00, Longman 10.00, Shughessy 5.00, Bernard 5.00, Leonard 5.00, J. Carran, Q.C., M.P. 5.00, J. McGarvey 10.00, J. Williams 10.00, Wright 5.00, J. O'Connor, Dunsmuir, Perth 10.00, J. Stafford 10.00, Bennett, North Osnlow, P.Q. 1.00, Fogarty, Montreal 25.00, J. J. McCarthy, Sorel, P.Q. 10.00.

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UNAUTHENTIC RELICS.

LETTER FROM MGR. FABRE ON THE SUBJECT—THE REV. CURE OF LACHINE TELLS HIS FLOCK WHY THE BODIES OF CERTAIN SAINTS WERE REMOVED.

EPISCOPAL PALACE, MONTREAL, January 20th, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST: His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal in order to put a stop to all comments or false information that might occur concerning a delicate question, charges me to communicate to you what follows:—Some doubts having arisen at Rome concerning the authenticity of certain bodies of saints sent to different parts of the Catholic world since 1874, the vicar-general has requested the bishops to return the letters of authenticity which accompanied the relics. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has complied with this order, remitted to His Eminence the documents regarding the authenticity of a few bodies of saints brought into the diocese since 1874.

The result is that a letter received recently from His Eminence informed Mgr. the Bishop that these letters are forged, and consequently his Lordship has given orders to the interested parties to make the relics, the authenticity of which is suspected, disappear from the churches and chapels. I have the honor to remain Your most obedient servant, T. HAREL, P.T., CHANCELLOR.

THE RELICS AT LACHINE. The Rev. Father Piché, parish priest at Lachine, gives the following explanations regarding the relics which had found their way into his church. In 1871, when the Piedmontese army entered Rome with Victor Emmanuel at their head, several Roman Catholic churches were desecrated, the holy sanctuaries broken down and many bodies of martyrs were thrown out into the streets. These were taken possession of by Jewish dealers in second-hand goods, who immediately conveyed them to their shops, where they were secreted. The church authorities, however, were not long in discovering the hiding-places of the holy bodies, and at once set about reclaiming the treasured remains at any cost. The Jews, of course, made the best of their excellent chances and demanded exorbitant sums in payment for the bodies, which were readily forthcoming. Elated by their wonderful success, and fearful lest the supply should be exhausted before their grasping propensities had been satisfied, they hit upon a bold though hazardous scheme for meeting their ends. Knowing that the only way the authorities had of recognizing the bodies of saints was by means of the letters of authenticity, they continued with much trouble to substitute for the original bodies stolen from the cemeteries and appropriately dressed, to which they attached forged letters. Thus they coined immense sums of money with little fear of detection. The plan worked successfully for several years, but, finally, the fraud was discovered about two years ago. Naturally, great consternation ensued among the cardinals and other ecclesiastics when it was found that they had been duped so shamefully and that their people all over the world had for years been holding solemn communion with relics which they had supposed to be those of departed saints. An investigation was at once ordered to be instituted, and all the churches which had been made resting-places for bodies since 1874 were asked to send the letters accompanying their treasures to Rome for examination. Those which had come with the relics of St. Claudius and St. Juliana, the latter of which was also brought to Lachine and consigned to the sacred precincts of the convent, were returned to the Holy See along with the rest, and last week the intelligence was received from the Pope that the supposed remains of St. Claudius and St. Juliana had no authenticity whatever; and Father Piché was instructed to do away with them at once. The alleged relics of St. Claudius and St. Juliana were taken to Lachine from Rome in 1880. The consternation of the people on hearing the announcement from the Rev. curé's lips can be better imagined than described.

THE ANNUAL DINNER AT THE GREY NUNNERY, MONTREAL.

On Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock the annual dinner to the inmates of the Grey Nunnery at the corner of Guy and Dorchester streets, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, took place. Monsignor Fabre presided. More than two hundred were present, among whom we noticed Rev. M. Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Rev. M. DeGuire, Director of the Montreal College; and Revs. Messrs. Tranchemontagne, Bonneau, Guibert, Brasseur and Bedard from the Seminary; the curé of St. Joseph, Rev. Mr. Leclerc, and Rev. Father Hata, Vicar. The Rev. Fathers Schmidt and Desjardins, S.J., accompanied by a number of scholars; Fathers Desjardins and Duchesne, Oblats; Father Daley from Nova Scotia, and Father Ouellet, Redemptorist. There were also present Mr. Latour, of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Messrs. Belmaire, Davins, Hon. Mr. Desjardins and Dr. Jacques. The poor were nearly two hundred in number; there being one hundred children, seventy-one aged persons, and about twenty blind people. They were all assembled in one large hall, the blind being placed near the entrance, the old persons on one side of the table, and the children opposite. One of the children read an address to Monsignor Fabre, and His Lordship answered in the kindest and most encouraging terms. The poor were attended to by Monsignor Fabre and the priests and gentlemen above named, and the bishop gave his blessing to all present. The dinner was followed by the benediction of the Holy Sacrament in the chapel of the congregation, which was beautifully illuminated. We cannot but admire the great charity of those who devote their lives to the relief of the poor's sufferings, who help them to support their miseries, and make them feel that they also, like all men, may sometimes meet with joy and happiness in the hard pathway of life.

REV. CURÉ PEPIN. We are informed that the Rev. Curé Pepin, of St. Antoine Abbé, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of inflammation of the brain. The rev. gentleman has been confined to his bed for the past few weeks.

THE LATE P. J. SMYTH'S FAMILY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Mr. Patrick James Smyth, the former member of Parliament for Tipperary, who died on Sunday evening, leaves a wife and family in destitute circumstances. Although he had sat in Parliament for fourteen years, and had been an industrious lawyer and author nearly all his life, he was always a poor man. He was lately offered a small office under the Home Secretary. The salary was \$1,500 a year, and his acceptance involved detection from the Parnellite party, with which he had been affiliated ever since its organization. He knew that he would be called a renegade, but the burden of supporting his family made the salary an object to him, and he accepted the office. The Irish national papers to-day eulogize his past services to the cause, but deplore his backsliding.

AN IRISH SERMON.

Rev. W. J. McKeogh preaches in St. Mary's—Something about Ireland to-day—Home Rule in Five Years.

On Sunday evening Rev. W. J. McKeogh, P. P., Ballinahinch, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, preached in St. Mary's Church, Craig street, before a large congregation. The rev. gentleman, in the course of an eloquent sermon, took occasion to refer to the religious and political state of Ireland at the present day. There never was, he said, since King Henry first landed on the shores of Ireland, a time so full of hope and bright prospects for the future of the dear old land as at present. The agitation conducted by Mr. Parnell had done a grand work for good, and the farmers were now placed in such a position that they could live at home on their own lands without fear of persecution from the landlords. The Parnell agitation was one grand union of bishops, priests and people, and before the power of such a combination and justice and healthy fellow-feeling must take their place. He knew he was addressing many of the descendants and relatives of Irish farmers, who were obliged to seek refuge from landlord tyranny in the New World, and he was glad to be able to inform them that their friends in the old land were now in a good position. The rents had been reduced 20 per cent. by the land courts, but even this was only piecemeal justice, and he believed that next session Parliament would see further such needed improvement in the Land Act. Speaking of the great question of Home Rule for Ireland, and the never-despairing hope of every Irish heart to see Irishmen ruling Ireland from the old congress halls in College Green, the speaker expressed his firm conviction that before five years had passed away the English government of the Green Isle would, through this powerful and constitutional agitation, be compelled to grant a full measure of home government for Ireland and to place her on the same footing as the great Dominion of Canada, where paternal laws and internal government were causing the country to progress in prosperity and peace. The education question, too, in Ireland was gradually being settled in a manner satisfactory to the Catholic population of the country. The godless colleges and godless schools given by the English Government to a thoroughly religious and thoroughly Catholic people were turning out a failure, and the Government would have to supplant them with Catholic schools for Catholic people. The rev. gentleman expressed his great sense of joy to find that the Irish people of America had everywhere opportunities for practising their faith and their holy religion, the love for which had gained for Ireland the pre-eminent title of the Island of Saints. Everywhere in America were beautiful churches raised to the honor of God, and good and zealous bishops and pastors, whose only object was the good of their flock and the salvation of their souls. It was well for the Irish people to be national; it was well for them to love the land that bore them; but what was all this if they were not true to their holy religion, true to its commands, true to the examples and teachings set them by St. Patrick and St. Bridget and the numerous other holy saints who adorned holy Ireland. The speaker regretted to find that in many cases in this country the children of Irish parents contracted mixed marriages—married Protestants and others outside the Church. He earnestly and gently rebuked and young Irishmen to discontinue all such marriages, which generally resulted in so much evil and so much unhappiness. In conclusion, he earnestly prayed that Irishmen and Irishwomen should give up intoxicating drink. He described drink as the fountain-head of all misfortunes. Father Mathew, the great apostle of temperance, had said that Ireland sober was Ireland free, and he would say that Irish America sober and the Irish people of the country would rise to a position of influence, which their intelligence and their energy entitled them to.

The sermon was listened to with great attention and made a marked impression on the congregation. A collection was then taken up to help to pay off the debt on the Ballinahinch church, of which Father McKeogh is pastor. Rev. Curé Longergan officiated at Benediction.

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and safe, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 ft

CHINESE GORDON'S MISSION.

LORD WOLSELEY'S ERRORS. LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special cable despatch says:—One year ago yesterday Chinese Gordon started for Khartoum. He was given full powers and was the first man sent out of England carrying the full powers of the State. He went to take possession of Khartoum. He agreed to "smash" the Mahdi and was instructed to re-ascend the Nile in the entire Soudan region. He departed at once upon a triumphal tour. He took no legions along. He was armed "with a cane." He reached Khartoum without hindrance. Then he issued a Christian proclamation. He has been there ever since fighting night and day for his life. England has been several months trying to rescue him, and the end of the year witnesses the greatest living English general at the head of the flower of the empire's army engaged in the most costly and hazardous march of the present generation in the effort to rescue alive from Khartoum the Christian gentleman who took the town with a stick. But Lord Gen. Wolseley is not yet at the Soudan capital. Every one of the British newspapers is taunting the Government with the very small progress made by the expedition, and with the present disgraceful position of the entire Egyptian question. The opinion gains ground that the Government will find it absolutely impossible to abandon Khartoum after Gordon's relief. The old and abandoned suggestion that it be placed under the jurisdiction of the Mudir of Dongola is being revived. Gen. Gordon himself originally proposed this, but the idea was abandoned because of the belief entertained by the majority of the Cabinet that the Mudir was a secret ally of El Mahdi and engaged in a conspiracy to secure the capital for the prophet. But the Mudir of Dongola since the start of Gen. Wolseley's expedition has over and over proved himself the most valuable ally England has in Upper Egypt, and perhaps the only real friend of any consequence she has along the Upper Nile.

It is learned upon trustworthy authority that despite of Wolseley's attempt to avoid criticism upon his management of the Khartoum expedition he really deserves serious censure. The sufferings of the troops in the terrible desert march to Gakdul are described as horrible, and it is declared that these sufferings are almost entirely attributable to the extremely bad management of the water supply. A large number of the troopers are said to have been kept in a state of semi-indebty half the time from thirst. This was owing to the waste of the water carried, and the skins composing the water tanks and the defective way in which they were put together. Plenty of water around was found at stated places, but it was impossible to reach it in most instances because of some such criminal negligence on the part of some commissary as that, for instance, of leaving the waterable pumps behind, which was done at Kertel. These pumps were useful in the Abyssinian campaign, and are indispensable in hurried desert marches where the water is far below the surface and the wells must be driven.

BUYING A CONTRACT.

THE FAMOUS QUEBEC AQUEDUCT.

A Quebec Paper Makes Some Astonishing Revelations—An Editor, a Vice-Consul and a Mayor's Brother Mixed up in the Matter.

The Nouvelleiste, of Quebec, has unearthed a grave scandal in connection with the Beemer contract for the construction of the now famous aqueduct in the ancient capital. Our contemporary affirms and holds itself ready to prove that the contract was obtained by flagrant corruption of the most venal character. It charges that Mr. Charles Langelier, the brother of Francois Langelier, mayor of Quebec, sold himself body and bones, as Seneca's pigs only know how to sell themselves, to Mr. Beemer, in the aqueduct affair, for a fixed sum which was to be paid to him by Mr. C. O. Perrault, the vice-consul of France, as soon as the city council of Quebec, presided over by Langelier's brother would award the contract to Mr. Beemer. Both Mr. Perrault and Charles Langelier are charged with having signed their names to this bill of sale. After making this specific charge against these gentlemen, the Nouvelleiste introduces a journalist on the scene, and accuses Mr. Ernest Pacaud, editor of L'Eclaireur, whom it calls the "Little Archangel of Purity," with having received and pocketed \$2,000, as a portion of the above corrupt bargain at the residence of Mr. Durocher, in Montreal, in the month of May, 1883. Mr. Pacaud is, moreover, charged with having sold his paper to Mr. Beemer, and with playing a conspicuous part in the whole rotten transaction. The plan to be divided among these gentlemen was altogether \$15,000, payable in instalments at certain epochs and on certain conditions. The document upon which our contemporary bases its charges has fallen into its hands, and in its Saturday's issue it publishes a verbatim copy of the letter. A perusal of this precious document will suffice to show that the scandal is not without a bottom.

With reference to the contract to be given on the 15th May, 1883, of the Quebec water supply:

We, the undersigned, agree to the following: Upon the award of the said contract to Mr. Beemer, contractor of Montreal, Mr. C. O. Perrault, of Montreal, binds himself to pay over to Mr. Charles Langelier, of Quebec, advocate, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in the following manner, viz.: Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) within two weeks after said contract is signed and acknowledged by all parties interested, the balance, viz.: Thirteen thousand dollars (\$13,000) to be paid to said Chas. Langelier on a pro rata scale, as the work progresses and out of sum received upon duly approved estimates. It is specially stipulated that this sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) will cover Mr. Langelier's services and all other contingencies from beginning of contract to its completion, including all extras which may be decided upon.

(Signed) C. O. PERRAULT. (Signed) CHARLES LANGELIER. Quebec, May 10th, 1883.

Made in duplicate a copy remaining with Mr. C. O. Perrault and another with C. Langelier.

A CLERICAL FRAUD.

A PRETENDED METHODIST MINISTER CHEATING THE LONDONERS. LONDON, Jan. 10.—A man, pretending to be a late minister of the Bible Christian church, has been getting money here on false pretences. He gave his name as Robinson, said he came from near Napanee, in the Bay of Quinte district, and was sadly in need of money. Early last week he called on Rev. Mr. Carson and asked for a loan of \$4. He said he had urgent business in a neighboring town, but would be back on Wednesday or Thursday and return the money. Mr. Carson accommodated him. He subsequently called on other clergymen and was successful in obtaining small sums from Revs. D. Goldsmith and Rev. Messrs. J. Vanwyck and D. P. Fletcher. So far as is known he secured \$10 altogether. When he called on Rev. Mr. Stewart on Saturday he gave strong evidence of having been seeking to drown his troubles in the flowing bowl, and his visit was unsuccessful. The man is undoubtedly a fraud. He is of medium height, cleanly shaven, with fresh complexion and brown hair and wears a light colored overcoat.

BAZAAR IN AID OF HOLY CROSS CHURCH AT KEMPTVILLE.

The Kemptville bazaar held for the purpose of raising funds to rebuild the Church of the Holy Cross, was successfully terminated on the 8th inst., and the sum of \$2,500 was realized. The esteemed pastor, Rev. Michael McDonald, presided, and by his energetic and generous aid, and by his energetic contribution, contributed greatly to the result attained. The occasion will be happily remembered by those engaged in the good work, occurring as it did at the festive season when friends and relatives residing beyond the parish had assembled around the family board to enjoy the holidays and was the means of prolonging their stay. The drawing for prizes in the Grand Lottery took place on the closing night and was conducted under the supervision of Father McDonald, Jas. Corley, the revee, and other prominent gentlemen. A list of the winning numbers is given for the benefit of those holding tickets or numbers. A concert was given by the ladies and gentlemen of the parish on the 7th and proved a pleasing attraction.

This is the second bazaar that has been held to collect funds for the object stated, and the reverend pastor is very hopeful that the time is not far distant when he can begin to erect a larger and more commodious church on the site of the present edifice, an undertaking that has the cordial sympathy of his parishioners.

The drawing of prizes took place on Thursday evening, January 8th. The winning numbers are:

Table with 4 columns of numbers: 3873, 5719, 10095, 8890; 10686, 6090, 10729, 9841; 5553, 10355, 3569, 10342; 8776, 10162, 10106, 9639; 9569, 3934, 8528, 2051; 10165, 5795, 8398, 1306; 9190, 3071, 5694, 1306; 7492, 8531, 1081, 11005; 10243, 5487, 7197, 3506; 7794.

ANOTHER VOYAGEUR DROWNED.

A letter has been received by Mr. J. J. Allard, of Ottawa, from his son with the Nile expedition, conveying intelligence of the death by drowning of Wm. Doyle, of Ottawa, one of the voyageurs. While ascending a rapid the boat which Doyle was steering was tossed about violently and he was thrown out into a whirlpool, out of the depths of which he never rose.

Richard Worthington, publisher, New York, has assigned; liabilities \$300,000; nominal assets \$400,000.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

Seventeen Patients Burned to Death at Naukakee—The State's Criminal Neglect—No Appliances for Extinguishing Fire or Saving Life.

KANLALKE, Ill., January 17.—The south infirmary of the Illinois eastern hospital for insane was burned this morning at 4.25. The fire originated in the furnace room and had obtained a strong headway before it was discovered. The floors and stairways being of southern pine burned rapidly. The building was occupied by forty-five patients, six attendants and one night watchman. Seventeen bodies have already been recovered, burned beyond recognition. All of the patients were injured and curable. The bedridden ones were rescued first and those who were able to help themselves did not realize the danger in time and were the ones who perished. The attendants lost all their personal effects and many narrowly escaped with their lives, one having to be carried together to escape from a window. There were no facilities for putting out the fire, the state not having made an appropriation for the purpose. The building, which was new and cost \$16,000, is a total loss. It was a two-story stone and brick structure, with 45 insane inmates, 23 on the first floor and 22 on the second. Attendants Brown, Rose and the latter's wife were sleeping on the second floor. Attendants Reid and Williams and fireman Labeuge slept on the first floor. The building was heated by hot air furnaces.

IT WAS 12 BELOW ZERO

when the watchman discovered smoke issuing from the floor immediately above the furnaces. He at once awoke the attendants. The smoke was drawn through the hot air flues and along the halls and stairways to all parts of the building. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the building, in the absence of a fire alarm and for want of facilities to quench the flames, were found to be in vain. Attendant Reid began dragging and carrying out the patients, many of whom, clad in their night clothes only, rushed from the bitter cold air back into the building, led, at the risk of his own life, struggling until twenty-one of the twenty-three patients were secured, when he became exhausted, and was carried away. The second floor attendant, Rose, and his wife, heard the alarm and escaped down the stairway just before it fell. The attendant Brown, sleeping on the same floor, was awakened by the smoke and attempted to save a patient in an adjoining room, but failed, and sliding down by the aid of a sheet from his window, jumped to the ground. Superintendent Dewey reached the scene, and with ladders climbed to the second story window and was able to rescue some patients. Almost all the patients refused to co-operate in the efforts being made to save them, and were only rescued by being dragged from the flames and held from returning. A marvelous escape was that of an inmate who fell with the second floor, striking the burning debris above the furnace and bounding to the ground unharmed. The remains taken from the ruins are burned to fragments, and can only be identified by the locations in which they were found.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST

was held this afternoon. Superintendent Dewey testified that he had asked the legislature two years ago to protect the detached wards from fire, and that \$1,000 was allowed which was insufficient. There was only four inches between the outside and ten inches between the inside of the furnace and the pine joints of the floor. He attributed the great loss of life to the fact that the patients were almost all suffocated by the smoke before they could be reached, and the inability or unwillingness of the insane patients to try and help themselves. The remains, with one exception, were represented by simply a handful of charred ashes. The entire remains of ten victims were spread on a table two feet square. Friends are arriving in search of the lost ones. The scenes on their arrival and viewing the charred remains are heartrending. Telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the State from parties asking as to the safety of their friends among the 1,600 inmates of the hospital. The coroner's jury are investigating as to whether the furnaces were defective. The fact that there is

NO GENERAL FIRE ALARM

between the various buildings of the hospital or any system of waterworks to protect life and property accounts in a great measure for the very large loss of life. H. W. Belden, aged 50, of Gatesburg, Ind., one of the victims, and the only one whose remains resemble those of a human being, was a prominent man in his business. He was on the second floor, was an invalid and was unable to help himself. Superintendent Dewey, aided by an attendant, placed a ladder to his window and ascending it broke the glass with his hands, but being unable to break the sash descended for an implement with which to break it. Meanwhile, Belden's shrieks for help were loud and agonizing, but as Dewey re-ascended his cries died away. Smoke and flames poured from the windows, so that no help could be given him. Dewey, hearing calls for help from another window, hurried to the rescue, and though a man of light build dragged a 180 pound patient through the window and bore him safely to the ground.

THE ONLY CHANCE

for obtaining water was from the small wash stand faucets, not even fire buckets or barrels being on hand. Night Watchman Goff registered a report of his calls every half-hour. The register showed that he visited the furnace room at 3.40 and found it all right. At 4.10 he discovered the fire. The floor immediately over the furnaces had frequently been noticed by attendants sleeping there to be uncomfortably hot. The alarm of fire was sounded in the city, but Naukakee has no fire department and the hospital is half a mile away, so no aid reached the scene. The furnaces in other recently completed hospital detached wards are built in the same style and at the same distance from the pine timbers as in the building burned.

KANLALKE, Ill., January 19.—The bodies of five other victims of the hospital fire were recovered to-day. They were, Alfred Runyard, aged 60, of Winnebago; C. M. Tyler, aged 45, of Sheldon; C. Stots, of Chicago, aged 65; John Nathan, of Chicago, aged 42; Orlando Ellis, of Pontiac, aged 47. The remains of Runyard and Stots would each fill a collar box. The inquest is progressing.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

FORT WAYNE, January 19.—The railroad brakemen's strike terminated last evening. The railroad company is permitted to run don't-head, freight trains, on condition that the strikers who choose to work shall be reinstated and not be discharged for participating in the strike. The chairman of the strikers' committee says the strike was given up because the members of organized lodges of conductors and engineers, who had urged the brakemen to strike, and who gave them a promise of moral and financial support, had failed to do so.

TWO PLUCKY WOMEN.

WHO TOOK MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND CAME OUT AHEAD. Cooley's (Norwich, Conn.) Weekly.

"If there were any gentlemen in this car, exclaimed a natty little woman with black eyes and of lady-like appearance, in a street car the other day, "they would not allow this brute of a drunkard to annoy me. I'd like to be his wife for half an hour, I'd dress him down!"

Covered by her justifiable anger, the genteel, well-dressed debutante went out upon the platform. The little lady quickly sprang to the door, braved herself against it, and cried out: "Now come in if you can!" And did not come in!

The habit of independence should be cultivated whenever possible, and exercised whenever necessary for the maintenance of personal rights. It requires a deal of pluck for a woman to do this, but it pays every time. We were forcibly impressed with this fact by a conversation had last week with Mrs. S. A. Clark of East Granby, Conn.

Many a man, pursued by a revengeful foe, will appreciate what she says. For over ten years on every possible occasion, and chiefly when she was least on her guard, a mysterious enemy made covert assaults upon her.

An open foe she says, she could meet; but an ambushed enemy was horribly exasperating. She called to her aid the wisest and most discreet friends she had. She expended all the money she could spare to detect and disarm him. But she could not succeed and was worried to distraction. A daughter residing in Iowa, was sent for to comfort her in her anxiety. When she learned what her mother had said, she with true Western pluck, she told her she must take courage, do as she told her, and she would triumph over her foe. For ten long years she had been annoyed, and at last she, who had headache, irritability, spinal weakness, hot head, cold hands and feet told her that the effect was getting fatal. Her health and spirits finally broke down under the strain, and in 1875 she suffered unutterable tortures for several months from inflammation of the bladder. In 1878, renal hemorrhage and gravel, with frequent attacks of chills and fever, overcame her. Her suffering she says surpassed description. Finally her stomach refused all solid food, and for a month she lived on a teaspoonful of milk three times a day. No rest or recreation ensued. She was impossible. Walking was out of the question, and in despair she took her husband expecting to die. She tried every reputable school of physicians, who agreed that she had a combination of desperate diseases common to woman in middle life. While treating one of the others grew worse.

Six weeks from the time she took her daughter's advice and dismissed her expensive and useless professional attendants, she resumed her place at the table and from that day to this has been in sound and satisfactory health, which she attributes entirely to the use of Warner's safe cure. All her ailments were caused by inaction of the kidneys and a poisoned state of the blood produced by that inaction. This was her secret enemy. "If I were rich," she exclaimed to the reporter, "I would give that preparation to every suffering woman, for I am certain from my own bitter experience, that renal disorders and poisoned blood are the source of the many constitutional complaints to which women are subject."

Mrs. Clark is a very estimable lady, who is to be congratulated on having so successfully routed an enemy which for so many years impudently and pitilessly pursued her. If other ladies would take the same course they would not be subject to these secret foes.

SCOTCH NEWS.

EDINBURGH WATER SUPPLY.—The fortnightly statement of the Edinburgh and District Water Trust shows that on the 23rd inst. there were in the different reservoirs altogether 1,992,280 gallons of water, being an increase of 373,502,000 gallons on the quantity a fortnight ago. The average delivery per day was 14,203,000 gallons—equal to 41.77 gallons per head of the population supplied.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to the Aberdeen Free Public Library a copy of each of Her Majesty's works.—"Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands from 1848 to 1851," and "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands from 1852 to 1882." Both volumes, which are sent through Sir H. F. Ponsbury, the Queen's Secretary, bear Her Majesty's autograph.

DEATH OF DR. W. LINDSAY ALEXANDER.—The Rev. Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander, F.R.S.E., died at Musselburgh on Saturday, at the age of 76. Dr. Alexander was born at Leith, and educated at Leith High School and at the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews. He held several charges in connection with the Congregational body in England and Scotland, and was latterly Principal of the Scottish Congregational Hall.

A VALUABLE SEAM OF COAL STRUCK IN FIFE.—Sinking operations have been recently going on at the Lindsay Pit, belonging to the Fife Coal Company, with a view to reach the lowest or best seam in Fifeshire—the "Dunfermline split." The operations have been prosecuted most successfully, and the coal has just been struck at the depth of 130 fathoms. The seam is five feet in thickness, and was found to be superior in quality to anything hitherto wrought by the company. The field under lease to the company is about 1000 acres in extent, and contains an aggregate thickness of 39 feet of workable seams of coal.

The crofter agitation, both on the islands and on the mainland, is apparently as active as ever. The Sheriff of Argyll is about to visit Fife for the purpose of making investigation into an alleged outbreak of lawlessness in that island. From Benbulbin another case of seizure of grazings is reported; and Sir Reginald and Lady Gordon Cathcart, in a letter addressed to their tenantry on those islands, comment strongly on the injustice shown by the crofters and contain the full details of the benefits that have been conferred upon them since the estates came into Lady Cathcart's possession. While promising to continue kindly and indulgent treatment towards the needy and struggling among their tenants, Sir Reginald and Lady Cathcart intimate to them that the consequences of persistence in their lawless proceedings would be the employment of force to compel them to do their duty. In Sutherlandshire the memoranda sent by the Duke, in reply to the petitions presented to him by his crofters for more land, is being discussed, and dissatisfaction and disappointment expressed at its terms. At Leith a meeting was held on Friday night at which the memorandum was discussed in a strong language, and a committee was appointed to draw up a reply in which their dissatisfaction with the proprietor's offers should be clearly expressed.

The Winnipeg Commercial says collections are improving and the circulation of money in the province is on the increase.

CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Despatches of the Week.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon Ferry made an official declaration of the Government's intention in regard to Tonquin. The declaration was partly in answer to an interrogatory by the opposition respecting the retirement of General Campenon from the ministry of war. Campenon contended that the Tonquin invasion was unprofitable and unworthy of the republic in view of the European situation and the pressing necessity of a more perfect mobilization of the French army. Ferry went bluntly to the point. He announced that the Government intended immediately to increase its efforts in Tonquin and that it would not stop until it occupied the entire country up to the frontier of the Chinese empire. This declaration produced a profound sensation and was received with cheers and considerable disapproval. Ferry continuing said the operations necessary to the proposed conquest of Tonquin would in no wise compromise the French military strength at home or interfere with the necessary general mobilization. There were three billions of men in the world, ready to march at a moment's notice in the cause of France. It was impossible to longer keep the army in Tonquin, crowding fifty-five like hordes with their eyes fixed upon a single point. That army must be occupied. The task was not difficult. It would require but an insignificant mobilization. The order of the day was then adopted by 294 to 234. Ferry's speech, besides producing a great sensation in the Chamber, has astounded the Parisians generally, and made them quite serious. The general impression made may be described as bad. People discuss it as if they disliked to be forced to contemplate the probability of trouble. It is asserted that Admiral Peyron has ordered the chartering of six more steamers to transport troops and war materials to China. Each vessel costs the country \$2,000 daily. From Brest to the fishing vessel, the cost is \$1,000. The Brestois, a new vessel, is being chartered at Marseilles, with a 15-ton crew, possible with two sections of Spies, 4000, 6000, 8000. General Lewal has been given carte blanche to do as he pleases, without being constantly hampered as Admiral Peyron was, by instructions and interference from the cabinet of ministers. The North German Gazette says many retired army officers have gone to China to instruct the Chinese army in European tactics. The government is powerless to prevent this. It prohibits officers in the army of the reserve from going.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, in an address last night said he was not in favor of state-aided emigration. He believed it was possible to find employment for all at home. He was convinced that protection would not improve the position of the farmer. The condition of the farm was never so hopeless and the condition of the laborer never so abject as when corn was dearest. The creation of a peasant proprietary and permanence of occupation were the only remedies for agricultural stagnation. The present system was based on robbery and the community was entitled to restitution and redress.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A conference of Highland landlords yesterday unanimously resolved to increase the size of the crofters' holdings, to grant leases for twenty years when rents are not in arrears and to permit a revision of rents as compensation for permanent improvements; also to urge the government to aid in the development of the fishing industry and assist the crofters who desire to emigrate.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Col. King-Hamlin, addressing a committee of Orangemen at Blackpool last evening, said if the redistribution bill passed the rights of Ireland would be completely handed over to the Parnellites and the remaining three-fifths would be virtually given into their possession. Sir Charles Dilke addressed a meeting of Liberals at Kingston last evening. He said the redistribution bill would destroy the old-fashioned conservative party, which would develop into a rival democratic party, and hasten the solution of the land problem.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has written a reply to a letter of congratulation which he received from Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of his twenty-first birthday. The Prince says: "I have accepted many thanks for your very kind letter, which admirably describes the demands my earnest thought and which I will prize among my dearest treasures."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The proposal of Earl Grey, formerly secretary of state for the colonies, and the Marquis of Lorne, late governor-general of Canada, to create a council composed of the high commissioners and agents-general of the British colonies, to be attached to the colonial department, have been submitted to the government. It is reported that Earl Granville, the foreign secretary, and Earl Derby, the colonial secretary, approve the scheme.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—Statistics relative to the agricultural industry in Ireland for 1884 show that food trade is proving fatal to the growing of cereals. The farming of cereals has been found less disastrous than the growing of potatoes. The cultivation of cereals is half as great as in 1883, and the yield is half as great. Altogether there are 91,678 acres less in tillage than in 1883.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A meeting of the league organized to prevent a rise in the price of food was held yesterday. Louis Sully presided. Delegates were present from all the principal towns of France. The meeting was addressed by several senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies. A resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed increase of duties on corn and cattle.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A Trieste despatch reports that the avalanche at Klagenfurt says no residents of that place are still missing. It is believed they are buried under the snow, in addition to the two who are already known to have been killed by the avalanche. These two men have been set at work in the plain of the city covered by the avalanche during the night, and in the hope of finding some of the sufferers still alive. Churches and public buildings have been thrown down or shattered the victims. Whole houses have been destroyed.

LONDON, January 19.—The anniversary of the execution of the Emperor's father was celebrated today. The Emperor signalled the execution of Prince Louis of Baden and General von Schachtmayer Knights of the Black Eagle. Count von Moltke, Baron von Manteuffel, Gen. von Blumenthal and many princes and other generals were present at the ceremony. The annual oration was celebrated with the customary respect at the palace and the usual state banquet, at which a thousand guests were present.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The king has sent an ambassador to apologize to Mr. Nicolson, the British charge d'affaires, who was assaulted on Sunday by a gendarme. The British ambassador will be played on the occasion. The gendarme will be degraded and imprisoned for six months.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 19.—The Emperor is confined to bed with a severe attack of rheumatism, which afflicted him for many years. Physicians are extremely uneasy about his condition.

MINOR CABLES.

Admiral Peyron, the French minister of marine, resign on January 27th. It is reported that China is about to arm her troops with Barden rifles. Russia intends to occupy Quelpart island, south of Corea, as a naval station. The Victoria woolen mills at Batley, Yorkshire, have been burned; loss \$150,000. Sir Wm. Armstrong, the inventor of the Armstrong gun, is about to start a large steel works near Naples.

Fears are entertained that the steamer Charlestown, from Saigon for Hong Kong, is lost with 250 souls. Mr. Gladstone did not leave Hawarden yesterday as was expected. It is uncertain when he will return to London. The German and French governments have settled upon the boundary between their respective African possessions. An incendiary fire has destroyed the town of Hinghwa, near Hong Kong. No details. It is believed many lives have been lost.

At Glasgow a number of street fights occurred on Sunday between Orangemen and Catholics. Several Orangemen were arrested. The Skye crofters held a meeting at Portree yesterday. A resolution was adopted declaring that the recent concessions offered by the landlords were inadequate.

At the funeral of Edmund About, the distinguished Parisian author, yesterday, a deputing of the Academie Francaise appointed to act as pallbearers refused to serve because there was no religious ceremony.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I. "I was taken sick a year ago with bilious fever." "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I could not move!" "I took 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as well as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life!" R. FRITZPATRICK. Dublin, June 6, '84.

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache, neuralgia, neuralgic toothache for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. 'The first bottle nearly cured me.' 'The second made me as well and strong as when a child.' 'And I have been so to this day.' My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious 'Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.' 'Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—'Incurable!' 'Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of it.' 'Lives of eight persons.' 'In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.' 'And many more are using them with great benefit.'

"They almost 'Do miracles'—Mrs. E. D. Slack. 'How to get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know how to get well, which I answered in three words—'Take Hop Bitters!'"

"None genuine without a bunch of green flops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop' or 'Hops' in their name."

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The unrevoked statement of inland revenue receipts for December is as follows: Spirits \$365,422; Tobacco 37,065; Cigars 81,323; Miscellaneous 17,595; Other sources 14,891. Total \$515,796. The revenue for December, 1883, was \$501,733, showing an increase of \$14,063, which is mostly in spirits and tobacco.

The statement of circulation and specie for December shows the amount of currency outstanding on 31st December to have been \$16,339,194, being an increase of \$240,500 over November. The increase is in notes of the denominations of five hundred and one thousand dollars, which are nearly half a million more than last month. One and two shovs show a decrease of \$242,000, and four a decrease of \$87,050, and hundreds a decrease of \$58,000. The specie on hand is \$2,521,177, and the excess of specie and guaranteed debentures \$1,314,570.

His Excellency has declined to exercise the executive clemency in the case of the convict Rogers, sentenced to be hanged at New Westminister penitentiary on the 23rd inst.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The old-style pill! Who does not know what agony they caused—what was? You walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed, and felt such awful pain inside, and the next day you felt so weak, you didn't want to move or speak. Now Pierce's "Pilllets" are so mild. They are not hurtful by a child. They do their work in painless way. And leave no weakness for next day. Thus proving what is of comfort. This gentle means are always best.

PHELAN AND THE FENIANS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—A. M.—Very little is known here of Captain Phelan, and the affair seems not to excite the slightest interest in Fenian circles, who regard it with indifference. The general notion is that he was a traitor and has only received punishment, and that the attack was premeditated. Phelan, while here a year and a half ago, went among the heads of the Fenian organization, suggesting that the principles of the dynamite organization might be introduced here, but so far from meeting with any support Phelan was ordered by these heads to leave Ireland within twelve hours or take the consequences of their displeasure, where the consequences they regarded him as a friend and spy of Mr. Jenkinson's crime department.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Its

THE FARM.

The water for farmers' families is quite as apt to be bad as that in cities where boards of health step in and enforce sanitary regulations. The best way to insure pure water is to use that from the house roof, passing it through a filter.

Snow is quite as important for the protection of clover as for winter grain, and this is easily given when the stubble is left long. Six or eight inches of snow will prevent much freezing of the surface, which would take place if it were bare.

An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are ruined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. This outside coating is impervious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping the moisture of the foot evaporates, leaving the hoof dry and brittle.

The marked advance in wheat will be good news for the farmers at the commencement of the new year. Everything indicates an improvement in general business.

Individual reputation in the production of some special farm product, though the work of years in attainment, is worth its cost. The best butter, fruit, vegetables, eggs and poultry always command remunerative prices, while inferior lots are neglected.

It is true that parasites will remain in the ground all winter without injury if dug before growth has commenced in the spring. But that is not the best way to keep them, especially for use during the winter. If a few are dug and covered with earth in the cellar they will be quite as good, and much more convenient, than by the old method of keeping where grown.

The craving for salt by all animals is not a result of feeding under the care of man. While this country was all a forest every salt spring was frequented by deer, and this fact was taken advantage of by hunters for their capture. Near the ocean it is true that plants contain more salt, but we have never found the most liberal dressing of salt as a fertilizer would obviate the necessity of giving salt to animals fed on the crops that are raised.

In the very coldest weather there is no fear like corn or corn meal to maintain animal heat. It should be given as late at night as possible, as during the night the temperature is apt to be lower than in the day time. Poultry, especially, should have whole corn just before going to roost and as soon as possible in the morning. It will make hens "prate" more quickly than any other grain. Corn slightly burned is nearly as good for egg production as wheat, and better when the weather is very cold.

The barrel is the most convenient possible package for apples. It is ten times, occupies more room than it should in shipping, and, finally, in the cellar is the most inconvenient possible receptacle for examining the fruit. Apples will probably continue for a time to be sold in barrels, but farmers putting them in their own cellars should keep apples in shallow boxes, where they can be easily examined and the decayed fruit be removed.

Good feeding at all times is better for fowls or other farm animals than occasional stimulation. If it does seem worth while to start fowls into laying a little before they naturally would and while eggs are dear. A good condition powder is cheaply made as follows:—One pound each of ground bones, dried meat, linseed meal and fenugreek; an ounce each of sulphur, ginger, pepper and capers. Give a small quantity once a day mixed with soft food. Bran, well sprinkled with pepper and mixed with milk, is excellent food for laying fowls.

In preparing wheat ground last fall, we saw a farmer practice a novel and useful economy. It was rolling and harrowing the field, and the two operations required two men. He attached both to the roller and fastened the harrow behind, thus saving the services of one man. It evened the work also, the two teams doing the work more easily combined than they could working separately. There was a further advantage in having the field dragged immediately after it had been rolled. On some ploughs an attachment has been rigged to drag the surface of the furrow as soon as it is turned.

There are many farmers who are short of good hay, and, in fact, there are always likely to be, since the conviction is fast spreading that hay is really one of the most expensive items in a farmer's bill. Good hay, wheat bran and middlings makes an excellent feed for all kinds of stock. One of the feeds that may be cut cornstalks. With these a farmer can winter a large amount of stock with very little hay. Horses in the early part of winter may be fed mainly with cut straw and ground feed. As the time for spring work approaches increase the amount of hay and the horses will be in better condition for use than if stabled with hay all winter, according to the old-fashioned methods.

THE UBIQUITOUS BLANKET SUITS.

Spread of the Fashion in Canada—How it Affects the Trade.

It would be supposed by many that the blanket trade was rapidly on the increase, judging from the number of gay toboggan and snowsuits that are to be seen in all parts of the city. These are now becoming ubiquitous, and the ladies and girls are wearing them. They represent the snowsuits and toboggan suits of their husbands, fathers and brothers. The retail men are doing a good trade, selling many ready-made suits, and making lots to order. In conversation with a reporter of THE PRESS, one of these men, who is a small dealer in blankets, said that since the opening of the present season he had sold over three hundred suits. But notwithstanding this a leading wholesale dry goods merchant and manufacturer stated to a representative of this paper, that the increase in the blanket trade can only be represented by four or five thousand dollars. A blanket dealer will go a long way, and an ordinary sized one will cut into about three juvenile suits. The blanket clothing business up to the present time is mostly confined to Montreal, but no doubt before long will be more universally adopted over the whole of Canada. Quebec, Three Rivers, and many other places of importance in the Province of Quebec are now following the example of Montrealers, and for winter sports and during the severe weather which may be expected at this season of the year in Canada, no clothing could be more suitable. The trade does not confine itself to the cities and towns, for the dealers in the British Columbia and the North-West supply themselves with these warm and comfortable suits. They, however, do not sport the gay colors of the Turquoise Blue or Les Trappeurs, or the many pretty blended tints of the different local clubs, but content themselves with the more serviceable dark, dingy brown, with their red and black check, and the usual old-fashioned thickness. The Indians of the North-West, like their brothers all over the States, have their annual supply of blankets from their different governments. Unlike the miners, they are fond of gay colors, being particularly partial to a bright red. During the winter they wear their blankets wrapped around their waists, but in summer they wrap them up for pants. The blanket trade in Canada is a large one, and the winter sports and Montreal Carnival if they do not greatly increase it at present will certainly be the means of making the blanket clothing popular and fashionable, not only here but in the colder climates of the continent.

THE HOME.

LEAK SOUP.

Brown some leeks in fresh butter; when a good color put them into your stock and boil for half an hour; when ready pour into your soup tureen over slices of bread.

SAVORY DRESSING.

A pint of tomatoes pulsed, one pound of best macaroni boiled, one pound of minced game, fowl, or veal; season well, add a tablespoonful of grated cheese and four ounces of butter; add a little mac, if liked; mix well and put into a pie dish; cover with bread-crumbs and cook in the oven till browned.

ONION SOUP.

Boil some onions in water until nearly tender, strain off the water, and finish cooking them in milk, or in milk and water. When quite tender pass them through a sieve and add to them sufficient well flavored stock to make the soup of the right consistency. Make the soup quite hot, add pepper and salt to taste, and just at the last stir in a small piece of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter. This is very suitable for very cold weather.

OX TONGUE.

Soak for several hours, put it into cold water with a bunch of savory herbs, bring it gradually to the boil, and then simmer for two or three hours till quite tender. Peel and straighten it on a board, when cold glaze it and put a paper fill round the root.

ROAST HAUNCH OF VENISON.

Trim the joint neatly, wipe it well with a cloth, rub it over with butter and sprinkle it with salt; then wrap it in a sheet of buttered kitchen paper. Make a paste with flour and water, roll it out to the thickness of half an inch, wrap the joint in this, and close up the openings carefully by wetting the edges of the sheet of paste; lastly, pack up the haunch in a final sheet of well-buttered paper; put it to roast at a good fire for about three hours, basting it occasionally; then remove the paste and paper coverings, baste the haunch plentifully with butter, and when nearly done dredge some flour over it and some salt. Serve on a hot water dish.

SWEETBREADS, SPANISH SAUCE.

Drain and blanch your sweetbreads and let them cool, lard them, line a saucpan with slices of veal and bacon, and pieces of onion and carrot, lay the sweetbreads on this, without pressing them, and moisten with stock; cover with buttered paper and place on the fire; when cooked put the dressings in another saucpan and reduce to a glaze; replace the sweetbreads and reduce again; when browned, put in a dish; loose the glaze from the saucpan by adding a little browning, which you must thin with some stock, and pour over the sweetbreads.

MAKING SAUSAGE.

To ten pounds of meat take four ounces of dry salt, one half ounce of pepper, and one ounce of finely ground sage. Cut the meat in strips and then grind all together. Some people like them with less sage. When ground, the easiest way to keep them is to put in long bags made of old cloth, so that it will tear down easily when using the sausages. A convenient size for the bags is three inches in diameter, which makes proper slices for frying.

CHAUDRON OF GAME.

Roast two birds, and when cold divide them into joints; trim each joint neatly, removing the skin from it; dip them in some chaudron sauce, made hot for the purpose, and if when cooled the pieces are not well covered with it, repeat the operation. Arrange the pieces pyramidally on a dish, with a bowl of chopped up aspic jelly around them. The wings and breasts cut from the birds used to make the sauce can be served in various ways in the form of fillets, and the legs can also be utilized, either to make a stew or for the stock pot.

CHAUDRON SAUCE.

Remove the legs, breast and wings from two uncooked birds, pound the carcasses in a mortar, put them in a saucpan, with a piece of ham and bacon chopped up, an onion, a carrot, an ounce of butter, a bundle of sweet herbs and spices, pepper and salt to taste. Put the saucpan on the fire, and when the contents are quite hot add a small cupful of white wine (sherry or marsala), and a few minutes after add rather more than a pint of good ordinary stock; let the whole gently simmer over an hour, then strain and carefully remove all fat; mix a little butter and flour in a saucpan and stir them on the fire till the mixture browns, then gradually add the liquor and a cupful of unclarified aspic jelly. If at hand, a cupful of well made Spanish sauce may be used instead of the thickening of butter and flour.

IMITATION PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Boil a calf's liver till very tender in water that has been slightly salted, and in another vessel a calf's tongue. They should be done the day before to be quite firm. Cut the liver into small pieces, and rub these gradually to a smooth paste in a mortar, moistening as you go with cold butter. Work into this paste, which should be quite soft, a quarter of a teaspoonful of cayenne or twice the quantity of black or white pepper, half a nutmeg grated, a few cloves, a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, salt to taste, a teaspoonful of made mustard and a tablespoonful of boiling water in which a minced onion has been steeped to extract the flavor. Work all together thoroughly, and pack into jelly pots with air-tight covers. Pack the patty very hard, inserting here and there square and triangular pieces of the tongue, which must be pared and cut up for this purpose. When full and smooth on the surface cover with oiled butter; let this harden, put on the lid and set away in a cool place. In winter it will keep for weeks.

THE SCOTT ACT BOOM.

Returns From Lennox and Addington—In Toronto and Carleton. NARANSE, Ont., Jan. 16.—Further returns of voting on the Scott act in Lennox and Addington give a majority of 44 for the act with Denbigh and Vennachor to hear from.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—The temperance people here are jubilant over the four Scott act victories yesterday. They are now determined to submit the act to the vote of the citizens as early a date as possible, being confident it will be carried by a large majority.

OTTAWA, Jan. 16.—The saloon keepers in the county of Carleton held a meeting yesterday to make arrangements for opposing the Scott act on the 25th, when the election takes place.

A CANADIAN CONSPIRACY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—C. F. Campbell, claiming to be a nephew of the Canadian Minister of Justice, has been arrested here on a charge of robbing the Dominion mails to a heavy amount. Campbell held a respectable position in the mail service at Winnipeg, and gambled and speculated on a large scale. He had \$18,000 in his possession when arrested. It is alleged he obtained a large amount of money here on old Canadian bank notes which he doctored by a chemical process. He is said to have made a confession disclosing an extensive conspiracy, and many other arrests will probably be made.

THE NEW YORK FAILURE.

Little excitement on the street—Estimating the liabilities.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Cisco failure has not had the serious effect in financial circles, which might have been feared. Naturally there has been rather an unsettled feeling in the street during the day, but there have been no signs of excitement and no other suspensions are reported. The assignee says the liabilities are about two millions, mainly due to depositors. It is understood, however, that these figures refer to unsecured liabilities. For according to bankers who should know the firm owes to the banks and other money-lenders from one to one and a half million, which is secured by notes of collateral. This would make the total liabilities over three millions. The bank loans will probably take care of themselves and as for the amount due depositors, it is believed to have been loaned in the street, most likely largely on time, or the firm would have called it in the present emergency.

As to the business of the firm was lending from \$400,000 to \$600,000. The trouble with the firm, said a banker conversant with its affairs, seems to have been that it tried to do business when there was no business to do. It is generally believed that the firm can in time pay all it owes. The late General Dix was drawing their funds from the concern. Under these circumstances and the unsettled state of affairs generally, it was deemed best to make an assignment.

ENGLISH TRADE-MARKS.

Mr. Edward Waters, Patent and Trade-marks office, 77 Bow Street, Melbourne, Australia, writes: "One of my inventors had suffered with toothache and rheumatism and after trying numerous other remedies without relief, tried Jacobs Oil. It was rubbed on the cheek and plugged in the tooth, and well rubbed in for rheumatism. In both cases the cure was immediate and complete, and in neither case has the pain returned."

MARRIED.

KELLY—FOLEY.—On the 12th inst. at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father McCarty, C.S.R., Henry Pierce Kelly, to Agnes Foley, both of Quebec.

DIED.

RYAN.—On the 12th inst. Annie, aged 10 months, only daughter of Francis Ryan.

GORDON.—In this city, on 13th January, 1885, Alexander Gordon, Scale Manufacturer, eldest son of John Gordon, aged 34 years and 9 months.

BUCKLEY.—In this city, on the 14th inst. Sarah, aged 11 months, youngest daughter of Timothy Buckley.

PATTERSON.—In this city, on the 13th inst. James Alphonse, twin son of Alexander Patterson, aged 1 month and 7 days. [Ontario and Newfoundland papers please copy.]

RICHARDSON.—In this city, on the 13th inst. Patrick Richardson, aged 67 years.

GILLIGAN.—In this city, on Thursday, 15th inst. Matthew Gilligan, aged 40, a native County Sligo, Ireland.

OMEARA.—At Watford, January 9, Mrs. O'Meara, in her 84th year, wife of Timothy James O'Meara.

KENNEDY.—On the 14th inst., at 801 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, John Kennedy, aged 74 years.

O'CONNORS.—On the 18th inst. Arthur James, youngest son of Thomas O'Connors, aged 8 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

There have been no essential changes in the city trade since last report. In the States the railway war of rates is the only weak point, as the iron and other trades are improving and factories are resuming work. The sugar market here is firmer and the demand has enabled refiners to establish an advance of 3c per pound, granulated being now held at 64c, although a shade less would probably be accepted to move a round quantity. The whole sugar situation has a stronger look. Foreign markets are higher, and the fact that all our refineries are practically closed down, makes it appear as if higher prices would prevail before operations are resumed. There is certainly no pressure to sell, but the demand is not urgent. It follows the low grades are scarce, which may also be said of the upper grades as well. Medium qualities, however, are in good supply, and not wanted, while the grades on each side are in fair request. Prices range from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 as to quality. Other branches of trade remain quiet with no essential features.

MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The same features are prominent in the grain market and holders remain firm. On spot we quote—Canada 1st winter wheat, 89c to 90c; white winter, 88c to 89c; Canada spring, 88c to 89c; peas, 70c to 73c; oats, 32c; rye, 60c to 62c; barley, 50c to 60c; and corn, 53c to 55c. The market for flour is firm. There seems to be a fair demand. Flour—Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.80; superior extra, \$4.15; extra superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.05; fancy, \$3.80 to \$3.85; spring extra, \$3.75 to \$3.80; superfine, 3.45 to \$3.55; Canadian strong bakers, \$4.00 to \$4.25; American strong, 3.50 to \$3.00; fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.80; Ontario flour—Medium \$1.95 to \$2.00; spring extra, \$1.85 to \$1.90; superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.75; city bags (delivered), \$2.25 to \$2.30. There is plenty of hogs here and in the country, and the indications favor lower prices; choice lots were sold to-day at \$6.35, which is about the top figure for buyers. We quote: \$3.30 to \$6.40 per 100 lbs.; jobbing lots higher. Pot ashes remain unchanged with light dealings. We quote—Pots, \$3.40 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs. There has been a fair demand for partridges at 40c per brace. Venison is slow at 4c for carcasses, and 7 to 8c for saddle. Although the supply of poultry is light it is ample for the demand; prices are unchanged. We quote—Turkeys, 10c; ducks, 8c to 10c; geese and chickens 7c to 7c per lb. Lined eggs are dull and weaker, with a small demand. Fresh stock is steady. We quote—Fresh 2lb to 2 1/2, and lined 1 1/2 per dozen. The butter market remains quiet. There is not much demand from any quarter. We quote—Creamery, good to choice, 21c to 22c; Townships, choice, 20c; do, fair to good, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 15c to 16c; Brockville, 15c to 18c; Western, 13c to 10c. There are few desirable lots of cheese remaining unsold. A lot of about 2,000 boxes of a late make has been offered at 12c. We quote:—Fine to finest full make, 12c to 12 1/2c; fair to good grades, 9c to 11c; and medium, 7c to 8c.

CORDWOOD.

There has been only a moderate trade in cordwood, the market for which shows no change. Good long wood, delivered ex-yard, is quoted as follows:—Maple, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$5.50; and soft wood, \$4.50. Short wood is 50c less than these quotations.

HAY AND STRAW.

There have been fair receipts of hay and sellers maintain values with difficulty. The general top price is \$8.50, but some loads of prime timothy sold at \$9. We quote \$6 to \$9 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw is steady at \$4 to \$6 per hundred bundles.

THE MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since Monday last were: 750 head cattle; 616 sheep; 123 hogs and 23 calves. The Toronto, which sailed from Portland on the 15th, took 321 head cattle and 243 sheep. The exports from Boston last week were 817 head cattle and 608 sheep. Freight from Boston were weaker at \$2.10. The market for shipping cattle has been quiet and unchanged, a few transactions being made at 5c per lb live weight. Live hogs were dull and weaker at 5 1/2c per lb, for good lots. Some sales were made at 5c. At Viger market the receipts of cattle were 270 head. Shippers bought a few of the best at 5c, and the range for fair to choice was 4c to 5c per lb live weight, with a moderate demand. Foot to medium grades were slow at 3c to 3 1/2c. About 150 sheep and lambs were offered, and prices

changed from \$3 to \$5 each, as to quality. There was a good demand for calves, some fourteen head selling at \$6 to \$15 each, as to quality.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened on this morning. Consols sold in London at 99 1/16 money, 99 1/8 do account, Erie 131, Canada Pacific 43 1/2, Illinois Central 122 1/2, New York Central 85 1/2. The local stock market opened strong. The following were the sales this morning:—30 Montreal 188 1/2, do 188 1/2, 5 Peoples 57, 50 Telegraph 116 1/2, 10 Richelieu 68 1/2, 25 do 58 1/2, 500 Gas 182 1/2, Montreal Cotton 52 1/2.

The local stock market closed very dull. Sales as follows:—10 Merchants, 110 1/2; 50 Pacific, 40; 50 Canada Cotton, 30; 50 Algonquin, 10; L. J. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, reported the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows:—Canada Pacific, 43 1/2; Lake Shore, 80 1/2; Pacific Mail, 55 1/2; Erie, 131; Second, 55 1/2; North-West, 89 1/2; do preferred, 153 1/2; St. Paul, 73 1/2; ditto preferred, 104 1/2; Michigan Central, 41; Jersey Central, 34 1/2; New York Central 85 1/2; Del. & Lac., 85 1/2; Del. & Hud., 68 1/2; R.I., 107 1/2; Ill. Central, 120 1/2; C. & B. Q., 117 1/2;