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EVENTS IN ROME.

THE VATICAN AND THE POWERS.

The success which has so far attended the efforts of the Holy Father to promote peace between the European Powers and the Holy See has excited the curiosity of the public...

ALL THE STATES, EXCEPTING ITALY.—Of which country he complains with pertinacious constancy. France, Elizabeth and the Pope found that even he was unable to sit down...

THE FRENCH MUDDLE. THE MINISTRY RESIGNS.—Fallieres and Ferry summoned.—The Emperor's speech on the 29th of January...

THE IRISH COLLEGE.—The Right Rev. Mr. Kirby, Bishop of Lita and Rector of the Irish College, celebrated his eightieth birthday on New Year's Day...

THE CHURCH IN BELGIUM.—I hear that Mr. Paoli, the Bishop of Nicopolis, will probably soon receive the title of Archbishop of Bucharest...

ANOTHER HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT LONGUE POINTE.—A Man Cuts his Throat with a Pair of Scissors.—On Saturday afternoon last the usually quiet village of Longue Pointe was thrown into a state of excitement and horror...

THE LAWRENCE ESTATE.—The famous Lawrence estate at Oure Point, Newport, was bought by the late William Beach Lawrence, less than forty years ago, for \$12,000.

CHANGE IN RUSSIA'S POLISH POLICY.—It is announced that the recent re-establishment of friendly relations between Russia and the Vatican is the prelude to a complete change in Russia's attitude toward Poland...

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

BY CABLE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—There is nothing talked of in this city but the great Fenian conspiracy to assassinate officers of State, Judges of the land, obnoxious jurors and police authorities...

Another excitement imported into the conspiracy was the probability of getting at the bottom of the Phoenix Park mystery and bringing the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Secretary Burke to justice...

Paris, Jan. 27.—Ducloer has declined to accept Fabre's compromise regarding Presidents, and insists upon the retention of the Government's proposals in their original form...

London, Jan. 29.—A Paris correspondent says the result of the situation will be the early dissolution of the Chambers. In a conversation for which the correspondent vouches...

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Paris, Jan. 29.—Jules Ferry has declined to form a Cabinet. It has been decided to revert to the combination Ministry under the presidency of Fallieres...

Paris, Jan. 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Fallieres explained the divergence of views which led to the resignation of the late Ministry...

London, Jan. 24.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says it is evident that Saturday's proceedings in Dublin unveiled a conspiracy to murder executive officials...

Dublin, Jan. 25.—Healy, who with Davitt and Quinn was required to find security for good behavior, says he will refuse to give bail and go to prison...

THE PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

A Philadelphia physician has made a special study of the phenomena of death, both through his personal observations and those of others, and his conclusion is that the dissolution is painless...

London, Jan. 26.—Two tons of guns and pistols have been removed to this city from Rathfarnham in consequence of apprehensions of a Fenian raid.

Dublin, Jan. 26.—A large bog near Castleknock shrank in position to-day, causing great excitement in the town. Apprehensions are felt for the safety of a portion of Castletown.

London, Jan. 26.—It is stated that, in the event of Davitt, Healy and Quinn refusing to give bail, they will probably be sentenced to solitary confinement and hard labor in Kilmalham jail.

Dublin, Jan. 27.—Brady, Kelly, Hanlon, Dwyer and Kavanagh, appeared in court to-day, charged with conspiracy to murder juror Field. The court was crowded and carefully guarded.

Mallow, Jan. 23.—There is considerable excitement here in connection with the approaching election for members of Parliament. Three hundred policemen and a detachment of artillery have arrived to keep order.

Dublin, Jan. 23.—Carry, Town Councillor, now in Kilmalham, was charged before the Governor of the jail to-day with not keeping his cell clean. He made a dash at the Governor and struck him with his fist.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—In the Court to-day, Davitt, Healy and Quinn, charged with infidelity to lawlessness, were ordered to find securities for good behavior, or go to prison for six months.

London, Jan. 24.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says it is evident that Saturday's proceedings in Dublin unveiled a conspiracy to murder executive officials...

Dublin, Jan. 25.—Healy, who with Davitt and Quinn was required to find security for good behavior, says he will refuse to give bail and go to prison...

A FEMALE COLLEGE ON FIRE.

The affrighted inmates save themselves in their night dresses—A scene of terror—Large loss of property.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—Since the early scenes and great loss of life attending the destruction of the ill-fated Newhall House...

ABOUT HALF-PAST ONE A. M. Miss Rose, one of the teachers employed in the college, was awakened by a strong smell of smoke.

THE PRESIDENT IMMEDIATELY ORDERED the college bell to be rung, and the alarm was soon communicated to other stations...

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NORQUAY TRIUMPHS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—Complete returns give Norquay's Government 20 and the Opposition 15 members. Varenne's election will be held after the meeting of Parliament...

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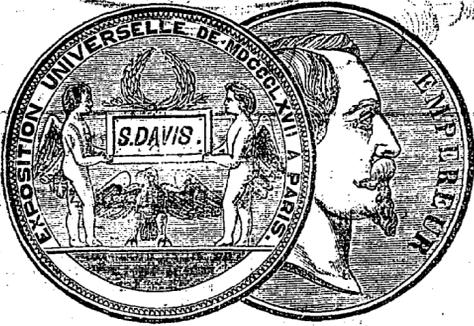
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New Advertisement.

LIST OF MEDALS

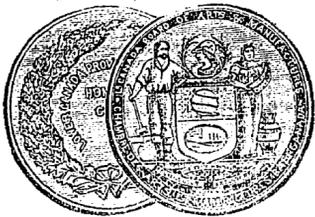
WON AS PRIZES BY THE UNDERSIGNED:



Medal at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



THE CENTENARY MEDAL, 1876, IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.



Medal at the Provincial Exhibition OF 1863.



SILVER MEDAL, IN 1868.

A Diploma for the Best Domestic Havana Cigars was Awarded at the Canadian Exhibition of 1880 to

Sam'l DAVIS & SON

Manufacturer of

GABLE, SENECA, EL PADRE,

And other Choice Brands of Cigars.

54 - MCGILL STREET - 56

-AND-

73 & 75 GREY NUN STREET,

MONTREAL.

DO I REMEMBER IRELAND?

Do I remember Ireland? Is it that you ask, Sabine? Well, maybe you have reason child, for my...

Yes, fifty years and over—that's a length of time his true, with all its cares and troubles, its comes and faces new...

The redbreast's merry chirrup and the thrush's matchless lay, the perfume of the hawthorn; all the beauties of the May...

These pictures from the buried past come trooping up at us, the couch, the house it stopped at, the bridge, the noisy mill...

Yes, I remember Ireland, child, and if it were God's will—a foolish wish you'll call it, perhaps, but I must own it still...

THE DWARF'S SECRET.

"I promised to follow that path." "Whom did you promise? Your patron? His death released you from it. Sabine, who has refused you?"

"Hold there," said Benedict, "an artist's work is a reflex of himself. I could never again sculpture a group of Beligion trampling Idols under foot, if those Idols were my own, and if religion were not sacred in my eyes."

"Wait forty-eight hours before you give your reply about the fountain," said Lionel; "but do not lose a moment in fixing the price of your group. I am going in that direction and will deliver your letter."

"By the way," said Lionel, "I am having a housewarming this evening. I came in fact to give you my new address. Of course I may count on you."

"Ah!" said Lionel, "he has no choice—the subject is given him." "By whom—a banker?" asked one. "Better than that."

"No; a king called Government." "What is it?" asked a dozen voices. "Hylas and the Nymphs." "He is in luck!" cried they. "You do not know him; he refuses."

"Upon art perhaps not, but upon pate aux truffes, my dear boy, it is another story. You need not drink if wine does not agree with you; you need not sing if you do not feel inclined. You can sulk in the corner if you please; you can rail at your gayety from the heights of reason. You can represent, if you wish, the philosophers strutting in their Romains. There are concessions enough for you, I hope."

"Thank you, Lionel, but I cannot—" "Refuse, you were going to say," said Lionel; "I believe you."

Sabine, give the mine the place once held in your life by that young girl, and arrested in your course for an instant by an unforeseen obstacle, cross with one foot on the barrier at the foot of which you had lain down to die."

"I do not know whether you are my deliverer, or merely a tempting spirit," said Benedict; "but your visit has done me good."

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have proved that religion has power to, inspire you. Show us now what poetry, the theodony of Greece, can gain from your chisel."

"To the fountain of the Nymphs," said Lionel, raising his glass. Benedict was silent. His neighbor filled his glass with wine.

"Empty," said he. "You are free to do as you wish. They will call you a devotee."

"Benedict touched glasses with his neighbor. "To art," cried he, under whatsoever form it be. To art, whose love never deceives us, and who makes of us what we are, and will make us immortal."

"Gildas now raised his glass, and sang some verses in a ringing voice. "Bravo, bravo!" cried the young men. Lionel filled the poet's glass.

"The second verse," said he, "and the poet improvised a second. "That is too melancholy," said a voice. And the poet began a third and last stanza, treating of the sublimity of art, and the immortality which it purchases."

This was followed by an outburst of enthusiasm. The poet's hand was warmly shaken, and he was congratulated on his efforts. Conversation then began to change its tone. Bottles and decanters were emptied with astonishing rapidity; the guests raised their voices, and some became very much affected. The journalists registered in their note-books the names of Presault, the ideal sculptor. The mirth became boisterous; they all talked together in different keys and on different subjects. An amateur, seating himself at the piano, played the "Marche aux Flambeaux," while the artists, half tipsy, took a dish, a chandelier, or a lamp, and walked in procession around the room. Others threw themselves down on sofas to smoke, and the poet began a discourse on the "Visions of Opium."

Heads grew muddled, words inaudible, and soon half the company were asleep. Before they left the studio a servant opened the shutters. It was broad daylight. Each one rose, stretched himself, passed his hands through his dishevelled hair, glanced at his disordered clothing, at the remnants of the feast, and lighting fresh cigars, went away, thanking Lionel for his royal banquet.

"Stay," said Lionel to Benedict. The young sculptor paused. "Are you tired?" said the painter. "No," said the other. "Do you feel better?" "I have less contempt for others and less esteem for myself," said Benedict. "That is not bad. Do you feel like working?" "I have not an idea in my mind." "So much the better. We will rest together. I will dispose of this evening." "Where will you take me?" "To the theatre." "To hear some fashionable craze?" "Exactly." "So you want to kill my soul?" "To kill the worm which is gnawing at it."

"Can you be certain, Lionel, that the soul will survive?" "Its only use just now is to make you suffer." "Just now—yes; but once it was all my joy and strength." "Once is far off, Benedict." "Yes; and Sabine will never be my wife. As you will, I will stay. Take me where you please."

For a week Lionel continued what he called his saving of Benedict. He hurried him from pleasure to pleasure, varying them and inventing new ones with a sort of genius. At first Benedict was wearied and disgusted; then he began to find the pleasures less repulsive, and, as they gave him forgetfulness, he ended by craving them.

One morning, however, he said to Lionel, whose apartments he now shared, "Have you any modelling wax here?" "I think so. Liddor began his group of Centaurs—a piece of idleness. Use the Centaurs for whatever you want."

Benedict did not hear, but continued to model. Lionel leaned over the sculptor's shoulder and watched him. Benedict was just finishing the rough cast of the Fountain of Hylas and the Nymphs. "Bravo!" said Lionel, with sincere admiration. "It is a great work and will be the beginning of your real fame."

company with some influential functionary; and, if the Abbe Sulpice showed partiality to any one in the matter of admittance, it was to the most miserable, whose time was naturally most precious. People came from all parts of Paris to see him. Men of the highest rank were often to be met in the antechamber of the Abbe Sulpice; and dignitaries of the Church came to seek counsel of the young priest, whose saintly life placed him so high in public esteem.

Sulpice never felt vain of this influence which he exercised over so many souls. To the poor he simply said, "Suffer patiently." To the rich, "Give of your abundance, and, if you have the courage, even make sacrifices in order to give."

One morning the banker, Andre Nicols, presented himself in the antechamber. Whilst the Abbe Sulpice was busy within, consoling, fortifying, advising, the banker passed in review the hapless ones who had come to seek aid of the priest; for all were in some way poor or suffering. Some sought material bread, others food for the soul. Some asked for courage to bear some affliction. Mothers, holding pale and worn children to their famished breasts, asked for alms to keep them from starvation. Young men came for strength and guidance to resist the temptations of life.

The banker having come last was the last to enter the abbe's room. When the young priest recognized him he held out both his hands with the greatest warmth. "You have come," he said, "as a living reminder of my dead father, who loved you so much."

"Love fully returned to me," said Nicols; "and God is witness that you, your sister, and your unfortunate brother, are equally dear to me."

"What can I do for you?" asked the abbe. "I come in the first place, to make restriction. Thanks to your timely assistance, I passed through a financial crisis. I have come to return you the hundred thousand francs which you placed at my disposal."

"I have no right to refuse it," said the abbe, "as there are other heirs to my father's fortune; but I want you to promise that, if ever you are in any difficulty, you will apply to me."

"I readily promise," said the banker. "So your affairs have really taken a favorable turn?" said the abbe. "Yes," replied the banker; "and the present political movement is greatly to my advantage. The war, which has ruined a great many speculators, has thrown an operation in my way by means of which I realized three millions at one stroke."

"Three millions!" cried the abbe. "Yes, three millions," said the banker. "May I ask you a question?" said the abbe. "Certainly."

"You are fond of money?" "Very fond."

"But you are not avaricious?" "No; for the avaricious love to hoard money. I love to spend it."

"Then you desire to amass a princely fortune by which you can out rival the most luxurious in luxury?" "I love money," answered Nicols, "because it is the great power of our century; it founds newspapers, buys up the consciences of men, and governs everything."

"Except those who despise it," said the abbe. "But they are rare," said the banker. "It is strange," said the Abbe Sulpice, "but I seek in vain on your face for any traces of this idolatry of the golden calf. I can find none. I do not believe, if you will allow me to say so, that this thirst after riches is natural to you; it is an excess upon your character. The longer I look at you the more am I convinced that your disposition is generous."

CHAPTER XIII. THE GOLDEN CALF.

The fourth floor of the Pomeroy mansion was occupied, as we have said, by the servants and by the Abbe Sulpice. His apartments were so arranged that the first served as antechamber to the second. The antechamber was furnished in straw, the walls covered with dark paper, and in the centre of the room stood a table of black wood loaded with papers. The second was like a monk's cell. A low bed formed the background; a prie-dieu was placed under a handsome crucifix which occupied one of the panels; the third was completely taken up by bookshelves, giving evidence of the abbe's taste for study. A desk full of deeds and manuscripts, a lamp, a sofa for visitors, and a straw chair for the abbe himself completed the furniture.

The young priest rose at five o'clock, celebrated his morning mass at the Church de la Trinite, returned at half-past seven, took a frugal meal, and received visitors till ten o'clock. He then went down to his sister's apartments, and joined to some extent in the family life till it was time to set out for Charançon, where he superintended the education of the children, visited the sick and consoled the suffering.

When he returned home he devoted two hours to his correspondence, reading and answering letters. Then he again received those who wished to see him; afterwards made his calls, or went whether his ministry was required, returned, took a very simple meal in his own room, spent a little while with Sabine, and retired to take his much-needed rest.

Continued on 3rd page.

courage to tell the confiding creature whom I loved that I had lied to her, and read her contempt for me in her honest eyes."

Nicolas shuddered.

"It was hard, indeed," said the abbe, "but why did you not state the case to your mother?"

"She would have laughed at my scruples. Not judging my conduct from a religious standpoint, she would have thought my fault a very trifling one, and have had no hesitation in bidding me break the heart of the poor child whom I had asked to be my wife. On the other hand, the Dufernois family treated me already as a son-in-law. Mlle. Coralie had already regarded me as her betrothed. I had long regarded her as such, and she had found myself helpless before the obligations contracted for me by my father, my attitude in the house, and the intimacy between my mother and these friends. Doubtless, had she confessed the truth to Mlle. Coralie, she would through pride have advised me to marry the poor girl to whom I had solemnly pledged my faith. But I will tell the whole truth without reserve, and in spite of my shame disclose the entire workings of my miserable heart. I knew that Mlle. Dufernois, who had been brought up to consider herself as my future wife, bore me a tender affection, somewhat timid, it is true, but infinitely charming, graceful and attractive. She had never dreamt that any other man could be connected with her life. Her innocent soul rejoiced that she could so easily obey her family in the matter of choosing her husband. She treated me with touching deference, and did nothing without my advice; as the time for our marriage approached she became more affectionate, but still remained, calm, smiling and dignified. Her beauty, and the elegance of her manner captivated me. I compared her, in her wealth and beauty, with the poor girl to whom I had dreamed of uniting my fate. Yet, if I had been free, I should never have hesitated. My heart impetuously inclined to my first love; but reason, society—all my surroundings urged me towards Mlle. Dufernois. I was forced to settle matters and to fix a date. I agreed to everything; in the first place for want of any sufficient reason to oppose to whatever was expected of me; when I found myself bound so that retreat was impossible, I asked myself what was to be done. I then asked myself again the banker stepped over me by these recollections. His eyes were fixed on me, as though his words had evoked some phantom upon which he gazed.

"How far off it is, how far off," he repeated, "and yet, when I recall those days it seems but yesterday. When the time of my marriage was settled I made pretext of a journey to explain my absence, and told the poor forsaken one that I would be away a month from Paris. One week afterwards I married Mlle. Dufernois. She had every quality which could attract; from the day of our union I felt in a new world; I even persuaded myself it was my duty to act as I had done. I banished remorse by asking myself if some ambitious motive had not influenced the poor girl whom I no longer loved. Having betrayed her I calculated her to myself, though she conquered me there. When she learned my marriage with Mlle. Dufernois, she wrote me a letter full of pity and forgiveness. She prayed that Heaven might pardon me, and concluded by saying: 'I am heart-stricken and I know that I shall not live long. A just God who punishes all our faults, will demand expiation for the wrong you have done me. Alas! my greatest pain now is that all my love for you cannot avert this chastisement.'

"Very soon after I heard of her death."

"Poor child!" murmured the Abbe Sulpe. "Alas! even her death affected me little. I forgot my victim in the happiness of seeing a child at my feet. This child became my joy, my hope, and my ambition. I consecrated my talents and my whole future to my very life to it. I felt myself a better man beside its cradle. The child was lovely, as fair as a lily, with sweet, pure, blue eyes. Its hair was of a peculiar tawny color, increasing the beauty of the spiritual face. The mother was enraptured. Till then my desire for wealth had been moderate. My wife's dowry seemed sufficient, and I abandoned myself to the mere pleasure of living, promising later to launch out into speculations. Everything combined to make me perfectly happy. The recollection of the poor dead girl scarcely ever occurred to me, and when it did, made little impression upon me. Happiness inspires a singular confidence. But the prediction of punishment was verified, though delayed for four years."

The banker wiped the cold perspiration from his brow. "Courage, courage," said the Abbe Sulpe.

"About that time," he resumed, "I was obliged to go to Austria; I expected to be away only three weeks, and did not think of taking my wife and son. While I was in Vienna I received a letter written in despair by my wife. It contained but these words, 'Our child has been stolen.'

"If a thunderbolt had fallen upon my head I could not have felt more utterly crushed. Our child stolen! By whom, and why? I hastened to Paris. I questioned my wife; she had no clue. During my absence a strange servant was engaged; four days after the child went for a walk and disappeared. The servant, fearing the mother's anger, did not return. A complaint lodged against her at the police office caused her to be found. She fell upon her knees weeping and sobbing. He was honest. It had happened in this way: Having taken the child to the Tuilleries, at its request the nurse went into the Champs Elysees, where some puppets were being exhibited to a number of children. There was a great crowd around the stand; the child, enjoying the performance, raised the cloth, trying to discover the secrets of the wooden actors, and his nurse laughed with him in his glee. When the performance was over there was a sudden panic in the crowd; children cried, mothers became alarmed. The greatest confusion prevailed, and when the servant sought the child, it had disappeared. She ran to and fro questioning every one. No one could give her any information. Meantime the performers had taken up their stand, packed their puppets and departed, so that the girl did not even know the spot where my poor little Marie had disappeared. I, advised in every paper and offered immense rewards; I had placards posted everywhere, describing the child and his dress, but all in vain; he was never found. My wife, in her despair, cried out:

"O my God, my God! why are we so afflicted! I have never injured any one."

"Then I remembered."

"The loss of my child was God's punishment on me."

"Did not this thought lead you to repentance?" asked the Abbe Sulpe.

"No," said Nicolas; "my grief was fierce, wild, selfish. It hardened me instead of making me better."

"Alas!" murmured the priest.

"I blasphemed God, whom I said had punished an innocent woman and child for my crime. I would not even admit that I deserved punishment. I made use of all the sophistry by which young men excuse the criminal levity of their conduct. I compared my blighted life

with the easy life of others; and I cried out that God was unjust. No other child came to supply the loss of our poor Marie. We remained alone with the bitter recollection of the lost child. Often did I follow a crowd of little beggar children, seeing a resemblance to my son in some of them, and draw the little vagrants into conversation, and whenever I saw jugglers I stopped miserably children after them, I stopped and questioned them, hoping for tidings of my child. I had moments of despair when I beat my breast and sobbed like a woman. More than once in my outbursts of grief I revealed at least a portion of the truth to my wife. She guessed the rest, slowly and gradually she shrank away from me. I felt her growing estranged and detached from my life, as a flower from its sustaining stem. She seemed almost to hate me. In the depths of her soul I knew that she accused me of being the cause of her misfortune. Her love for our stolen child became stronger than her love for me. She began to remember my strange moods at the time of our marriage, the anxiety concerning which she had so often questioned me, and which she now understood, in spite of all attempt at dissimulation. Henceforth, I had neither companion nor friend in her. Madame Nicole, indeed, remained a model wife, whose conduct was beyond reproach, but as far as I was concerned, merely a silent shadow, bound to my life indeed, but no longer sharing it. I made some efforts to win her back, but I failed. Pride forbade any farther attempts, and I was left alone, all alone."

"And did you not even then think of God?" asked the priest.

"From that time," replied the banker, "dates my craving after wealth. Happiness being denied me, I remembered the advice of my father, forgotten during those happy years; I bitterly felt that all was false in this world; woman's love, the promise of children; that the love of gold alone fulfilled his promise. Gold brought influence, purchased honors which no man could win for himself, opened every door, surmounted all difficulties, subdued everything by its power; gold was itself fame, for in Paris luxury is celebrity. A banker who obtains a loan for the government is ennobled at his pleasure, and becomes allied to princely families. A man rich enough to own a newspaper is a power; the ministers flatter him, the court makes advances to him; authors compare him to Maccenas, when they are about to publish their last novel. All the beautiful things which art creates, or the wildest fancy invents, are his, if he so desires. He builds mansions of marble in the heart of Paris, and finds flowers of every land and clime in his conservatory. To be rich in Paris is to hold the greatest of all power. Once understanding this, I said to myself, I will be rich. If I were rich in my enterprises, they were nevertheless crowned with success. If any transient difficulties embarrassed me, the ultimate result far surpassed my hopes. I fought innumerable battles, and never found my financial Waterloo. My name is side by side with the most distinguished names, and that gold which I so eagerly craved, I now possess in such profusion that I know not how to spend it."

"Do you find the expected happiness in its possession?" asked the abbe.

"I am weary of the mere gratification of being rich," said Nicolas; "but not of the proud comparison which I can draw between myself and those who have nothing."

"The love of gold," said the priest, "that the love of gold has been baneful in its effects? Far better for you to have less wealth in your coffers and more pity in your heart for others."

"Pity for others?" repeated the banker.

"And why not, my friend?" said the priest.

"Because no one suffers what I have suffered."

"Have you forgotten," asked the priest, rising as he spoke; "the last bitter trial which has brought Sabine and me to the foot of the crucifix?"

"No," said Nicolas; "certainly not, but think of my child, my child! you have only lost a brother."

"And with that brother, the victim of a deplorable act of folly, we have lost the honor of the family, which God knows we highly prize. Sabine has, moreover, given up the intended marriage which my father so lately blessed, and I can only weep with her."

"What? Mlle. Sabine will not marry M. Fourgeois?"

(To be continued.)

THE CARNIVAL.

Montreal a Scene of Festive Gayety.

THE VARIOUS SPORTS.

Second Day—Wednesday.

The Winter Carnival is now fairly opened, and under very favorable auspices as far as the weather is concerned. The various sporting events, which took place yesterday and during the evening, were largely attended and passed off very successfully. The number of visitors to the city is hourly on the increase, each incoming train bringing its quota to swell the crowd. To-day several prominent American citizens are expected and, in fact, on the morning trains a number of officials from the surrounding cities arrived. In conversation with several of our consuls from over the line a reporter of The Post learned that they were greatly pleased with what they had already seen of our winter sports, and enjoyed the novelty of them to the utmost. It was amusing to notice their curiosity in inspecting the costumes of a snowshoer, or gazing in wonder on the dangers and excitements of the tobogganing hill.

THE ICE PALACE. In, of course, the centre of attraction, crowds visiting it last night. The scene was an exceedingly brilliant one, the electric lights inside giving it a look of dazzling brightness. Some disappointment was expressed on account of the unfinished state of the towers. The Curling Bonspiel is also one of the attractions, the "Sons of Auld Scotia" gathering in large numbers on the ice.

THE BONSPIEL. A veritable gathering of the clans has taken place in the city of the lovers of curling. Yesterday several splendid exhibitions of this favorite sport were witnessed at the various rinks. The bonspiel has been the means of bringing together many clubs scattered over this continent, and the friendly encounters on the ice will no doubt give rise to many pleasant and genial associations, which all the visiting curlers will keep ever green in their memories, and will cause them to look forward to other such meetings in the future.

TOBOGGANING.

As anticipated much interest was taken in this part of the programme, especially among our American cousins to whom the pastime is quite a novelty. The scene was very gay, lively, and the slopes of Mount Royal as seen from a distance, presented a picture which will not soon be forgotten. The hills were in charge of M. T. V. B. Brown, who had his hands full in attending to the wants of all. Mr. C. E. Torrance was deputed to receive the guests and manage the police, which he efficiently fulfilled. The slides were in charge of Messrs. T. V. B. Brown, at the top of No. 1; C. E. Dawson, No. 2; C. P. Sclater, Nos 3 and 4; and Percival Tibbs at the ends of all the slides. The Tobogganing Shed was presided over by Mr. E. W. Madge, while Mr. N. C. Nellis was stationed at the entrance to the grounds. The huge bonfire and the 300 lights were supervised by Mr. J. B. A. Baigue, who was fully occupied in these preparations. The sport was begun early in the afternoon, and as the evening progressed the attendance increased. The hills were in particularly good condition, and reflected the highest credit on the club. Over 200 toboggans were in use, and it is estimated that 1,500 and 2,000 persons were on the ground from afternoon till late in the evening. The Peel street slide was also largely used, as were the Mount Royal hills. All the various slides will be open for the use of visitors every evening this week, and will well repay a visit. One of the houses prepared for the Montreal hills last evening and was used by a great number of people, who were glad to sit by the fire inside.

THE CRYSTAL BINK.

This popular place of amusement was crowded last night on the occasion of one of the most successful masquerades ever held in this city. The ice was, of course, in splendid condition, and gave the merry throng ample opportunity to display their agility on skates. The costumes were very pretty, and, as a rule, appropriate,—probably the most beautiful being that of a young girl in Hussar uniform of black velvet, with a jaunty little forage cap on her head. Another couple that attracted great attention was a Scotch carter and his "Gude wife," the latter in "muck" and tartan plaid. A little further on, a hand and hand, came the Union Jack and the Tri-color, France, worn by a handsome young couple. An old woman representing "Two o'clock in the Morning" created some amusement. Altogether, the masquerade, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators, was a grand success.

THE CIVIC DEJEUNER.

The city's hospitality was extended to some 120 guests this morning, in the shape of a gay and beautiful *dejeuner* at the Windsor Hotel. It was undoubtedly one of the most pleasing and useful features of our Carnival festivities. Besides the eating and drinking, there was an exchange of views and opinions by our representative visitors on this new phase and element of Canadian life and pleasure, which have, as is already conceded on all hands, been brilliantly and successfully inaugurated in the metropolis of the Dominion. At the appointed hour the ladies' ordinary was comfortably filled by the guests. The number present, however, was not as large as was anticipated, for the reason that the invitations which were issued had not reached the parties to whom they were addressed. The following is a complete list of the guests who received invitations:—Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia; Hon. McKenna Bowell, Minister of Customs; Count de Beaulieu, Gen. Robert, United States Consul-General; Starnes, W. W. Man, Hon. B. Fairbanks, A. B. Pardee, Col. F. Fairbanks, Rev. W. Daleyfield, Gen. Wm. Wells, Jos. Baker, Hon. B. S. Smalley, Robert Wagner, Major-General Laird and A. D. C. B. J. Kemball, Judge Donohue, Judge Brady, Major Jones, St. Johns, H. Lamontagne, Ex. Ad. Cunningham, Ottawa, W. O. Carruthers, Dr. W. G. Beers, O. J. Counsel, O. H. Smithers, M. P. Ryan, A. MacAdams, Mr. Black, G. B. Burdell, S. B. Angus, P. O. Boyd, Mr. Mayor, St. John, J. B. L. Hughes, Hon. J. R. Thibodeau, L. O. David, J. Kelliper, Bradley Ward, H. Sandham.

The Council—His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Aldermen: Grant, Laureat, Kennedy, Hood, Donovan, Berger, J. Wilson, Robert, Moorey, Tansy, Dubno, Starnes, Beausoleil, Roy, T. Wilson, Proctor, McLeod, Hagar, Jeanotte, Fairbank, Brewster, Karall, Brown, Beauchamp, Rivisville, Holland, Mount, Olyvic officials—Mr. G. Mackmorey, City Clerk; Mr. Black, City Treasurer; Mr. Bobb, Auditor; Mr. Leage, Water Superintendent; Mr. Ansley, City Surveyor; Recorder DaMontigny, Chief of Police Parada.

The Executive—Ald. Grenier, B. White, Ald. Brown, G. B. Burdell, Lieut.-Col. Bond, E. K. Green, Ald. Tansy.

Representatives of Central Committee.—B. D. McGibbon, A. Grant, Rolt Reid, F. G. Henshaw, O. E. Torrance, O. P. Davidson, Hugh Graham, A. B. Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. Hinton, A. H. Simms, James Stephenson, Geo. B. Starke.

Curlers.—Walker Beattie, Aid Walker, Aid Hall,—Butler, B. E. Miller.

Representatives of various papers.

The cards of invitation were very handsome, and reflect credit upon the taste of Mr. O'Meara, Assistant City Clerk, who made the selections. The menu was all that could be desired, considering the fact, as mentioned by one of the waiters who could not find something that was asked for, that seven hundred people had appeased their breakfast appetites around the tables of the Windsor. After full justice had been done to Mr. Sweet's abundant and choice display of delicacies, Mayor Beaudry, who occupied the chair, called the eating assemblage to order, and proposed the toast of the Queen, which was drunk to the air of the National Anthem. The toast of the President of the United States was next given, and, as the Chairman said, with equal enthusiasm and to the first.

Col. Stevenson led off with the "Star Spangled Banner," which was harmoniously rendered. The representative of the United States, Consul-General Starnes, then rose to respond to the toast. He thanked them for their enthusiastic greeting of the name of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, and he valued it the more highly as it came from an assembly of gentlemen who represented not only the political but the commercial greatness of the Dominion. He would only wish that the President was here in person to enjoy this magnificent Carnival season, as well as the other heads of the American people, who would be glad to see the people of Montreal, and assured them that the success of the Carnival was unprecedented and that he would do his best to have the President present for the next one. (Applause) The universal Yankee nation was great on shows and grand exhibitions and displays; they imagined that no other people could come up to them in that respect, but he could assure them that from what he had seen last night in the City of Montreal, the Canadian people had beaten the Yankee nation all hollow in the line of shows and displays by their unequalled beauty and grandeur. (Cheers.) In fact the scenes of last night had taken away all his spirit (laughter). He would, however, wish them all sorts of success and prosperity, which should ever attend a people seeking a high and noble nationality. (Loud applause.)

On the suggestion of Ald. Grenier, other American gentlemen were called upon to contribute to the eloquence of the occasion. The names of Gen. Wells and Mr. Stewart of the *Scottish American Journal* were called, but they failed to answer. Mr. Butler finally rose, and after some preliminary remarks of a congratulatory nature invited the attention of his listeners to the merits of the game of curling. He was sure that the rivalry between the American and Canadian clubs would lead to beneficial results. He wanted no better neighbors across the border than the Canadian people.

Ex-Governor Smallley, of Vermont, was also called upon; he had the pleasure of being in Canada on several occasions before and entertained considerable admiration for the country and the people. He was happy to say that the Carnival had far exceeded all expectations, and expressed the hope that every year a carnival would be held and with the same success.

The Chairman then proposed the toast, "Our Guests," which was received with cheers and loud music.

Lieut.-Col. Stabile, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, was the first to respond. He had been on this side of the Atlantic but a few months, but in that short time he had seen enough to inspire him with the greatest admiration for the people, their institutions and their country. He had been steadily received everywhere in Canada and in the United States, where hospitality seemed to have no bounds. In fact, he had had as he could do to get away from New York, where he was loaded down with kindness. He had been asked how he liked the country and how he felt; his answer was, I like it well and I feel well. The general prosperity, progress and happiness were subjects of amazement to him. He could read about such things, but he could not understand them half so well until he came and saw for himself. Montreal he looked upon as a splendid city. He had one complaint to make, and that was that our timber was disappearing too fast and no efforts put forth to replace it. This should be put a stop to, for the country could not afford to be despoiled of its forests; he who cuts down a tree should be made to plant another in its stead (applause). On the whole, his visit to and his reception in Montreal were of the most pleasant, and on his return to England he would not fail to speak highly and favorably of what he had seen. (Cheers.)

The Mayor of St. John, N.B., followed, and said he would prefer to be a good keen curler than occupy the highest civic position. He spoke in favor of outdoor and many sports, and contended that they greatly conduce to the health and vigor of the people.

Ald. Walker, of Toronto, expressed his pleasure on having to recognize the honor which had been extended to the Queen City, by having its representatives invited to take part in these grand carnival festivities. Our success, he said, was truly worthy of admiration. He hoped that representatives of Montreal would have an opportunity of taking cognizance of the growth and progress of Toronto on the occasion of its bi-centennial in 1884.

Mr. Wiman, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He said it gave him great satisfaction to see the enormous number of visitors who had flocked to our city. The fact told well and spoke volumes for not only our country. They would bring not only money to Montreal, but they would bring a good deal of interest and sympathy for our people and institutions which were worth more than money. He had spared no effort to give, by means of the telegraph wires, all the advertising possible to this new success; to open it had been spoken of never was there an event which had so much free advertising. The fact that the Mayor was the guest of people who would be unable to find accommodation. He was persuaded that if in succeeding years a guaranty could be given that there would be no lack of accommodation that over 25,000 visitors would cross the lines. As it was, the Carnival was a grand success, and one that Montreal should feel proud of. (Cheers.) Mr. Wiman concluded by proposing the health of the Mayor and the Corporation, which was drunk amid the strains of "He is a jolly good fellow."

Mayor Beaudry responded and said that although they all seemed inclined to think that "he was a jolly good fellow," still he did not think that such was the opinion of everybody (loud laughter), for he sometimes heard queer things about himself, which were far from corroborating the fact that "he was

a jolly good fellow." (Laughter.) However, that may be, concluded the Mayor,

Here I stand, Plump and fair, Come and kiss Me, if you dare. (Laughter.)

Ald. Grenier followed, and was happy to see that the guests of the city were pleased with our Carnival and their reception. He then said that next year they would be better prepared to receive their guests than on this occasion, when so little time was at their disposal to effect thorough arrangements. He suggested that the civic *dejeuner* be held next year in the City Hall.

After the singing of several songs and a few more speeches on our winter sports, the company rose from table satisfied with what they had eaten, drunk, seen and heard.

POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association opened yesterday afternoon in Mocheles' Hall; the exhibit is one of the largest and most successful ever held by the Association. The total number of entries is 640, comprising 325 poultry, 275 pigeons, 40 domestic birds. The display of Brahmans, Langshaws, Plymouth Rocks, and Black-Red Games are especially fine, some of these exhibits having come from as far west as Hamilton and London, and some having taken prizes at the recent exhibition in Chicago. The show of pigeons is very fine indeed, including all known varieties; particularly noticeable were a pair of Almond Tumblers, a very rare variety; yellow and blue pied pouters, white fantails, black English owl, and mottled silver trumpets. The collection of pet birds, though not numerous, is very attractive, among them being three thrushes and two Irish blackbirds, belonging to Mr. Martin Stack, 308 St. Charles Borromeo street; two mockingbirds and a pair of canaries exhibited by Mr. G. O. Philpott; a cage of buff, another of yellow Scotch tangles, a cage of German canaries, and a pair of trial ed canaries belonging to Sergeant Wilson, which should all be seen by everyone visiting the Exhibition. Prominent among the names of exhibitors are Messrs. Jos. Hickson, Thos. Coates, J. F. Scrivner, Thos. Hall, J. C. Nichol, W. Winfield, W. Lavers and Sergeant Wilson.

There are also several well-known exhibitors from the Eastern Townships—Messrs. W. F. James, C. J. O'Hair and J. Winter of Sherbrooke; Messrs. W. L. Bui and C. Campbell of Richmond, and Mr. Guy Carr of Lennoxville. The exhibition is well worth seeing, and should be visited by all who take any interest in the rearing of poultry and pet stock. The judging, which was commenced yesterday, will be finished to-day.

THE HACKMEN'S PARADE.

If our consuls from across the line failed to witness the beauties of our city yesterday afternoon it certainly was not the fault of the hackmen, one and all of whom vied with each other in the endeavor to make things comfortable and pleasant for their guests. The scene was certainly unenvying, and to those who participated in the parade will not soon be forgotten. There must have been at least two thousand sleighs in the procession. The meeting place was St. James street, and long before two o'clock the sleighs began to arrive until the street was crowded with vehicles of all description from the six in hand down to the tandem and single horse vehicle. Mr. McAfee, the President of the Hackmen's Union, and the other officers were indistinguishable in making all the necessary arrangements. The start was made at about two o'clock, the route taken being along St. James, up Beaver Hall Hill, along Dorchester, up Guy, along Sherbrooke, down St. Denis, Notre Dame, St. James, etc. The flags of the Hackmen's Union, which were carried by Messrs. P. Daly and J. Renaud, formed a conspicuous feature in the procession. The visitors, who included many leading Americans, as they drove through the city, expressed great admiration at the beauty of Montreal's public buildings. When the procession reached Victoria square the firemen were called out, and formed in line. The following honorary members took part in the parade:—Messrs. Romeo Stephens, Capt. R. Kane, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. B. Tansy, J. Dwyer, J. Power, J. R. Harper, F. W. Henshaw, Ald. Grenier, B. O. L. A. Senechal, J. S. Linton, Charles Stinson, Richard White, Hon. Mr. Thibodeau, Messrs. S. Leblanc, J. Vanneck, O. A. Briggs, R. Beaufield, Lockery, F. Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, Messrs. D. McLaughlin, J. Stewart, J. H. Lobianc, C. Oressa, Col. F. Bond, Chas. Stephens, Adam Darling, Alf Perry, Thos. Quinn, Thomas Styles, J. O. Conaghan, Wm. Wilson.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

A very interesting feature of yesterday's programme was the snowshoe steeplechase which took place immediately after the grand sleigh parade. Punctually at 4 o'clock, in view of an immense crowd of spectators, 16 competitors came to the scratch, and at 11 o'clock started along McTavish street. Ross took the lead, but on the Boulevard Rod M. Maggart passed him with Baird second and Larkin of the Emerald's third. At the gulch McNaughton (St. George's), passed Larkin, and at the turning flag McTavish led, with Baird and McNaughton close behind. This order was held down to the Post street when a very exciting contest took place for second place between McNaughton and Baird. The order at the finish, with the time and prize, was:—1st, D. McTavish (Montreal Club), 20 min 39 sec, gold medal; 2nd, McNaughton (St. George's), 21 min 5 sec, gold medal; 3rd, Baird (Montreal S. C.), 21 min 15 sec, silver and gold medal; 4th, B. Larkin (Emerald), 21 min 54 sec, silver medal; 5th, J. McCall (Montreal S. C.), 22 min 5 sec, silver medal; Boyle, Watt and Wheeler closely followed. The race was a very exciting one and to our American visitors especially was exceedingly interesting. Mr. Angus Grant acted as starter, and Messrs. Sims and Starke as judges.

THE MAYOR'S "AT HOME."

His Worship Mayor Beaudry held an "at home" yesterday afternoon from four to seven o'clock, which was attended by a large number of distinguished visitors. Among those who attended were the following:—Lieut. Col. Stabile, of Scarborough, late ex-Mayor of Liverpool; the Mayor of St. John, N.B.; J. O. Philpott, P. J. Coyle, T. A. Bodger, M. D. Villeneuve, W. B. Scarth (Toronto), Horace B. Tewksbury (Boston), Hon. Justice Tessier, James E. Bendell, H. E. Christie, Hon. James Jones (St. John, N.B.), Henry Butler, James Stephenson, U. S. Consul-General Seargent P. Starnes, John S. Hall, Jr., Lieut.-Col. F. Bond, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. J. S. Bailion, His Honor Mr. Desnoyers, J. O. Anger, R. Roy, G. J. Andrew Robertson, M. E. Danvers, Charles Courcel, Jr., Hector Prevost, Aid. Robertson, Hon. Justice Oressa, J. G. Skoboloff, D. MacMaster, C. M. P. A. Prevost, C. J. Courcel, B. D. McGibbon, Geo. R. Starke, James Harper, J. F. Norris, ex-Ald. Cunningham (Ottawa), G. B. Burdell, A. LaBocque, J. B. Rolland, Hon. J. R. Thibodeau, C. Beausoleil, P. O. Benoit, and others.

THE ICE PALACE.

The formal inauguration of the Ice Palace took place in the afternoon of the 29th inst. A few minutes before eight o'clock the procession of snowshoers who were to take possession of the building was in full progress, lit by a thousand torches, bore the wearers of the blanket coat and torque. On their arrival at the palace the edifice was immediately flooded with many of the most ever-varying hucbubing burned in the centre and each of the corner towers, whilst the snowshoers in regular order marched round the building, each man discharging rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks, the band of the Victoria Rifles, stationed in the building, adding to the general effect by playing patriotic airs. A moment's halt having been called, Mr. Robert Reid made a brief speech and in conclusion handed over the building in its completed state to the Executive Committee, after which Mr. R. D. McGibbon, as Vice-President of the Committee suitably acknowledged the trustees. After a few further remarks, Mr. McGibbon declared the Ice Palace open, and called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, which were given with right loyal enthusiasm, and a renewed procession of snowshoers, bearing the National Anthem. Scarce had this demonstration ceased ere the strains of "Yankee Doodle" in regular order, marched round the palace, called forth three more hearty cheers.

THE SNOWSHOE PROCESSION.

To the various clubs much credit is due, and they greatly contributed to the success which characterized last night's proceedings. When the "boys" tramped away from their general rendezvous on Dominion square, up the slopes to Mount Royal, cheers and shouts rent the air, for the spectacle was indeed novel and picturesque, and one never to be forgotten. Each man carried a torch, and subsequently, when the fiery lines were winding in a long procession along the sides of the mountain, among the trees, the sight was even more enchanting, and fireworks and colored lights both in the blazing tracks of the snowshoers and among the multitude on Dominion Square added greatly to the beauty of the scene. The number of snowshoers in procession was estimated at about one thousand, and at the general start there must have been fully that number present, as many joined the various clubs after the "roll" men had numbered off. The procession was led by the old Montreal, and the following were the numbers on leaving their various club houses:—Montreal Club, 208; Emerald Club, 80; Argyle Club, 46; St. Andrew's Club, 80; Mount Royal, 40; Prince of Wales Rifles Club, 50; St. George Club, 180; Lewis (Quebec) Club, 20; Le Canadien Club, 130. There was also a deputation present from the Frontenac Club of the snowshoers assembled to the Montreal Club's gymnasium on Mansfield street, and Mr. W. L. Malby President. The band of the Victoria Rifles, which was on the platform, then struck up a lively waltz, and one and all joined in a merry dance, succeeded by a waltz Le Canadien Club having been called upon for a song, Mr. Gibson gave "The Mountaineers," the Club joining in the rousing chorus, an encore was demanded, and the Marchellaise was given in splendid style. The enthusiasm reached such a pitch that Mr. I. A. Desjardis, President of Le Canadien Club, came in for a bouclage; and in a neat speech regretted that his club had to leave the happy scene so early, as their visiting gear, the Lewis Club, were to leave by the evening train, and it was their duty to escort them to the station. Cheers were then given for the Canadian and Lewis Clubs, and

Mr. J. McKenna, President of the latter, thanked the Montreal Clubs for all their kindness, and hoped to see many of them at the Quebec Carnival next week. The speaker was loudly cheered, and these two clubs, having departed, the company joined in a set of lancers, after which Messrs. Howland and Beard, representing the Albany Argus, were seized upon and treated to a Canadian bouclage and forced to specify before they had well recovered their breath. Both gave expression to the delight afforded them by their participation in winter sports, which were entirely new to them. Mr. Horace Tewksbury, of Boston, and Mr. Martin, of New York, were also bouclage, and thanked the snowshoers for the signal honor; they hoped the Winter Carnival at Montreal would become an annual institution, and expressed their firm assurance that the thousands would come to it from the Republic, the Boston gentleman himself promising that a club of young men would come from the "Hub" next time and take part in the festivities.

Third Day—Thursday.

THE CURLEES' DINNER.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Burns, the Scottish poet, the members of the Caledonian Society and the Montreal, Thistle and Caledonian Curling Clubs gathered in the Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms, where they dined together in honor of the occasion. About 300 persons were present, and it is needless to say a very pleasant time was spent. The guests were escorted to the tables by the pipers of the Caledonian Society, Messrs. McNeil and Mathewson. The chair was filled by that veteran curler, Col. Dyde, C.M.G., and the vice-chairs respectively by Mr. John Robertson, President of the Caledonian Society; Ald. Brown, Mr. James Williamson, President of the Montreal Curling Club; Mr. Robert Edzalla, Vice-President of the Thistle Curling Club, and Mr. A. O. Hutchinson, President of the Caledonian Curling Club. On the right of the chairman were His Worship the Mayor, United States Consul-General Starnes, Mr. Jos. Patterson, President of the Grand National Curling Club of the United States; Mr. D. Foulis, Secretary of the same; Ald. Walker, of Toronto, and Mr. W. Thomas, of St. John, N.B. On the left of the Chairman were Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. James Muir, of Huntingdon; Mr. Thos. Watt, M.P., Mr. James Simpson, of Hamilton, Vice President of the Ontario Curling Branch; Mr. J. S. Russel, Secretary of the same, and Lieut.-Colonel Stevenson. Among the guests present were Mr. James Stewart of the *Catholic American*, New York, and Mr. Robertson, of the *Scotman*, New York; Dr. Thorburn, Messrs. H. Inglis and Hutchinson, of Ottawa; Col. Fairbanks and O. P. Patton, of New Hampshire; Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, of Brockville; Mr. John Cramer, of Hamilton; Captain Perry, Messrs. Thomas McGaw, A. G. Hodge, A. Nairn, of Toronto; Mr. Stewart, of Pembroke; Mayor Jones, of St. John N. B.; Mr. E. L. Butler, of Patterson, N.J.; Messrs. A. McMillan, Thomas Nicholson, and George Grievie, of New York; Mr. J. Keiffog, of Yonkers, N.Y.; Messrs. Angus Grant, Robt. Mitchell, J. C. Wright, D. Miller, J. Fulton, W. Drysdale, E. Cole, A. McIntyre, Major E. Bond and Captain Shepperd. The menu, which was served by Mr. Dawson of the Bodega, was of a most excellent description, and ample justice was done it. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and enthusiastically responded to. The Chairman, on rising, explained that he had been asked to occupy the chair on account of being the oldest curler in America. He then proposed "The Queen," who was most joyfully drunk, all singing the national anthem. "The Friends of the National Bodega" were next honored by the usual toast, "Our Band," which was sung by the "Star Spangled Banner," with good effect, and Consul-General Starnes replied in a neat

Continued on Fifth Page.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

FEBRUARY, 1883.
THURSDAY, 1.—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr.
FRIDAY, 2.—Furification of the B.V.M.
SATURDAY, 3.—St. Hilary, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church

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It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid

A SIGNIFICANT VICTORY

Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, who stands committed for trial on a charge of sedition, appealed from the decision of Judges Lawson and Johnson to the electorate of Mallow

WOLSELEY AS OUR NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Toronto World says it has good authority for stating that the British Government has decided to give Lord Garnet Wolseley a relaxation from his police duties

and quarrels with the rank and file of our militia over a towel, but is so jealous of our Minister of Militia that he enjoyed immensely the omission of the volunteers to salute the Minister at a late parade

Our contemporary seems to think that the reason why the eyes of the Imperial Government have been cast on Wolseley is that he will be able to make an impression here, put the stamp of imperialism upon the country and crush out all aspirations after freedom and independence

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

The general inclination of the Province is, from all appearances, to give the Monseu Administration a fair trial. If the regime of our new Premier is to be marked by economy and a wise husbandry and careful development of the resources of the country

people can account for. If there was one Minister of the late Cabinet worthy of finding a place in the present administration, that one was the Hon. Mr. Flynn. If the other departments were managed with equal economy and intelligence, the deficits would not be so formidable

BOUCAULT'S BLOCKADE

Dion Boucault, the great dramatist, is perhaps one of the best known Irishmen of the day; his reputation is as wide as the artistic world, and his fame is on a par with his abilities

BETTER TERMS FOR QUEBEC PROVINCE

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, the new leader of the Opposition in the Local House, has made a most favorable impression upon the Province by his speech in reply to the Ministerial programme laid before the House by the Lieut.-Governor

station, of the impending catastrophe. The inconvenience arising from this blockade would fall nearly exclusively on the wealthy classes. The peasant who lives on the shores adjacent to his cabin would scarcely feel it

This plan of general blockade against the material interests of England in Ireland cannot but receive favorable consideration at the hands of those who are engaged in the work of rescuing the little island from the paralyzing and destructive grip of Great Britain

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THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE IS NOW IN FULL BLAST

Both the Ministerialists and the Opposition are marshalled by two new chiefs. Hon. Mr. Monseu is fresh on our local Parliamentary scene, at the head of the Government, and Hon. Mr. Mercier is a very promising leader of the Opposition

unfair to Quebec, and which is regarded as inviolable by none of the other Provinces but Quebec. This clause fixes the amount of our Dominion subsidy at eighty cents per head to the day of judgment and the restricted basis of the very limited population which existed here twenty-two years ago

In fact, while all the other provinces had had their Dominion subsidies increased to considerably over one dollar per head of their population, and while those populations did not, taken together, amount to the number of our population, they were actually in receipt of a very much larger sum from the Dominion for their local support than we

AT THE CIVIC DEJUNER YESTERDAY

At the Civic dejeuner yesterday, Lieut.-Col. Stebbles, ex-Mayor of Liverpool, called attention, in the course of his remarks, to the fact that our forests were being recklessly cut down, and no attempt was made to replace them by the planting of young trees

THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL

In the Russian Capital the new winter refreshment at the fashionable restaurants is "Johnston's Fluid." It is well known that the artificial heat resulting from the use of alcohol is always followed by a chilling reaction; but "Johnston's Fluid Beef" supplies heat in a natural state, stimulant in a thoroughly innocuous form, concentrated nourishment (rendering languid reaction impossible), and above all furnishing tone to the nerves and substantial food for brain bone and muscle

for it. The result is that our exchequer has been depleted to a degree which could not fall to give any succeeding Government great trouble to deal with and to force them into a corner if they were unwilling to increase the taxation or spread it

It is evident, therefore, that the one great question which Mr. Monseu and his Government will have to settle will be our financial situation. If his endeavors and policy will be to restore the Provincial finances to a healthy condition, he will, no doubt, receive a cordial and loyal assistance not only from the party which he represents, but also from the Liberals. If his measures are wise and in the direction of economy there will be no factious opposition offered him

Since the beginning of the New Year the Press has been kept busy in chronicling disastrous and horrible accidents, but within the past few days these disasters have followed one another with a startling and amazing rapidity. Heaven and earth seemed to have combined for the destruction of human life

THE AMERICAN PRESS IS USUALLY ENGAGED

THE AMERICAN PRESS is usually engaged poking fun at the frost bitten Canada, over the fact that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess have been doing the grand in a foreign land, leaving us to get up a "Carnival" as best we could

SEND A POSTAL CARD TO REV. A. A. LAMBING

Send a postal card to Rev. A. A. Lambing, 48 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., for a copy of his interesting pamphlet, "Mary's First Shrine in the Wilderness." It gives an account of the early French occupation of the site of Pittsburg, contains a beautiful picture of the Shrine, and is sent to any address, free, on application.

DURING THE NEXT MONTH

DURING THE next month mails will be despatched to the following named countries as follows:—Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands, on the 1st; Hawaiian Islands, 9th; Pondicherry, Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, and the East Indies, except British India, 10th and 22nd; Sandwich Islands, New Zealand and Australia, and Fiji and Samoan Islands, and New Caledonia via Sydney, New South Wales, 10th.

THE CARNIVAL.

Thursday-Continued.

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

THE FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

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

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

Friday-Fourth day.

The proceedings yesterday in connection with our now famous Carnival achieved the most brilliant and signal success, and, in themselves, were a fitting crowning event. The day was a fine one, and the crowds in the streets and various meeting places were immense. In the morning, large crowds were attracted to the river side to witness the hockey, curling and boules matches, which are undoubtedly the most successful and important ever witnessed in any place on this Continent at one period. The trotting races partook of a different character to those generally seen in Montreal, and formed quite an attractive feature of the programme. The proceedings at all points were attended with the utmost enthusiasm and good order, and the frank and joviality were noticed at all times. The crowds that rushed around Dominion Square to gaze on that mysterious structure—the Ice Palace—were quite as large as those of the preceding days, and in the evening the Palace being lit up with all the colors of the rainbow produced a most enchanting spectacle. The ball at the Windsor was certainly the greatest social event of the kind which our fair city has witnessed for numerous years, and was pronounced in every respect equal, if not superior, to the balls given by Montreal to Royals and Vice-Royalty. The list of subscribers was unusually large one and included prominent people from every city and town in Canada and the Eastern States. It was an event which will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it, and will for a long time be pointed to as a red letter day in the social history of the metropolitan city of Montreal.

Yesterday the Marquis was sorry that he was not present, and the following telegram which reached here yesterday unmistakably proves that he must be heard of our great success in the "land of the free":—

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 28th, 1883. The Governor-General desires me to inform you that your letter, dated 21st December, transmitting an extract of Council, 18th December, was not received by him until yesterday. He requests you to convey his thanks to the citizens for their kind invitation, and to express his great regret that neither Her Royal Highness nor himself could be present. He wishes the Carnival every success. F. W. DEWINTER, Governor-General's Secretary.

THE BOULES.

was continued yesterday and we must say that this part of the programme has been one of the most successful events of the week. The double rink competition for iron playing clubs was continued in the morning. The match between the Amateur and Montreal Thistle Club was proceeded with and resulted in a victory for the Montrealers by a majority of 22.

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

HOCKEY MATCHES.

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

SNOWSHOE CONCERT.

Notwithstanding the counter attractions, Queen's Hall was crowded to overflowing last night to witness the concert given by the Le Canadian Snowshoe Club, assisted by their fellow snowshoers of the Montreal, St. George and Emerald Clubs. It would be difficult to praise any part of the programme in particular, as the different solos and choruses were all so well rendered, but we must give a passing notice to the hosts of the evening, the Canadian Club, for the truly artistic manner in which they sang their different choruses. The "Sailing On" solo was particularly well rendered by Mr. Hough, of the Emerald Club. Miss Mount, in her song of "When 'Tis Moonlight," had not full opportunity of displaying her vocal powers, but this is, perhaps, due to the accompanist, who certainly seemed to think more of being heard himself than of allowing the fair singer to charm her audience, as she always does. Accompanists should remember that their part is only a secondary one. A couple of solos on the piano by Miss Lafabvre, from New York, were well performed. This lady possessed great ease and facility in her execution. It would be useless to praise the performance of Monsieur and Madame Martel; they are so well and favorably known to the Montreal public that words would be superfluous. Two comic songs by Mr. Oote, of the Canadian, and Mr. Beauchamp, of the Emerald Club, were well received by the audience as they deserved to be. We regret that we were unable to procure the name of the gentleman who sang so charmingly his solo in the "Tugue Blue" chorus, but we must not forget to mention the little mite who accompanied the club, dressed in full regimental, medal snowshoes (?) and all, and who carried with him the sympathies of the audience as the little olive branch, from the old tree. Mr. Bender of the St. George's Club displayed an amount of vigor in his solo which fairly brought down the house, and Mr. Monk of the same club did full justice to the part he had to perform. The beautiful band of the Victoria Rifles added materially to the success of the evening. It was really touching to see the good feeling that existed between the members of the different clubs and the best proof the writer had of this was the sight of one of the members of the Tugue Blue Club tenderly embracing one of the Canadian Club, weeping tears of sympathy and imploring him to repeat the concert every evening for a month, as he was sure that people would come from far away to be so charmed. It is pleasing to see that the members of the different clubs do not confine themselves to athletic sports, but also attend to art and music, as the performance of last evening fully showed, and the good taste displayed by the young club Le Canadian in inviting their English confederates from other clubs was a favorable subject for comment to all. This club, though young, has good material, and is fast following the footsteps of their older confederates. We wish them all success in their future career, and no doubt are long we hope to have the pleasure of hearing them once more helping the Montreal public to pass such an agreeable evening as they did yesterday.

THE BALL.

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

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

Mr. O. J. Devlin, at a suitable stage, arose, and in exceedingly well timed and complimentary remarks proposed the health of Mr. E. D. McGibbon, to whom he very properly gave the credit of being the father of the "Carnival," and the means of it having had such an unexpectedly satisfactory outcome. The Carnival, said Mr. Devlin, had been the cause of attracting to our city not only the leading people of the Dominion, but it had drawn here the best representatives of the beauty, culture, refinement, wealth and influence of the United States (observers). It had, he felt assured, been the instrument of removing many false impressions as to our climate and our conditions under what had before been considered to be unfavorable, indeed, rigorous climatic surroundings (applause). He was assured from what he had heard that all who had come this year would, if possible, return upon a similar occasion, and he hoped that the work which had been so auspiciously begun, thanks to the cultured refinement of his distinguished young friend Mr. McGibbon, would be carried on until the name of Montreal, for its winter pleasures, would become as famous as that of other resorts which had a summer reputation (observers). He (Mr. Devlin) was proud to find that a young Montrealer like Mr. McGibbon had had the perception to recognize what were our possibilities, that having conceived the idea of a Winter Carnival, he had the tact to associate and work harmoniously with the gentlemen who had formed the different committees, and that he had displayed an energy that not only did him the highest

credit but ought to make every Montrealer feel proud of him (observers). He predicted a brilliant career for Mr. McGibbon—professionally and as a citizen—and he deserved it at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Montreal, said Mr. Devlin, had reason to be proud of her young men—our Curran, McMaisters, McGibbons, Doherty and Cloutas are not surpassed by any city in the Dominion or United States (observers). He had not only been pleased at the success which had been achieved, but he was in the highest degree satisfied that the Irishmen of Montreal had right heartily co-operated with the promotion of the Carnival. The daughters of Ireland, too, had indeed distinguished themselves and those who had come from Syracuse, New York, and other American cities had shown themselves, as well by their exceeding loveliness of persons as by their charming accomplishments and beauties of mind, worthy representatives of their race; while those of Montreal who had attended the ball, by their elegance and grace, more than ever commended themselves to him. (observers). Mr. Devlin concluded by calling upon all to drink to the health of Mr. McGibbon, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. We only give an outline of Mr. Devlin's speech, which, we may add, was in every respect a very happy and eloquent effort, the more so as it was altogether impromptu. The toast was drunk with Highland honors.

Saturday-Fifth day.

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

THE SNOWSHOE RACES.

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

THE N. Y. Herald styles this city "Aesthetic Montreal."

It is now and remain the first meeting place for wise and healthy amusement on this Continent. Montreal has made her name as a winter resort, and it remains with her to keep to her reputation.

BEIGGN' GENUINE ELECTRIC OIL.

Electricity feeds the brain and muscles; in a word, it is Nature's food. The Electric Oil possesses all the qualities that it is possible to combine in a medicine, thereby giving it a wide range of application as an internal and external remedy for man and beast. The happiest results follow its use, and in Nervous Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, it has no equal. For THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, ETC. It is truly a marvel. The Oil, besides exciting appetite, promoting digestion and checking fermentation on the stomach, appetites or counteracts the effect of uric acid, which produces rheumatism by destroying the oxalate and phosphate of lime in the bones, and the membranes enclosing the joints. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. G. O. BATES & SONS, Hamilton, Ont., and C. M. BRIGGS & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y. Proprietors. (Electric is not Electric.) 17 4ts

THE LONGUE POINTE TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

LONGUE POINTE, January 26. Mr. William Nesbitt, the victim of the Longue Pointe shooting, died a little before one o'clock this morning. Owing to the fact that he was not in the best of health, he was unable to open his mouth, and consequently the unfortunate man had to be fed by artificial means, and a tube was inserted in his throat for that purpose. Coroner Jones has been informed of Mr. Nesbitt's death and will hold an inquest on the remains this afternoon.

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

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

Ellen Hogg, George Hogg and E. B. Buchanan also gave evidence, the substance of which we already published. Madame Levesseur, the ohvwoman of the school house, testified that on the morning of the murder she saw prisoner emptying his pockets in the snow near the school, which is on Mr. Nesbitt's farm. It was near the spot where the pistol and ammunition were found. Prisoner asked witness several questions, but nothing new was elicited. The report of the autopsy by Drs. T. G. Roddick, John W. Mount and F. X. Mousseau was then read. It ran as follows: Rigor mortis present; muscles of face and neck especially rigid; brain large, firm and healthy; vessels considerably injected; no effusion; lungs healthy, but much distended with air, as if last had had been that of inspiration; liver, spleen and kidneys perfectly healthy; heart normal in size; right side full of ante mortem clots; valves everywhere healthy; on the left side of the neck, in a line with the point of the ear, and about an inch and a half behind it is an opening surrounded by a spot of blackened and supporting integument about the size of a half-crown piece. Through the opening a probe can be made in a direction obliquely forward and to the right, entering the mouth about the middle line behind the vulva. The line of this canal was found to cross the throat and strike the ramus of the lower jaw on the right side, about midway between the angle and the joint. A careful examination of this part was then made, when a foreign body, which proved to be paper, was discovered among the muscles, and further forward on the cheek, just at the line of the masseter muscle, was found a leaden bullet of large size, considerably indented at one part. In its course through the neck, the bullet passed between the vertebral column and the important blood vessels, but in close proximity to the latter. It was found, however, to have crossed the track, and of course injured the nerves which control the acts of deglutition and respiration, as well as those which regulate the movements of the tongue. Death was caused by exhaustion consequent on the frequent recurrence of titanic convulsions, caused by injury to the nerves above referred to.

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

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

"THE BIBLE."

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

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

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

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

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

THANKSGIVING DAY.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RIGHTS OF INDIAN WOMEN.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRAVELER.

Once more I have the honor of addressing you, this time upon a subject which, although very old, may be new to the readers of THE POST. Capt. Harakwite is the name of an Iroquois chief who commanded the Indians during the war of 1812, and for his heroism he was promoted to the rank of captain. One of his daughters, who was both handsome and intelligent, married one Gervis Macomber, a white man, who was also a great hero, as he commanded a troop against his countrymen the Americans. Scarcely has the bones of Captain Harakwite been laid in the silent tomb when the old chiefs of Caughnawaga declare that his grand and great-grand children have no right to dwell or reside on the reservation.

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

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

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

OATABEE.

OATABEE—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of stamp. MR. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 13-1t

REVIEW OF BOOKS, ETC.

THE CATHOLIC FIRMNESS is always a welcome visitor. It is a new readable periodical and progresses with the issue of each number. J. P. Dunne & Co., publishers, 2 Barclay street, N. Y.

The current number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review presents a series of valuable papers, among which there is one from the pen of T. P. O'Connor, M. P. The article is a clear and concise review of the Irish situation. The following are the contributions which make the number highly interesting and instructive:—Social and Moral Aspect of Italy and other Catholic countries, by the editor. The Influence of St. Francis of Assisi on Medieval Art, by Arthur Waldron. The Irish Situation, by T. P. O'Connor, M. P. Church Architecture in the United States, by Joseph A. Nolan. Religion and Life, by A. G. The Public Press and Public Morals, by John McCarthy. The observance of Sunday and Civil Laws for its Enforcements, by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. For sale at D. & J. Sadler & Co.

The original name of the story which is published in these columns is "The Idole." The novel can be purchased in book form from the Benziger Bros., publishers and booksellers, 311 Broadway, N. Y.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement to be found in another column, headed "I: stands at the head." It is the advertisement of the new Royal "A" Sewing Machine, a machine that can be justly styled the queen of all other machines manufactured in Canada. The machine is, as it is represented, well made, of first-class material, and its price will make it popular. The Hassey Brothers, of 771 Craig street, Montreal, are the wholesale agents, and they are establishing agencies everywhere. If the local agent in your town does not sell the machine send to the above address, and your order will be promptly filled. The Hassey Brothers understand their business thoroughly, and you may depend on any information they may give in relation to the New Royal "A" Sewing Machine.

"SPEICING UP" THEIR COUSINS.

EVOLUTION AND INFIDELITY—DR. TALMAGE ATTACKS THE THEORIES OF DARWIN AND HUXLEY.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle Dr. Talmage began a series of sermons in opposition to the theories of modern evolutionists, taking views diametrically opposed to those recently advocated by Mr. Bercher. He promised to dilate more fully upon the deceptions of infidelity and then to reply in a future sermon to the arguments of Dr. Haber Newton in favor of an expurgated Bible. His remarks yesterday were devoted to proving that evolution is contrary to the Bible, to science and to common sense. There is no opposition, said he, between genuine science and revelation. The same God who by the hand of the prophet wrote on parchment by the hand of the storm wrote on the rocks. But between science falsely so called and revelation there is an uncompromising war, and one of the other must go under. At the present time the air is filled with social and pulpit talk about evolution. It is high time that people understand that evolution is up and down, out and out infidelity. It is contrary to the facts of colour and mutilating in its tendencies. Thomas Paine and Voltaire no more disbelieved in the Holy Scriptures than do the leading scientists who believe in evolution. This evolution is only an attempt to reject God and put him clear out of reach. Who made the primal germ? Most evolutionists say, "We don't know." (Laughter.) There is no one that will openly say God made it. Dear Mr. Huxley, who made the protoplasm? Dear Mr. Huxley, who made from four germinal statements contradicting not only the Bible but the very A. B. C. of science. A species never developed into anything, but its own species. A species never crosses over. If there be an attempt at that then it is a hybrid, and the hybrid is always sterile and has no descendants. When common observation and science corroborate the Bible I will not stultify myself by surrendering to the elaborate guesses of the evolutionists. I place also the account of how the worlds were made beside the evolutionists' account. Away back in the ages there was a fire mist or star dust, which cooled off into granite and then was shaped into mountains and valleys and seas. Who made the first mist? You push God some sixty or seventy million miles from the earth, but He is too near yet for the health of evolution. For a great while the evolutionists thought that they had found the very stuff out of which worlds were made—a nebula of simple gas, and spectroscopes were invented by which they found that the nebula was not a simple gas, but a compound, which had to be supplied from some other source, and that implied a God.

THE SCIENTISTS DO NOT KNOW. But I am very glad to know that while some scientists go into evolution there are more that do not believe in it. Among them Agassiz says there is in nature no such thing as change in organized beings actually taking place; there is no such thing on record. I know that the few men who have adopted the theory make more noise than the thousands who have rejected it.

There is one tenet of evolution which we are asked to adopt—natural selection, the survival of the fittest. There has been no natural progress. There is vast improvement but from another source. The human race started with men ten feet high, and now the average is about five feet six inches. Much progress we have made, haven't we? (Laughter.) The Chinese nation, where not invaded by the Gospel has not made one Av. hundred thousand improvement in a inch of advancement. Evolution is not upward; it is always downward. What is remarkable about evolution is that it is all the time developing its dishonesty. Evolution is ascribed to Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. It was known and advocated hundreds of years before these gentlemen began to be evolved. They drag this old profanation of 3,000 years old around the earth boasting that it is their originality. At Delmonico's is given a dinner in honor of Herbert Spencer, to whom is ascribed the origin of evolution. And the banqueters sit around eating their own relatives—(laughter)—slicing up their cousins—(laughter)—bedaubing mustard all over their loved ones—(great laughter)—while they declare it is the voice of God when Herbert Spencer reads a patronizing lecture to Americans. There is only one thing worse than English snobbery, and that is American snobbery. (Laughter.) There is one kind of oratory developing in this country that excites my contempt, and that is amboozery.

MORAL DYNAMITE.

Said in London—The pacification of Ireland—How to crush Irish land-lordism—The Irish element in America.

Mr. Michael Davitt addressed a large audience at the Brompton Town Hall last week on "The Pacification of Ireland."

Mr. Davitt, who met with an enthusiastic reception, said that as he was there endeavoring to contribute something towards the pacification of Ireland, he deemed it necessary to make some allusion to a recent speech of his in Ireland which in English opinion had not been calculated to settle the Irish question or to promote peace.

As proceedings had been instituted against him, he thought it well to explain to his English friends why he made the so-called violent and inflammatory speech in Navan on November 26 last.

He did not admit that his speech was either a violent or inflammatory character, taking into account what was then impending over a large portion of the population of Ireland. Up till November 26th the Government had not given any official recognition to the distress that was coming over the people on the Western Coast.

He felt it, therefore, necessary to speak on that occasion that the English Government should either have to come forward and save the people, or meet the alternative proposal on his part as to how the people should save themselves (cheers).

He did not consider such a speech violent or inflammatory when it was delivered in order to ward off a terrible calamity from a hundred thousand families in Ireland; and the justification for the speech was to be found in the fact that on the Saturday following the Government recognized the distress in the Queen's speech (cheers).

He knew that such utterances of his would be denounced by the landlord organs, and would be unfairly criticized in England; but they in Ireland had to resort to those tactics in order to get English statesmen and Governments to perform their duty (cheers).

If he had on November 26 to make that speech, and if in 1879, in face of a similar famine, he had the same similar speech in order to come forward and do his duty to the people of Ireland, let England blame his own statesmanship that did not look in advance and endeavor to legislate for the Irish people in such a manner as to render such acts and such speeches unnecessary on his part.

He did not know what the outcome of the proceedings which had been instituted against Mr. Davitt and himself would be, and he did not care (cries of "Bravo" and "cheers").

If he could prevent starvation from entering the hovels of his people; if he could prevent one death during this coming winter he would make twenty inflammatory speeches, and if necessary, go to prison for them (loud cheers).

Having ridiculed the action of the Dublin police in reference to the recent raid on the public houses, Mr. Davitt proceeded to criticize the manner in which justice was now being administered in Ireland. Only recently a judge was called on to try three men charged with a horrible murder in the West of Ireland. The place of trial was Green street, the jury was a special one. On the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner put on trial, the judge, in passing sentence, made the unheard-of and extraordinary observation that in his opinion the prisoner was the least guilty of the prisoners or persons concerned in the murder, thus actually condemning the other two to whom trials had not yet commenced (cries of "Shame!").

The special jury, instead of protesting against that monstrous conduct, simply put forward one of their number to say that the judge had not spoken their own convictions in remarking that the man just tried and sentenced was the least guilty of the prisoners, two of whom had not yet been called upon to plead (renewed cries of "Shame!").

Supporting for a moment such a proceeding as that to be possible in England, would it be any wonder if the healthy feeling of horror created in the public mind by a brutal murder, and relieved when followed by the arrest and trial of its perpetrators, should be turned to some extent, through such an outrageous disregard of law, justice and decency, against the very judge and jury who could act in that manner (cheers)?

Mr. Davitt having argued in support of Ireland's claim to self-government and of a national peasant proprietary, criticized severely the proposal to cure the evils of Ireland by emigration, contending that a liberal system of public works, such as the deepening of rivers and watercourses, and the encouragement of native industries, would be far more creditable to English statesmanship than first to force thousands of unfortunate people into the workhouses, and then compel them to leave their country (cheers).

He proceeded to Lord Derby (cheers) and other imagine that if the Government's method of extermination is the right thing to carry out, even under a Liberal Government, and that if they can only continue to the Celtic population, the time will come when that Cromwellian policy will succeed, and Ireland will become a province of West Britain. I hold a different opinion (cheers).

When Cromwell reduced the population of Ireland to 700,000, the race was not exterminated (cheers). It was driven to Connaught, but it recrossed the Shannon and drove its enemies before it (cheers).

And if the Liberal policy of Mr. Gladstone (hisses) should even succeed in reducing the population to two millions, there would be still sufficient Nationalists to keep Ireland as discontented with English misrule as it is at the present moment (cheers).

If this winter 50,000 families have to leave Ireland, where are they going? They are going to swell the ranks of the new Ireland that is growing up beyond the seas (loud cheers). They are going out to be trained in Republican ideas and in the love of Republican institutions (cheers).

They are going out to a country where, perhaps, their sons will be sent into Congress twenty years hence, as the sons of men sent out (cheers). From my knowledge of the new Ireland in America, and I have felt its pulse from New York to San Francisco, and from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi—I can tell Lord Derby that some English statesmen by-and-by will very long, perhaps—will have to take into account the Irish element in America in the settlement of the Irish question (loud cheers).

The poor peasantry of the West may be driven out of Ireland; but I promise Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster (hisses)—and Lord Derby that the leaders of the Land League will not be driven out of Ireland (enthusiastic cheers)—and that the banishment of 50,000 families is not going to be a settlement of the land question (cheers).

There is another banishment that must take place before that question is settled, and that is the banishment of 10,000 or

15,000 Irish landlords (loud cheers). So you see that I am not opposed to all kinds of emigration (laughter). And that is the kind of emigration I would recommend, not only to the English Government, but to the Irish landlords themselves; for, while I do not preach violence, while I do not encourage outrage or crime, while I rely solely on moral dynamite (cheers)—that is, upon ideas and ideas alone—there is sufficient in that—sufficient in ideas to crush Irish landlordism, despite the power of the British Empire (loud cheers).

There is one thing I have to thank Mr. Forster for—not for sending me to Portland—(cheers and laughter)—but because he had something to do with the Education Act. I do not know exactly when it was passed, because I was not out in 1871. He had something to do with the passing of that Act, and the man or the party that passed that Act for these countries laid the train to that mine of moral dynamite that will yet be exploded in England to the destruction of English landlordism (enthusiastic cheering, amid which Mr. Davitt resumed his seat).

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. O. OLMSTEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I use several bottles in my family annually, as demanded; I prize it highly."

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. Arithmetical was discovered in 1844. The first steel pen was made in 1830. The first air pump was made in 1654.

The first football match was made in 1798. Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570. The first steamship was built in 1820. The first balloon ascent was made in 1798. Coaches were first used in England in 1669. The first steel plate was discovered in 1830.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-27. The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224. The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807. The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488. Ships were first "copper bottomed" in 1783.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848. The first telescope was used in England in 1608. Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549. The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

First saw maker's saw brought to America in 1819. The first almanac printed by Geo. Von Furber in 1600. The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

Percussion arms were used in the U. S. Army in 1830. The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829. Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1829.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826. The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1687.

The first glass factory in the United States was built in 1780. The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1763. The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.

The first society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge was organized in 1698. The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first prayer book of Edward VI. came into use by authority of Parliament on Whitsunday, 1549.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, N. Y., in March, 1808.

The first coach in Scotland was brought thither in 1551, when Queen Mary came from France. It belonged to Alexander Lord Seaton.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on Sept. 25, 1790.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezlin, Japan, from China in 1513, and Hezlin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805, under the name of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The first telegraphic instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

The first Union flag was unfurled on the first of January 1776, over the camp of Cambridge. It had thirteen stripes of white and red, and retained the English cross in one corner.

When Capt. Cook first visited Tahiti, the natives were using nails of wood, bone, shell, and stone. When they saw iron nails they fished them to be shoots of some very hard wood, and desirous of securing such a valuable commodity, they planted them in their gardens.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE is a positive remedy for nervous exhaustion and all weakness of the generative organs in both sexes. See advertisement in another column. Sold in Montreal by B. E. McGale.

AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS. QUEBEC, Jan. 23.—According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, brought down to-day, \$65,000 were expended during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, on opening, repairing, &c., of nearly 500 miles of colonization roads, and 9,000 feet of bridging. A larger appropriation is recommended for the present year; \$52,804 were paid for the maintenance of public buildings, and of this \$15,247 were alone spent on Spencer Wood; \$125,230, \$81,000 the old Parliament House, including \$1,251 for experiments in electric lighting, on the part of the Clerk of the Council, and \$16,555 on the new Departmental Buildings. In addition \$15,027 were expended in the repairs and maintenance of the Court House and Gaols. The total settlement of immigrants in the province is placed at 5,609 as compared with 1,569 in the previous year, and the report speaks of them as being of a more comfortable class, in point of means, than usual, and as of having all obtained prompt employment on their arrival, owing to the scarcity of labor. The rapid development of the dairy industry is pointed to in proof of the agricultural progress of the Province, there being actually in operation 280 cheese, 47 butter and 28 cheese and butter factories, or an increase of 165 over the previous year. The future of the best-agar industry is stated as assured.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25.—The following are the candidates returned in the late election as far as heard from:—

GOVERNMENT. Murray, in Assiniboine, 58 majority; Fairbanks, in St. Paul, by acclamation; Mahoney, in Burnside, 50 majority; Woodworth, in Brandon, small majority; Lecompte, in Carter, 36 majority; Davidson, in Dauphin, by acclamation; Crawford, in High Bluff, small majority; Attorney-General Sutherland, in Kildonan, 25 majority; Dr. Harrison, in Minnoda, small majority; Tennant, in Morris, by 69 majority; Kiltzner, in St. Agathe, by acclamation; Frenier, in St. Boniface, small majority; Provincial Secretary Lavigne, in St. Boniface, 59 majority; Captain Allan, in St. Clemente, 37 majority; Gigot, in St. Francois Xavier, 25 majority; Brown, Minister of Public Works, by acclamation, in Westbourne; Wagner, in Woodlands, 99 majority; Lracock, in Birdie, 9 majority. Total, 19 Ministers.

OPPOSITION. Wioram, in South Dufferin, 79 majority; Barnham, in Emerson, 10 majority; Gull, in Laverdery, 8 majority; Greenway, in Mountain, 59 majority; Hay, in Norfolk, 60 majority; Martin, in Portage la Prairie, 11 majority; Jackson, in Rockwood, 176 majority; Bell, in Springfield, 7 majority; Killam, in Winnipeg South, 63 majority; Cooklin, in Winnipeg North, 81 majority. Total, 10 for Opposition.

North Dufferin is to hear from, and is supposed to be for the Government.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 23.—The Treasurer laid before the House to-day the statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Province of Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882. The total receipts for the year are given at \$5,263,973, and the total expenditure \$5,420,578, made up as follows:—Receipts, balance in Bank, &c., on 30th June, 1881, \$535,777; Dominion of Canada, and Interest on Public funds, \$1,014,712; Province of Ontario, Crown on common, school fund, \$25,000; Interest on Loans, \$800,473; Justice, \$233,715; Public Offices, \$9,689; Licenses, hotels, shops, &c., \$244,018; L. G. Ligation, \$9,734; Lunatic Asylums, \$2,987; Quebec Official Gazette, \$20,998; Public Works and Buildings, rents, &c., \$968; casual revenue, \$1,418; Pension funds—Contribution by employees, \$5,391; superannuated teachers, \$18,453; Quebec Air Loan, \$1,160; Municipal Loan Fund L. C., \$554,146; Trust Funds, \$6,874; repayments to Beauport Asylum proprietors, \$6,000; St. Jean de Dieu Asylum, do., \$6,000; interest, \$20,630; refunds, \$6,623; Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway revenue, \$1,024,994; temporary loans, from Bank of Montreal, \$600,000; from Quebec Central Railway, returned subsidy guarantee deposit, \$608,840; Consolidated Railway Fund, \$31,811; total receipts, \$5,799,751. To balance on hand, \$379,172; leaving a total of \$5,420,578. Expenditure—Public debt, \$289,426; legislation, \$237,134; Civil Government, \$179,234; administration of justice, \$330,093; police offices—Quebec and Montreal, \$15,555; reformatories, \$4,047; inspection of public offices, salaries, travelling, superior education fund for school of arts and sciences \$500; literary and scientific institutions, \$19,700; Board of Arts and Manufactures, \$1,000; agriculture, \$97,787; immigration and repatriation, \$14,900; Colonization, \$89,240; public works and buildings, \$121,263; charities, \$298,298; miscellaneous generally, including \$10,000 help to the sufferers by the fire at Quebec, \$27,199; pension fund—pensions paid, \$8,385; municipalities fund, C. S. L. C., cap. 116, section 7, \$144,000; Crown Lands Department, \$182,126; Quebec Official Gazette, \$13,776; stamps, licenses, &c., \$2,734; Special Police for revenue purposes, \$1,146; marriage licenses, distribution through the Council of Public Instruction, \$6,000; loan to Trappist Fathers, \$10,000; payments by revenue officers out of collections made by them, \$10,906; Q., Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental expenses, \$6, 39,896; education, \$342,027; special C. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses, &c., \$753,319; repayment of temporary loans, \$871,813; Consolidated Railway Fund, \$911,021; add warrants outstanding 30th June, 1881, \$5,403; deduct warrants outstanding 30th June, 1882, \$40,632; balance, \$379,172.

Hon. Mr. Wartebe presented a statement of special warrants from 1st July, 1882, up to the 16th December, 1882, amounting in all to \$482,928.

SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

QUEBEC, Jan. 24.—The supplementary public accounts showing the receipts and payments of the Province of Quebec, from the 30th June last to the 1st January last, place the total receipts at \$3,302,215, including the balance of \$379,172 on hand on 1st July; and the total expenditure at \$2,827,939, leaving a balance of \$1,474,276 on hand on the 1st January. The receipts were chiefly made up of the following:—From the Dominion, \$507,356; Common School lands, \$55,000; Crown lands, \$362,914; licenses, \$48,835; Justice, \$105,078; Legislation, \$299; Official Gazette, \$6,307; Lunatic Asylums, \$1,070; collections Municipal Loan Fund, \$7,448; Q. M. & O. Ry., interest to 1st September, and Canadian Pacific and North Shore Railway Companies investment of \$500,000, \$73,665; direct taxes on commercial corporations, \$11,845; arrears of traffic receipts of railway, \$19,891; price of Q. M. O. & O. first payment by North Shore Company, \$500,000; trusts, \$3,612; gold mines, \$75,000; consolidated railway fund, \$81,146; loan of 1882 on account of debentures, \$1,110,000; and special security deposit, \$30,000. The principal payments were:—Public debt, \$431,398; legislation, \$63,951; civil government, \$118,256; justice, \$230,014; education, \$272,222; agriculture, immigration and colonization, \$149,093; public works and buildings, \$89,072; charities, \$117,219; miscellaneous, \$17,804; charges on revenue, \$135,901; Q. M. O. and traffic expenses incurred previous to 30th June, 1882, \$85,189; marriage temporary returns, \$55,520; and sinking fund investment, Q. M. O. & O. Railway, under 45 Vict. chap. 21, \$500,000.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's ointment rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhoea, and averts incontinent cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcers point out the presence of taint or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

SUPERSTITIOUS "CRANKS."

TRAY, N.Y., Jan. 25.—Andrew Coran, a spikemaker, and seventh son of a seventh son, reputed to possess marvellous gifts of healing, has been compelled to abandon his accustomed labor and devote himself to the lame, halt and blind. Yesterday Coran's house was thronged with persons on crutches, on limping legs or with sore eyes, all seeking relief, which, in some cases, was given. Charles Brody, engaged as a catcher in the Cleveland Baseball Nite, is at home in Lansingburg, and asserts that he is also the seventh son of a seventh son. He intends to try to heal the sick after instructions from Coran.

The consumption of Ayer's Pills far exceeds any precedent. They are constantly winning the confidence of those who use them. They cleanse the blood, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching and powerful in subduing disease.

TWO AMERICAN BISHOPS FILLED.

A despatch from Rome to the Catholic Review announces that the Pope has just filled two American Bishops. Bishop H. L. Northrop, of Rosalia, in paribus Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, is appointed to the See of Charleston, left vacant by the death of Bishop Lynch. He is a son of Gen. Northrop, and a member of an old South Carolina family. Rev. Dr. Henry Joseph Richter is appointed to the new See of Grand Rapids, Mich., an offshoot of the Detroit See. He has been for some time the priest of St. Lawrence's Church in Cincinnati.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wedel and Ballardona Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

On Christmas Day they had an "Elsteddoff" in Chickering Hall, New York, at which one man read an "Eglogium" and another recited an "Awdl," and another the "Cwydd y Farn Fawr," and then the whole crowd stood up and sang "Hen wlad y rhododddau." And then the roof of the hall fell in.—Chicago Herald.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

February 6 is Shrove Tuesday this year, and one week after, on Tuesday, Feb'y 13th, the 1883 Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery will occur, when \$75,000 will go to some happy mortal who has invested by sending \$5 to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or else it will be scattered into fifts at One Dollar each, and over \$38,000 paid as prizes. The tickets are only 1/100th in number, and over two hundred thousand visitors are expected at New Orleans next Mardi Gras.

A curious and probably unique recognition of the Roman Catholic as a State religion by Great Britain is found in the London Gazette of 1794, which declares the Roman Catholic the only national religion of Corsica, and proclaims his Majesty George III, King of Great Britain, sovereign of Corsica. Yet the same monarch avowed that he could not give emancipation to Ireland without a sacrifice of conscience.

INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

At Villa Maria Convent, yesterday morning, Miss Mary Hughes, of Durham, Ormatown, Que., professed, assuming the religious name of Sister Mary Gilbert. Among those present at the ceremony were Mrs. Arthur and the Misses Magaly, Sarah and Annie Cunningham. The young devotee is only 19 years of age. The following address explains itself:—

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and Family: Dear friends,—With sentiments of joy I heard our worthy parish priest and spiritual father announce to-day Sister Mary Gilbert's expected profession.

Permit me, dear friends, to address you a few lines and congratulate you on your great happiness. Your happiness should be ineffable to know our Divine Lord has decreed she would be one of the chosen ones to renounce this cold world and its fleeting shadows; to know our Divine Lord calls her worthy to follow His footsteps, in a secluded home; to know our Divine Lord called and she answered. Be happy, then, dear friends, and be glad to know there is another one chosen (and that one our dear Mary) to that holy field of labor.

Be happy too, to think that when tired and worn out with the day's toil, she, although separated from you by distance, is with you in feeling and prayer.

Once more accept my congratulations on your great and ineffable happiness, and permit me to subscribe myself through J. M. and J., Yours respectfully, M. E. MCGILL.

THE MILWAUKEE DISASTER.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—The funeral of the unrecognized victims of the Newhall House disaster occurred this forenoon. Nearly all business was suspended. Twenty-three bodies were awarded to the Protestant and twenty to the Catholics. The Protestant services were at the Exposition Building, which was densely crowded. A steam pipe exploded in the gallery when the crowd made a rush for the exits, but was soon quenched. Nobody was hurt. The Catholic services were held in the Cathedral in charge of the Archbishop. After the services the processions formed and joined, making a line of over two miles in length. All the military bodies, sodalities and most of the civic societies of the city participated. There were six thousand in the line. The weather was very cold. The bodies were buried in two different cemeteries. A committee is collecting funds for monuments to the victims of the disaster.

The Princess Louise has been styled the beauty of the British royal family, but that is only by comparison, for good looks are scarce among them. A writer who saw her at Richmond describes her as having regular features, an agreeable expression, fair skin, excellent figure, and a smile that lights up an otherwise heavy face.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 60

LOWE'S PILLS FOR CURING RHEUMATISM.

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FOR THE KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured.

Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing absorption of women; for Hysteria, and for all troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions sold to be just as good. Beware of cheap imitations.

For sale by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO., Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng. 12 1/2

A CURE GUARANTEED. MAGNETIC MEDICINE.

FOR OLD AND YOUNG, Male and Female. Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages. Weak Memory. Loss of Brain Power. Sexual Prostration. Night Sweats. Spermatorrhea. Leucorrhoea. Barrenness. Seminal Weakness. Loss of Generative Power. Female Nervousness. Headache. Rheumatism. Dropsy. Dropsical Swellings. Relieves the aged Intellect. Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Stagnant Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted and Aged. Orders in either Sex will be filled for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market. Particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money by remittance.

Sole in Montreal by Windsor, Ont., Canada. B. E. MCGALE, ST. JOSEPH STREET, G

KIDNEY WORT.

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. It is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the kind poison that causes the most distressing and dangerous of the world's ailments, and restores the victims of Rheumatism to health. TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CASES cured by this medicine. It is the only medicine that has been so long and so extensively used. It is the only medicine that has been so long and so extensively used. It is the only medicine that has been so long and so extensively used.

WELLER, RICHARDSON & Co., Dispensary, 71, Wellington Street, Montreal.

FIVE DOLLARS.

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 1000. Government Bond. ISSUED IN 1884.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY.

Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a prize, as there are NO BLANKS.

THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins.

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 20 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on 1st of MARCH, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of March is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Amened Land Regulations. The Company new offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE UPWARDS.

with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions.

The Company also offer lands Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation. THE RESERVED SECTIONS Along the Main Line as far as Moose Jaw, L., the Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, but only to parties prepared to undertake their cultivation within a specified time.

The Highly Valuable Lands in Southern Manitoba, allotted to the Company South of the Railway Belt, have been transferred to the CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY, to whom intending purchasers must apply. These include lands along the Southern and Western Boundaries of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will be completed and in operation this season to Green on the International Boundary, and Westward to Pembina Mountain, also lands in the Districts of the Soudra, Pelican and Whitewater Lakes, and Moose Mountain.

Terms of Payment—Canadian Pacific Railway Lands. Purchasers may pay 1/3 in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a deed of conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND WARRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value, and covered interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Price of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

For prices and conditions of sale and all information with respect to the purchase of the Railway Company's Lands, apply to JOHN H. McAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, 2nd January, 1883.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DAME MARY MARIE, Superior Court of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the case of William Dunn McNeill, of the same place, Plaintiff, against the said Pierre Laurin, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case. Montreal, 12th October, 1882. DUBAMEL & RAINVILLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

FRECHON LEFEBVRE & CO., (Late SENECAL, FRECHON & Co.) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET. COURCH ORNAMENTS. All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Casocks made to order. Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 1/2

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

