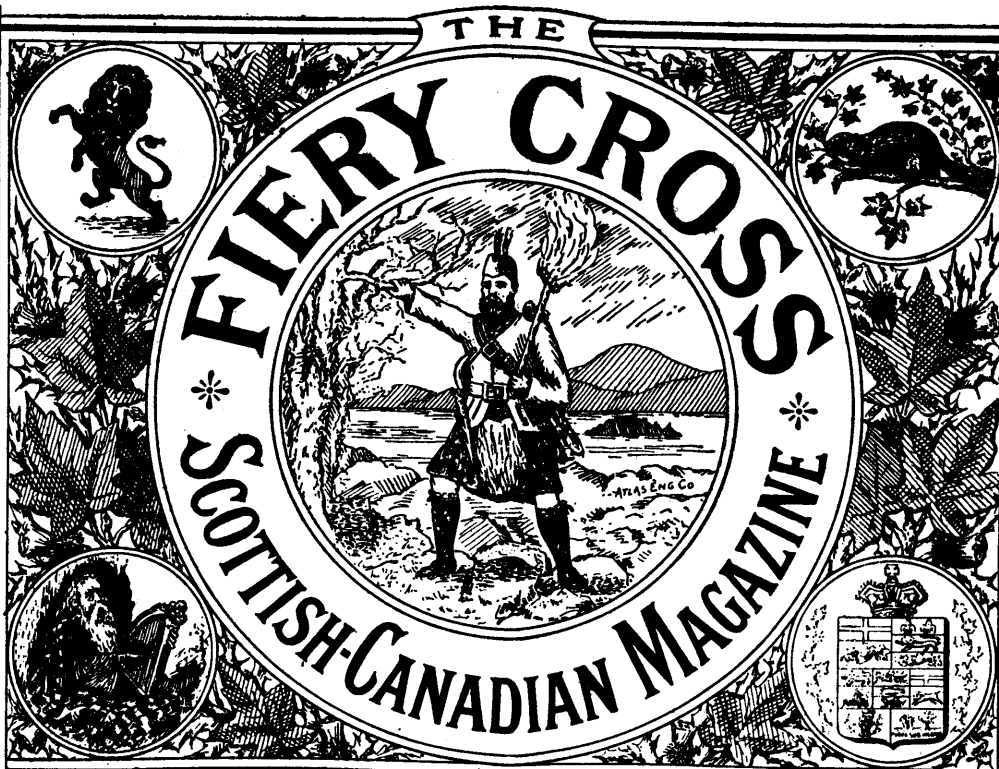


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PORTRAITS
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 THE CLANS

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No. IX.

THE HON. W. MACDONALD, SENATOR.

In a recent issue of the **FIERY CROSS** we had occasion to remark on the predominance of the Scottish element in Cape Breton, N.S., and by an array of facts and* figures published elsewhere in this issue the real strength of the predominant race is more clearly shown, and we have here much pleasure in presenting our readers with a sketch and portrait of a member of the predominant clan.

Senator W. MacDonald belongs to the Clan Ranald branch of the Clan Donald, a branch whose possessions embraced the extensive territories of Moidart, Arisaig, Glenfinnan and Glenalladale, on the mainland of Inverness-shire, with the Islands of Eigg, Rum, Muck, Canna, South Uist and Benbecula.

During the earlier history of the clan, the Chiefs of Clan Ranald had their seat in the historic Castle Tiorram, Loch Moidart, but before leaving home, with 800 of his clan, to take part in the Jacobite rising of 1715, the then brave Clan Ranald, fearing that in his absence the old family seat should fall a prey to his inherent enemy, Argyle, he ordered it to be set on fire. Afterwards, the Clan Ranald chiefs resided at Ormiclate Castle, South Uist. John MacDonald, XXIV Chief, and Reginald George MacDonald, XXV Chief of Clan Ranald, the latter of whom afterwards sold the family estates, being the first "absentee-landlords" of their race, residing principally in Edinburgh, the keeping of Ormiclate Castle was entrusted to their clansmen and distant kinsmen, Aodh and Donald MacDonald,

father and son, in succession, the great-grandfather and grandfather respectively of Senator MacDonald, the subject of this sketch

In this connection it is interesting to note that only a few months ago a silver brogue buck'le was found in the ruins of Ormiclate Castle. The castle was burned to the ground on the day of the Battle of Falkirk, January 17th, 1746, but was afterwards partly restored, and formed, up till 1826, the residence of a sister of John, XXIV of Clan Ranald, who was known as Miss Peggy, as well as that of its trusty keepers, already referred to. Hence, in reference to the discovery of this buckle, Senator MacDonald says that it probably belonged to his grandfather, as he was the last resident of the castle, which is now a ruin.

On the death of Clan Ranald's sister, Miss Peggy, and the permanent disuse of Ormiclate Castle as a place of residence, in 1826, Donald MacDonald emigrated to Canada and settled in Inverness County, Cape Breton. He was accompanied by a family of three sons and four daughters, named respectively Aodh, Allan and Peter, and Christie, Sarah, Euphemia and Lucy.

We will here again deviate from our subject proper in order to give our readers Senator MacDonald's account, in answer to our inquiry, of how the Christian name Aodh came to be a family name with his people. "Long ago," he says, "when clan feuds were the rule, one of my ancestors was accompanying his Chief on a foray in the north of Scotland, and he had as his immediate Companion-in-arms a distinguished stranger named Eugene or Diogenes who was a guest of the Clan. A fast friendship sprung up between the two, and they each agreed that if either one of them should fall in battle the survivor would respect his fallen friend's memory by

*Held over, will appear next month.

naming his son after him. The stranger was killed and his survivor fulfilled his promise, which promise was ever afterwards respected by his descendants, the name being in use among them ever since." Our Gaelic readers, however, will at once observe that the Gaelic *A' dh* is not a translation of its English, or, more correctly, Spanish equivalents—*Eugene* or *Diogenes*, the two being interchangeable. *A' dh* is simply old Gaelic for a *gu st.* This, we may remark, is a peculiarity common to many of our most familiar names. Will any of our readers, for instance, assert that the Gaelic *Alasdair* and its English equivalent, Alexander, have anything in common; also the Gaelic *Somhairle* and the English Samuel. One of the most recent innovations in this respect is the use of the English, or, to be more correct, the Biblical name *Daniel*, as an English equivalent to the Gaelic *Domhruill*, instead of the purely Anglicised and, to our mind, the more preferable, and certainly the more correct form, viz., *Donald*. This habit has arisen, we suspect, through making use first of the abbreviated or diminutive forms in use for both *Daniel* and *Donald*, such as *Dan* and *Danny*.

But we are wandering far from our subject, and must fain return to it.

Senator William MacDonald, the subject of our sketch, is the son of Allan MacDonald, already mentioned as the second son of Donald MacDonald, who emigrated from South Uist to Inverness County, Cape Breton. He was born at River Dennis Road, in the same County, on Oct. 7th, 1837, and educated at St. Francois Xavier College, Antigonish, N.S. He conducted a prosperous mercantile business at Little Glace Bay, C.B., and was also postmaster of that place until his entry into Parliament as the representative of Cape Breton County at the General Election of 1872, for which constituency he sat in the House of Commons until 1884. Retiring from his commercial pursuits on being called to the Senate, on May 12th, 1884, he has since then lived in well earned repose at Little Glace Bay, except when in attendance in the Senate during the sittings of Parliament, where he is an unswerving supporter of the Liberal-Conservative Party and its policy.

Senator MacDonald married in February, 1865, Kate, daughter of Donald

MacDonald, of East Bay, Cape Breton, a member of the Morar settlement in that Colony. They have had a family of four sons and three daughters. One of the sons died a few years ago; the eldest is Mr. Allan Joseph MacDonald, Barrister, Sydney, Cape Breton. Senator MacDonald—*gum a fada beo e.* —CONA.

No. X.

JOHN MACDONALD,
ACCOUNTANT, MONTREAL.

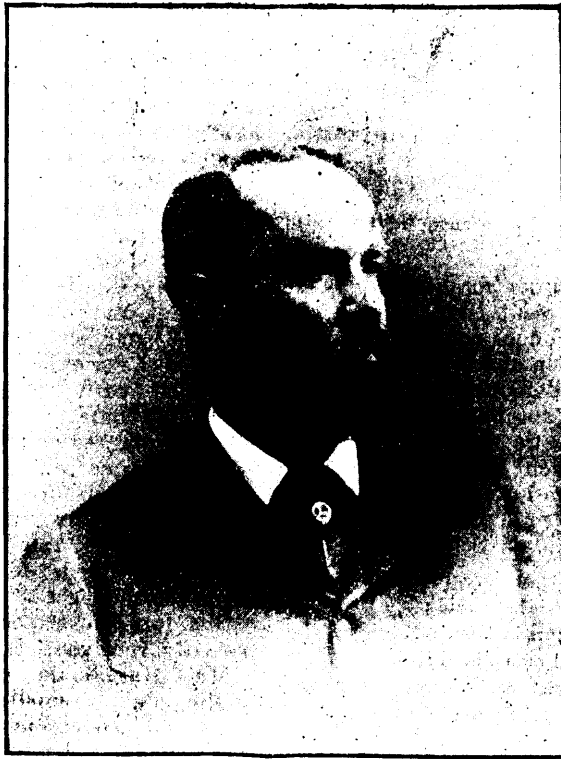
John MacDonald! At their last annual meeting, recently held, the members of the Montreal Celtician Society concerned themselves seriously in defining a Scotsman. Had they solicited a definition of a Highlander, I would at once have exclaimed—John MacDonald! In his personality he embodies the whole characteristics of the race. Physically and mentally, he is a giant. Upright in character as in person, you have a man who, taken in his various spheres, never experienced being second to another. He is the hero of whatever task he sets himself to perform.

Mr. MacDonald has exemplified in the course of his career the principle embodied in the motto of his clan "A Du'Ain-deoin co theireadh e," "in spite of who would gainsay it," he being a member of the Clan Ranald.

Born in Kingeraig, Rosskeen; in the County of Ross, Scotland, on 9th Oct., 1840, he looks much younger than his fifty-five summers and winters.

In 1849 his parents removed to Tain, and here, in Bain's school and in the Royal Academy, he received his education. In April, 1856, being then sixteen years of age, he came to Canada, and for four years after his arrival, he was employed by his uncle, Mr. Walter Ross, in Picton, Ont. Choosing metropolitan life, he came to Montreal in 1860. In 1867 he started business as an accountant, and today, in this capacity, he has the affairs of nearly all the public companies and corporations, in and about Montreal, at his finger ends.

When the "spirit moves him," he courts the muses, and every line is characteristic of the man. His sense of patriotism as a Canadian is well illustrated in the following lines, which we



John MacDonald.

reproduce from the *Toronto Globe*, where they appeared in 1891.

“ Canadians awake ! arise ! and in your glorious
might

Crush out the thieving parasites, whose deeds
have come to light,

Let no party Shibboleth your righteous wrath
restrain,

But teach each knavish trickster, that his
schemes are all in vain.

“ Let each honest Grit and Tory, whose hands
and heart are clean,

Join heart and hand together, now ; let nothing
intervene,

Until all rogues in public place, are banished
out of sight ;

Till wrong has ceased to flourish, and been
trampled down by right.

“ Let n thing baulk our onset, that stately in its
course

Shall sweep each wrong before it, resistless in
its force ;

So, by our present action, our past we will
efface,

And honest men, and pure men, be leaders of
our race.”

The foregoing lines may not be inap-
plicable to the present time.

Mr. MacDonald does not merely create
an imaginary vision and terminate there ;
but as a poet he demonstrates the spirit
of his rhyme by tangible evidence and in
a truly characteristic way. Witness the
epistle with which he accompanied a
handsome contribution to the fund started
for the purpose of procuring the ‘ Feather
Bonnet ’ for the Royal Scots :

“ Breathes there a man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said ;

‘ I’ve lived long years in Montreal,

Yet am a Highland man withal ;

And in their kilts and scarlet coats

I do admire the Royal Scots ;

But surely as I pen this sonnet,

They’re incomplete without the bonnet ;’

So to redeem this rank defect’,

I hereby fyle with you a cheque,

By which one son of hill and heather

Can crest his bonnet with the feather.”

We reproduce the above from the
Montreal Gazette, and also the following,
which appeared in the same paper a day
or two afterwards :

“ Mr. MacDonald, who subscribed \$15 last
week, increased his subscription to \$50, accom-
panying the extra cheque with these lines :

“ Come ! shell out your cash, if you cannot write
sonnets,

And see our brave Scots, in their brow feather
bonnets ;

Yes ! shell out your cash and let it go free,
To bring them the bonnets from over the sea.”

Our readers will be able to read our
man in the foregoing selections.

The following is also characteristic,
and it illustrates Mr. MacDonald’s regard
for the “ Queen’s Uniform,” and his
practical method of defending its honor.

Coming by steamer from Quebec, he
had as fellow passengers, two men, one a
British soldier, the other an Irishman, a
notoriously powerful ruffian, known as
“ Jim Ward,” for many years the terror
of Quebec. “ Jim ” weighed fully 240
lbs. The soldier, in stature, not much in
excess of the “ Regulation ” height,
and more than likely of proportionate
strength, secured some of “ Jim’s ” char-
acteristic attention, who loudly boasted
that “ he would thrash any Englishman,
who ever wore the Queen’s uniform.
At this juncture, it occurred to Mr. Mac-
Donald, who was near by, that the game
had gone far enough, and as he had him-
self donned the “ red coat ” in the volun-
teer service he felt that he should resent
the insult, and promptly stepped over to
“ Jim,” and enquired “ whether he
thought he would thrash a Scotsman
who had worn the Queen’s uniform ? ”
“ Jim ” of course, thought he could, and
at once squared off ; but in a flash, he
lay an unconscious heap, where he, but
a moment before, boastingly stood.
“ Jim ” went through an “ operation,”
which forcibly reminded him of the
Queen’s uniform for many a day ;
while the soldier, expressed deep gratifi-
cation for the protection he so unex-
pectedly received.

Mr. MacDonald owes his success
in life, in no small measure, to his
wonderful conception of human na-
ture. His faculty of “ x-raying,” sur-
passes the recent discovery. He not only
sees through a man from head to foot,
but reads his mind with unerring accu-
racy. He is not only an auditor of
accounts, but of men.

His kindness and great sympathy is
equally ardent. In the St. Andrew’s
Society there is no more active member.
The pale of this good organization, how-
ever, does not by any means limit the
help of his hand, as many a fellow High-
lander who owes his success in life to his
generous interest can testify.

A sense of modesty overcomes the
writer when speaking of the “ fair sex,”
and that sense alone prevents him allud-

ing to Mrs. MacDonald, further than merely remark, that notwithstanding all the good things one can find to say of her estimable husband, she is "his better half" in the true meaning of the term.

Ere this sketch reaches the eyes of your readers, Mr. Editor, Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by Mrs. MacDonald and family, will be crossing the "mighty main" to revisit "those scenes so dearly prized before," the land o' cakes, and they will join the writer in not only wishing them a safe passage but all the pleasures which the trip and season can afford.

LEODHASACH.

The Scots Were Never Cannibals.

By M. MACRAE, OTTAWA.

The following paragraph has recently been published, and republished, in the columns of the *Free Press*:

'St Jerome states that he saw Scotchmen in the Roman armies in Gaul who ate human flesh regularly, esteeming it a great delicacy." The paragraph is a libel on St. Jerome, who does not make such a statement, and on the ancient Scots and Caledonians, who were never guilty of cannibalism, and who during St. Jerome's time never fought in the Roman armies. St. Jerome, who flourished in the fourth century, refers to a tribe, apparently extinct, anciently known as the "Attacotti," whom he saw eating human flesh. That this tribe of, evidently, foreign nomads, who, for a time, probably existed on the Roman side of the Severus wall, were not Scots was clearly established by Marcellinus, a historian who wrote during the reign of Gratian (375 to 383 A.D.) Marcellinus says "that the Picts and Saxons, Scots and Attacotti harrassed the Britons with constant miseries," etc., showing plainly that the Scots and Attacotti were as distinct as the Scots and Saxons. This view was also established by the learned George Buchanan in his history of Scotland, and was since confirmed by Gibbon in his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Cohorts of Britons and Attacotti were on camp service among the Roman auxiliaries in Gaul in St. Jerome's time, but there is no record of any Scots fighting for the Romans, indeed they always fought against them. The name 'Attacotti' is so foreign to any Scottish

dialect, that any person at all familiar with the language of Caledonia, would see the absurdity of supposing, let alone asserting, that St. Jerome's human flesh eaters were Scots."

The foregoing I communicated to and it was published by the *Ottawa Free Press*. Since then I have received the following communication on the subject from my friend, Mr. Chamberlain, of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, all of which, I am sure, will be interesting to the readers of the *FIERY CROSS*: "Dear Mr. MacRae, the Attacotti represented by St. Jerome are as the Attici of Achaia—a people of adventure, who inhabited the mountainous country celebrated for the gold of Peloponesus, a name applied by the Greeks to the whole of Greece.

In the 116th Olympiad the Attici owned 174 villages, containing a population of only 31,000 souls, who possessed no less than 400,000 slaves, or about seventeen slaves to one Attici. These slaves were from all parts, and the word atticotti would appear to mean bond slave, or fighting hireling.

When the British left New York, in 1783, my grandfather was placed in command (by Sir Guy Carleton) of a number of military loyalists, and their slaves from Virginia, who settled in Nova Scotia. Several officers brought with them to Halifax "Buck Negroes" or "prize fighters" for their amusement, who, when drunk with the good military rum of the period, they, in company with Ojibwa Maroons, who were removed from Jamaica to Halifax, and subsequently sent to Sierra Leone, Africa, had no objection (when opportunity offered) against a judicial, aldermanic, or missionary beef-steak; and this same class of patriots, who made up the side-shows of the American Revolution, in all probability make up the back-ground of the miserable age of St. Jerome. When, on account of the incessant wars, agriculture ceased, and the hungry became ravenous, and anthropophagous, especially the pagan brutes who followed the cohorts of the Roman, and whom St. Jerome termed "Attacotti," and the Anti Scoti, called Scotsmen.

Greece was famed for female slaves of beauty, and their slave-hunters sought afar, even among the Scythians, for their charms. The route to Britain via Marseilles was by far the more peaceful for their traffic among the Aborigines of that

island, and thus, from time immemorial, have the British Isles been pestered by foreign foes, and venturing hangers-on who have parasited its very core. Ierne, Cimbria and Caledonia formed, owing to their salubrious latitude, a virgin market, and proved to the Orient luxuriant an Eden bower for his lust, and thus the Roman and Greek Attacotti swarmed their seaports, and venturing ghouls were halted at the pibroch dales beside Northumbria. White slaves were marketed in England up to the 18th century, just as the black slaves were at Halifax, N.S., in the days of Wolfe and Wentworth; the latter had them working on his farm at Preston, near Halifax, N.S. Tobacco and rum formed the staple traffic in these days. Thus, if native Scotsmen, made captive by the stealth of Roman legions, were brought from their borderland, ill-fated as Caractacus, and forced to bear arms under Augustine sway, or made to hulk their lives lashed to the galley oar, in all probability they fared no better than the burrowing beings who, when confined in Libby prison, had a fattened prisoner arrived within its pale would have probably relished a human rarebit like the Jamaican provincialists, who are now desecrated among the Boers and the Maori of Africa, and if the great and good St. Jerome saw a single Scotsman, or several of them partaking of human flesh, (all of which is grass) is it a sufficient reason why the whole nation should be considered man-eaters?

St. Jerome, one of the four Latin fathers, born A.D. 342, was a great traveller,—and Thomas-a-Kempis says that “those who travel are not holy”—and travelling from Stridonium, a small town upon the borders of Pannonia, (a name derived from the God Pan), Dalmatia, and Italy near Aquila, he travelled to Gaul, now France, where the Romans had founded a number of celebrated schools; and collecting a treasure of books, he returned to Rome, after which he visited Palestine. In A.D. 380 he went to Constantinople, (old Byzantium), to study the Scriptures under St. Gregory; from here he returned to Pope Damasus and became his secretary, in the days of St. Paula, Marcella, and Fabiola, after which he visited Egypt, and was inspired to translate the Scriptures into Latin. We are told that his companions were scorpions and wild beasts; that his home was among caves and precipices; that his

limbs were rough with sack cloth; and that his skin was burned as an Ethiope; and that while getting within the gates of his monastery at Bethlehem, Judea, a lion came towards him, limping from pain, whereupon his brethren all fled, but the Saint arose, went towards the lion, and lifting his paw discovered a thorn in it, which he withdrew; from this he is represented by writers and artists as with wild beasts among caverns and scorpions.

Titian pictures him as living beside the lion. St. Jerome died at Bethlehem on the 30th Sept. A.D. 420.

While I cannot find that the saint visited Britain, which was harassed by the Scots, Picts and Saxons; while during the 4th and 5th centuries, when the Roman Empire was divided into two parts, called the Eastern and the Western Empire, and invaded by Huns and Goths, the eternal city itself being plundered by the Goths in A.D. 409 it is scarcely possible that the Scots, who may have been in the service of the Romans, were other than as I have described “Buck Scots,” as Buck Negroes, and their nation were never as the Pannonians or Celts in the district of Servia, Hungary and Austria, a race of savages conquered by Tiberius (C. Drusus Nero), after the death of Augustus in the first century.

The Clans, Their Arms, Crests, Etc., Etc.

No. VIII.

THE MACNABS.

[The Clans dealt with in previous numbers are the Buchanans, the Camerons, the Campbells of Argyll, the Campbells of Breadalbane, the MacNells, and the Stewarts of Appin.]

Like the MacPhersons, the founder of the MacNabs belonged to the clerical profession. The first of the name was a son of the Abbot of Glendochart, who lived in the earlier half of the twelfth century. *Aba* is the Gaelic for *Abbot*, hence *Mac-an-Aba*, (*Eng.*, *MacNab*), means *the son of the Abbot*.

“The MacNabs,” says Keltie, “were a considerable clan before the reign of Alexander III. When Robert the Bruce commenced his struggle for the Crown, the baron of MacNab, with his clan, joined the MacDougalls of Lorn, and fought

against Bruce at the Battle of Dalree. Afterwards, when the cause of Bruce prevailed, the lands of MacNab were ravaged by his victorious troops, their houses burned, and all their family writs destroyed. Of all their possessions only the barony of Bowain, or Bovain, in Glendochart, remained to them; and of it, Gilbert MacNab of that ilk, from whom the line is usually deduced, as the first undoubted laird of MacNab, received from David II., on being reconciled to that Monarch, a Charter under the great seal, to him and his heirs whomsoever, dated in 1336. He died in the reign of Robert II. His son, Finlay MacNab, styled of Bovain, as well as "of that ilk," died in the reign of James I. He is said to have been a famous bard. According to tradition he composed one of the Gaelic poems which James MacPherson at-

codem," &c., Sept. 18th, 1511. He died about the close of the reign of James V.

His son, Finlay, sixth chief from Gilbert, alienated or mortgaged a great portion of his lands to Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Marquis of Breadalbane, as appears by a charter to "Colin Campbell of Glenorchy, his heirs and assignees whatever," etc. This charter was confirmed by a charter under the great seal from Mary, dated 27th June, 1553. But Glenorchy's right of superiority the MacNab's always refused to acknowledge. His son, Finlay MacNab, seventh laird, entered into a bond of friendship and man-rent with his cousin, Lachlan MacKinnon, of Strathairdle, 12th July, 1606. This chief carried on a deadly feud with the Keish's or MacIlduys, a tribe that possessed the upper parts of Strathearn, and inhabited an island in the lower part of Loch Earn, called from them Keish Island.

The next laird, son of Finlay who was called "smooth John," made a distinguished figure in the reign of Charles I., and suffered many hardships on account of his attachment to the royal cause. He was killed at the Battle of Worcester in 1651. During the minority of his son, who was only four years old at the time of his death, Campbell of Glenorchy, taking advantage of the family troubles, took possession of the estates. But after the Restoration, Lady MacNab, on behalf of her son, received a considerable portion of them back again in 1661. This son, Alexander, ninth laird of MacNab, had a son Robert, who married a daughter of the Earl of Breadalbane, and was succeeded by his son John, who held a commission in the Black Watch, and who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Preston-pans, and confined in Downe Castle, under the charge of MacGregor of Glengyle, in which confinement he remained until after the Battle of Culloden. He was succeeded by his son Francis, who was succeeded by his nephew, Archibald MacNab, of MacNab, thirteenth chief. The property being by this time heavily encumbered, Archibald was forced to sell it on behalf of his creditors, and shortly afterwards, in 1821, he emigrated to Canada, where his subsequent life formed the subject of the remarkable career narrated in the story of THE LAST LAIRD OF MACNAB, the first instalment of which will appear in the next issue of the FIERY CROSS.



MACNAB COAT-OF-ARMS.

tributed to Ossian. He was the father of Patrick MacNab of Bovain and of that ilk, whose son was named Finlay MacNab, after his grandfather. Indeed, Finlay appears at this time to have been a favorite name of the Chief, "as the next three lairds were so designated. Upon his father's resignation he got a charter under the great seal, in the reign of James III., of the lands of Ardchyle and Wester Duinish, in the barony of Glendochart and County of Perth, dated January 1st, 1486. He had also a charter from James IV. of the lands of Ewir Leiragan, in the same barony, dated January 9th, 1502. He died soon thereafter, leaving a son, Finlay MacNab, fifth laird of MacNab, who is witness in a charter under the great seal, to Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, wherein he is designated *Finlaus MacNab, dominus de*

To Correspondents.

All communications, on literary and business matters, should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. T. D. MACDONALD, FIERY CROSS Office, Montreal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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The Fiery Cross.

MAY 1896.

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Here and There.

With this copy of the FIERY CROSS we begin a second volume, and we begin it with an enlarged and improved edition. Only a very small number of the first volume can be had. It is now in the binder's hands, and parties wishing to secure copies should subscribe at once, as the price is likely to be raised in a very short time. It can be had at present for \$1.25.

Secretaries of Scottish Societies and Clubs are requested to keep us informed of their meetings, and we will endeavour to do them justice in our news column.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the appeal of the Blackie Memorial Committee, which we publish in this issue. We will have much pleasure in giving space in the FIERY CROSS for the publication of a list of Canadian subscribers to so laudable an object.

As our readers will have observed, the publishing offices of the FIERY CROSS are now removed from Ottawa to Montreal. Ottawa may be the nominal Capital of the Dominion, but Montreal is the actual one—the commercial metropolis. The transfer from one centre to the other has been the cause of a delay in the publication of this issue, for which we ask the kind indulgence of our readers. With the larger field to work upon in this centre we hope to make the FIERY CROSS speed along, and we ask for the co-operation of all brother Scots in Montreal in our efforts to do so. Subscribers can have the FIERY CROSS sent them post free for one year for \$1.00. We will give special attention to the proceedings of the Scottish Societies, and we ask for their co-operation in return. "We are a' Jock Tamson's bairns."

BOOKS, &c.

MAC TALLA (Sydney, C.B.)—Canada's Gaelic journal, is one of our most welcome visitors. It is steadily gathering around it a band of writers whose facile Gaelic pens seem destined to expand the old language to the necessary elasticity for present day requirements, and this is the only way to ensure its life. Cha n' fhaigh a Ghaidhlig bas.

TWO NEW EXCHANGES.—*The Owl* (Ottawa University) and *The Collegium* (St. Dunstan's College, P.E.I.), are new and welcome visitors, to whose coming we shall always look forward.

Mr. Mackenzie-Murdoch, the Scottish violinist, has been offered by Durward Lely a place in a company which is to make a prolonged tour in the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Much regret will be felt throughout the North at the announcement of the death of Hugh Miller, younger and only surviving son of the illustrious geologist.

At Brodick, a rose of the Gloir de Dijon variety, as well as primroses pink and white, were blooming in the open air early in January.

The Thrush's Song.--From the Gaelic.

BY W. MACGILLIVRAY.

Dear, dear, dear,
 In the rocky glen,
 Far away, far away, far away
 The haunts of men ;
 Then shall we dwell in love
 With the lark and the dove
 Cuckoo and corn-rael,
 Feast on the bearded snail,
 Worm and gilded fly,
 Drink of the crystal rill
 Winding adown the hill
 Never to dry.
 With glee, with glee, with glee
 Cheer up, cheer up, cheer up here ;
 Nothing to harm us, then sing merrily,
 Sing to the loved one whose nest is near.

*Qui, qui, queen, quip ;
 Tsurru, tiurru, chipiwi,
 Too tee, too tee, chin choo.
 Chirri, chirri, chooe,
 Quin, qui, qui !*

Sprigs of Heather & Maple Leaves.

There are in Fort William descendants, on the mother's side, of the boy who was saved from the massacre of Glencoe by a soldier who threw his cloak over him. MacDougall by name, they are still young.

As want of funds prevents the general adoption of the Cameron uniform by the 1st V.B.C.H., it was resolved that it should be adopted by Companies as the funds permit, the order of the Companies to be balloted for.

The old 91st, officially known as the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which left Aldershot the other day for India, is said to be one of the finest that has ever been sent out by the home to the foreign service battalion of the regiment.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the County of Sutherland Association in Glasgow last week a lecture on "Present Day Superstition" was read by Rev. Robert Munro, B.D., Old Kilpatrick. Harmless these survivals of paganism usually were, said the lecturer ; in some instances they were beautiful and romantic, as in the wearing of the wedding ring, the placing of flowers about the dead, etc.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, whose factory was burned down about a year ago or more, has just given \$500,000 to McGill University for the department of chemistry, mining and architecture. He has also given \$150,000 more to McGill for the engineering department. This makes a total of over \$2,000,000 given away by Mr. McDonald for similar purposes. He is a member of the Glenalladale branch of the Clan Ranald. Our readers will find his genealogy traced in the last November and December numbers of the FIERY CROSS.

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Ottawa, whose sudden death came with painful surprise on a large circle of friends and acquaintances on the 22nd ult., was a native of Peebles, Scot., where he was born over 69 years ago. He was for over thirty years head-miller with the Mackay Milling Co., Ottawa ; he was a member of St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's Society, and of the Scottish Rites and Royal Arch Masonic Lodges.

Captain Donald Stewart, who has been appointed President at Coomassie, is a son of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, and was in the Gordon Highlanders. He was through the Afghan war, also on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of India. He joined the Houssa Force on the West Coast of Africa in 1892, but has seen no active service in that part. He was the officer detailed to deliver the Queen's ultimatum to King Premph.

Remarking on the fact that Mr. Finlay's accession to office brings up the number of Scotsmen in the Imperial Government to ten, a writer in the "Illustrated London News" says that probably the time is coming when every office-holder will hail from beyond the Tweed, and then the burning question whether the inhabitants of these islands ought to be styled the "English people" will be settled by an Order-in-Council making the wearing of kilts compulsory.

One of Montreal's most remarkable monied men passed away lately, Mr. Robert Anderson, well known as a millionaire, who devoted himself principally to his estate and investments—a quiet, easy-going Scotsman, who had little enthusiasm outside of finance, as far as could be observed. He was a native of Renfrew, Scotland, and was born June 18th, 1801, having reached almost his 96th year. It was only a few months ago that he gave up active pursuits. His parents were Archibald Anderson, laird of Bloward Hill, and Ann Graham, the latter the daughter of Robert Graham of Kirkintilloch. The deceased gentleman in his will left \$150,000 to different Montreal charities. He was in the habit during many years of his life of having a bundle of tracts at the Boys' Home, and may have been more full of spiritual life than appeared on the surface. He is said to have been worth nearly \$2,000,000. He was a Presbyterian, and a member of St. Paul's Church.

Colonel J. A. F. H. Stewart-MacKenzie, who has just retired from the command of the 9th Lancers, is the lineal descendant of the Earls of Seaforth, and the owner of all that remains of their once extensive patrimony. He is the grandson of the Hon. Mrs. Stewart-MacKenzie, the eldest daughter of the last Earl of Seaforth, the lady to whom Scott addressed the well known lines of sympathy. His father, the late Mr. Stewart MacKenzie, never resided on his Highland property, and in 1878 made an attempt to dispose of the whole of it, but was prevented by the interposition of two of his daughters, the widow of the Hon. Colonel John Stanley and the Dowager-Mar-

chioness of Tweeddale. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, however, succeeded in bringing to the hammer the family portraits and other precious heirlooms. Brahan Castle, the ancient seat of the MacKenzies, has for many years been occupied by Colonel Stewart-Mackenzie's aunt, the Dowager-Lady Tweeddale.

Leodhasach's Letter.

MONTREAL SCOTTISH HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

This Society is making great headway. Two regular meetings have been held during the month, and the membership is up to fifty. Leading Scots throughout the country homologate its objects, and the keen enthusiasm of the leading members augurs success. The main objects are: Wearing the Highland Costume, Cultivation of Bag Pipe Music, Gaelic and Auld Scotch Songs. The crest and motto adopted are that of the Clan Macleod, viz., a "Bull's Head" for crest, and the words "Hold Fast" (*Cum Dain-gean*) as motto. Both the Secretary and Chief are of the Macleod Clan.

GAELIC SERMONS.

The Rev. Finlay C. Macleod, of Manitoba, preached to the Montreal Highlanders in their native tongue for the past few Sabbaths. Mr. Macleod, by the way, is a native of Ness, Lewis. The services were held in the Stanley street Presbyterian church, and largely attended. The Lewis colony turned out to a man.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The appointment of Sir Donald A. Smith to the office of High Commissioner for Canada, at the Court of St. James, will confer marked distinction on this country. No political party can use him,—and the prestige of the office for its purposes. He will stand, "head and shoulder, amin' them a'" Sir Donald will no doubt encourage emigration from the old country, but if he lends his name to any scheme in that direction, it will be a *bona fide* one.

THE ROYAL SCOTS.

The "differences" of opinion among the officers of the Royal Scots are, I am pleased to say, now settled, and peace and tranquillity prevails. Peace was procured during the recent visit of the Adjutant-General. All's well that ends well!

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

Mr. Robert Mackay, of Mackay Bros.,

Dry Goods Merchants of this city, is in the field as the Liberal candidate for this Division. Mr. Mackay is honorably known in Montreal, and would prove a worthy successor to the now High Commissioner—Sir Donald A. Smith. He is a native of Sutherlandshire.

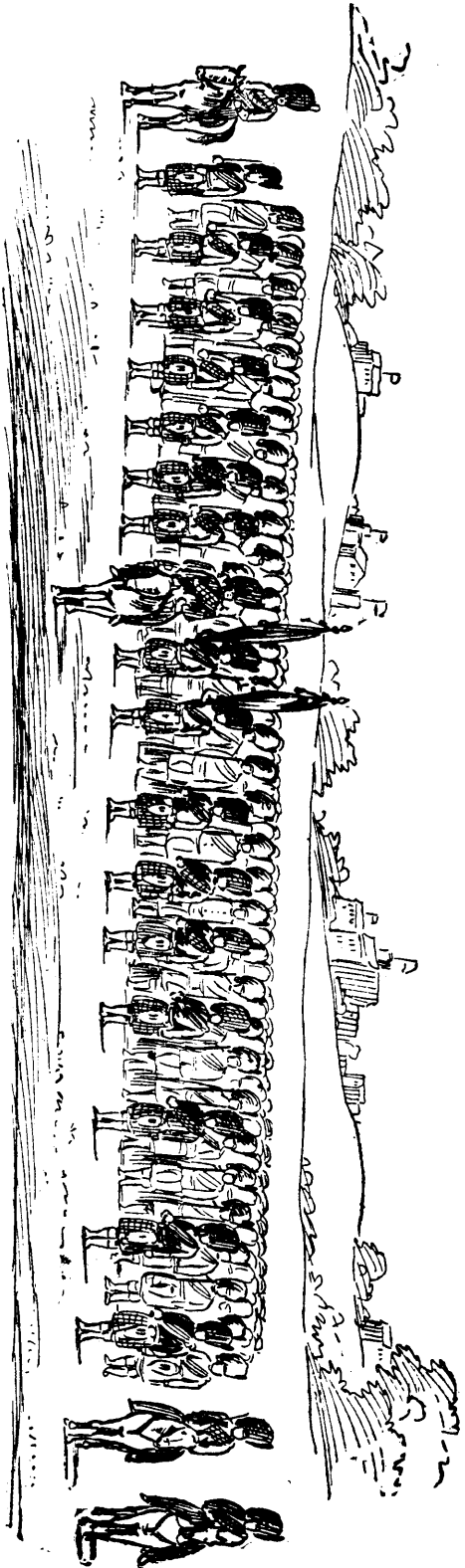
ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

The political warfare in this Division indicates trouble for the Liberal Party. From the very outset smooth sailing was hardly anticipated. To begin with, both political parties felt assured of victory. A square fight between two such good men as Alderman Penny and Mayor Wilson Smith would be satisfactory to all concerned, no matter what the result should be; but the Cochrane-Rainville alliance, for the express object of ousting the Liberal candidate and bringing the Liberal Club to time, is despicable to the fair minded on both sides.

Mr. Cochrane, not so long since, tested the pulse of this important constituency, when an unmistakeable indication of his popularity was shown, and in such a way that he ought to feel convinced of how the electorate failed in appreciation of his efforts. Since then nothing has occurred to advance his claims. To have spent \$2,000, or any such sum in perfecting the voting machinery of the Division, may, after all, amount to a very low discount on the wealth which he accumulated through fat municipal contracts. Either of the two genuine party candidates will make a capital representative of whom the electors can have occasion to feel proud.

ST. ANN'S DIVISION.

"The People's Jim" is to have opposition. The Hon. James McShane is now so accustomed to opposition that he could not reasonably be expected to feel in element without it. At his recent election, he not only commanded the united support of the Liberal Party, but that of the bulk of the Conservatives, notwithstanding the fact that he was opposed by no less than Sir Wm. Hingston. The present official opposition is in the person of Mr. M. J. Quinn, Q.C. "There are others,"—in the field, "to stay," using their own words. Alderman Kinsella is spoken for by some people; Mr. Wm. Keys by himself,—the latter to "represent the interests of labor." Mr. Keys will doubtless represent the interests of labor when he "gets there," while Mr. McShane, in



The 5th Royal Scots, Montreal.

FIRST APPEARANCE ON PARADE WITH THEIR FEATHER BONNETS, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1896.

every probability, will continue to represent the St. Ann's Division in Parliament.

GEO. W. STEPHENS, JR.

While speaking of candidates, it may not be amiss to make a passing reference to some who are not candidates, and the name of Mr Geo. W. Stephens, junr., occurs to the most. It was concluded on all sides that "young Stephens"—as he is familiarly known—would be to the fore as a candidate for some city constituency. In the political field there is no more active or energetic worker in the Dominion; and his presence in the House of Commons would be a valuable acquisition, not only to his party, but to the House. He is an excellent speaker, without flippancy, but he excels in organizing. He has the advantage of a classical education, and a wide commercial experience. Moreover, he is wealthy, and therefore could not be justly accused of getting into Parliament for "more than his health." The present efficient condition of the Liberal machinery is mainly due to his labors, and when he does come out he is certain to succeed.

OBITUARY.

Two well known and highly respected Montreal Scotsmen departed this life in the early part of the month, Mr. Donald Campbell, of the St. Andrew's Home, and Peter Macleod, missionary. A biographical sketch of both will appear in next issue.

LEODHASACH.

Hamilton Notes.

The funeral of the late Miss Florence Campbell, daughter of D. J. Campbell, one of the most prominent Scots of this city, was attended by a large concourse of friends, a tribute both to the beautiful young life taken away, as well as a mark of the deep sympathy for the bereaved parents. The St. Andrew's Society, the St. George's Society, the Sons of Scotland and the Gaelic Society were all represented, and the bier was literally covered with flowers.

Monday night, the 14th ult., was a great night with the S. O. S., and one could verily sniff the heather breezes in St. Andrew's Hall. Capt. Wm. Hendrie, Messrs. Harry MacLeod Henderson, John Grey, Geo. A. Matheson, Thomas Davenport, Wm. Cranston, John N. MacDougall and piper Alex. MacGregor gave

brilliancy and true Highland effect to the scene with their Highland costumes. The occasion was a fraternal visit of Camp Hamilton, S.O.S., to the Royal Aranu m. Councillor Jas. Smith, Chairman Kanawha Council, gave an address of welcome, to which Chief Geo. H. Milne and Past Chief J. C. MacKeand suitably replied. Scotch reels, sword dances, Highland flings and sean triubhas were danced by the clansmen. As a reciter, a line in which he was hitherto unknown. Mr. W. G. Scott won fresh laurels by his rendering of Tam O'Shanter. Mr. Scott has long been known as an apt and able speaker and as a writer of Scottish articles. With his new role added he will be more welcome than ever.

Rev. Dr. Fraser left here for his tour on the Continent. He will represent the Gaelic Society at the Burns Centennial at Glasgow, being himself a great lover and a warm admirer of the poet. We all wish him "God's speed."

The proposal for a Highland memorial to commemorate the services of the late Prof. Stuart Blackie has been sent to Hamilton for support. The form taken is admirable—to found a Celtic Bursary in connection with the Celtic Chair in Edinburgh University. No one man ever lived who did so much to raise and elevate the Gaelic language to the position which it should occupy. The present Celtic wave of enthusiasm is a good deal due to his master pen, which was ever ready to espouse its cause; and now that it has become fashionable to speak the language, and considered an accomplishment, let us do our part to honor the hero whose death Scotsmen the world over deplored.

MUILEACH.

The Royal Scots in their Feather Bonnets.

The appearance of Montreal's soldier lads on parade in celebration of the Queen's Birthday, on the 24th and 25th inst., was all that could be desired. The occasion being the first which that deservedly popular corps, the 5th Royal Scots, had to show off their Feather Bonnets, presented to them by subscription a short time ago. Donors and wearers alike ought and felt pleased with the result; the effect was magnificent, and is sure to make the kilted lads more liked than ever.

Gaelic Page.

Baile Dhuthaich bhoidheach, s' Dornach na gorta
Sgiobal nan ubhlan, 's Bil an arain choirce,
Euraboll nan adagan, Dunrobain a' chàil,
Goillspidh nan sligean dubha, 'us Druim-uidh an
t-sàil.

Bonnie Tain, and hungry Dornoch,
Skibo for apples, and Beil for oat cakes,
Eribel for haddocks, Dunrobin for kail,
Golspie for black shells, Drumuie for brine.

| *Old Say:ng*

Nighean Morrair Ullin.

Eadar. Bho'n Bheurl'aig Tomas Calmbeul le Mur-
chadh Mac Rath.

Dh'Eigh Ceann-feadhn' do'n Bhraithe triall,
"Fhir-iuraich, na dean maille
'S bheir mi pund airgid dhuit gu fiail,
Ach aisig sinn gu calla."

Thar sail Lochghuil, co sibh tha'n duil,
A dhol 'san stoirm 's a ghaillion?
"Air eilean Ulbha 's mi's ceann-iul,
'S seo nighean Morrair Ullin.

"Bho dhaoin a h-athair, comhla, teann.
Tri laithean rinn sinn teicheadh,
'S ma ghlaiceas e sinn ann's a ghleann,
Bi m-fhuil 'san fhraoch—Dean greasad."

"Tha 'mharcaichean na'r deigh reis—
An toir oirnn, 's iad nan deannal;
Co thogas fonn air bean mo speis,
Ma mharbhas iad a leannan?"

Bu dalma guth a Ghaedhail bho chd,—
"Mo Cheannard! tha mi deasail,
Cha'n iomrinn airson duais an nochd,
Ach toil, bean usal dhleisail."

"Mo ghealladhsa, a mhaighdean dhonn,
Cha bhi a'n ioma-cheist fada,
Ged's geal tha cirean an nan tonn,
Bheir mise dhuibh an taisig."

Sior-dh' eirich annradh borb, us sruth,
'S bha tasg a chuan a ranail,
'S dh'fhas gach reul 's na speurean dubh,
'S bha gnais na h-oidche graineil.

Ach mar a b' airde sheid an stoirm,
'San oidche dhorch, rhapach,
A' nuas an gleann gun cluinnte toirm,—
'Us armachd each a tatraich.

"O cabhag! cabhag!"! ghuidhe an oighe,
"Tha'n fhaige trom dha 'n eithear,
Ach choinn'chin lasraichean na'n neoil,
'S cha choinnich coirrich m' athair."

Dh' fhalbh am bàt air bàrr nan stuagh,
'S an cuan na chop mu' n cuairt oir,
Mo thruaighe! dh'fhas a ghaath cho cruaidh,
'S nach toireadh spioneadh buaidh oir.

Le chathadh-mara, 's iad ga cuir,
Bha stadhan fuar gam bathadh;
Nuair rainig Morrair Ullin muir,
Chaidh fhearg le bron a thradhadh.

E sgith, 's fo phian troimh stoirm 's sian,
Fad as, gum fac e leaneabh,
Aon ghairlean ban dha iornsaidh sinnt,
'Sa h-aon mu'n cuairt 'a leannan.

"Thig dhachaigh"! ghlaodh e thar a chuan,
"Dhe'n fhaige, deanibh tighinn,
'S an Gaedhail mathanas gheibh bhuan
Mo nighean, O mo nighean!"

Ach b' fhaoin a ghlaodh, tre 'n fhaige throm—
Cha burrain dol na pilleadh—
Chaidh'n nighean sios a'n com nan tonn,
'S tha dheoir la bron a silleadh.

Ottawa, April, 1896.

HIGHLAND MEMORIAL

TO

PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

After the death of Professor Blackie it was felt by some Highlanders who attended his public funeral that a permanent Memorial was due to one who, though not by birth a Highlander, had done so much to interest the public in the Scottish Highlands, their natives, and their language.

The idea of the foundation of the Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh, which had been suggested by Mr. Lockhart in the *Quarterly Review* more than fifty years before, was realised chiefly by Professor Blackie's enthusiasm and personal exertions.

His speech and writings powerfully seconded the learned labours of Mr. William Forbes Skene, and Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay, in collecting and making known to a wider public the genuine records of the Celtic history of Scotland, the charm of Gaelic poetry and romance and the character and condition of the Highland portion of the Scottish nation in the present as well as the past.

As a student of language he constantly directed the attention of his countrymen to how much had been done for Celtic by Continental scholars, and how much remained to be done for the Gaelic branch of Celtic, which could be best done by scholars born and bred in the country where Gaelic is still spoken.

Communications with Glasgow and the chief centres of the Highlands, Inverness,

Aberdeen, Greenock, Oban, and other places showed that the same opinion prevailed throughout the Highlands as to Professor Blackie's services, and the duty of commemorating them in some form which would promote one of the chief objects he had at heart in connection with the Highlands—to give opportunities for the more complete education of Highlanders in the knowledge of the Celtic languages, and so enable them to explain more adequately the linguistic, literary, and historic value of their native Gaelic tongue.

The best form of Memorial was carefully discussed at three meetings in Edinburgh, attended by representatives of different parts of the Highlands, at the last of which the following resolution was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Blair, seconded by the Rev. Hector Mackinnon, Stornoway, supported by Mr. Theodore Napier, and unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting resolve to found a Memorial by Highlanders to Professor Blackie, and that the Memorial shall be a Celtic Scholarship or Bursary in connection with the Celtic Chair in the University of Edinburgh."

The selection of a Celtic Scholarship or Bursary in the University of Edinburgh, as the Memorial of the Highlanders to Professor Blackie, was suggested by the fact that he had himself warmly approved of its institution, and that a sum of £100 had been contributed towards it by the late Sir William Mackinnon, and was still available. The Professor of Celtic in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Donald Mackinnon, expressed the opinion at the Edinburgh meetings that such a Scholarship would be of great use to young Highlanders who showed proficiency in the study of Celtic, but were often without the necessary means to enable them to complete their studies at home, or to extend their knowledge by residence in Wales or Ireland, by visiting British and Continental libraries which possessed old Celtic MSS. still unpublished, or by attending the lectures of French and German Professors, who are zealously carrying on the work begun by Zeuss.

Assurances have also been received that many Highlanders in the Colonies would desire to contribute towards such a Memorial. The sum aimed at is £3000, which would yield an income on safe investment of about £100 a year. While

a few large Subscriptions have been already promised, and it is earnestly hoped that many others will be forthcoming, it is felt that the name of Professor Blackie would be honoured by a thoroughly popular and representative Subscription, and by the number of those who take part in it, as much as by the amount of individual Subscriptions. If all those who attended his funeral, and the still greater number who would have done so if they could, subscribed a small sum, the object in view would be secured.

The present appeal has been drawn up by the Executive Committee, and is at present circulated through the Highland Societies and others who have kindly intimated their interest in the matter before any public advertisement is made. The detailed regulations of the Scholarship will be submitted at a later date to a General Meeting of Subscribers, and in the meantime the Executive Committee will be glad to consider suggestions as to such regulations by any subscriber. Subscriptions will be received at Edinburgh, Scotland, by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. James Macdonald, W.S., 21 Thistle street; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Macphail, W.S., 43 Castle street; or any of the following members of Committee: Rev. Dr. Blair, 13 Lynedoch Place; Sheriff Vary Campbell, 27 Moray Place; Rev. Dr. Macphail, Pilrig Manse; Sheriff Mackay, 7 Albyn Place; Professor Mackinnon, 9 Merchiston Place; Rev. Dr. Masson, 57 Albany street; Theodore Napier, Esq., 25 Merchiston Park; Rev. David Macrae, Dundee; Rev. Hector Mackinnon, The Manse, Stornoway; William Mackay, Esq., solicitor, Inverness; A. Macpherson, Esq., solicitor, Kingussie; Rev. D. J. Martin, Free English Manse, Stornoway; D. MacLachlan, Esq., 33 Renfield street, Glasgow; Rev. D. C. Macmichael, the Gaelic Manse, Greenock; Rev. John Haggart, Manse of Lochcarron; Rev. D. Macmichael, the Manse, Fort William; T. D. MacDonald, Editor FIERY CROSS, Montreal.

It was tated at a recent meeting of the British Association that in Scotland alone the long-line fishermen use nearly 100,000,000 mussels to bait their hooks every time all lines are set, and they have to import annually many tons of these mussels, at a cost from £3 to £3 10s a ton.

THE FIERY CROSS.

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- 'King Solomon's Mines,' by H. Rider Haggard.
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