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WEDNESDAY..... FEBRUARY 13, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13th, 26 Martyra THURSDAY. Feb. 14th, St. Valentine FRIDAY, Feb. 15th, St. Faustin and St

SATURDAY, Feb. 16th, St. Julienne. SUNDAY, Feb. 17th, Septuagessima. Monday, Feb. 18th, St. Simeon. Tumbday, Fab. 19th, St. Concad.

#### A Word to Our Friends.

A subscriber to THE TRUE WITNESS writer as from his home in Nova Scotia warmly approving of the course pursued by this paper in dealing with public affairs, and adds that the facts, figures and arguments presented in these columns are having a valuable educational effect. He also informs us that the feeling in his part of the country is two to one in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

As regards this paper, whose etablity, he says, has been doubted by some local journals in his part of the country, but which have not come under our notice, we can assure our friends and the public generally that there is no paper in the Dominion on a firmer financial basis than TRE TRUE WITNESS. Spiformly successful from its first appearance forty years ago, it now enjoys a larger and wider circulation than ever before, not only in Canada, but in the United States, Great Britain, Iroland, Europe, Australia, New Zealand and South America. That circulation is comstantly on the increase, and we have good reason to know from the volume of our enrespondence that the influence wielded by the paper is now greater than ever it was.

Inspired by a lofty purpose, secure in the respect of those in whose interest it is published, enjoying the confidence of Catholics of all nationalities, holding an assured posttion in the field of journalism it has so long and faithfully cultivated, and being financially above question, THE TRUE WITNESS will continue for the future, as it has ever been in the past, a faithful, fearless Canadian Catholic newspaper.

The suspension of THE MONTREAL DAILY POST a few weeks ago may have given those opposed to us an opportunity they were glad to seize for casting doubts upon our stability, but the suspension of THE POST has in nowise affected the standing of THE TRUE WITNESS. The Company who formerly owned it has ceased to exist, but the entire office, including the books, good will, machinery and plant, were purchased by Mr. J. P. WHELAN, late Managing Director of THE POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COM-PANY, who now conducts it on the same lines as before, and who will spare neither labor nor expense to make it worthy of the confidence so long reposed in it and of the high mission to which it is devoted.

## Civil War, or What?

Considered in itself, and with regard to the source from which it emenates, the article headed "Protestants Awakening," which we reproduce in this issue, from the Toronto World, would not be of sufficient importance to require attention. But the World represents in a more marked degree, perhaps, than my other Ontario paper, the British Protesant idea in Canada, and has focussed so to speak, the sentiments of the press of the Protestant party with reference to the Jesuite' Estates Act, and what the more ontapoken journals describe as "Romish

Since the conquest the religious question has always entered, more or less deeply, into Canadian polities. It was the marrow of the old "Representation by Population" cry of the party led by the late Hon, George Brown. It produced the dead-look which eration; and now it comes to the front again, as it has always done, on the eve of con-

Aggression."

of THE TRUE WITNESS. It is necessary are seeking to divide the country on the lines of religion and nationality. Our position, the position of all Irish Catholics, hag been clearly defined in the words of Daniel O'Cennell-"we take our religion from Rome, but not our politics." The "definition" laid down by the World is therfore faulty and we decline to be regulated by it or have it regarded as a proper estimate of our attitude.

The Encyclical issued last year by Leo XIII, on Human Liberty may be cited as speaks. an accurate definition of the Catholic attitude in relation to governments and parties | this chameful charge, without offering a parwhich our Protestant contemporaries might study with profit.

Scattered over all parts of the Dominion, dwelling on terms of perfect amity with their Protestant and French neighbours, as the case may be, and having no desire but to live in peace and good will with Jesuits? fished, although the subscriber may reside all people, English speaking Catholics regard the raising of the race and religion ual freedom and political liberty," along with their fellow citizens of other faiths, and origin, so long as their rights are not inter. fered with. Therefore THE TRUE WITNESS, as the leading representative of this powerful section of the Canadian people, must condemn in the clearest terms the declaration of civil war, contained in the World's article, for the reconstruction of Quebec according to the than the exercise of the veto. Sir John Macidea of ultra Protestant Ontario. We believe the good sence of the whole people will avert the dire alternative boldly proposed to dread the fire. Yet the Mail, careless or his testimony amounts to a vindication of Mr. by the World, but at the same time we think | forgetful of his hard and expensive experience, there is but one other radical solution. We must look this question calmly, straight in the face. We have estimated the forces, physical and moral, on both sides, as well as

the material interests involved. And when we contemplate them, we are amazed that any newspaper, any man, or any set of men, should imagine they could force their ideas of liberty on people of a different faith and nationality by conquest. More astonishing still is it that this idea should emenate from these who are ceaseless in their protestations of devotion to Canada and her welfare, A more deadly blow against Canadian pros-

perity could not be struck than to inform the nations of the earth that religious civil war. the most terrible of all misfortunes that could befall a country, is impending in the Dominion of Canada.

Torylam with Its Orange right, Macdonaldite centre and Catholio left, blindly devoted to the fetichism of a rag, animated by an oriental loyalty, stolldly, morosely impervious to American ideas of freedom, has much to answer for in having kept the provinces a century behind the march of American progress, without completing its resord with a fratracidal civil war. If the infelications experiment of Confederation is to have no prouder ending than this, would it not be better to discouse the federal compact and let Untario and Quebeceach pursue its own distiny in its own

history is not going to be permitted in Canada. The Mail is calling for a man-a Cromwell-to lead the "United Ontario," which the World says, "could reconstruct Quebec in two weeks," What is this but the worst kind of sedition? Are incitements to civil Orangemen and others of that ilk, who may and gun consenent with, and indicative of, "Protestant liberty and British freedom"? Do the men who write in these newspapers really know what they aredoing? Shall they be permitted to fling a terch into

the magazine for the fan of enjoying a epectacle ? Persons abroad reading these incendiary journals must come to the conclusion that

Canada is a good place just now to emigrate from, and the last place on earth to invest in. The mischief already done is incalculable. But since the agitation is in full swing it should be brought to a legisimate conclusion as soon as possible, not by the reconstruction of a French Catholic province on English Protestant lines, but by the dissolution of an incongruous, heterogenous confederacy. Conceived in fraud, brougth forth in in iquity and nursed in corruption the Dominion has no principle of vitality, save the necessities of a clique of political adventurers. It must go to pieces any way, and it is better to part before fighting than fight before part-

French Canadians compose the vast majority in Quebec. If their idea of liberty and the destiny of their race does not agree with the idea cherished by the majority in Ontario, coercion of either one by the other is as impossible as union has proved to be. Therefore let Quebec be set at liberty to follow its distiny, Ontario the same. The French race has established its place on this continent and it is too late to talk of reconquest.

# Stiring Up Religious Strife.

In a two column, double-leaded editorial, the Toronto Mail of the 5th inst., assails the governments of this province and the Dominion as equally guilty of endowing the Jesuits. Of course, the organ of Protestant Ascendency holds Mr. Mercier primarily responsible. The Legislature of Quebec," it says, " has the endowment of a conspiracy avowedly directed against Protestant religion and 11hertv.31

This is certainly an extraordinary way of resulted in the coalition that carried confed. stating that an act of restitution has been performed to the extent of about one-fourth of what strict justice should require. How Protestants believe their liberties are in the moral and material help she has been attitutional change. Thus the historical im- can Protestants be compelled to contribute danger, or pursuade Catholics that they are getting lately in Canada. There are special portance of this question, taken with its when it is admitted that the country has en- tyrannised over and plundered by the Church, reasons why she should hold this in bright social aspects; and in view of the political joyed these estates and their revenues for the conclusion is irrisistable that all its de. remembrance; for it can hardly be said that agitation now developing, is our justification over a century? Protestants, as well as nunciations are more sound and fury, signify | the Canadian people are so linked by blood | murdered man presented a ghastly spectacle, and A. B. Chaffee Vice President.

for laying the World's article before readers | Catholics, have partaken of that enjoyment, | ing nothing. With the mass of the people | and sympathy as those of the other great therefore restitution of a portion of the prothat they should be thoroughly posted party now is simply a compromise with right as to the views and sime of those who ful helm, who are in reality the only parties having cause to complain. But the Mail refuses to admit the correctness of this view " the support of the Jesuits it is impossible to misunderstand." The cool insolence of this gratuitous assumption of a villainous mercenary bargain between the Provincial Premier and a religious order shows at enge the degraded character and bigotted animus of the No-Popery party for which the Mail

It is rather singular, too, that in making ticle of proof, the Mail should ignore the fact that the Act was passed without protest or objection by the Conservative and Protestant members of the Legislature. Were they consenting parties to the alleged bargain by which Mr. Mercier bought the support of the

But this only shows how illogical and incoherent men can become when they give cry with pain and apprehension. They are rein to their prejudices and sectarian animosicontent to live under "British ideas of spirit. ties. Silence on this important point, howwhich characterises all the Mail utters conand onerous task of satisfying the claims of a

mixed community of jealous sections. There is no question which has caused more would have him strain that prerogative in relation to the Jesuits' Estates Act. The reasoninflicted by decisions of the Privy Council on federal pretensions. "There is nothing," ground that a provincial Legislature had exarticle before us that "it would be preposterous to allege that the framers of the British North America Act, and the Imperial perliament which passed that Act, did not intend the veto to be used as a safeguard against gross and palpable folly and injustice.'

This is putting it pretty strong-too strong, we fear, for the cause advocated by the Mail, for we have the ananimous vote of the Legislature and the declaration of the federal gevernment that the Act does not come within the objectionable category laid down by that paper. It may regard the Act as it pleases and denounce the settlement in any terms it may chose. The more numeasured these may One thing is clear :- repitition of Irish | judged by the opinions of a newspaper en. ile, but by its justice and utility. Judged in this way, it met the approval of the Legislature, composed of Catholics and Protestants. and has not been condemned by any one save rolligious institutions of this province by sword of justice to Catholic institutions. Nor does the Mail conceal this animus, for it says :-"We may give to the winds the pretence "that Sir John Macdonald, in allowing the "Act to go into operation, has been influenc-"ed by any motives but those of party expediency and fear of the French and Catholic vote. The surrendered is a decisive of proof and an open avowal that these who wield the French and Catholic vote are the masters of the Dominion, and may commit 'legislative injustice when they please,"

While this language relieves the Mail of the imputation of seeking to serve either political party it reveals its character as a ournalistic incendiary. But if it be really true that both Mr. Mercier and Sir John Macdonald, the one a Liberal, the other a Conservative, "fear the French and Catholic vote," what does the charge amount to? Simply this; that the Catholic and French people of Canada are a power which statesmen and governments in Canada must respect. To say that "they who wield the French and Catholic vote may commit legislative injustice when they please" is simply a display of intemperate bigotery unworthy serious notice.

The remainder of the article, indeed its greater part, is devoted to a general assault on the Catholic Church. It conjures up the old bogy, labeled "Jesuitiem" in the Protestant imagination, and the Encyclical and the Syllabus are trotted out as "manifestoes that open war is declared against the great organic principles of freedom, civil and religious, and of modern civilization." The writer of this sort of stuff must have a very and who, is, therefore, atterly unworthy of low opinion of Protestant intelligence, or he alms to create unessiness with a view to the promotion of religious discord. But it is of a man of honor like Mr. Parnell. when he comes to estimate the property of the Church in this province, and particularly in this city, that he betrays the true Whig spirit with its hereditary longing for church spoliation. In those passages we discover "passed an Act compelling the Protestant | the earmarks of a certain disgruntled Prominority in that Province to contribute to fessor, whose hatred of Catholicity has become a mania.

Articles like the one before us might cause some alarm as incitments to a religious war but when we reflect that tee Mail has been engaged constantly for over three years past

testantism calls upon somebody to come forth. "If we have a man among us," it cries, "with the faculties of a leader, independent and says "Mr. Mercier's metives for buying of the corrupted or intimidated organizations, and with a faith in his convictions strong enough to forego present possession of power and look to the future for recognition, it is about time that he should come to the front. His appearance might change the scene."

It only remains now for some one to let the cat out of the bag and call forth Mr. Smith to | Laurier, the Hon. James McShane, Judges lead the cohorts of the new orusade.

The Vindication of Mr. Parnell.

The evidence given by Beach, alias Le Caron, before the Parnell Commission although designed to crush Mr. Parnell, has really exonerated him and established his innocence of the Times charges. This man, who alleges that he was intimate with the leaders of the Irish movement in America and elsewhere, and had taken eaths as a member of several organizations and was trusted implicitly by them for the long period of twentyever, is quite in keeping with the obliquity four years, has failed completely to implicate Mr. Parnell or any member of the Parliamentcerning Catholicity and the action of the ary Nationalists in crime or conspirace ! His Mercier government in performing the difficult | desire to do so is evident, and if he could he most certainly would fasten guilt, as far as might, on the men he undertook to betray systematically. The long period he was actfriction, or is fraught with greater danger ing as a paid informer for the British government covered the time that the Irish movedonald has burned his fingers badly with it ment has been most active since '48. Viewand has learned, like the child in the proverb, ed in the light of the history of those years, Parnell and his associates. It proved that the Irish leader reduced a revolutionary movement, promoted by a number of isolated ling with which it supports its contention is societies acting on their own account, into an very curious in face of the frequent checks orderly united constitutional agitation, openly carried on for a clearly defined purpose. This great fact, now fully demonstrated, is says the Mail, "in the British North in itself a splendid proof of the wisdom, America Act to limit the exercise of the veto genius and statesmanship of Mr. Parnell. He power." True enough. But the practice has I had read the bitter, blondy lesson of Irish always been, and the rule has always been | history aright and recognized the futility of observed, that the veto shall not be exercised attempting the liberation of Ireland by force, except in such cases wherein there is a plain | He was also convinced that rebellions, conor, at least, a plausible justification on the spiracles, revenges, could only have the effect ately closes the number. of plunging his native land deeper into misceeded its powers. It is contended in the sery and woe by furnishing her oppressors with excuses for persecution and tyranny. This lesson was vividly impressed upon him by frequent exposure of the villainous methods employed by the English government to manufacture cutrages to furnish pretences for repressive measures like the atrocious Act now in force.

Pitted against the most powerful and unscrupulous of governments, surrounded by spies capable of every turpitude, enemies imbued with the most implacable hatred, his task was to lift a disconsolate nation, a heartbroken people, into a new region of hopeful endeavor, and induce the almost intractable elements of explosive exasperation scattered all over the world to work in harbe, the better we will be able to estimate its mony on lines that would challenge the symfeelings, for, after all, the Act is not to be pathy and the admiration of all mankind. His successful achievement of this the grandgaged in a crusade against everything Catho. est effort of patriotism and statesmunship known to this or any former country, places Charles Stewart Parnell among the demigeds of human history.

In the performance of this mighty underthe same ultimate cirject as himself by other means and by ways he did not approve and sought to supersede. Yet the awful ordeal to which he was put, the terrible strain he has had to endure, under which his physical powers have been almost exhausted, now illuminated by the terrific light of the most searching investigation, carried on with unlimited command of money and prompted by and plurified his cause.

The tardy confession of Attorney-General Webster that the Times has abandoned the attempt to show any personal knowledge or connection of Mr. Parnell and the Irish members with crime and outrage-his distinct declaration that he had never been prepared to prove any such thing-is a complete give away of the Times case. Already public opinion, voiced by the newspapers, many of which are hostile to Home Rule, has been declared unmistakably in favor of Mr. Parnell. For the Attorney-General to say that the most he intended to do was to show that the parliamentary leaders were allied with people whom they might have known were connected with crime, was a confession of failure that reduces his whole case to con-

Analysis of the evidence given by Beach Le Curon shows nothing tangible and requires the strongest confirmatory testimony before even the little it contains can be accepted. By his own showing he is a practised, professional perjurer, who took oaths freely with the purpose of breaking them, credence. No man of decency or intelligence would take anub a fellow's word before that

Thus it turns out that the investigation intended to ruin Mr. Parnell and extinguish Irish hopes, has resulted in proving the vindictiveness, stupidity and brutality of his accusers and the moral weekness as well as the ferocity and injustice of the Tory government now hastening to its downfall.

United Instand makes a graceful acknowledgement of the efforts made by the Home Rulers of Montreal to raise funds in aid of the Parnell defence. It says:-"Ireland in this sort of work and has falled to make would be ungrateful if she were ever to forget

expected, the great city of Montreal has been Grath. foremost in the generous work. During the past year upwards of 5,000 dollars has been forwarded from that place in aid of our struggle. The foremost men in Canadian politics are amongst the practical sympathisers with the Irish cause. We can reckon amongst our friends such statesmen and politicians as the Hon, Mr. Mercler, Premier of Quebec; the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. Wilfrid Doherty and Barry, together with accres of men eminent in professional and mercantile circles in Canada,"

MR. PARNELL'S suit against the Times in Scotland has been dismissed on a technicality, against which he has appealed. The fact that the Forger took advantage of a legal quibble, in order to shirk an investigation that would have exposed its slanderous mendacity, is generally accepted as another proof that it

Hon, J. H. Pope, minister of Railways and Canals is reported seriously ill and it is said that he will never again appear in parliament. Mr. Hall, M. P., for Sherbrooke is mentioned as likely to succeed him as representative of the Quebec Protestants in the figrant way and Count Herbert Bismarck's Os.

#### LITERARY REVIEW.

PABIS ILLUSTER. International News Co.,

New York. No. 56 of this monarch of the illustrateds has if anything improved on preceding issues in the present number, especially in the artistic de-partment. "A Music Lesson," after a paint-ing by N. Dayralle, is a whole pastoral in itself, needing no words, its exquisite tinting and fidelity to naturespeaking a universal language. An article on "The Umbrella," by Maurice Barrée, is followed by a full-page engraving of "Embarking," by Charles Delost. "L'Ita-lians in Algieres," A libretto for a comic opera, from the pen of Francis Roze, sketches the career of a Venitian society queen, Donna Teresa Zenoni, a representation of whose palace is given in the double-page supplement from the pencil of François Flamenge. It is followed by "A Tragedy in the Riviers," by Edmond Plauchus, A water-color, wonderful in conception as it is novel in execution is "Winter," by Marcius Simons, "The Last Fine Days" after a painting by Edmond Picard, appropri-THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New

The contents of the English Illustrated for graved by U. Lacour from the painting by

Moroni in the National Gallery. "Sant 'Ilario," by F. Marion Crawford, enters on its touth chapter. "Moated Houses" contains deremain chapter. Mored Houses" contains delightful glimpses of those old English home which possess such a charm and interest for us in the New World. The letter-press is by W. W. Fenn, the illustrations by G. L. Seymour. "Cognac" is the title of a sketch by H. Barton Baker. "Corldon's Song" from Walton's Complete Arglet 1 The House of the Walton's "The House of the Wolf, Complete Angler. by Stanley J. Weyman, has reached its nintt chapter. "Dordt," by Regisald T. Blomfield chapter. M. A., with illustrations by the author. Cetera," by H. D. Traill, closes the number.

### HORRIBLE MURDER.

NEGRO CUIS A MAN'S THROAT FROM EAS TO EAB, A horrible murder was committed at 130

Saturday morning at No. 73 Juror street, corner of Alexander, this city, whereby a white man named "Billy" Holden met with his death by having his throat cut by a mulatto named Muhouse is kept by a Mrs. Ennls, a widow and teacher of music. It appears that the man Holden, a boarder, brought a white woman named Jane Roberts into the house about midtaking it would be strange indeed were he not acquainted with it, she ordered her to depart at war, threatings to subvert the political and be relied upon to condemn all acts savoring brought into contact with mon who sought once. This the man Holden objected to, and used absuive language towards Mrs. Ennis. Mrs McGrath, a negro woman and wife of the murderer, interfered. This exasperated Holden to such an extent that he three ened to alan her face and stepped towards her for the purpose of carrying his threat into effect, at the sme time making use of opprobious epithets. McGrath jumped between the pair and a fight ensued in the course of which he cut Holden' throat from ear to ear. Holden uttered a loud shrick and fell down in the passage and Mc-Grath jumped over his body and bolted out of the house. Holden died almost immediately as deadliest hatred, have vindicated the man | the jugular was out. The wife of the murderer and the woman Jane Roberts were conveyed to No. 5 Police Station. A reporter arrived at the station a few minutes after, and on interrogating Mrs. McGrath she gave the following story: "Myself and husband were in our room when we heard loud talking in the passage.
I opened the door and saw Holden, Mr. Ennis
and the woman Jane Roberts. I said to the
woman to go out of the house, as if she had no respect for Mrs. Ennis, she ought to have for the boarders living there. The woman and Mrs Ennis then went away, when Holden said to me d—n you I'll slap your d—n face, at the same time lifting his hand to strike me My husband jumped between us and a fight ensued. Shortly after I saw bloodGushing from Holdens throat and my busband ran out of the house. I cannot tell how he was cut the passage being dark one. It was all on account of that beastly

woman.

The reparter then called her attention to her left hand, which was bleeding profusely, and asked how it came about. She replied, not know; I did not know it was cut until I arrived at No. 39 Chaboillez street.

Sergeaut Loye at this moment entered the station and on seeing the bloody cloths around her hand examined it, when it was found that she had received a deep out one inch in length on the little finger and another on the wrist. It bled profusely, and cold water handages were applied, after which she was taken to the Gen-

eral Hospital. She acted in a very excited manner, continnally crying ont, "I am just born to trouble,"
"What shall I do?" "Before I was married I went to a clairvoyant in Buffalo, who told me that 'I should marry a white man, have a great deal of trouble and become a widow inside of two years. Oh, sir, I have only been married seventeen months and my life is cursed and beartbroken.

The woman Jane Roberts, who was the cause of the murder, was next seen. She was in a state of semi-intoxication, but gave the following testimony; "I have been drinking with Billy Holden for the last few day and only to-day he pawned his coat so that we could have some drink. I went with him to his room on Jurors street, and after being there a short time Mrs. Ennis came and demanded that the door be opened. Holden told her to go to k—I he would do what he liked, he paid for the room and it was no business of hers. Mrs. Eunia kept on knocking and finally Billy opened the door and swore at her. I was frightened and our control of the best method of making money out of newspaper advertising. This firm are especially good counsel in the direction of newspaper advertising from the first than of newspaper advertising. swore at her. I was frightened and said I would go out as I did not want to be locked up in the hands of the police. He told me to shut up and stay where I was. After a short time I went down stairs and when at the bottom heard a struggle followed by the husband of the negro woman, rushing down past me and out of the door, I never dramt Billy had been muddered. That is all I know about the affair."

The body was taken from the passage into a room near by and when seen shortly after the

the bedelothes being covered with blood and ing nothing. With the mass of the people and sympathy as those of the state of the local and federal governincredulous, and the local and federal governments indifferent, the organ of militant Proin her bour of trial. As might naturally be finding of Wilful murder returned against Mo-

### NEWS OF THE WEEK

EUROPEAN.

The Spanish Senate, by vote of 66 to 53, re-sected the mution of Senor Cuesta, a protection. ists, to raise the import duties on cereals, Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a proclaimation expressing heartfelt thanks to his people for the sympathy manifested for him in his affliction.

On monday the Emperor of Japan at Tokio publicly promulgated a constitution for the Em-pire. The prumulgation was attended with great pomp and ceremony.

The presidents of the Orange Free State and the Transvasi have decided to have a conference to discuss the advisability of forming federal union of the two States.

W. H. Smith, Government leader, has issued a circular to the supporters of the Government urging their attendance at the opening of Parliment on February 21, when, he says, business of grave importance will come up.

The French public is utterly despondent regarding the chances of a new panama canal company. M. de Lesseps states that if all the 60,000 bonds issued through the Banque Paris-ience are not taken up the enterprise must be abandoned, and a foreign nation will for a mor-sel get a gigantic work, which is nearly finished, and upon which French investors expended over a milliard. The bonds remain untaken.

The Daily News, commenting on the Somoan situation, says : Prince Bismarck has dieregarded his obligations to Great Britain in the most contations friendliness for America is inadequate to recompense us or our Australian colonies. A policy of subservance to Germany, which pro-cures us no appreciable advantages, is neither a triumph of dipiomatic skill nor a solace to na. tional pride.

The Moscow Videomisti states that the Ameer of Afghanistan has collected 20,000 men on the frontier, with the intention of purating Ihack
Kahn. He has made futile appempts to secure the co-operation of the Emin of Bokhara in a movement against Russia. When this fact came to the knowledge of Russia she notified England that it would be to the interest of both powers to prevent the Ameer from taking any precipitate steps.

It has been ascertained beyond doubt that the steamer which was sunk in collision with the barque Largo Bay off Beachy Head Monday night was the Glencoe. She was bound from Liverpool for London, and carried a crew of 54 men, all of whom where doubtless drowned. The Giencoe was a three-masted fron screw steamer of 1,901 tons, She was built at Glasgow in 1878 and was rated 100 Al, and belonged to the Glen line, owned by McGregor, Gow & Co., of Glasgow. The force of the collision was so great that the foremast of the Largo Bay was jerked out and fell across the deck house crushing it. A wild tempest was raging and snow was falling so thickly that it was impossible for the look-out on either versel to see the lights of the other until the collision was inevitable. The Glencos forged ahead, trying to cross the Largo Bay's bow, but failed to do so, and ran at full speed into the barque demolishing ten feet of her bow. The Largo Eay would also have sunk had she not been provived with watertight sec-tions. The suddenness of the shock dazed the crew of the barque. They saw nothing of the steamer, but could make out her crew struggling in the water. It was improssible, however to render them any assistance, all of the Largo Bay's boats being smashed. The wind blew with such force that the sails of the barque were torn to sherds and a boy way was carried overboard. The barque weathered the storm until she was rescued and towed into Cowes. Later—It is learned that the crew of the Clencoe numbered 52 men, including 23 Chinamen.

SHANGHAI, February 6 .- A riot has occurred at Ching-Kiang-Foo. The British consulate and seven houses belonging to foreigners have been wrecked by the rioters. The British man-of-war Mutine has been despatched to Ching-Kisng-Foo to protect the lives and property of

British subjects. Paris, Fabruary 8.-M. de Freycinet, minister of war, referring to Col, Zenarb's order comin refusing a pres proto a French army surgeon who wished to visit Strasbourg to see his dying mother, has instructed the commander in-chief to report on the matter with a view to punishment of the offender. Most of the papers here think Col. Zenart ought to be formally censured but also that he should be thanked by every Frenchman for his vindication of the laws of humanity and his courage in showing resent-ment. La France says if Col. Zenars is punished the whole world will believe it is by order of

Biamarck. ROME, February 8.-This morning a great crowd of unemployed workingmen a through the Via Condotts and other streets, blacking the shop fronts as they went, and in some cases entering and plundering abores. Street lomps and windows were smashed by the mob, and on the Via Frattina a number of buildings were badly wrecked. Several collaions occurred between the police and the working men, and a number of persons were wounded Several ringleaders among the rioters were arrested. Troops are forming a pordon around the disturbed district. Thirty persons, mostly policemen, were dangerously wounded during the riots. It is feared the trouble will be re-

newed. BERLIN, February 8 .- The North German Gazette says: The French papers that published Col. Zenart's order add tuel to the new-born Chauviniam in France. A clear light is being thrown upon the manner upon which French papers aid the anti-German propaganda in the army. The French press marches at the head of the most reckless inciters of war.

ROME, Feb. 9. - The city is still in a state of panic over the rioss of the unemployed work-men. The shops opened this morning, but closed early, fearing that the mob would look them

Three hundred workmen assembled in the Piazza de Dante, but the cavalry charged upon them and dispersed the rioters. Arrests have been numerous.

The banks and large buildings are all guard-

ed by detachments of infantry. The Government is taking the strongest repressive measures against the rioters, and will break up every

meeting of the unemployed men.

The value of the plunder secured by the mob in the recent riot is estimated at \$75,000. The Government possesses evidence that the Anarcbist leaders fomented the agitation. The Radicals of Milan attempted on Sunday to celebrate the revolt of 18:5. They were forcibly dispers

ed by the police. King Humbert is certian to visit Berlin in the The death of Crown Prince Rudoff is spring. not likely to alter the arrangements for the visit

of Emperor Francis Joseph in the summer Continued on eighth page.

Alden & Faxon, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Nos, 66 and 68 West Third Street, Cin-cinnati, Ohio, have just issued a very next Catalogue of the leading American and Canadian newspapers. It is very attractively gotten up, the typographical work being above re-proach. A very interesting feature of this catalogue is the publication of sample advertiseadvertisements and made successful some of the most prominent firms in the United States. This list will be sent free on application.

At the annual meeting of the chareholders of the Great Eastern Railway held on Tuesday, one creat mastern realway need on Tuesday, reb. 6th, sub following west of the Dreoty James Cooper, A. B. Chaffee, F. Vanasse C. B. Carper, O. Teu, M. S. Lonergan T. T. Turnbull, Mr. James Cooper was revelected President

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