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Reported to Congress by the Republican Majority.

Some Sweeping Changes - Farm Products and Live Stock Duties Made Prohibitory - The Metals and Ores Schedules

The Tariff bill prepared by the Republican majority of the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives of the United States makes some important changes in the metal schedule, while retaining the existing duties on iron ore and pigiron. The duty on ateel rails is reduced \$4 a ton and that on railway iron is reduced to 6.10 of a sent a pound, a reduction of about \$1 a ton. Beams, girders and structural iron are reduced from 11: to 6 10: a pound. Specific are substituted for ad valorem rates on cutlery. The duty on timplate has been increased to 22.10c per pound. The duties on copper are reduced one-half throughout. The duty on mickel is recinced from 15: to 2: aliver ere containing leat shall pay a duty of lic per pound on the lead out ined therein, according to sample and assay at the the classification is not changed, but the ration are advanced. The duty on wouls of the first class (ciothing wouls) is increased from 10c to 12c per pound' and the duty on wools of the third (lese (carpet wools) valued at 12s per pound or less, is increased, from 21s to 31s per pound; valued at over 12s, from 5s to 8s per pound. Wools of the first to 50 per cent ad valorem.

THE EARTHENWARE AND GLASS SCHEDULE shows several increases and some changes in classification. There is a general increase in the rates on window glass. The changes in the chemical schedule are not of great importance, but are in the direction of reduced rates. Tac lamber schedule shows several reductions. Hewn timber is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent, a1 valorem, sawed boards remain at \$1 per 1,000 feet for soft woods, and \$2 per 1,000 feet for woods not enumer ated. The duty on auger is fixed at 35 per cent, ad velorem balow No. 16 Dutch acaudard, and 40 per cent. above that grade. Mesers, Willet & Gray, of New York, thus discuss the effects of the augar rates on revenue and consumption :-

The duty collected on appar for year endlng Jane. 1889, was at the rate of 69 75 per cent, an valorem, so that at the prices now ruling that year the redution will be 50 per cent, average although at prices now ruling the reduction equals about 55 per cent, and screws are charged t varies from 52 per cent. to 63 per cent, the according to length. latter for the low grades of distant Ohina, India and the Philippines, and seems to favor beet countries by about 5 per cent. more reduction than cane countries. Refigure protection is reduced from the present pro- and lead dross, 14, per pound, provided that hibitory tariff to the equivalent of about 16-1000 per pound on refiend, and the raising of the color limit to No. 16 Datch standard will permit a few sugars from Demerara and West India Islands to come in, which might possibly go directly into consumption without refining. Home production receives about lo per pound protection instead of about 2; as at present. Consumers will be benefited to the full extent of the day reduction, say lo per found, at les t The government will receive about \$25,000,000 for duty, plus an increase from increased consumption stimulated by low prices.

The principal provisions of the new bill in detail, are as follows-

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES. Boracic acid pays 5 cents per pound ; tartario acid, 10 cents per pound; slucholic perfumery, including cologue water and other toilet waters, \$2 per gallon and 50 per cert, ad valorem, alcoholic compounds not specially enumerated, \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem, as in the existing tariff. Blacking of all kinds is charged 25 per cent. ad valorem. Ornde borax, or borate of sods, or borate of lime, pay 3 cents per pound, and refined borax 5 cents. Coal tar. preparations, not specially enumerated, 35 per cent. when designed for colors or dyes, and 20 per cent. when not for colors or dyes, as in the existing tariff. Sulpheric ether pays 40c per pound and spirits of nitrous ether 25c per pound. Ether of all kinds, not specially enumerated, are charged \$1 per pound as under the existing tariff. Extracta and decentions of legwood and other dys woods, extract of sumac and extract of hemlook and other barks, such as are community used for dyeing or tanning, when not special ly enumerated, are charged lo per pound. Ink in bottles holding one pint or more, 400 per gallon; less than a pint, 500 per gallon. Ink powders, 30 per cent ad valorem. Car-

nlahes are reduced from 40 per cent. to 35 per which alcohel is not a component part 25 per cent. Preparations known as essential oils. alkalies and the like remain at 25 per cent. Cosmetics and toilet preparations are fixed at 50 per cent. Refined sulphur is reduced from \$10 to \$8 per top; sublimed from \$20 to \$10 per t .m.

EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND MARBLE.

The earthen ware schedule shows an al most uniform increase throughout the classifications. Firebrick are charged \$1 25 per ten when uncrnamented, and 45 per cent ad valorem when ornamented in any manner. The existing law makes the rates 20 per cent. Tiles and brick, other than firebrick, are charged 25 per cert when unornamented, and 45 per cent when ornamented, the existing rate for encaustic tiles being 35 per cent for all classes. Hydraulio cement is charged 8: per 100 pounds, other orment 10 per cent. Plaster of Paris is fixed at \$1 per ton when ground for use as a fertlz-r and \$1.75 per tin when collined. Clasor earth which are unwrought are to pay \$150 per ton; when wrought, \$3 per tin ; obtan clay or kaoliu, \$3 per tin. Common brown earthenware is to pay the existing rate of 25 per cent Cains, porce, aiu, pariar, remain as at present All other china compased whally or in part of earthy or mineral sub-tinces is to pay 60 per cent if ornamented and 55 per cent if not ornamented. The existing sate in each case

is 55 per cent. Green and colored and flint and Ilme glass bettles holding more than aquart are to pay lo per pound, as a present, but if holding not more than a quart and as much as a pint, lit par pound; if holding less than a put, lip per pound, and if less than a quarter of a pint, 50; per gross. Filled bottles are to pay the rate of duty chargeable on their contents, but not less than 40 per cent. ad valurem. Pressed glassware is charged 103 per pound and 40 per cent. Cut, engraved and decorated glassware is charged 10: per pound and 50: per cent., as against 45 per cent. under the existing law. potened cylinder, crown and window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, pays 147 per pound; not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, 25 per pound; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches, 25

per pound; all above those a'zee, 33. these rates are an increase over those now existing. Polished glass is increased in an even greater proportion on some sizes, that which is 16 by 24 inches paying 4: per square per pound. The providen in relation to fact instead of 2½;, and that expeeding 24 by lead ore provides that lead ore and lead dross shall pay 1½e per pound, provided that The rates of fluted and rolled glass are not Tre rates of flated and rolled glass are not changed. Sivered plate glass remains at the old rates, except that the smallest size is abolished, and pays the rate on the next port of entry. Under the woollen schedule higher size, 53 instead of 3.. The same applies to silvered plate glass.

Marble of all kinds is charged 65: per

enbic foot, the existing rate.

METAS AND ORES. Iron ore remains at 75c per ton. Pig iron pays the existing duty of 3-10s per pound. On round from not less than a of an inch and third classes imported washed pay twice in diameter the rate is reduced from to te the duty of unwashed, and the duty on all 910: The same reduction is made on round classes imported accoursed is three times that on the the unwashed. The specific rates on carpets are advanced 50 per yard. The duty on raw silk is advanced to \$1\$ per pound after June 30th, 1891. The changes in the cutting specific rates on boiler iron are reduced the fraction of a cent. Wire rods remain at about the climate on the country of the c schodule are not numerous. The duties on outton begging are reduced. Flax not back, led or dressed is raised from \$20 per ton to led or dressed is raised from \$20 per ton to

1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oper pound, and "dressed line" from \$40

1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oper pound, and "dressed line" from \$40

1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oper pound in addition to the per ton to 40 per pound. Manufactures to which it is subject. Burbed wire for fencing is made dutiable at 6-10 a per pound.

1\(\frac{1}{2}\) oper cent of volumes. pound, which is below the duty upon that set forth with a good deal of elaboration, and kind of iron entering into other uses. Beams, some of them are advanced to as high as \$1.60 girders, and structural iron is reduced from to 6 10s a pound, which is a reduction celow that of the Senate bill. Railway iron is reduced to 6:10: a pound, the present rate being \$17 a ton; this is a reduction of about \$4 a ton, and a reduction in the rate fixed by the Senate bill. The duty on steel rails is

raduced \$4 a ton. Manufactures of iron and steel are given a separate classification, and anohors and parts thereof and wrought iron for ships and forging are obarged 14: per nound. Anvils are charged 240, boiler tubes 240. Card clothing of tempored steel 453 per foot, and other card clithing 250 per foot, and castings of mail leable iron 13: per pound. A specific is substituted for ad valorem duties on outlery, but the duties are fixed upon the different values

of the articles.

Muskets and shotguns remein at 25 and 35 per cent., as in the existing tariff. Wood screws are charged from 50 to 141 per pound,

The du tes on supper are reduced one-half throughout, with the object of striking at the

copper trust. The lead ore provision reads : " Lead ore elver ore containing lead shall pay a duty of 14) pound on the lead contained therein, ac-

ourding to sample and assay at the port of entry. Nickel is reduced from 15c per pound to 25

per pound, Z no is increased to 14: in blocks or pigs

and remains at 240 in sheets. · LUMBER, ETC.

The lumber schedule is one of the few which shows some reduction. Hewn timber is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent., and squared timber from lo to 1/2 per oubic foot Sawed boards remain at \$1 per 1,000 fect for soft woods, and \$2 per 1,000 feet for woods not enumerated. Sawed boards of mahagany oedar, rose wood, satin weed and all other forms of cabinet woods are oberged 35 per cent. The other items of the schedule show slight changes, except that house farniture unfinished is specially enumerated at 30 per cent., and chair came not made up in finished ar-

ticles is fixed at 10 per cent. · SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

The duty on augar is fixed at 35 per cent ad valorem below No. 16 Dutch standard and 40 per cent. above that grade. This raise the color line, and makes a reduction of about 50 per cent. in the aggregate duties.

The tobacco schedule makes the change provided by the Senate bill in the classifi outlon of leaf tobacco. That suitable for olgar wrappers, if not stimmed, is to pay \$2 per pound; it stemmed, \$2.75 The duty on cigars is changed from \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to \$3 50 per

LIVE STOCK AND PARM PRODUCE.

Horses and mulas are dutiable at \$30 per head, but when they exceed \$150 in value Ink in hottles holding one pint or more, 400 they are to pay 30 per cent. ad valorem, as per gallon; less than a pint, 500 per gallon. against the existing rate of 20 per cent. Ink powders, 30 per cent ad valorem. Car. Grown cattle ray \$10 per head, hogs \$1.50, becate of magnesia, medicinal, is reduced sheep \$1.20. Barley pays 30 cents per businel, from 51 to 40 per pound, calcined magnesia corn 10 cents, cats 10 cents, rye 10 cents from 20s to 83, and sulphate of magnesia from | wheat 20 cents, wheat floor 20 per cent to 3.100 per pound. Alizarine The duty on butter is 6 cents per pound, Christ. After his death, which soon followed, turpitude. A luxuriant mustache may hide a fortene to this very man to swear but the call is fixed at 400 per gallon, caster cheese 6 cents, milk 5 cents. The existing this edict produced many martyrs in Gall a mouth about which lucks the evidence of alliance which they knew very well never had

oil 593. cottonseed oil 103 per gallon, | duty on milk is 20 per cent, and on cheese oroten oil 30s per pound, lineed oil and butter 4 cents per peund. Cider is to 30; per gallon, hempseed oil 10s per pay 5 cent; per gallon, and cabbages 3s each. gallon, seal oil 8s per gallon. Liquid prepar- Eggs are charged 5s per dozen, and even the ations of opium are to pay 40 per cent. Var- yelks brought in separat ly 25 per cent. Hay te increased from \$2 to \$4 per 'ten. A duty cent., but spirit varnishes remain as at pro- is imposed on hides, which are new free, sent, \$1 and 32; additional per gallon. Ace-amounting to 11; a pound, with a drawback tate of lead is reduced from 6; to 30 per allowed on leatuer which is exported. Hops pound. White lead remains at 3. Medicinal are advanced 8: to 150 per pound. Onlens preparations of which alcohol is a compenent are charged 40c per bushel. Vegetables in part are charge 50: per pound, and those of their natural state are increased from 10 to 25 per cent, and when prepared or preserved, from 30 to 45 per cent.

The duties en fish are not much changed, except that fresh fish not apsolally enumerated is charged lo per pound. Cans of met.l containing shell fish free of duty are charged 83 per dozen, when not exceeding one quart in contents, and 40 per dezen for each additional half quart, but this pro-vision is not to take effect the June 30, 1891.

DUTIES ON FRUITS.

The demand of the California and Florida fruit growers for high duties on their products has been fully met. Figs are increased from 2 to 210. Oranges, lemons and limes are increased 100 per cent. by reducing onehalf the size of the packages on which the existing duties are charged, and raisins are advanced from 2 to 210 per pound.

LIQUORS.

There are few changes in the l'quor schedule, although the items are rearranged. No increase is provided for on beer, notwithstanding the high duty on hops.

COTTON, FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE.

The cotton schedule is not materially changed. Firm attaw remains et \$5 per ton. Firm not hackled or dressed is increased \$20 per ton to 130, per pound, and dressed line from \$10 per ten to 4: per ton. The duries on cotton bagging are reduced. College and ouffs are especially enumerated at 15; per dozen, and 30 per cent. ad valorem when entirely of cetton, and at 30s per dezen and 35 per cent. ad valorem when in whole or part of linen. Manufactures of hemp, flax and jute are increased from 35 to 50 per

THE WOOL AND WOOLLBNS SCHEDULE,

The classification of wools is not changed. The duty on weeks of the first class, or clothing wools, is lie per pound, and upon wools of the second class, combing wools, 12: per pound. Worls of the third class, valued at team than 12s per pound, pay 31s, and exceeding 12s in value pay Ss per pound. Wools of the first and third classes imported washed pay twice the duty of unwashed, and the duty of all classes imported acoured is three times that on the unwashed. The duty on wool which is changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading duty, or which is reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other fersign substance, or which has been sorted or increased invalue by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise sut ject, previded that skirted wools as now imported or wools of the third class as now assorted as to colors are hereby excepted. On wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted.

The carpet duties have not been completed. The specific duties on carpets are advanced about 5 cents per yard to compensate for the increased duties on word, while the advalorem duties remain at 30 per cent. Pattern velvet and tapestry velvet carpats are advanced from 25 cents to 40 cents per yard, tapestry Brussels from 20 cents to 28 cents, The duty on raw silk is fixed at \$1 per pound after June 30, 1891.

The rate on allk partly manufactured is 500 at Halifax. The duties on silk goods are some of them are advanced to as high as \$1.60 per peund and 15 per cent, ad valorem,

PAPER AND PULP.

The paper schedule is readjusted. Mechanically ground wood pulp is charged \$2.50 per ton; dry weight, obemical wood pulp, unbleached, \$6 per ton; bleached, \$7 per ton. The rates remain aubitantially unchanged on different kinds of paper and manufactures of paper. SUNDRIES

Crackers are changed from 100 per cent. ad valorem to So per pound.

Gunpowder is reduced from 6: to 5: per pobad when ceeting 20: or less, and from 10: to Sa per pound when costing more. Coal, bituminous and scale, remain at 750

per ton. Human hair is reduced from 35 per cent

to 20 per cent. Jewellery is assessed at 50 per cent., pearls at 40 per cent., and preclous stones not set at 40 per cent, and if set at 50 per cent.

The duty on manufactures of leather is somewhat reduced. Pantings and statuary remain at 30 per

Wastenot specially enumerated or provided

for In this act, 10 per cent, ad valorem,

ST. JOSEPH.

College Students Celebrate the Anniversary of Their Patron Saint. Moncton, N. B., Times.

March 19-This being the anniversary of St. Jeseph, the day was observed with be-

fitting coremonles and doings, In the morning a high Mass was delebrated by Rev. L. E. Guertin, assisted by Revs. J. Girard and L. Guertin. An elequent and convincing sermon was delivered by Rev. V. Lablance Cape Bald. His text was "A good man draws from his treasures good things,' He said words could scarcely express his thanks for the honor conferred on him in being called on to deliver a sermon on this memorable occasion. He briefly aketohed the life of St. Joseph, how his name was charlahed by all fellowers of his divine son, his piety and the grand example he gave for all true obristians,

A beautiful evening and excellent sleighing from the recent fall of snow, afforded every means for a large attendance in the college hall at an entertainment given by the members of the French Academy. The hall was crowded, among the audience being Rev. F. Labbe, Barachols, Rev. F. Lablanc, Cape Rald, Rev. D. Leger, Fox Oceak, Rev. F. Oarson, Albert Co., Rev. P. Bellivean, Sussex, Rev. F. Meshan, Monoton and many others of note, who were entertained for shout four hours with a drams, the Martyrdom of Agapit, and a comedy, the Photographer, interspersed by a carefully arranged programme of music furnished by the college band and orchestra under Prof. S. Arsenault. The drama was historical of the year 274, when Aurelien, after showing himself favorable to the christians, exercised the fury of the ancient tyrants, and before many months proclaimon against the church an edict of

THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE! L. E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT,

1676 Notre Dame Street.

and Italy; it is at Precesta in Palestine that Agapt carried off at on early age the palm of martyrdom and was beheaded.

The characters in this play gave much evidence of their ability on the stage, showing careful memorizing on their own part and a thorough and instructive training on the part of Rov. A. D. Cormier, the moderator of the French Academy. The comedy gave the audience an opportunity of exercising their laughing abilities, and seemed to entertain the house while on the

At the close Ray. C. Lefebyre expressed his pleasure at the success of the concert, also taking occasion, which he had not before, to say he appreciated the concert held on St. Patrick's day and saw a great good resulting from the assimilation of the two academies. Rav. Fr. Mehan spoke in much the same strain and expressed satisfaction with the entertainment.

The Orange Bill in the Senate.

The Sonato on Friday last passed the motion for the second reading of the Orange

bill by 29 to 32 Contents-Hon. Messrs. Abbot, Archibald. Bi selord, Boulton, Clemow, D'ummond, Glazier, Grart, Ksulbach, Lougheed, Mc Callum, McL lian, McInnes (B.C.), McKry, McKindsey, McMilan, MacDon li (B.C.), MarFarlane, Molunes (Builington), Merrar, Montgomery, Odell, Perloy, Prowse, Read (Quinte), Resear, Rid (BC), Sanford, Stevens, Sutherland, Vidal, Work-32. Non-contents-Hon, Messes Armand, Ball

largeon, Bellerose. Bolduc, Cargrain, Costf-ra, Diblois, Daver, Girard, Gaevremont, Haythorne, Howlan, Lewin, Murphy, O'Donohue, Piquet, Polletier, Power, Riblitaille, Scott-20.

It will be observed that four Roman Cathe Hos voted for it, one, Dr. McMillau, of Alexandria, frankly giving as a reason that the Orangemon had helped through the Jesuit matter, and the least they could do now was to help through this Orange bill. Senator Power, of Halifax, a leading Roman Catheite, while compelled to vote against it, hoped it would pass, as if not it would only remain a source of unrimeant agitation from year to

A Rich Haligonian's Will.

The will of the late Henry Peters has been proved in the Helifax probate court by his widow, Hon. H. H. Fuller and Simon Peters, his executrix and executors. To teatator's wife he bequeathed :—1st, a life interest in the house in which he resided; 2nd, all his household furniture and affects, horses, corrlages, sleighs, harness, &c., absolutely : 3rd, the income from

\$26,000 during her life.
To his cuachman, Michael Kennedy, Mr. Peters leaves \$500, and to his servant, Ellen

Mulchy, \$200.

The charinable bequests are as follows:
\$1,000 to be invested and the income paid to
the society of So. Vincent de Paul half yearly, to be applied in relieving the poor. \$1,000 to be invested and the income paid ball yearly to the society of the Children of Mary,

in connection with the Sacred Heart Convent \$2,000 to be invested and the income paid half

yearly to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic orphan-age in Halifax. \$1,000 to be invested and the income paid hait yearly to the sisters of the Good Shepherd in the clay of Quebec.

\$1,000 to be applied towards the purchase, erection or equipment of a Magdalen asylum or female protectory in Balifex. \$500 to be applied for the benefit of the

house of the Angel Guardian (Catholic infants home) in Halifax. \$1,000 to the archbishop to be applied to wards the erection or purchase of a Roman Catholic glebe house in Halifax.

Only an Outward Calm.

VIENNA, March 21,-The outward calm in official circles here concerning the changes which have taken place in Berlin does not coincide with the actual feeling in highest quarters. Prince Bismack was a long proved throw a curious light, too. on some of the ally of Austria. Of General Von Caprivi noth judicial findings. The first think that appears ally of Austria. Of General Von Caprivi nothing is known. The high praises of his merits sounded by the German press are looken upon as insincers and unreliable. The Emperor himself is regarded as the real angular and angular angular and angular a is regarded as the real successor to the chancellorable. He, it is asserted, has a temperament which causes apprehension of surprising and dangerous resolutions.

BERLIN, March 21.—General Von Caprivi, the new Chancellor, had a conference to day wich Prince Bien arck.

The Reichstag will meet April 14.

Distrusted by all Parties.

LONDON, March 24.-Mr. Balfour's Irish land scheme, exacting local security, is regarded, even among Tories, as extremely fishy, and has aroused tremendous opposition, notably among the Unionists. So strong is this feeling victims of forgeries; and though they were that Lord Salisbury has deemed it necessary to urge Lord Hartington to return instanter, and leader left Cairo for England to-day to assist in bolstering up the tottering fortunes of the Government. In addition to the land scheme the tithes bill and other new legislation, which the Government purposes launching upon the House, the Cabinet is discussing a plan of assisted education, which is cirtain to raise a protracted and bitter debate. Altogether the Government lines, so far as the present session is concerned, are not cast in pleasant places.

Progress of the Catholic Church. Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Straferd, preached at Ss. Michael's Cathedral, Torosta, last Sunday. In the course of his remarks he stated as illustrative of the progress of Reman Cathelioism in Canada, that 42 years ago there was but one church between Quebec and Sarnia, while to-day there are two archblahens, 14 suffcagan bishoos with 421 priest i. attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholice, nineteen twentiet as of whom were Irieh exiles, or their immediate descendants.

The Homeliness of Criminals.

It is the castem in European, if not in all American prisons, to crop the head and shave the face of criminals in order to have the full force of the moral expression furnished by the contour of one and the outlines of the other. A profusion of hair may disguise the head whose shape often reveals a degree of

the basest instincts. It is after having consulted thousands of heads and faces in many prisons where the worst criminals are confined that the moralists form their conclucions. M. Tirde, a French author, formulates the resu t of his studies in a book which he calls "Comparative Community." The following paragraph is from his work: "By its straight forenead and nose, by its mouth rogular and gracefully curved, by its chin never two prominent, and its amill ear close to the head, the classical head forms a perfect contrast with that of the oriminal whose uglipess is his chief physical characteristic."
Professor Garofalo, of Najlas, expresses
a similar idea in different fashion: "The wicked expression of the face, the evil mion which is by common consent called patibulary, is very common in prisons. It is ture to find a criminal with regular features and gentle expression. Extreme ugliness that is repulsive, is extremely common among the women." The Russian author Distotevaky, who for political reasons has passed some yours among the worst offmlusis, talks in the same strain in one of nis novels: "Siret in was the only one of the covicte who could really be called hendsome. As to his companious of the same class (there. condemned for life) all were hurrible to look at. Their faces were simply hideaux and disgusting." Tarde adds that of 275 photographe of oriminals of the worst class submitted to his inspection net one could be call. good looking. The repulsive faces were to sical differences of exactor between the sexes become less and less it ongly marko -are generally plain, the task was more defined: Inere is probably proportionately a greater number of handsome convicts in the south of what country, will find the rule of universal

The Home of the True Man.

The Catholic Church attracts those who ove the simplicity of natural manners by the harmony of a restored creation. The Catholis religion is not presented to us as separated from nature, but in conjunction with it formlug a grand whole, fortering all the demestic affections with manhoud, gest eners, liberality, and all the virtues which conduce to the happiness of home, bantshing not wore country her the luxuries which militate directly against such effort. the social state in general, than the false notions of spirite lity which would interfere with the free action of the natural relations. For, as a recent author says, the beauty, peace, unity and truth of lite repose on that religious equilibrium which protects the flish against the priors of the spirit, and the spirit against the havisien of the fligh. In truth, nothing is so margial as Carholicity—nothing so ful of court, not ing so favorable, therefore, to all the sweets of nome. Virgins and boys, mid-age and wrinkled elders, soft infancy that can do nothing but cry, all are in

the secret of its charm. When one looks abroad upon the nations that once constituted Christiandom, and examines seriously the causes of social and polisteal decay, this great fact stands forth as evidently as a bright beacon-light in the darkness over a dangerous reef. The it ength or weakness, the vitality of decadence of na tions is to be measured by their sacred regard for home, its authority, and its cancilties. Take any people among whom homefrom that of too sovereign or chief magnet ate, to the lawllest and puorest citizen-is protected by law, manuers and a wholesome public opinion, against everything calculated to loosen or to weaken the ascretness of the matriagotie, the rights of parentall authorit, as sanctioned by too Corretion award Immemorial oustom, or the dat sa of filtal love and revorence-and you will find the nation ilatic guished for pr and an enlightened live of freedom. Abuses there may and will be in the administration of the best human institutions; but where the homes of a nation are amorely and thoroughly Christian, public corruption must find a certain and most effective remedy in a public opinion, fed by the purity and hones; y of public life. - Kenclm Henry Digley.

English Agents in America.

[From the Dublin Nation, March 8] Mr. Harrington's revelations as to the Times Tory government cypher dispatches to the United States are sensational. The Pigottists are enleavoring to minimize their effect, but they cannot succeed. Mr Soame's telegrams prove too many things that the public are nterested in knowing, and which have a direct bearing on the bona fides of the Times and its relations with the Government to be a negligible quantity in the present discussion. They the Times had expressed its regret for having published the torgeries—the advocate hired for the occasion, the chief law officer of the Crown, did not explain the reason for the regret—Mc. Soame's agent tried to buy another p Scame's agant tried to buy another polytres to swear to their gounteness. On April 5th of last year, after the pretended apology of Sr. Richard Webster, Mr. Scames's agent was offering £10,000 to P.J. Sheridan to come across from America and "on the stand and otherwise prove the Parnell letter!" Was there ever anything more infamous? Hitherto, we have had no proof that the agents of the Times appropriate privary. The directory of these victims of forgeries; and though they were careful not to know," they were not deliberately victious in their provision of evidence! Harrington has expluded that theory of gaileless innoence, by proving that when they had the evidences of the forgery thick around them, instead of acknowledging their criminal negligence they actually set to support the forgeries. We wonder was it the communication of their expectation to the judges that prevented

these revelations is that the foreign agents o the Government were employed, just like the agents of the Castle and the Home Office, to help the Times. This is one of the telegrams:—
"Ist April, '89, London—To Johnstone, Giltery House, New York.—Hoare, British Consul, has 'ausbority' to give you names of some informant like Major Le Caron. See him; get all particulars, and induce one or two men to come over. Assistance will be sent you for come over. Assistance will be sent you for Millen." So that the Foreign Office was turned into one of Mr. Soames's departments as well as the Lower Castle Yard. The reference to Millen brings out the third important face. It is not long since the Irish Party was charged by the Tories with conspiring with this man as a no-torious dynamicard, for criminal purposes. Oce of the allegations of the Times, and one of those to which the Judges have lent most credence, was that the party of which Millen is said to have been a conspicuous member is the ally and supporter of the Irish party. Yet be was the very man to whom the sgent of the Times betakes himself to organize evidence in order to crush Mr. Parnell. "With General Daily," crush Mr. Parnell. "With General Daily," runs one of, the telegrams. Yes, the Times know that, instead of being the ally and supporter of the Constitutional movement the General would be just the man to culist in an effore to destroy it. Nevertheless, they offered a fortene to this very man to swear by the

The second important fact brought out by

the ad interim report?

How to Gure Skin & Scalp DISEASES >with the < **CUTICURA**

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scarp disease, with loss of hair, from intancy to old age, are speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the Curicura REMEDIES, when all other rem dies and method tail

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Curicura, thegreat Skin Cure, and Curicura Soar an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and Curicura Resauvent the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrotule.

Soid everywhere. Price, Curicura, 75c; Soar, 35c Resouvent, Sl.50. Prepared by the Potter Daug and Chemical Co., Boston, M. 48s.

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237 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 752 prevented by Correcta Soat.

R dief in one minute, for all poins at dweak-ness, in Currenza Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

any existence ! And the Judges have believed them ! So the j urnals of the House of Com-

The telegrams have a curious bearing also on the present cry of the P ggottists. The Times itself started one cry that the in stimportant of great majority, and a great part was mouser one. As to Naples, where the mean are unlike the charges from the political point of view have been prayed. But Mr. Somma's efforts to produce, and the woman—for the general reason that as you go south the pay leaders with crime and criminals expresses his valuation of what is had proved when the case valuation of what to had proved when the case egainst the Irish purp had closed. He worked till the twelfth hour, affering thousands up in thousands to reme evidence that would ruin the purty. Had that been accomplished already what need for the expenditure? We have here Italy than in the northern countries. Yet the rule remains the same. Any one who sees fit to observe, if he has the time, the criminals in courts and prisons no matter in friend Mr. Smith's verdict, and his old friend Mr. Smith's verdict on the value of the condemnation for boycottirg. Messrs Walters & Co spelled run in that narrow condemnation. They are brezening it out now. But the best retors upon their brass is to quite the pite us appeal of poor Mr. Soames when all his brief had been recled off: "Induce one or two men to come over." Only one or two! But they were not forthcoming, though sixty thousand a made rounds have and plunds would have been given for them. Let Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and the men who clomb to the Treasury Beuch, in 1885, by the help of the Irish members now try to get the Times out of the ditch by basely blackensrding their former allies. We have the Times's own epinion here of the honcety and decency of every

BOSTON'S EVACUATION.

The British Troops Left the City on 81. Catrick's Day.

March 17 is Evacuation day. In 1776, on St. March 17 is Evacuation day. In 1776, on St. Patrick's day, the British forces, under Lord Howe, evacuated Boston, their progress being accelerated by the extremely critical position in which they had been placed, as the result of a strategic movement by General Washington, who some days before had constructed errong earthworks on Dorchester Heights, and was in a position to lay the town in mins. Disappointed in not receiving expected relaforcements, and hemmed in on every side by the Commental army, Howe was very side by the Continental army, Howe was compelled to evacuate, currender or drive the Americans from their strong position. He adopted the former course, and shortly after monight the circuts of Boston were in an uproar coused by the assembling of the troops preparatory to embarking, and by crowds of Tories, who had determined to brave the perils of a sea voyage rather than remain behind after the redeats had departed. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th the Bitish began to embark, the troops numbering nearly 9,000 men, and the royalist refugees a lost 1200 men, wemen and children. To carry the party 78 warships and transports were required.
The solders, before leaving, broke open and pulaged many of the stores in the town, and the loyalists vindictively destroyed whatthey could not carry off with them. Apparently in graceful recognition of St. Parrick's day, on which the enemy sailed away, Washington issued the

GENERAL ORDER. Headquarters, 17th March, 1776.

Parole ... "Boston," Counters gn "St. Patrick." The regiments under marching orders to

Brigadier of the Day, GEN. SULLIVAN,

By His Excellency's Ociminand. In significantly choosing such a countersign, Washington, doubtless, means to extend a nest compliment to the Irish people for their usualibring devotion to the cause of liber y. His appointment of General John Sullivan as efficer of the day is corrob rative evidence that Washington intended more than an empty compliment to Ireland's patrin saint. In recignition of Washington's services at the siege of Boston Cougress voted him a gold medal suitably inscribed with the words "Hostibus Primo Fugatis," and "Bostonium Recuperatum," I'm die was made in F. ance, and the original has been preserved, and during the late civil war it was buried in the Shenandoah valley, in the cellar of an old mansion, to escape capture. In 1876 a representative of the family sold it to fifty gentlemen of Buston, headed by Hon. Robert U. Winthrop, who presented it on St. Patrick's day of that year to the Boston Public Library, where it now is.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Equal parts of ammonia and turper tine will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. Saturate the spot as often as necesmary, and wash out in soap suds.

Watch the tablecloths, and at the first thin place making its appearance darnit carefully with the ravellings, saved for that pur-pose when the tall soloth was made. In this way it will look much better than if neglectod until a hole is worn through, when it must be patched.

Make carving cloths from red and white checked linen toweling, fringe all around and place over the table loth at the carvor's place also one opposite, where the nilstress situ. They help to save the wear of the cloth at the edge of the table. Three-quarters of a yard to none too long. This toweling also makes good every day napkins, out in squares and hemmed.

FILLET OF BEEF. Trim and lard a six pound fillet of besf, put it in the bottom of a baking pan, with some chopped pieces of fat pork and beef suct laid under it; sprinkle with pepper and sait, and pour a cupinl of hot soup stock in ; bake half an hour in a very hot oven; barto often. When done take up on a het dish and serve with muehroom sauce,

ASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily, Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dress-ing for family. 25c. per bottle.

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