[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE WILD IRISH BOY AS AN AMERI-CAN VOTER.

The wild Irish Boy to manhood has grown, And this wide western continent claims as his From Erin's green mountains and bogs long exiled, The school of elections has taught Nature's child; For the ballot he wields in the land of the free, And the shouts of his triumph are heard o'er the

When a British diplomatist chanced to displease, Himself and his traps were soon sent o'er the gens. Eviction in high life, the tables were turned. When the peer from the palace his cowhide boot spurned;

"Get out of this shanty, your lordship," cried "I only shall rent it to those who suit me."

A power at the caucus, a tyrant at polis, A power as the caucus, a syrant at point,
The actions of statesmen his ballot controls;
And as Erin's own son will this wild Irishman
Avenge her if votes, or if dynamite can, For he hears the deep groams coming over the

Which move Irish hearts wherever they be.

WILLIAM MCGILL.

LADIES' COLUMN.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Tissue or printing paper is the best thing for polishing glass or tinware. The best of tea makes but an indifferent

concection unless the water is ireah. Egg shells orushed and shaken in a glass bottle half filled with water will clean it quickly.

Paint made with turpentine is a better protector for iron work than when mixed with linseed oil.

Kerosene is unexcelled in starch to give polish; also to polish glass; it will make your windows shine like silver.

To clean ornaments of alabaster disolve borax in boiling water and apply with a cloth or soft brush ; rinse carefully and dry in the

To take iak out of linen, dip the ink spot in pure melted tailow; then wash out the tailow, and the ink will come out with it. This is unfailing.

Pneumonia, says Dr. Seibert, is a house disease, originating, with diphtheria and inil ammatory rheumatism, in damp, dirty, or unventilated rooms and cellars. The remedy against core throat of wearing

a few threads of Berlin wool around the throat is said to act by keeping up a belt of skin action and so acting as a counter-irritant. It is said that fifteen cents' worth of sait

made into a brine and sprinkled over a ton of noft coal will prevent that accumulation of soot in stove, pipe, and chimney which is so annoying to the nousewife.

Now that it is customary to have fruits, flowers, the vinegar cruets, or salt and pepper bottles, placed in the centre of the table in lieu of a large castor, pretty devices are made of linen to lay upon the cloth. Some of these are elaborately embroidered.

Here is a use of old paper which may be new to some of the ladies. Fold old, soft newspapers in several thicknesses, place in a pan of water until thoroughly wet, then wring out, tear in small bits, pick up fine and throw over your carpet instead of wet tea leaves. and see if you do not like it better.

After a housekeepor fully realizes the worth of turpintine in the household, she is never willing to be without a supply of it. It gives quick relief to burns; it is an excellent application for corns; it is good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a triffe in the bottom of drawers, obests, and cuphoarde, it will render the garments secure from injury during the Sammer. It will keep ant; and bugs from closets and store rooms, by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bedbugs, and will effictually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the Spring cleaning time, and isjures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful of it added to a pail of warm water le excellent for cleaning paint. A little in the suds on washing days lightens laundry labor.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

EGG OMELETTS. -One pint rich sweet cream, three tablespoonfuls flour, three eggs well beaten, half table poonful a it and pepper Stir flour and milk smooth, add the eggs. Melt a large spoonful of butter in a baking pan, pour in, and bake twenty minutes.

HALIBUT COLLOPED .- Out the fish into nice outlets of about an inch thick, and fry them : then put them into a broth made of the bones, four-onions, stick of celery, and a buncle of awaet herbs, boiled together for one half an hour.

APPLE JELLY .- Pare and core five dozen of pippins; put them in a par with enough water to gover them; let them boil gently until soft; let them cool; then strain them through a jelly-bag; put the juice in your preserving pan, and to each pint of juice put one pound of fine sugar and the puel of two lemons; then boll it until reduced to stiff. ness of cali's foot jelly ; skim it well and add the juice of a lemon. If you cannot get the pippin, any sold apple will do.

CREAM POTATOES .- The mistake usually made in preparing this excellent dish is that many economical housewives use cold holled potatoes left from the preceding day. True economy would have been in boiling just enough for each meal; but for potatoes with cream, see to it that they are bulled and afterward out up while warm, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Boil half a pint of cream, add to it a walnut of huttor, and add the potatoes to it. If milk is used, it may be thickened a little with flour.

BEEF AND VEGETABLE SOUP.

For four quarts of vegetable soup, take two pounds of soup beef, having the bone attached to it : out the meat from the bone, and wips the meat with a wet towel ; put the bones in the bottom of the sonp pot, lay the meat on them, pour over them four quarts of cold water, and place the soup pot over the fire, where its contents will slowly approach the boiling point. Meantime peel and slice one onion, three medium seized turnips, and six potatoes. When the soup boils put in the vegetables, together with four heaping tablespoonfuls of salt, a level saltspoonful of pap per, and one cupful of canned tomatoes, or three fresh tomatoes peeled and sliced. Boil all the ingredients to gether gently, until they are quite tender, then take out the bone. The beef may be served in the soup, or it may be taken out and served for a hash. If the beef is not to be served in the soup, have ready half a cupful of rice picked over and washed, and put it in the soup half an hour before serving it. Before sending the soup to the table, see that it is palatably seasoned.

TUDKEY MARE PRIED. Mince two cupfuls of cold turkey, and half high in the neck.

moisten it with cold gravy; make four slices of toast; have ready over the fire, a frying pan containing two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and heat the minced turkey in it; meantime have another frying pan half full of boiling water, into which put a cupful of vinegar and a teasmoonful of salt, and in this posch 4 eggs, while the turkey hash is being fried; when the hash is quite hot, see that it is patalably seasoned, and put it on the toast; lift the eggs cut of the boiling water one by one with a skimmer, trim off any ragged portions, lay them on the hash, and then serve it not at once.

PLUM PUDDING, LARGE.

Three quarters of a pound of chopped suet, same weight of stoned raisins, and corrents, quarter pound of citron, half a pound of sugar, a pound of bread crumbs, a little grated emon peel, a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, mace, and alispice, six cloves, aggs, and milk enough to make a stiff batter. Butter a pudding mould or a bag well boiled or boil for at least four hours, and serve it with cream sauce,

MATTERS OF DRESS. Jet trimmings are more popular than ever.

India cashmere in white and light tints is a favorite cloth.

A pretty boa is made of soft green tinted flat ostrich feathers. Fur panels on the skirts of street costumes appear to be growing more and more fashion-

A tasty opera cloak is of white and gold bro-

cade lined with pink plush and adorned with rink marabout bands. Pale almond colored brocade or aprico: bro-

cade, made up in conjunction with golden brown, is a late French fancy. Hats, as we have already observed, have cound flat brims, and are trimmed en couronne

with tips of feathers. A boa of black fur, worn with a decolette toilette of black lace, forms a striking combination for an evening reception,

Capotes of velvet or felt are larger than last winter; they have high borders and low crowns, and are much trimmed with feathers.

Dark carpets do not need to be swept oftener than light ones, if you give them a good dusting say twice a week with a flannel cloth tied around an ordinary broom Some very rich black cloaks are made of black

brocade in round peasant shape, with green plush fronts for their entire length, and green ining in the broad round hood. Fur shoulders capes continue to be extremely

popular for street wear. Embroidered and braided band for cloth and woolen gowns grow in delicacy and elaboration of design. Sable on bonnets or round hats gives a touch of elegance, and sometimes forms the entire

trimming. Fur and embroidery are almost as constantly seen now on bonnets as upon wraps. When one has been so unfortunate as to get machine-oil stains on white sewing saturate the piece of work in cold water immediately; soak

for two hours, dry in the sun, then wash in the usual way. The costliest wraps reach to the hem of the dress, and are lined throughout with fur or plush. White silk garters, clasped by a snowy dainy, or enamelled orange blossoms, are one of

the details of bridal toilettes. If you are building, put the hooks in children's bed-room closets low enough to be easily reached by them. It is also a good idea to have a loset so arranged that sleds, rocking-norse and all large play things can have a place.

In dull tones of red, emitting the fine odor of Russia leather, are walking and riding gloves imported from England. These can be made to order and will fit as the proverbial glove rarely does, delighting ever after by their durability and comfort.

The soft breast feathers of turkeys, chickens ducks, pheasants, with their delicate, well har monized tones of brown, white, green and gray, are used in bands or as an entire covering for round turbane. Almost every shade of silk or velvet in the foundation combines with these

The tendency is to dress the hair lower-in neck, even when the chignon is high. The latest English and French fashion for younger wo-men is to have the hair braided and arranged low on the neck in "twists" or loops, often tied with ribbons.

The chapeau is generally matched to the cos tume, the same material as the dress being employed for the capote or for the small toone. n which is also much the fashion. If the material is a plain one, cloth or cashmers for instance, it is embroidered with beads or braided with small round silk cord of the same color. A bird and a bow of ribbon complete the trimming.

Lace scarfe and boas in black and white are valuable accessories of the toilette. Black lace for atract wear hides often some defect in a cosnume, softening the lines about the neck and falling in long graceful ends nearly to the ground. After fashion has substituted some reater novelty these scarfe, if handsome in the irst instance, become indispensable when going out of an evening without a bonnet,

Two colors seem to divide popularity, dark green and navy blue, but the former predomin-ates, and on dis that more of it has been converted into gowns and coats than any two other colors. Somet'mes it is braided with black, or nade up with black watered silk, trimmed with beaver or Astrakhan, or enlivened with a few ouches in red. Some dressmakers call it direcorie green, and say it is the same shade that was so fashionable during the early part of the century, while others call it watercress or laurel. Over black skirts, smart, light-fitting jackets of green cloth are worn, edged with a norrow bind-ing of Astrakhan, with large revers of the same. Very large buttons fasten them.

The long Directoire conts, with the large square hip-pockets, cuffs and wide revers, are beginning to appear. They reach the edge of the skirt, all the fullness is clustered at the sack, the front is open, and does not meet by at least a quarter of a yard, if not considerably more. This style is also fashionable for indoor wear. In fact, Directoire and Empire are the two styles of the season, and though the people are hazy as to which is which, it is generally considered that the short-waisted look given by eason of broad folded waistbands, belongs to tha latter. In most costumes, however, a connoiseeur would probably see some of both atyles,

and few strictly correct. The silks which have been selected for this winter season are of exceptional variety. Armure royal and morie have been blended in all colors, and large brocades in steel and black, green and black and other combinations bid fair to be universally worn. Russian velvet and corded silk is another novelby, and Pomdadour chintz patterns on armure grounds and cream and gold. All these have been used for cloaks as well as evening dresses. One of the best Paris models of an opera cloak is a dead leaf brocade, trimmed with cook frathers; and many are made of the new Egyptian angola cloths with printed borders, white and grey, coral and white, beige and white, terra-

cotta and white and other mixtures. Do not wear a collar of monkey hair, if your profile give the slightest evidence that Darwin't theory of the descent of man was correct, suggests a writer in the Boston Tran script. Consider your facial angle and your nose very carefully before you suggest your possible origin to anybody.

The latest thing in overskirts in London shows a short, broad platt, which falls naturally at the eides as though the front platt, was produced by drawing in the skirt under the girdle. The tight fitting waist is so concoaled by drapery that the short sleeves and high puffed shoulders seem made of one piece with the water, which itself is rounded and

Roman Catholic Aggression.

Continued from first page.

The truth is that the people of Ontario are at the cross-roads where they must decide either to continue with or seperate from a Quebec that is ever becoming more thoroughly Roman Catholic If Ontarians wish to perpetuate the Confederation they will quietly accept Sir John's allowance of the Jesuite' Bill. If they can't stomach that allowance they may as well face the truth like honest men and acknowledge that they really do not think the Confederation worth preserving. The course of the Globe has been, and will be, perfectly straightforward. We do not mean to blame Sir John Macdonald if he stands by his disallowance theories and vetoes the bill. We will not in any way aid any persons who may endeavor to excite race and creed passions over the affair. If the people of Ontario hold great meetings to prese for disallowance, and leave room for it to swell when filling; steam if they otherwise signify that they are sincerely desirous to enter upon a serious strug-gle with Quebec, we will advise them that the end can be nothing olse than the destruction of the Confederation, and that it would be incomparably better for all concerned that the Federal compact should be quietly dissolved now than dissolved after and in consequence of a long, bitter conflict that would be at best, a savage, verbal struggle, and at worst one marked by riot, bloodshed and civil War.

[Toronto Mail.]

Since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes the energies of the papacy have been wholly turned to apiritual aggranoizement. Ultramontane doctrines have prevailed, and the Jesuit, as their embodiment, has ruled at Rome. The aims of Jesuitism are not masked or doubtful. They are proclaimed in the Encyclical and Syllabus with a frankness which has made the cars of Coristiandom tingle. In those manifestoes open war is declared against the great organic principles of freedom, civil and religious, and of modern civilization. The claims of the Church of Rome to universal dominion, and her right to use force, in other words to presecute, for the maintenance of that dominion. are asserted in language which would have satisfied Innocent the Ihird. The extlaction at once of Protestantism and of liberty is the end proposed. What means are deemed lawful to accomplish that end the bideous annals of Jesuit conspiracy tell. The Province of Qu bec is now almost losing the character of a civil community; it is being turned into a citadel and arsenal of ecclesiastical aggrandizement and propagandism. Economically it is being fast reduced to that state which the Church of Rome seems to regard as the "more." If it is a little country sheet the Christian ideal, in which the people are devoted to holy poverty, while the Church, to save them from temptation, engresses the wealth. The items of the Church's actual possession, in the shape of land and buildings, are rated at no less than \$80,000,000; those of her yearly income, independent of those possessions, are rated at no less than \$8 000. 000. To this is to be added the wealth of the ecclesiastical orders, of which the amount is unknown, but which is some case, especially in that of the Sulpicians of Montreal, is cerrainly very great. To increas this store and the power which goes with the spiritual taxgatherer is always at work among the people from their cradles to their graves. system of finance and money lending, secretly but actively and skilfully administered, is at the same time sweeping into the coffers of the Church gains which elsewhere accrue to financial corporations. The British and Protestant element in Quebec is evidently hastening to a doom which the corrupt and service have a man among us with the faculties of a in 1874 every Tory journal published in Hali-intimidated organizations, and with a faith fax—and they were all "loilty" howlers and in his convictions strong enough to forego present possession of power and look to the out of existence, and are hardly remembered future for recognition, it is about time that even after the lapse of these few years. No-

might change the scene. [Toronto Empire.

Boiled down and stript of the extraneous matter in which the agitators veil it, their appeal to the majority in this province simply amounts to this: As Protestants, you do not like the Jesuits, therefore you must demand that the people of a neighboring and Catholic province should be stopped from assisting them in a way which they have an undoubted constitutional right to do, and that the Dominion Government shall be overturned because it has not exceeded its constitutional duty to do se.

Granted that the past history of the followers of Lovola has not been such as to make Protentants look on them with favor, are sensible men prepared to enter upon a crusade of this kind with their eyes open to its consequences? It is simply specious deception to urge, as some are doing, that the majority 'n the Courch of Rome look themselves with auspicion on the Jesuits, and therefore would not take this crusade as against their Church but he passive onlookers. It is true that in former days the Pope himself suppressed the society, but since that time it has been revived with his sanction, and this particular transaction as the special approbation of the asked to do this to get up a war of creeds that would, as one of the journals which are help-ing it on confesses, "smash confederation in-'to its original fragments." the Protestants choosing as their ground of attack a case in which they put themselves in the wrong at the start in the eyes of all unprejudiced onlookers.

[Toronto Evening Telegram.]

Supposing an Ontario Legislature had endowed the Orange Society with a grant of four hundred thousand dollars from funds that were the common possession of the Protestant and Catholic people of this province! What a row we would have seen!

Our Roman Catholic friends would have protested strongly and righteously against the injustice involved in voting their money to an alien organization. They would have expressed their hostlity to the wrong in a demand for the disallowance of an act of spoliation.

And they would have succeeded, Their protests would have been heard at Ottawa, and no Government would have failed to veto the measure and leave a decision as to the amentitationality of its just act to the Privy Council.

If the scene of this latest iniquity was laid in Outario instead of Quebec, and the Orangemen, not the Jesuits, were the beneficiaries of the obnexious act, the Dominion Government would have put the responsibility of allowing such dubious provincial legislation upon other shoulders than its own. No finespun regard for the constitutional rights of the provinces would have paralyzed the only arm that could be lifted against a supposable inlquity, inferior in enormity to the cutrage that has been allowed to go unchallenged in

Parliament. The comparaion of the Orange association

leader, independent of the corrupted or Order of Jesus,

THE GREASED-PIG LOYALISTS

3.990

2 654

2.856

An Ottawa despatch is as follows: Halifax Herald received Charlottetown Examiner received Charlettetown Herald received Halifax Mail received ondon, Oat., Free Press received Monoton Times received Montreal Gazette received Montreal Minerve received Ottawa Citizen received Ottawa Journal received Quebec Chronicle received Quebec Canadian received Regina Leader received Summerside Journal received St. John Sun received Toronto Mail received Toronto Empire received Toronto World received Winnipeg Call received Yarmouth Times and News received

4.144 Some government employes made large amounts as payment for alleged extra ser vices. Mr. Burbidge, now judge of the exchiquer court, received \$1,000 in addition to his salary. Mr. Coipman, private secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, got \$3,787 from various sources last year, and Mr. McMichael, customs detective, pocketed \$6,020 as his share of the proceeds of customs seizures, in addition to his salary of \$1,600.

It will be noticed that for its morning and evening edition the Halifax organ thus got ten thousand four hundred and three dollars to 1888, or an average of two hundred a week! It pays the organ to be loyal and to

shout that "the Grits are demoralized." With the downfall of Tory rule in this Dominion away go the majority of the papers supporting it. They depend for their exist-ence upon what they received regularly from Ottawa, Hundreds of thousands of dollars are required to keep them going, and the most absurd expedients resorted to, such as publishing advertisements in Helifax or Cape Breton regarding tenders, perhaps for goods or mechanical work for the North West, and in many instances the advertising must come to a great deal more than the cost of the supplies. Some most glaring instances of this are at hand. There is a constant stream of delegates and representatives from these pa-Tory M. P. for the county is made use of to aver that it is of great use to him, and must be kept up, and it is kept up in the way that is revealed by the returns above furnished But let it not be supposed that these are all the figures-they do not, for instance, show one half received by the Halifax Herald from Ottawa during the year 1888. It pays to holet "the old flag" to that tune! When Mr. Mackenzie was in power between 1874 and 1878, one of the first regulations was that no official advertisements should be inserted except in papers of the Province in which the service was to be performed or the matter concerned; but this rule has been swept away to such an extent that it is not unusual to find advertised in twenty or thirty N. S. papers contracts for something like the erec-

tion of sentry boxes in Keewatin! Toe depression in Tory circles when there are signs that the people are getting tired of Tory rule, is not to be wondered at. Fancy the deprivation of \$200 openly, and \$200 more Toryism of the Province, so far from averting clandestinely, every week! Within a short does all that it can to precipitate. If we time after the Tory party went out of power pap-receivers, like the Herald-were snuffed this repect. The Herald knows it, it's 'come

day, go day" with it." This class of journals, though, are an en-ormousdrain on the Treasury, while they last. It's a big price for the country to pay for abuse and detraction of the Liberal leaders .-Hallfax Recorder.

HE GOT BRITISH GOLD.

HENRI LE CARON, THE POLISHED SPY.

He is Known in Chicago as the Braidwood Druggist, Who Advocated Physical Force and Indorsed the Dynamite Schemes of O'Donovan Bossa.

(Chicago Herald.) Dr. Henri Le Caron, or "Beach,' as he now styles himself, the alleged English spy, who is now giving his sensational testimony before the Parnell commission in London, appears to have had an eventful career. From all that can be learned of his early history he is a native of France and is adout fifty years of age. He is a man below the medium height, and is of thin and wiry build. His face is pale and sallow, and his hair and mustache are tinged with head of the Church. It cannot be concealed gray. He has a hunted look in his eyes that the people of Outario are being and, although very gushing in his manner, exhibits a sort of nervourness which at once at-tracts retention and engenders a suspicion of his sincerity. In 1844, when about five years old, his family came to America and settled in Philadelphia. When the boy was about filteen years old he was apprenticed to the drug business, and he continued in that profession until 1861, when he enlisted as a principle of the drug business, and he continued in that profession until 1861, when he enlisted as a principle. vate in a Pennsylvania regiment. He served with some distinction, and when the regiment was mustered out he held the rank of adjutant He professed to be an ardent fenian, and participated in the samewhat disastrous fenian raid into Canada in 1865. He then came to Illionis, and in 1866 was appointed as the first hospita steward in the state penttentiary at Joliet. He afterward attended the Detroit Medical College, and graduated from that institution in 1872, and then located at Braidwood, Ill., where he achieved some reputation as a pharmacist.
He operated two drug stores in Braidwood,
where he sold whisky to his friends and patrons
and gained quite a notoriety for his loud-mouthed fulminations against the English government. He was an active member of all the Irish societies and the Catholic foresters, and declar-ed himself a mason. He always openly and loudly espoused the cause of Ireland and was an ardent advocate of the physical force theory. He proclaimed himself a dynamiter and asserted that the Irish cause could never be advanced to victory except by force. Even at that time he excited considerable suspicion among the Trish leaders. He protested too much and there was an apparent insincerity about his blatant utterances that repelled the confidence of the men at the head of the Irish movement. During his residence in Braidwood he was in

receipt of British money orders and drafts on the Bank of England, which were cashed for him by Postmaster Huston and Banker Odell. The receipt of these large same naturally occasioned suspicion and Le Caron was openly accused of being a British spy. He sternuously denied these charges and claimed that they were made by the republicans to injure him politically. In regard to the frequent receipt of money from England he stated that is was the the true nature of the orime committed in the country. He also made frequent voyages to name of Quebac Liberalism. To assume that England, which increased the suspicion against morit, or rather absence of him, but he explained that he went over to look morit. exists between the Oranges. merit, or rather absence of him but he evoluting that he want over to look the blake merit, exists between the Orangemen and after his property. He was a chronic office- Kansas.

seeker and a candidate for the legislature, the Jesuits would be an insult to a body of loyal supervisorship and the mayoralty of the town. men who are by profession the friends of He also importanted President Claveland for an those British principles of civil and religious appointment as wins gauger at Bordasux, freedom that in every age and country have found their most unscrupulous enemy in the Utder of Jesus. boxes, but camed nothing by his unlawful act. In 1884 he was elected president of the Illinois Pharamaceu ical Association, which had for its principal object at that time the anactment of a state pharmacy law, which was afterward passed by the Illinois legislature. In 1884 he lefs Braidwood and came to Chicago to live, announcing that he was to be appointed to 1871 some position in the health department. He was also an applicant for an appointment to the state board of pharmacy, but was not successful. Of his career in Chicago but little is known exept that he owned a couple of drug stores and 10,933 claimed to be a physician. His last residence was a 177 LaSalle avenue, where he displayed the sign: "Dr. H. Le Caron," but it is not known that he had any practice as a physician, although he lived well and seemed to have plenty of money at his command. He suddentials 4,246 1.151 5.199 1,658 ly disappeared from Chicago about the middle of last December. announcing to his immediate neighbors that he was going to Europe and would probably be absent about five weeks. He 14.010 did not return and two weeks ago his wife sur-prised her friends by selling out all the house-hold furniture and, with her children, fol-lowing her husband to England. The mystery 1,587 surrounding this sudden flight was explained when Dr. Le Caron appeared before the Parnell commission in his sentational character of a British spy. There is no doubt that Dr. Le Caron was a member of the Clan na Gael faction. He also joined the Fenian Brother-hood about 1868, and has been a delegate to all the Irish conventions held in Chicago the past twenty years. He always claimed to belong to the war party and was continually arguing that the only way to bring England "to its knees" was by the use of dynamite and force. He was, it is claimed, never trusted by any prominent Irishman, as he was generally regarded as unsafe and unreliable. He was an arowed defender of O'Donoyan Rossa, and when he was expected from the Clan na Gael at the convention in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in 1880, Le Caron was his defender. He used the specious argument that such little things as peculation or financial dishonesty ought to be overlooked in a man who advocated the only true doctrine of Irish redemption—dynamite. The plea of the already suspected doctor did not save Rossa, however, and he was expelled. In 1881 he was a delegate to the Clan-na.Gael convention at the Palmer House, and at that time was more than once accused of being a spy. Although the convention was a secret one, its proceedings were given to the public in some mysterious manner, and Le Caron was accused of betraying the secrets intrusted to him. He managed to shield himself behind an inoffensive delegate

from Rhode Island named West, and was exonerated. It was at this convention, according to Le Caron's story, that the dynamite policy was adopted, he being one of its most exited advocates. He also advocated the policy of capturing the land leaguers, which were just about being organized in Chicago and other large cities by the Parnell or moral-force faction of matrices, and when the convention was held in M. Cormick Hall late in the year 1881, Le Caron and a number of revolutionary members of the Clan-na-Gael were present as delegates from the land leagues. This convention was attended by T. M. Healy and T. P. O'Connor, who were Paruellites and members of Parliament, but they took no active part in the proceedings. In peaking of the Palmer House and McCormick Hall conventions W. J. Hynes, who was a prominent member of the Clan-na-Gael at that

Le Caron was always known as an advocate of physical force; he was always savagely bloodshirsty, and had to be continually restrained. He was regarded as a dangerous man. Le Caron says the Palmer House convention advocated a dynamite policy. That is utterly false. It not only did not advocatesuch a policy, but denounced and condemned it.'

At the McCormick Hall convention the force policy of Le Caron and others receired no sup ort whatever, and about five hundred thousand dollars was raised to assist in supporting the Parnell no-rent manifesto which had been issued a few months before. The treason of Le Caron to the Irish cause has lorg been suspected, and when he attended a convention of the Clar-nafuture for recognition, it is about time that he should come to the front. His appearance body doubts that history will repeat itself in this repect. The Herald knows it, it's fromes that it was imprudent and unsafe to express themselves before a convention when Dr. Le Caron was present, and Le Caron did not attempt to defend himself, but sat silent and subdued during the entire proceedings. Alexander Sullivan emphatically denies the

statements of Dr. Le Caron on the witness stand in London, particulary as to his alleged conterences with Parnell. Mr. Parnell's retiring disposition and moderate policy were too well known to warrant anyone in believing that he ever confided his views to a man like this Le

"I have not seen Le Caron for five years," said Mr. Sullivan, "and I know very little of him. When, however, he openly swears that he has been furnishing information to the British Government for years, while the professing to be in companied. professing to be in sympathy with the Irish cause, and connecting himself with Irish movements, it does not require much intelli-gence to discover what sort of a man he is or how reliable his testimony ought to be consid There is a lot of stuff in his testimony that is utterly ridiculous as well as flagrantly untruthful."

Representative Mooney, of Braidwood, a prominent and responsible Irish-American citizen of that place, gives rather a damaging view of Le Caron from his knowledge of and acquaintance with the man. He says that Le Caron came to B aid wood about 1879, and opened a doctor's office and small drug store in what is known as Lower Braidwood, a locality inhabited principally by Bohemians. He appeared to be very auxious to form what he called a revolutionary society, but never succeeded, and Le Caron simply lied when he said such an

organization existed in Braidwood.
Le Caron told me in his own office," said Mr. Mooney, "that Sheridan was a fool for not accepting the £10.000 to betray his friends and tell all he knew. 'He could easily have told all he knew's and Le Caron, 'and then could not have implicated Parnell or any of the league have implicated Parnell or any of the league leaders in any matter that in any way would compromise them or their cause. I know as much as he does and more too, and could not compromise them if I tried. I have no use for the Parnellites, said he, excitedly; "if it wasn't for them, and we had our own way, the cause of Ireland would have been won long ago." And now this fellow goes to London, "said Mr. Moocey, "and swears to a story which he knows to be untrue, and charges acts and deeds against the very men of whom he confessed to glassing the triangle a sense. Therefore the Grand Trunk Rates of Passage from montrel via Halifax: Cabin, \$87.50. \$73.75 and \$33.75, according to accommodation. Intermediat, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50. against the very men of whom he confessed to me he knew nothing. He is simply a spy and s traitor.

George P. Engelhard, editor of the Western George P. Engelhard, editor of the Western Druggist, knew Le Claron very well, and is of the opinion that the wily Frenchman is simply seeking notoriety by his pecular and sensational disclosures in London. Le Cavon, he said, was a man who was willing to fill his pecketbook by any means, and he probably thought that by posing as a "British spy" he could get the highest market price for his services. Le Caron, he said, was an accomplished

TOLD BY THE EYES. Grey eyes do not indicate intellectuality any more than the eyes of other color, Deep, close set, little eyes of any color indicate temper, selfishness and ignorance. Negroes of all degrees of morality have lark eyes, so Indians, good or bad ; so other

races. It is probable that thin everows do not inclease deseit, or heavy brown honesty, as many think.

Wholly contrary to popular belief the color of the yes indicate in no instance any moral characteristic.

The lids are pregnant with meaning. In the vacant minded, the vulgar, they are wide; in the cunning, close,

In the religion fanatic and prayerful the white of the eye" shows above the lower lid; in the haughty, more of the upper eye. Whether the brows are thin or heavy, whether they meet or wide appart, are only physiological characteristics denoting no.

Brown, the prince of roues, had inexpres sibly beautiful brown eyes. Burr, America a most unprincipled and irresistibly fascinating ubertine, had very dark eyes.

mental bent.

A rather straight brown on the inner half belongs to trapeze performers, auconssful stockmen and equestrians. This indicates judgment of size, distance, form, weight and muscular control. The lids and brows are responsible for ap-

parance, change in size, and the different moods affect the intensity and luminosity, but never the color. This is an undisputed fact among physiologists. Arched thin eyebrows indicate the artistic

temperament, love of color and orderly ar-rangment. Whoever saw a slovenly houserangment. keeper with a high arched brow or a straight brow in a successful painter?

Among animals the carnivorous have usually prominent, yellow eyes, the ruminanta the most luminous and beautiful, the birds of prey the fiercest, the pig the batefulcet, the shark the expressionless.

Large, prominent and luminous eyes indicate language, power and verbal memory. No one ever saw a reserved, saturnine person with a popeye, or a pupil possessing them on the dunce block. This is the eye of the

In the vain and observant the lide are wide and the eye in constant motion, while in the cunning the "ends" of the eyes are frequently seen in side glanges. The tint of color of the cyclide indicates different health ciates, and their movements helps to determine in ezuity.

One of the most common types is the thin colored hard eye. It may be closed or wide, have heavy light brown, but always small, penuriously paints; never prompt, often deep set, indicating low mental activity and in different degrees, selfishness and poor organic quality.



ALLANLINE



1888 - Winter Arrangements-1889.

Polynesian.....Saturday, Feb. 23 Sardinian Saturday, March D
Circaselan Saturday, March D
Circaselan Saturday, arch 23
Parisian Saturday, April 20
Sardinian Saturday, April 20
Sardinian Saturday, Mary 4
At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand
Trunk Raliway train from the west.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glassow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston:

Siberlan.....Cartnaginian..... Thest-amers of the Glargow, Lendonderry and Phil-adelphia tervio are intanded to be despatched from Philadelphia to Glargow. From Philadelphia: Norwegian.....About Feb. 15 Scandin vian.....About March 1

pocketbook by any means, and he probably thought that by posing as a "British spy" he could get the highest market price for his services. Le Caron, he said, was an accomplished actor, who had studied his part well, and would go through with it to the end.

Among the leading Irishmen in the city Dr Le Caron has long been suspected as an agent of the British Government, and he has enjoyed but little of their confidence. Even among the revolutionists of the old Clanna-Gael faction he was regarded with distrust, and the Parnell ites and land leaguers claim to have always distrusted him. His statements are generally discredited, and the universal verdict in Chicago is that the doctor is utterly unworthy obelief, and that the taleity of his testimony will be fully shown when the friends of Parnell have the legal opportunity to deny and confute them.

The Pope and consistory have preconized the blaheps of Detroit Natchez and Wichits, Kansas.