Stories of Starving Soldiers

SUFFERING AND DYING FAR FROM HOME.

The General's Pets Want for Nothing.

Additional Facts Proving the Decadence of the Once Great and Good Salvation ATMY.

(Toronto News.)

Well may the feverish signs of great unrest Well may the reversa signs of great unrest brood over the high councils of the Salvation Army in these latter days, as little by little the true character and the dark inside history of true character and the dark inside history of the organization is ravealed, and proclaimed upon the house tops. The great public has dealt liberally with the movement, and aided its work by munificent contributions at all times, and belief in the sincerity of its purpose by munificent contributions at all times, and belief in the sincerity of its purpose never wavered. Perhaps in former years none of the present abuses existed, and then there was no ground for suspicion. But the position of affairs at this time, as described by members and ex members of the Army, demonstrates the last that the Salvationiats have non-kept feets. fact that the Salvationists have not kept faith fact that the Salvationists have not kept faith with the public, or their own adherents. Professione, loud and vain, have not been accompanied by the leavening influence of good works. It is right, therefore, that the public should know the facts concerning an organizashould know the facts concerning an organiza-tion which owes it a great deal. Perhaps some of the facts yet to appear will be more amazing to Army officers than any that have preceded. Already, it said, certain influential ladies and gentlemen in Army circles have been hurrying gentlemen and avoring to hush up certain sources. around, endeavoring to hush up certain sources around, endeavoring so must up certain sources of information as to the wrongs perpetrated in the name of this religious system. Old soldiers, however, are willing to testify and bring to light the miseries and privations of the ordinary Salvation Army worker's life, and the heartless treatment they often receive from the affluent

treatment they often receive from the affluent dignatories of the order.

The following letter has been received:
EDITOR NEWS: In the evening News there is a slight error, which I thought well to correct.
However, on the whole the facts set forth are the in reality, and I do not think any Annual Control of the control o true in reality, and I do not think any Army officer would attempt to dispute them. The young French lady whom you described as dying in Montreal Hospital is yet alive. At present she is lying in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital a wreck to fever induced by injuries received in Quebec. The girl who died in the Montreal Hospital was a Miss Symons, better known as Limb. Symons. She was a clever young lady, and a native of Bowmanville, where her triends

JAMES CUSIN.

It was learned from a reliable officer that two years ago Miss Symons became connected with the army, and afterwards came to Toronto and spent some time in the Yorkville training and spent some time in the rorreline training home. While there she volunteered for French-Canadian work and went to Montreal and Quebec to study the language. She began her mission work at St. Jean by order, though surrounded by a hostile people. She was finally reduced to a state of destitution. Becoming illered helpless, she was transferred to the hospital reduced to a state of destitution. Becoming ill and helpless, she was transferred to the hospital in Montreal at the public expense. The physician testified in writing that her sufferings were brought on by the lack of proper food. During the privations at St. Jean, Staff Captain Simcoe wrote several times to Toronto for help, which was refused the statement heing made that the wrote several times to Toronto for help, which was refused, the statement being made that the french fund was exhausted. Then the staff captain wrote asking what had become of the funds collected by him and his co-workers on different tours through Ontario, when hundreds of dollars had been obtained and turned over to headquarters. Still the reply was, "There is no money." After some further importuning, it was alleged from headquarters that \$25 was mailed. This never reached St. Jean, although the was said that proof existed that the letter conit was said that proof existed that the letter con it was said that proof existed that the letter our taining the money had been sent out of the James street barracks, addressed to Staff-Capt. Simcoe at St. Jean. The story goes that about a week before this date, which is over a year ago, a young fellow had been sent up from Mont real and given editorial work on the French War Cry, which is printed in Toronto for cirwar Ury, which is printed in Loronso for cir-culation in Quebec. Forme. It his man had kept a shorthand and type-writing academy in Montreal, and also dabbled a little in newspaper work there. After working a week at the James work there. After working a week at the James at reet barracks, he demanded some pay, and was met with the rejoinder that thelunderatending was that he had come to work for his board. This was the last time he was seen in the Army building. Out on the street a few minutes afterward he met the office boy going to mail the letters, and relieved him of his tax on the plea that he also was going to the post office. It is needless to say that the money letters were not forwarded, and among them was stated to have been one containing \$25 for the starving

soldiers at St. Jean.

For the Training Home at Montreal \$28,000 was subscribed by the public generally, includ-ing Army people. This institution was for the ing Army people. This institution was for the training of girls for the French-Canadian work. There was accomodation for one hundred in-mates. The work has resulted in such a complete failure, that there are only four cadets now in that costly institution. The furniture bought for the various offices has been taken away, it is said by officers in responsible positions. In Montreal, as well as in other cities, the imported favorites of the Booths reign in royal style, and the rank and file in training and otherwise, who are supposed at the very least to receive food and clothing, are systematically starved and neglected.

Facts Recorded by an Ex-Officer.

Former Salvation army officers, and even some who still retain a connection with the organization, tell interesting incidents of how money is wrung from the needy corps in the towns to fill the coffers at headquarters in Toronto, and keep the highest dignatories in palatial city residences, surrounded by every luxury that people of of affluence could desire. Many a broken down and almost destitute Army man feels the truth of this, and knows that the extensive funds with which the movement has been inflated, and with which the high officers have lived and traveled in royal style around the world, have for the greater part been blood money, squeezed sometimes almost forcibly from the bumbler corps, leaving unpaid, unfed, and frequently slowly dying missionaries to their fate.

Behind all the pomp of the Commissioner's visit to the corps of a town there is a final pic-ture which is characteristic of all these demonstrations, when gotten up by order in honor of the visit of any dignitary from headquarters. For weeks before the event it has been advertised by flaring posters everywhere, and the at-tention of the public secured. Although there are advertising bills to meet and many other ex-penses, the Commissioner takes charge of the gross receipts and carries them to headquarters.
The local officers will perhaps draw his attention to their unpaid bills, incurred solely by reason of the visit, but the Commissioners, with fervent assurance, refers them to the people, and probably suggests "that we all have a word of prayer." They are told that it is God's will that he should take this money along, and with a closing, "God bless you, I must now catch the train," he is gone. This is how the corps outside the city are "worked" when they are worth it. A corps which is too poor to yield any fair return for a visit from the Commissioner is soarcely ever honored by his presence or scarcely ever honored by his presence, or cheered by an encouraging word,

The following letter has been received :-EDITOR NEWS: I see you have undertaken to expose the rottenness of the present administration of the Salvation Army in Canada, I simply say that the truth of the statements made cannot be gainedd. Having been an officer in the Army something over three years, I am able to Army something over more years, and are my personal knowledge of the avarios and self-seeking of the imported English staff, who have broken the second commandment and are wor

shipping at the shrine of the "dear general" and his beautiful family. It has been already said that the English officers obtain all the best ap-pointments. As proof of that statement I would mention the time of the arrival of the first contingent of Hindoos. The same train that brought the Hindoos into the city brought about one dozen of English Training Home lads, and out of that number two were appointed to good stations in this city, two were given easy jobs at headquarters, one was sent in charge of Peterboro', a particularly good appointment, and although just now I caunot recollect the other appointments, if inquired into you would find the majority were appointed to you would ind the inspirity were appointed in the inspirity were no privations to endure, while in the small country villages and towns officers who helped at the start of the work were suffering for lack of the proper nourishment necessary to fit them for their ar-duous labors. For instance, just about that time I myself and family were compelled to live and pay house rent on an average of \$1.75 per week, while the above English officers were

getting their \$6 per week regularly.

Then, as regards the staff officers. About two years and a half ago work was sharted in a village not far from the Toronto, and for a time the people supported it very liberally. During this time the collections amounted to between twenty and thirty dollars per week. While this state of affairs lasted the staff officer (English) then in charge of the division made visits to the place nearly every fortnight. But the people got their eyes open, there came a reaction, the cash did not flow in so readily, and Mr. Staff did not go near the post sometimes for two

months at a time.

Another case. My staff officer (also English)
made arrangements with me to get up a big go made arrangements with me to get up a Dig go (special meetings), promising me, as I was so hard up (living at the time on dry bread, potatoes and salt), he would give me a portion of the proceeds to help me along. I worked hard for days before to make the thing a success. The day arrived, and it was as good a meeting financially as ever was held in the place. At the close I looked for my portion in vain; in fact, he took away every cent, not leaving me he took away every cent, not leaving me the cash necessary to pay two or three accounts that should have been paid out of the receipts. I mentioned my grievance to a brother officer some time after, and he gave me this: "I was stationed at H——. While there I undertook to pay off all the debts. I did so as far as I knew, but after I left the staff officer (the same as above) came to me at my next station and said: 'Captain, you did not pay all the debts at your last station,' and presented me a bill for at your last station, and presented me a out of \$1.50. Having the money in my pocket at the time I said, 'Give it to me. I shall be round there next week and will pay it for you.' I gave him the case. Next week when he went round he told the officer in charge he must pay the account, and kept my \$1.50 in his own rocket."

pockat. Another time my wife and myself met with an accident while out visiting in she work, and we were too sick to lead the meetings. I wrote to staff officer for assistance over the Suuday, stating reasons, and never as much as received a

postcard in answer.

About army property. I know an officer who, after a winter in the open air, managed by hard work and privation to get a barrack built worth over \$1,000. Directly the place was opened, before it was finished, a letter had arrived from head opened. rived from headquarters demanding three dollars per week rent for the building he had himself put up, with but very triding help from headquarters.

Many a time have I got up in the morning

Ex. OFFICER, P.S.-I would suggest that the staff officers do read the 34th chapter of Ezekiel.

How Gooderham was Squeezed.

"Has old Gooderham sent up that check "Well, you'd better wake him up."

No man in Canada has done more to help along the Army people and their work than Mr. William Gooderham. No vain motives can be said to have at any time prompted his public actions and donations in the interest of the movement. He was accusted by a leftier aim than oscentation or a far-sounding name, and to bim the Army leaders in Canada should preserve a sense of gratitude and respect. Yet on indisputable authority it is learned that the good old man's shekels have been more profoundly respected at the big James street bar-racks by the officers than his meritorious qualities, as the opening extract from a dialogue be-tween the Commissioner and the book-keeper at headquarters would demonstrate, and truth of it is vouched for. It appears that the man who should above all others be respected by the Army officers was often spoken quite flippantly of when out of earshot. These things are unimportant, but they betray a spirit foreign to what should exist toward a benefactor. Here is another specimen of a dialogue between Com-missioner Coombs and Field-Marshal Bailey— Bailey-I am going to ask Gooderham for a grant.

Commissioner-No, don's you go neer Good erham. I want to squeeze him on another

Those who uphold the Army as it is cannot impute any motive to newspaper criticism save an honest endeavor to expose abuses which exist to the detriment of the movement. No attempt is made to impair the usefulness of the organization, but rather to throttle wrongs which, if continued and expanded, must disorganize and swamp the movement. The hundreds of exmembers who speak out and give facts that appear above contradiction are not influenced by any caprice or intention other than to ex-pose the muchief working side of Army oper-ations, in the hope that the detrimental element will be eliminated.

An Alleged Trappist Monk tells His Story.

A News man interviewed M. Phillippe de Sailliers at the Meisterschaft School of Languages, and obtained a statement. M. De Sailliers was the Trappist monk whom the army exiers was the Trappist monk whom the army ex-hibited all over the country and made a great deal of noise about, very profitably to them-selves. With the aid of an interpreter he gave the following account of his experiences: "During my tour of the country, after I became connected with the Army, I found a Lieut. Smyth at an Ontario Station, the name

of which I forget, in a destitute condition. He told me he was without money or bread, and had written to headquarters several times, but received no reply. I gave him \$5 to procure food and a fire. At Camden East I found a married couple in the same predicament. We had a good meeting there and a good collection Mr. Charles T. Paul was travelling with me then, and his instructions from headquarters were to carry away every cent. The officer at Camden East begged to be allowed a small portion of the money raised, as his wife was in a precarious condition, and they were in actual want. I enatched a portion of the money and shoved it to the local officer, saying that if the Commissioner demurred I would repay it out of my own pooket. At Thornhill we found Lieut. Fred Armstrong with only twenty-five cents.
With this he insisted on buying a few things and entertaining us as best he could. The next day a contingent of workers from headquarters came up to that place to hold a few hig meetings. The chief attraction was "Holy Ann," a woman whom they brought up from the of Thornhill. The consequence was that large crowds were collected, and a good collection obtained. Lieut. Armstrong thought they had come up to help him, and was chagrined when

the commanding officer took charge of all the money and carried it to headquarters, leaving Armstrong in a more deplorable condition than at first; for though he had nothing then, he was still in the same condition and in debt besides. Armstrong sent a latter with me to headquarters, which I gave to the chief of the staff. Nothing was sent to Armstrong, and afterward I often knew him to walk into the city to get a square meal. This was about a year ago. For the French work alone we collected some \$500, and the statement was sometimes made to the French-Canadian missionaries that there were no funds. After the completion of our tour I was sent to the James street barracks, where I remained some eighteen months. I had means of my own, and during my stay there I purchased my own clothes and received no wages for work save board, and \$8 on one occasion. The officials knew I was possessed of some means, and when traveling would suggest that I purchase the railway tickets. In the temple the emple the same and the the railway tickets. In the temple the employes are paid small wages, and compelled to eat in the barracks' boarding-room. For this privilege \$3 per week is deducted from their wages. The food was so bad that I began to go out for meals, but the officers discovered this, and fearing that it might detract from the supposed excellence of the fare, caused pickets to be placed on the outer doors during meal hours to prevent any one leaving the building to buy food at his own private expense. During many months Bailey had been promising to ing many months Bailey had been promising to give me a position of some kind better than the work I was performing, which was of the most

menial kind. Last November General Booth ordered a week of self-denial. All Army people were obliged to deny themselves of something, and send its value in money to headquarters. In this manner \$4,000 was raised, which was sent to General Booth just at the beginning of the winter, during which so many of the poor have

been in distress in Toronto.
"The Commissioner and staff officers were accustomed to have their meals at the regular intervals when they were served in the barracks. During self-denial week I had occasion one day to go into the kitchen for paste after regular meal hours, and found Commissioner Coombs and Chief of Staff Bailey eating at a company of the state o coomes and Unier of Spail Balley eating at a well-furnished table, giving forth meagre tokens of self-denial during that great work. Finally, growing weary of the manner in which things were conducted, and the constant disappointment. ment of hopes based on the promises made by

the chief officers, I left."

Commissioner Coombs lives in one of two fine houses owned by him or the Army, Nos. 208-10 Blecker street, and Chief of Staff Bailey lives in a fine residence near Wells' hill.

AN AGED ACCOUNTANT LEFT WITH-OUT RESOURCES. NO ATTEMPT TO DISPUTE THE TRUTH OF THE

CHARGES FORMULATED AGAINST BALVATION ARMY OFFICERS-THE DECLINE OF A GREAT MOVEMENT.

(Toronto News March 13th) The superior officers of the Salvation Army have not even attempted to deny the truth of the mildly put criticisms of the News last week in reference to the deplorable abuses and mismanagement which are rapidly consigning once glorious movement to uselessness and approaching disbandment, unless the rank and file wake up and thrust saide the evil element of the organization, and also such officers as are blocking the way to its former spiritual pro-gressiveness. The excitement and interest which pervades the rank and file by reason of The News' articles are intensified by the fact that none of the leaders have replied, or are likely to do so. The published facts were above contradiction, and the local officers have confined their energies to scurrying around endeavoring to hush up any member or ex-mem-ber who might be inclined to speak out his honest sentiments fearlessly. In the meetings the newspaper statements made during the past week received more or less attention, and away up at the Lippincott street barracks, on last Sunday, Captain Dowdle, in his native verna-cular, is said to have spoken in parables, dealing forth denunciations to ex-members who have the moral courage to put their names in print along with statements which cannot be gainsaid.

Another example of the heartlessness of the officials at headquarters, as displayed toward worn-out and faithful servants, is illustrated in the case of Mr. James Smith, of 157 Adelaide street west. When the movement began in this it. He was then accountant for the Ontario Oar Company, at a salary, and at the urgent request of the leaders abandoned his old and lucrative situation to take charge of the finance of the Army in the Dominion of Canada at a salary of \$10 per week. Mr. Smith had been an accountant for the East India Company for twenty-four years and gained there a name which gave him standing in his profession. The Ontario Car Company were loth to lose his serious the beyond what he should be the company were loth to lose his serious the same which several what he should be the same than the same which several what he should be the same who had been a same than the sam vices, but he obeyed what he thought was the voice of duty. After some years, the old gentleman much advanced in years, gave signs of approaching feebleness, and was removed, time when he was capable of per-

forming his duties.

Being interviewed, he testifitd as to the general truthfulness of the facts published, and the chronic neglect which characterizes the Army magnates toward broken-down servants, who have sometimes, without any return, given the best years of their life to the work. Mr. Smith says that at headquarters a domineering influence has been exerted which injures the organ-ization. The spirit of oppression emanating reason. The spirit of oppression emanating from the higher powers toward all subordinates in he says, highly Jesuitical in itselfcharacter. The arrival here of Chief Staff Bailey marked the beginning of a regime which has retrograded the movement instead of advancing it. The advent of this official with hurtful innovations was the primary cause, Mr. Smith says, of his unjust removal. As accountant at headquarters he was the responsible party for all moneys, and refused to have his department interfered with by outside parties, be they superior officers or not. No one could impugn the thoroughness of the old man's work, but his honest indepenof the old man's work, but his honest independent attitude could scarcely be tolerated under the existing condition of affairs, so he was very quietly removed about two years ago. He was induced to start a boarding-house for Army employes, but as soon as the boarding department of the temple was in readiness his customers were all withdrawn, and he was left to shift as best he might. Henow sees clearly that there was a systematic movement for his removal months before he was compelled to leave. As in other cases, the chief object was to have months before he was compense to leave. May in other cases, the chief object was to have the conoxious party taken away in the quietest manner possible and in a conciliatory mood. Once outside the pale he is not allowed to return.

No matter what promises may have been made as to providing him with another situation in the future, all such pledges are afterward ignored. When Mr. Smith severed his connection two years ago the receipts at headquarters each week averaged \$5,000. This money all came in from country stations and the other sources of revenue. The Commissioners house rent at that time was \$32 per month. The Army peo-ple have decried ministers for living in fine houses and receiving large salaries, but it is doubtful if many Toronto ministers live in houses the rent of which exceeds \$32, and many occupy residences at half that figure and less. Mr. Smith also says that while he was in charge money orders which should have been received sometimes never came to his office, alshough he in every case traced the missing order to the building, but could not in any instance attach responsibility for its disappearance to any particular individual.

The reliability of Mr. Smith has never been

questioned, and Army officials say that he was indefatigable in his labors at headquarters, often working until three o'clock in the morning and being at his post again at eight a. m.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive into the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble,-[Reber. in When a strong brain is weighed with

true nears it seems to me like balancing a Zosr for Gravius.—Thyme, sage, cayenne bubble, against a wedge, of gold.—[O. W. pepper, pimento, black pepper, cerlander more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.—[Philadelphia Record.

Wemen Look Handsome in Fashionable Mirrors-Curiosities of the Fashions-Interesting Notes on the Spring Styles

REMARKABLE MIRRORS.

"It is true," said a dealer in mirrors to writer in the New York Graphic, "that none of us know exactly what manner of men we are. The mirror does not enable us to see our outer selves as others see us. Only the finest mirrors approach perfection of surface. The best are made of plate glass, but if you happen to look into a large mirror you discover that the straight lines and right angles of a room appear all awry. The reflection most nearly true to the object reflected is ob-

tained perhaps from a hand mirror made of plate glass or from a metallic mirror of batter in the form of balls or fritters, and modern size. Great pains are taken to secure drop them into boiling clarified dripping or a true surface in plate glass, but few mirrors long in use have a enriace in a single plane. A slight defect distorts the image. I have a pudding, adding with the eggs one ounce seen homely women look almost handsome of salt butter. Boil and serve it with in a mirror by reason of a defect in the surface that remedied a bad feature. It is not difficult to sell such mirrors to ladies who need a flatterer near at hand.

"Here is a mirror that illustrates what I have said." continued the dealer, taking of Unbelief-Impressive and Conclusive down a circular glass enclosed in a stout frame which was provided with a handle. The listener, looking in, beheld an odd distortion of his own features. One eye appeared higher than the other, one cheek buiged as if swollen with toothache, and the whole

countenance was caricatured.
"Look steadily for a minute," said the dealer, and he began to turn the mirror slowly. As he did so the features reflected engaged in a sort of kaleidoscopic dance. For no two seconds was the face the same. While this was going on the eyes of the gazer felt as if they were being twisted out of their sockets, and before the mirror had made a full revolution the performance had become very painful.
"Feels odd, doesn't it?" said the dealer.

"Now, that mirror is a scientific toy. Its surface is cast purposely in several planes. The eye is reflected in one plane, the other in a different one, and the bulging cheek in still another. The pain to the eyes was caused by the effect to adjust the vision to the constant change of plane presented by the revolution of the mirror."

FUGACIOUS SCISSORS.

have been noticed since the earliest historic period. They disappear with a celerity and secrecy wholly without parallel in the history of lost objects. A woman is sewing and has a pair of scissors in her lap. She uses them, say, twice, and each time drops them in her lap. The third time she wishes to use them she cannot find them. Though she searches her lap, her dress, her hair and the floor thoroughly, she cannot find the alightest trace of the missing sclesors, and thereafter they are never again seem by mortal eyes. Or let tion is a change from a nohowish, untalk-us say that a woman, in the very act of using aboutable, allalikeness to a somehowish and a pair of scissors, is called from her work. She places the solssors carefully in her work basket, goes out, looking the door of the room after her, and returns in 10 or 15 minutes to find her scissors gone. What is more remarkable about the disappearance of scienors is that, once having disappeared, they are never again found. You may lose a tack hammer or a comb, but sooner or later you find the missing article behind some piece of furniture, but the pair of scissors once lost is lost forever. There is scarcely a case on record of the final recovery of a pair of scissors that has been missed and has not been found within the next five minutes.

AN EIDER-DOWN EVENING WRAP. preach straightforwardly and simply the A pretty and expensive evening wrap is crucified Saviour. Multitudes carried on the made of elder-down. The colors in which this marterial comes afford a roll of the which had been the size of the roll of the r this marterial comes afford a wide range for the fancy, and a light lining of satin mervellleux surah or taffeta silk of some contrasting color makes such a sorti de bal gay enough. The ribbons that tie at the throat should be of the color or colors of the elder-down flanuel, for this fabric comes sometimes in stripes and figures of contracting or harmonizing hues.

THE HEAVY SKIRT.

The ladies who declaim against heavy skirts may as well step to the front again. The new accordion-plaited skirts are from seven to eight yards wide before they are made. That is to say, they will require about ten breadths of single-width material. This is more than would be needed for the ordinary skirt and over-dress, concerning which fearful things have been said. Lon don dressmakers prefer kilt plaits, artfully gored at the top, and so made that only twice the width of the shirt-lining is needed for

EARLY SPRING STYLES. Soft gray and shell pink will be a favorite

combination for spring tollets.

ribbon-striped nets and gauzes.

Spring mufflers are handsomely made in combinations of black and steel gray. Among new ball dress fabrics are to be seen

Bonnet pins are larger than formerly and show many patterns of which many are floral in design.

Novel hues in strawberry, old rese, rasp-perry, mahogany and resewood are promised for the spring. Lenten tollets severely plain and ecolesi

stical, but very becoming, are to be seen in the modistes shops. Golden brown will probably be the leading fashionable color. Another stylish hue is

golden terra cotta or "etrasque." Yachting shoes for ladies may be seen in naroon leather with white heels, or in white kid with scarlet heels. They are very smart in appearance.

For "second" mourning silver shot black silks are novel and quite effective. They will be trimmed with jet and silver galloons or outateel passementerie.

Parisian women carry the expensiveness and elegance of their underclothing to excess.

Over chemises of cambric and Valenciennes lace are worn cornets of satin-black or redfor daytime; white, cream or pale pink for evening. Under petticoats match the corsets and are trimmed with lace.

RECIPES.

RISSOLES .- Boil and smash any kind of egetables together; add mashed potatoes, bread crumbs and seasoning desired; then bind with an egg. Shape, and dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry till the rissoles are light brown in color.

SWEETHREAD SALAD-Boll the sweet bread till tender; throw them into cold water for a few moments. Dry them: cut them into amall pieces. Have ready some crisp celery, about as much as the sweetbreads, cut into Red and yellow accord pretty well, especially pieces. Add this to the sweetbread, and over if the red be a purple red, rather than acaries, all pour mayonnais dressing, flavored slightly and if the yellow be rather greenish than or with a dish of onion.

Thoroughly mix these. There is also a zest compound of the peels of oranges, lemons or citrons cut from the top to the bottom in emali slips as thin as possible. Any ingrediente possessing penetrating and pungent quali-

ties form zerts

PEARL CAKE, - Whites of three eggs, one teacup of white sugar, one teacup of flour, one teacup of core flour, half a teacup of but-ter, half a teacup of milk, two spoonfuls of brking powder; flavor with lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, add the augar and other ingredients, and leadly the eggs (whites only), well beaten. Bake at once in a moderate oven.

Puffs -Take a plot of milk, and when it bolls stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Add three well-beaten eggs, and two or three drops of oil of cinnemon, or any other flavoring. Dust alarge flat plate with lard. Serve them with grated loaf sugar a sweet sauce.

UNREASONABLENESS

Address at the Geau,

The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., deliverd an address on the unreasonableness of unbelief to a numerous audience of young and older thoughtful men in the hall of the Gesu last evening. He began by characterizing unbelief as of two kinds—dogmatic and agnostic. The dogmatic disbeliever might be styled the bully of unbelief, the agnostic, the dade of unbelief. The beliefs of both are wanting in "sweet reasonableness." Dr. Chalmers, as well as Foster, has ably demonstrated that he who dogmatically declares there is no God lays claim to infinite knowledge, but most unbelievers are too cautious to adopt the dogmatic stand-point and tone. Bob" Ingersoil was classed as a cross between the bully and the dude of unbelief. The main unreasonableness of the agnostic was that, while objecting to the theist's proposition, he is taken up with the most insufficient " scientific " proofs. The arguments from a first cause, from design and from the testimony of all races as to something above them controlling and sustaining them, were next advanced by Father Drummond, and special emphasis was laid on the fact that the Central The apparently fugacious habit of scissors | idea of Christianity-that of the cross-was one that led to pain and its praise, a fact that was politively negative of the eget am of agnosticism. Herbert Spancer's well known definition of evolution was quoted—"an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion during which the matter passes from one Indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity. and during which the retained motion under-goes a parallel transformation"; and capped by the capital travesty of Kirkman : "Evoluin general talkaboutable, not-all-alikeness by continuous somethingelsifications and sticktogetherations," a reading that was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the audience. Pointed reference was made to the

lapses in the Darwinian hypothesis, by which, from a hundred "perhapses," was drawn a solitary "therefore," which was not logical. Prof. Virchof was quoted as saying at Wiesbaden, in 1887, that, though the Darwinian theory was a useful ferment in the advance of science, it contained nothing in proof of the simian origin of man. The state of the world at the birth of Christianity was described -- a sceptial, sensual world; and into this world went twelve unlearned men to pointed out that all the grander tenets of the Agnostics were borrowed from Christianity; humility, charity and purity were not even thought of in pagan times. A final argument was put—the love of his followers to Christ Jesus-an argument which, Dr. Drummond declared, no sophistry or invective systems

could ever destroy. A cordially sincers vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed by the men present.

ON COMBINES. Sir Richard Cartright, in his speech on the

budget, exposed the favoritism shown to combines by the government:

There is one feature, he said, of this pro tective tariff which is daily and hourly grow ing in preminence. It is the complete anbiec tion of this government to certain combines, certain manufacturers' associations in this country, certain friends of theirs that can come down with their cheques of five, ten or twenty-five thousand dollars, according to the necessities of the case. It is not enough that they should be able legally to exact 35 per cent, from the people, but the Minister of Oustoms uses the power of his department to enable them to add half as much more to the taxes that the people have to pay. I have cases in my mind which distinguished manufacturers in this country have gone to combines, and said: "We will you give the price of of this article in the United States, will add freight to this country and duty," but they were refused. They went to the United States and brought the articles. They were willing to pay honest duty on the value of the goods, but the Minister of Customes, in the interest of combines, added 50 per cent to the value of the article and made them pay 50 per cent. more duty than it was ever intended they should do. It is one of the monstrous evils of the Customs Act, as now in existence. Nothing else is required to condem the high protective system then the disgraceful esplonage, condemned in the courts, to which merchants are subjected, and

the partiality to friends of the government. HARMONY IN COLORS. Red and violet do not accord well.

Black never produces a bad effect when it is ssociated with two luminous colors. Green and blue produce an indifferent effect but better when the colors are deen.

. Blue, when placed by the side of orange, increases the latter's intensity, and vice versa. When two colors accord badly together it is always advantageous to separatem the by white. Green and violet, especially when light, form

a combination preferable to green and blue. Red and blue accord passably, especially if the red inclines rather to a scarlet than crimson.

Orange and green do not accord well. Or ange and violet accord passably, yet not as well Mile gray never produces exactly a bad ef-

feet in its association with two luminous colors yet, in common cases, its assortments are dull

Yellow and green form an agreeable combin-

TOPIOS OF THE DAY.

The London Times can now sympathize with a Nebraska town suffering from the essects of a sycione.—[Fremont, Uhie, News. Mr. Robertson, of Dunder, has coined a phrase that will likely last. He has dubbed Joseph Chamberlain "the Brummagem

Boulanger of the British Empire." London Advertiser. The failure of the Times must of necessity weaken and disgrace the Government. Its retraction of and apology for the charges against Parnell amount practically to a governmental apology for Balfourism and

coercion. - [Minneapolis Tribune. Having killed the case of the London Times against Mr Parnell there was nothing for Pigott to do but kill himself. The reports say that the suicide's features are dreadfully mutilated, but it is dollars to doughnuts they present a vision of classic beauty as compared with the bruised and battered reputation of the great London

journal.-[Philadelphia Press.] Debt of the Dominion . \$108,324,000 \$236,600,000 Revenue tax...... Net debt, per capita... 6.32 23.31 1.34 Interest, per capita...

These figures are interesting as showing what has occurred in Canada in the past fifteen years in the way of piling up the debt. The four lines of figures are as a whole sermon. - London Advertiser.

The noise that a man makes denouncing Papacy is no test of his Protestantism.—Canada Presbyterian

Right you are. We have known men who regarded themselves as especial custodians of the Protestant religion, on at least one day of the year, and who then attended charch, but who during the remaining 364 days of the year paid no more attention to religious ordiances than do the heathen Hottentets. -Hamilton Times.

Sir Charles Tupper has reiterated in New York the statement he made in a speech in England that it was in the interest of the Dominion that Sir John Macdonald should be succeeded as leader of the Government by a French-Canadian. The High Commissioner is right, and he will shortly see Sir John succeeded in the Premiership by an able, eloquent, honest and thoroughly patriotic French Canadian, in the present leader of the Opposition, Hon. Wilfred Laurier. No doubt Mr. Laurier will be gratified to find Sir Charles Tupper encouraging the Reformers in their efforts to make him Premier of the Dominion, -Ottawa Free Press.

The Tory tariff is intended to impoverish and annoy merchanis, but manufacturers are supposed to be its special pets. Yet it does not seem to preserve a good many of them from insolvency. In this week's issue of the Monetary Times it is reported that a Montreal furniture manufacturer has failed with liabilities of \$27,348; a firm of shoe manufacturers in Berthierville, Que., have assigned, owing \$50,000; a Quebec city firm in the same line have gone down owing \$40,000; a sewing machine factory in Teronto came near winding up, but has been given a fresh start; the Speight Manufacturing Company of Markham has gone into voluntary liquidation; "only three slopes in the Spring Hill mines are working, and the town is full of idle miners," etc. What is the matter with the N. P.? It gets all the glory when men make money by manufacturing, but it dodges the blame when they lose .- Hamilton Times,

It is understood that the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncelote as British Minister to Washington was the result of a most intelligible longing for a change within the Foreign Office, not only on the part of Sir Julian himself, but on the part of others, perhaps more especially the latter. Sir Julian, who at one time occupied the dual position of Attorney-General and Acting Chief Justice of Hong Kong, is just sixty years of age. He, of course, has no objection to exchanging his place in the Foreign Office, which pays him only £2,000 a year, and which, according to the precedents of the service, it would be difficult for him to hold more than five years longer, for the position at Washington, whose salary is three times as much, and his desire is backed up by that of Sir Philip Currie, one of the ablest attaches of the Foreign Office, who will undoubtedly be promoted to Sir Julian's place as Permanent Under Secretary. The promotion of Sir Philip will, of course, make some other aspirant to advancement happy by his appointment to the place of Assistant Under Secretary, and these are some of the reasons why Sir Julian's selection is so popular in the Foreign Office. - Cable Despatch.

JACK TAR'S SUPERSTITION. BELIEF IN THE DISCOVERY OF DROWNED BODIES

BY MEANS OF BREAD.

Among beliefs current among sailors is the notion that it is unlucky to turn a loaf upside down after helping oneself from it, the idea being that for every loaf so turned a ship will be wrecked. It is also said that if a loaf parts in the hand while being cut it bodes dissensions in the family—the separation of husband and wife. Again, it has long been a whispered celief that the whereabouts of a drowned body may be as-certained by floating a loaf of bread down a stream, when it will stop over the spot where

the body is. A curious account of a body thus recovered near Hull appeared some years back in the Gentleman's Magazine; "After diligent search had been made in the river for the child to no purpose, a two penny loaf, with a quantity of quicksilver put into it, was set floating from the place where the child was supposed to have fallen in, which steered its course down the river upward of half a mile, when, the body happening to lie on the contrary side of the river, the loaf suddenly tacked about and swam across the river, and gradually sank near the child, when both the body and the loaf were brought up

with the grapplers ready for the purpose."

A correspondent of Notes and Queries maintains that it is a scientific fact that a loaf and quicksilver indicates the position of the body, as the weighted loaf is carried by the current just as the body is. This practice, too, prevails on the continent, and in Germany the name of the drowned person is inscribed on the piece of bread, while in France loaves consecrated to St. Micholas, with a lighted wax taper in them, have generally been employed for that purpose.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For a sore throat cut slices of boueless bacon. pepper thickly, and sie around the throat wit a flaunch cloth.

When stung by a bee or wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth. When a felon first begins to make his appear-

ance take a lemon, cut off one end, put the fin-ger in, and the longer it is kept there the better.

For a cold in the chest, a finnel rag wrung out in beiling water and sprinkled with turpen-tine laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief. The best treatment in regard to offensive breath is the use of powdered charcoal, two or three tablespoonfuls per week, taken in a glass of water before retiring for the night.

For a cough boil one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock caudy and the junce of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as not as possible. عَامَ المُعَالِمُ المُعَالِمُ مِنْ المُعَالِمُ مُن مِن مِن المُعَالِمُ مُن مِن مِن المُعَالِمُ مُن م

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite. For this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.