AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Country.....\$1 00 Oity..... 1 50 If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 5, 1890

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, St. Agatha. THURSDAY, Feb. 6, St. Dorothy. FRIDAY, Feb. 7, St. Peter Richard. SAYURDAY, Feb. 8, St. John of Matha. SUNDAY, Feb. 9, St Cyril of Alexandria. MONDAY, Feb. 10, Scholastica. TUESDAY, Feb. 11, St. Theodora. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, St. Eulalia.

Mr. Parnell Vindicated.

Mr. Parnell's vindication from the charges preferred against him by the Times is complete and simple. The cable says when his libel case came up on Monday morning in court it "occupied just two minutes, but it required as many hours for same of the specfators to realize the full import of the surrender of the Times .to the inevitable. Indeed the position of that paper has been one of gradual surrender ever since the opening proceedings of the Parnell apsolal commission. It has surrendered one atter another of its noints of vantage: it has surrendered a considerable portion of its circulation; it has lost a vast deal of its prestige; it has parted with much of its ready cash, and its aggressive spirit has been visibly crushed. Mr. Parnell, who was in court, was the recipent of many congratulations upon his MANY VICTORY.

Never was a newspaper more righteously punished, but great as is the pecuniary loss it must austain it is small in comparison to its loss of standing and reputation.

The result will be hailed with delight not only by the friends of Ireland and admirers of the Irish leader, but by all honest and sincers men, who rejoice in the vindication of imposence. Mr. Parnell has thus come out of an ordeal unparrelleled in the experience of a political leader with increased henor and added reputation.

The Times had no excuse, nor does it attempt any, for its brutal, persistent and malignant persecution. It pays Mr. Parnell five thousand pounds aterling and all costs of the action, also two thousand pounds to Mr. Parnell's secretary, Mr. Campbell.

Thus comes to an end the gigantic conspiracv entitled " Parnellism and Crime," to the confusion and dismay of the enemies of Heme Rule.

The effect on English public opinion must mecessarily be very great, and will strengthen the cause of Irish freedom at the coming session of parliament and in the approaching general elections.

Cardinal Manning.

English Catholics are not, it seems, to be alone in doing honor to the venerated head of the Catholic Church in England on the occasion of his jubilee in June next. The workingmen of London of all religious pursuasions, intend to present him with ome mark of their esteem and gratitude for the part he took in their behalf on the occasion of the great strike. The dockers and riverside workmen initiated the movement and the enthusiasm with which it was adopted is a sure augury of its success. They congratulated themselves upon the well-known fact that throughout the negotiations with their employers the Cardinal's voice and his personality had gone a long way to win for them a very notable victory. No living Englishman has so endeared himself to all classes of his countrymen, from the highest to the lowliest, as Cardinal Manning. His profound learning, his exemplary piety, great as they are and universally acknowledged, while they have secured him the esteem and love of all that is best in English seciety, did not win for him the place he holds in popular affection so much as his tender, thoughtful, wise and practical efforts for the smelioration of the lot of the toiling masses. At the mementous crisis referred to the strength and beauty of his character were conspicuously display. ed, and it is but justice to say that the immense moral authority of his name and voice on the side of the workingmen influenced the result more than anything else. It is, therefore, becoming on the part of these for whom he exerted himself that they should on the occasion of his jubiles units with their Catholic countrymen in doing henor to one of the brighest and purest characters in English history, past or present.

The Mercier Government.

It speaks well for the government of Mr. Mercler that the session has been allowed to proceed in its work without serious criticism. Towould seem in fact that there is really very little reason to find fault with either the conduct or policy of the administration.

The second are beginning to understand

provincial affairs is common sense business methods. Pelitical haroles have had their day and may be described in the expressive language of the street as " played out."

From the day of his entrance into office Mr. Mercier teek the ground that what the Province needed was not fine speeches ner hifalutin political theatricals, but plain, straight-forward common sense methods of administration.

Adhering to this programme with imperturbable equanimity when the factions were filling the air with their vociferations, he proceeded calmly and quitely on his way, effecting reforms, reducing expenses whereever possible, and proving by his conduct that he was not to be turned aside from his purpose. Till new the sterm has spent itself; he remains master of the situation, while these who howled most loudly against him are more than half ashamed of themselves and appear anxious to have their little extravagances forgetten.

But, perhaps, the healthlest sign of the times is the signal failure which has overceme the attempts of those who sought, on the pretext of the Jesuits' Estates settlement to intreduce sectarian animosity into the already sufficiently heated arena of party politics. The concensus of the competent of all sections was against them from the start, and what began with a very fair imitation of thunder died away into the crackling of thorns under a pet.

No better proof than this could be given of the great advance among the people of practical common sense views, and the suppression of that intolerant spirit so fruitful of public trouble, dissensien and sorrew in

Both government and people are therefore to be congratulated, and the late agitation may not be regretted since it demonstrated these cheering facts in relation to the condition of thought and feeling in the body

The New Extradition Treaty.

Secretary Blains has secured a diplomatic trlumph in the extradition treaty just agreed upon between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. Coming so soon after the Bayard-Chamberlain failure, and covering, as it dees, with admirable perspicacity, the dangerous and disputed points which brought disaster on the former negetiations, it must be admitted that the American Secretary now guiding affairs at Washington has shown himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

In this matter the Tory government of Lord Salisbury was taught a wholesome lesson, and one which they should treasure for application to future negotiations with the United States. If nothing else, the sending of Mr. Chamberlain to America was an insuit to a free people. The renegade Radical, who sacrificed every principle he pretended to revers, coldly went back on his great leader, and with the subserviency of a cad voted for the permanent coercion of Ireland-a traitor alike to freedom and to friendship-was not the sort of person to be accredited to the Great Republic on so delicate a mission as the negotiation of an extradition treaty.

It will also bear remembrance that the party then in power at Washington had not shaken itself clear from the imputation of leaning towards the Torylam of England. The Irish took alarm and made their influence felt, so that not only was the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty thrown out, but the men who were mainly instrumental in concecting it were also sent about their business.

The present treaty makes the following

orimes extraditable :--Manelaughter, counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money, embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or frautulently obtained; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries; perjury or subornation or perjury, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping; burglary, house-breaking or shopbreaking; piracy by the laws of nations: revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grisvone bodily harm; crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave-trading.

All these enumerated effences are such that every nation should be agreeable to their punishment. As Mr. Blaine said,-"They are merely common orimes made punishable by the laws of all civilized States, and not such as are made penal in any particular country by reason of peculiar conditions there existing."

In order to guard against the surrender of persons charged with political effences, it is expressly agreed in the second article of the treaty that :-

A fugitive oriminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character; or if he proves that the requisition for his sur-render has in fact been made with a view to try to punish him for an offence of a political

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime

or offence, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

If any question shall arise as to whether any case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government in whose jurisdiction the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

And in the third article that-

No person surrendered by or to either of the high contracting parties shall be triable for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition other than the offence for which he was extradited, and until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

The Bayard-Chamberlain treaty did not cover these points, but left open the claim | ceived, was contributed from Ireland towards | She was dressed in a simple suit of black, as for the surrender of persons charged with St. Peter's pence during the past twelve she will not don her nun's garb until she political offences. As the New York House | months. This, taking into consideration the reaches Hawaii. She was unwilling to disthat what is required in the management of says :-- "Mr. Bayard was se anxious to give I many pressing calls on the purse of the humble case herself and her work, and said that she rises. He is now ill at Lamu Island.

treaty which has properly guarded all rights of Irish exiles. that ought to be guarded."

is a good one is to be found in the churlish ceived from Canada or the United States. growl of the London Times, which showed its teeth in this fashion :---

"The Extradition Treaty does not go an inch beyond the chvicus necessity of the case. The exclusion of political offences leaves room to doubt whether the plotters of the murder of Mr. Lincoln or of Cavendish would not under its provisions be asie from the penalties inflicted upon ordinary murderers."

From a Canadian point of view the treaty is quite acceptable. We have no desire to see our country made a refuge for the criminals of other lands. At the same time we would deeply regret to see the United States part with the proud prerogative of offering secure asylume to the patriots of Ireland and other countries oppressed and misgoverned as she

This is a point of supreme importance. England herself sternly and successfully insisted on it when it suited her purpose to encourage rebellion and revolution on the centinent of Europe. But since her Tory government has begun to imitate Russia's policy in Poland towards Ireland her conscience has become less tender. But Mr. Blaine has guarded against misapprehension en this point. The new treaty settles the right of the accused party, pending extradition, to raise the plea of a political motive on his part, in committing an offence he admits, or on the part of his would-be captors in seeking extradition and trial for an offence he does not admit, and it makes the decision of the power surrendering final.

This is all that the friends of oppressed nationalities demanded, and Mr. Blaine's success in raising it to the status of international law deserves and will receive the thanks of all lovers of freedom.

The Westminster Confession.

Presbyterianism is shaken through all its length and breadth by the proposition to ravise the Westminster Confession. It would seem that these good people have outgrown their creed and have come to the conclusion that it needs amending.

Of all forms which the Protestant revolt, misnamed the Reformation, assumed at the time of its inception, Presbyterianism was, perhaps, the most gloomy and repulsive. Its founders took their inspiration from those parts of the Old Testament which suited their nsculiar developement of fanaticism and applied them with total disregard to the times and circumstances when they originated and these in which these zealots lived. Calvin and his followers in England also consulted their prejudices, and gave ear to a cruel and

malignant epirit. But in these later days the better learning and kindler sentiments of those who are called upon to sucscribe to the Westminster Confession revolts against the cruel maledictions and unscriptural absurdities contained in it. Therefore they ask that the following points of faith be expunged :-

" Reprobation.

"The damnation of infants:

" The damnation of the heathen. "The classification of Roman Catholics as

Idolators.

"The statement that the Pope is Anti-

Christ." Leaving these out would certainly purify the Presbyterian creed, humanize it so to speak. It is rather amusing, however, to revision that Bob Ingersoll was credited with having awakenedithe Prosbyterian consecience to a sense of the true character of its "Confession," and of having actually brought about a decline of Protestantism in the United States. It is well known that ingersoll has almost invariably levelled the shafts of his ridicule at the Westminster Confession. One of the speakers related that :- "In Cleveland one Sunday evening he found his congregation much smaller than negal, and knew it was on account of a lecture being given in the Grand Opera Heuse by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. After his own service ended he went to the Opera Heure, and found it packed to the roof with people who had paid \$1.50 a head to hear a "most blasphemous tirade against the Bible." "While I was there," continued Mr. Smith, "the Speaker pulled out a copy of the Cenfestion, and for forty minutes he snoke against the doctrine of reprobation as there set out, and I have to acknowledge that the arguments that he advanced in his racy and attractive way were unanswerable by me. I know that many young men who were there that night were confirmed in their skepticism by the use in that way that night of the doctrine that we are new trying to get out of

the Confession," Here we have a singular admission of the forms of Protestantism to retain the moral and reasoning allegiance of its professors. A more sad and hopeless muddle of alleged theolegy could not be imagined. Yet these are the people who send missionaries among the Catholic population of Quebec to "convert" them. This is the sort of religion Chiniquy abandoned Catholicity to embrace !

Peter's Pence.

It is stated that six thousand pounds ster.

up men to kngland for political offences that Irish Catholic, is a very respectable figure he would not conclude a treaty to include It is within £200 of the amount sent by Belonly the common orimes. Possibly the fact | glum, and is equal to Portugal exactly. The that both the Senate and the people rejected largest denation, £16,000, is from Austria-Mr. Bayard's scandalons treaty, and rejected and then in retation come Italy with £14,200, it with indignation, made the British Govern- France with £12,800. South America with ment more ready to negotiate a common-sense | £12,400, Spain with £8,000, and Germany treaty with Mr. Blaine. However that may with £7,200. England is credited with be, Mr. Blaine deserves credit for making a £3,800, a goodly prepertion of it the offering

The paper from which we quote these But perhaps the best proof that the treaty figures gives no statement of the amounts re-

Peter's pence now constitute the main senres of the Pentifical revenue. Out of it up Nancios as his representatives with the Catholic governments of both hemispheres, to correspond with more than one thensand bishoprios scattered all ever the surface of the globe, to support foreign missionaries, to maintain in Rome itself those great congregations and ecclesiastical tribunals whose mission is to study every theological, canonical and liturgical questions, in all countries and in all languages, and which are the equivalents of what is known elsewhere as ministerial bureaus. He must pay the salaries of the cardinals and dignituries of the Pontifical court, the expenses of the Secretaries of State, and of all the services of the Propagands, the subvention of the academies. schools and seminaries. On him devolves the cost of keeping in repair the Basilica of St. Peter's and other church edifices in Rome, and he is responsible for the condition of those libraries, museums and collections whose treasures are the glery of the Vatican, Sa h are the chief financial liabilities of the

Pope and to meet them and the minor expenses of every day life, pay the guards of the palace and expend in works of private beneficence His Holiness must appeal to the charity of the Catholics of the world.

The institution of Peter's Pence is of Engolden times of British monarche to the Papacy. But it was only in 1861, after the usurpation of the fifteen previnces constituting the temporal States of the Church, that it began The obligation has been cheerfully met and, despite speliation, the Pope is enabled through the generosity of his people in all lands to discharge all his heavy liabilities.

It has been remarked that Leo. XIII, is not only a diplomatist of genius and an evangelical pacifier of international dissensions, he is a remarkable administrator, a skilful, clever financier. He knows that troublous times are near, that the present situation is precarious, and in provision of a crisis, he has constituted from offerings at his jubilee a reserve fund in the event of misforof the fature.

Bearing these facts in mind Catholics everywhere should make a special object of con- call instinctively Catholic. He thus writes tributing at the stated times for the support on the need of the confessional :of the Holy See. On their charity it depends and they should sustain it with no niggard hand. The dark days may pass one can do something to make the burden lighter.

The Elections.

The civio elections which took place on Saturday last proved to be one of the quietest contests ever held for municipal honors. That the ballot had a great deal to do in bringing about this salutary reform is well understood. There was a marked absence of excitement around the polling booths and the services of the police were entirely unnecessary. With the exception of the Centro ward, where the old and tried representaread in the reports of the discussion on the tive, Ald. Farrell, was re-elected by a majority of 27; Hochslaga ward, where Mr. Gauthier had a majority of 179; and St. James ward, where Mr. Lamarche had a majority of 140, the majorities were surprisingly large. For instance in St. Ann's ward Ald, Malone left ex-market clerk Vaughan 846 behind; in St. Gabriel ward Ald. Tansey wiped out his opponent, Mr. Skelly, by 688 majority; in St. James ward Mr. Boisseau was returned over Mr, Brazeau by 723 majority, and in St. Mary's Ward the chairman of the Police Committee, Ald. Jeannotte showed the hold he has upon the electors by defeating his opponent, Mr. Renaud, by 1,072 majority. There will therefore be only three new aldermen in the council this year, viz Alderman Shorey for St. Antoine ward, Alderman Gauthier for Hochelaga, and Ald. Lamarche, for St. James. Major Grenier retains his seat by the unamimous voice of the citizens,

Her Life for the Lepers.

A despatch from New York states that among the passengers who arrived at that city by the steamship Bothnia on the 30th ult. was a young English nun "who left her family and friends in England to take up her life work as a nurse among the Hawalian lepers on the island of Moloki of the Hawaiian lamentable failure of one of the strongest group, where Father Damien labored so many years and finally died a victim of the disease, Miss Amy C. Fowler, the young woman in question, is a daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, who, eight years ago, embraced the Roman Catholic Faith, She became a nun of the Order of St. Dominic, and goes on her mission simply as Sister Rose Gertrade, the name given her when she joined the erder, and by which alone she will be known to the lepers for whom she is virtually giving up her life. Miss Fowler is twentyseven years old, but she is so small that at first ing, or one-twentieth of the entire sum re- glance she seems hardly more than a child.

shrank from any publicity. The week before she left her native country all England had grown enthusiastic ever the news that one Submitted to the House of Commens for the of its young women was starting out to give her life to work among the lepers. She holds certificates from the Pasteur institute and tubercular consumption. He intends to try penditure for the present year, what bichletide of mercury will do in killing the microbes. He made a special study of the lepresy cases in the Paris hospitals. Miss Fewler takes out no special preparation for protecting herself against the disease. She the Pope has to provide for the universal ad- is to have the entire charge of the ministration of the Catholic Church, to keep | hospital for women, a few native women assisting her."

Thus it has always been that when there is sorrow, suffering and disease in any part of the world, Catholic priests and nuns are ever to be found ready to devote themselves to the cause of religion and humanity.

Another proof of the inroads unbelief is making in the ranks of current Protestantism comes from St. Louis, Mo. Rev. Dr. Cave. of the Central Christian Church of that city, twe Sundays ago announced from his pulpit that he is not a Christian, does not believe in the divinity of Christ, puts no faith in miraoles, etc. His congregation at once passed a resolution reciting that they have no more belief in the supernatural than their pastor has. They will form an independent church and re-employ Cave to preach for them. He is true to his name. He has formed a "caye" in religion. But the incident only goes to show the real, the inevitable tendency of Protestantism towards infidelity.

THE Marquis of Hartington, who enjoys the distinction of being the last of the Whigs, is so ill that he has been ebliged to go to Egypt to recuperate. Lord Salisbury is also lis origin and was the voluntary tribute in a sick man. Neither of them can well be spared just now when a vigorous and growing Opposition is marshalling its forces for a combined attack on the Government. But from an Irish point of view both can be very to be considered as a species of obligation of well spared. In fact, to get rid of both is all Catholics towards the head of the Church. the grand object of Liberals and Rome Rulera,

> THE announcement of Cardinal Taschersan's illness from the prevalling epidemic of influenza has caused widespread sorrew. It is stated, however, that His Eminence is slowly recovering, and we trust that he may soon be restored to his usual health.

In a recent publication Mr. Gladstone gives to the world an article written by him half a century age and now printed for the tune, and will leave his successors the where- | first time. Under the title of "The Interior withal to support the expected violssitudes | Life" the Grand Old Man touches upon several points of church doctrine and discipline which shows him to be what one might

"Let us not conceal it from ourselves that men connot live for generations, and almost for centuries, deprived of any other spiritual discipline than such as each person, unaided by the external forces of the Church and the testimony of general practice, may have the desire and the grace to exercise over himself, without being the worse for it. We must needs have lost much both of the tone that such discipline was intended to maintain, and of the power to discern and realise the detriment we have incurred. Indeed, the notions have gone abroad among us, and that not only where avowed ungod liness prevails, but likewise in connection with very strict professions of religion, that the inward direction and government of the spirit are not a great, arduous, and perpetual work, but a mere corollary, following as a matter of course, or little more, upon the sincere adoption of certain doctrines; and, therefore, that they need not be made the subject of a distinct solicitude and care ; that the inward consequences of sin, though never corrected by confession, by efforts pains conscious and sustained, by restitution—those various parts of the process of re-pentance which test and ascertain its solidity, may be neutralised by the mere lapse of tim and, so to speak, taken up and absorbed like the ill humors of the body; that it shows a want of faith and savors of Judaiam, or some other ism, to employ detailed and sytematic means for the purpose of working out Christian reno

"A TALE OF THE 'TIMES'" (£5,000 damages.)

An English Newspaper of world reputation, ('Twas said its Contemp'ries to lead')
Found downwards was going its "great" cir-

And a masteratroke " big " it would need. A plan was thought of which would make a

So calumnies base soon were hur!'d At a man who was trusted by those of his Trusted by Irishmen all o'er the world.

Forgeries, lies, inuendos, were printed, All to decry this well-trusted man; Witnesses base, and money unstinted, Both were employ'd in this demoniac plan.

These plans, well conceived, were at last circum-(One Man at least, has paid dear for his crimes) Their would be damaged one should be con-

tented.
"We've damaged ourselves" is the "Tale of

OBITUARY.

At Bawdon, on Wednesday 22nd ult., at Mrs. Thomas Rewan's, died of influence, Macy Teresa Olarice Kelly, beloved child of John A. Kelly and Sophia Rowan, of Midland, Mich., aged 14 days.

We had a little treasure once, She was our joy and pride, We loved her, ah! perhaps too well, For soon she alept and died. All is dark wishin our dwelling, Lonely are our hearts to-day, For the one we loved so dearly Has forever passed away.

News has been received at Zanzibar that Lieutenant Borchert, the German officer, has returned to the African coast. Borchert left Vita in September to follow Dr. Poters with a vits in September to follow Dr. Feers with a second part of the same expedition. Brochert was wrecked near Kipini, lost all his supplies and did not finally get away to follow Peters until October. He followed Peters route on the Dana siver, but nover joined him and did not get beyond the mountains in which that river

THE ESTIMATES

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 .- At last the estimates for the next year have arrived, and to-night intends to make a practical investigation of the members and the press are busy wading through 99 pages of unpalatable and dry Pasteur's theory that the same microbe figures. As was expected, the total is concupanism is found in leprosy as in cases of siderably above the sum estimated as the ex-The fellowing is the summary :-

ESTIMATED EXPENDITUREA 1889 90

r	Public Debt	\$11,923,442	54	\$11,727,024	ı
	American or terbit.			4111va:	
Đ	agement	184,283	38	179,902	Α
8	Civil Government.	1,331,189	89	1,369,357	. "
	Administration of			-,00,001	•
-	Justice	698,130		726,980	
	Police	19,000		21,000	
•	Penitentiaries	890,019	49	303,803	•
_	Legislation	960,045		691,625	•
f	Arts and Agricul-	,.		002,000	•
В	ture	132,450		320,950	
	Immigration	95,135	• •	101,525	
•	Quarantine	68,664		67,800	
	Pensions	110,850		105,883	
	Superannuation	220,600		240,240	
	Militia	1,296,800		1,295,100	
	Railways & Canals	314,093	::	302,796	
	Pablic Works	2,047,886		1,704,485	•
1	Mail Subsidies	301,673		7,102,400	• •
	Ocean and River	502,0,0	w	235,140	• •
•	Service	195,500		150 550	
•	Lighthouse& Coast	100,000	••	153,550	٠.
į	Service	528,860		EGC 000	
	Scientific Institu-	020,000	• •	526,833	• •
٠	tions	62,350		60 050	
•	Marine Hospitals	51,000	• •	62,350	
	Steamboat Inspec-	01,000	••	49,000	••
	tion	23,000		09.000	
,	Fisheries	381,500		23,000	
•	Superintendent of	001,000	• •	388,500	
i	Insurance	9,000		0.500	
١.	Subsidies to Pro-	5,000	••	9,500	••
1	Vinces	4,100,000		4 100 000	
ij	Geological Survey.	60,000		4,100,000	
١	Indians	1,121,581	00	60,000	• •
ı	N. W. M. Police	723,426	34	1,064,921	• •
ı	Miscellaneous	167,700	• •	709,250	• •
1	Government of N.	101,100	• •	143,750	• •
ı	W. Territories.	176,410		009 100	
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	110,110	• •	203,160	• •
1	COLLECTI	ON OF BEV	ENU	E.	
Į	Custom\$	871,700	9	889,420	
ı	Excise	374.231	25	385,276	òĖ
I	Culling Timber	20,000		29,120	40
ĺ	Weighte, Measures	-0,000	•	20,120	••
Į	and Gas	90,650		92,500	
١	Inspection of		•	22,000	••
ı	Staples	3,000 .		3,900	
ŀ	Adulteration of	-,	•	0,000	• •
۱	Food	25,000		25,000	
l	Minor Revenues.	4,000	•	4 300	•
۱	Railways & Canals	4,027,841		4 177 100	• •
			-	-, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -	

Public Works.... Post Office Dominion Lands... 185,748 25 Total Consolidated Fund......\$36,535,068 42 \$36,035,445 . Redemption of Debt........\$ 2,417,267 02 \$ 5,077,348 34 Railways & Canals (Capital)..... n blic Works 6.391.874 20 (Capital)...... Cominion Lands 515,C00 .. 397,000 ... 100,000 ..

(Capital)..... Total Capital...\$ 9,357,161 22 10,692,048 34 Grand total....\$45,899,569 44 \$46,727,493 00 BAILWAY AND CANALS. Of the amount of \$5,000,000 to be spent

on rallways and canals, \$1,000,000 will be devoted to the St. Lawrence River and eastern canals. Of the amount chargeable to income, \$45,000 will be spent on the construction of a bridge over the canal at Wellington street, Montreal, while \$8,000 will be devoted for the drainage of land between Luchine and Cote St. Paul. Chambly canal will be benefitted to the extent of \$37,000, and \$20,000 will be used in atrengthening the cld pier at St. Anne's lock. \$10,000 is the sum named for clearing the bottom of the Beaubarnois caual. One of the most important items in connect tion with this work is the sum of \$50,000. which will be spent in in-proving the ship canal between Quebec and Montreal. This sum will be taken from the amount chargeable to capital. A glance at public works estimate shows that Montreal will receive from the amount chargeable to income about \$14,000, which will be expended on the Custom House, Post Office, and other institutions in which the Government is interested. Levie graving dock and Riviere des Prairies improvement and Longueuil gier each will receive a share of the money spent, Quebec's share for lighthouse and coast service for the year will be \$45.000

Among miscellaneous expenditure estimates are sums of \$25,000 allowed for unforeseen expenses, \$30,000 for miscellaneous printing and \$500 for extra clerks.

PARNELL'S GREAT VICTORY.

The London "Times" Pays Substantial Damages for Its Libels.

LIEBON, February 3.—The trial of the suit for libel brought by Mr. Pernell against the Times was to have begun to-day, but when the case was called the counsel announced that the suit had been compromised, the Times paying Parnell £5,000 damages. The withdrawal was also an-nounced of the action brought by Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, against the Times for the damages for statements affect ing Campbell made by Attorney General Webster, counsel for the Times, in his opening speech in the case of O'Donnell against Walter, proprietor of the Times, and for charges made against the plaintiff in an editorial published by the Times in July, 1888. The court room was crowded. Mr. Parnell was present and looked well. The appouncement of the results

of the actions caused a sensation.
It is stated that the Times will pay Campbell £200 damages, besides all the coats of his ac-

tion.
The Times says upon the Parnell case :-"After our withdrawal of the letters it was clear we had no legal defence, therefore no alternative was open to us but to come to terms and abide the verdict of the jury. As we had at the outset challenged such action we cannot complain at having been taken at our word.'s

PARNELL'S COMPLETE TRIUMPR. LONDON, Feb. 3.—The rare treat which the crowd of sensation lovers expected to have served up to them this morning in the shape of extended proceedings in the case of Mr. Par-nell against the Times for libel, was of short duration and of a character wholly unexpected, The disposition of the jease occupied just two minutes, but it required as many hours for some of the spectators to realize the full import of the surrender of the Times to the inevitable. Indeed the position of that paper has been one of gradual surrender ever since the opening proceedings of the Parnell special commission. It has surrendered one after another of its points of vantage; it has surrendered a considerable portion of its oirculation; it has lest a vast deal of its prestige; it has parted with much of its ready cash, and its aggressive spirit has been visibly crushed. Mr. Parnell, who was in court, was the recipient of many congratulations upon his easy victory. Among those who congratulated the Irish leader was Mr. P. T. Barnum, the veteran American showman, who was present as a party to a cause in the same court. Mr. Barnum was introduced to Mr. Parnell, and the two conversed pleasantly for some minutes:

Miss Bisland, who tried to beat Nellie Bly in her journey around the world, arrived at New York from Europe Thursday. The time of her journey was 77 days, 16 hours, 48