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TENTH YEAR. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.---EIGHT PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AGGRESSION

THE LIBERALS SEEM TO HAVE MADE ALL THE CONCESSIONS TO THE CHURCH.

Full Text of The Mail's Article Showing That the Jesuit Bill Should Have Been Disallowed--When and How Quebec Will be Reconstructed--Orangemen Not up to Their Professions--A Bankrupt Province Over-Liberal to a Discredited Organization.

The Church of Rome is a religious organization, and it is a political organization as well. With the former The World has nothing to do; that co ncerns the theologians. Nor have we any intention of casting the least reflection on that admirable system of piety, charity and the practice of virtue taught by our Catholic clergy, or the noble work of the various educational and charitable institutions and the sisterhoods that control them. We are dealing with the Church as a political organization. That it is a political organization may be questioned by some, but whoever watches European history must know that one great issue concerns the Pope's temporal power, and whoever has read his critics, from Gladstone to Goldwin Smith, or watched the course of Bismarck and the champions of the Catholic position, must know that the Church claims a political as well as a spiritual dominion. The World is therefore dealing mainly with the political side of the Church, with the conduct and course of our politicians (provincial and federal) toward the Church, and the conduct of those Protestants who aid or abet, or do not oppose, what is called Catholic aggression.

Let us now come back to the Jesuit Bill.

The attitude of the press of Toronto toward it is various; The Mail says it should have been vetoed by the Dominon authority, The Globe starts out to say the same thing but ends in a fizzle, The Empire is notoriously weak and waddle-headed.

The World is of the opinion that no such measure should have been passed by the Quebec Legislature, and if passed that it ought to have been vetoed.

But if you object to vetoing and say that a province must be allowed to do as it likes with its own, then we say that that province which is so ready to bestow $400,000 on a suspected and discredited clerical organization and which promise is deeply in debt and whose income is not equal to its expenditure, has no right to raid the Dominion treasury for additional assistance as Quebec is constantly doing, and it will be perfectly in order for the representatives of Ontario to tell the representatives of Quebec this thing in plain language the next time they come knocking at the door. If Mr. Mercier wishes to do the lordly and ultra generous he must not do it at our expense.

We have said that we are as much concerned with the conduct of our politicians who aid the Church in its designs as we are with the Church itself.

Who were the politicians that passed the Jesuit Bill? The Liberal Mr. Mercier and his followers.

Where does he get his support and comfort outside of his province From the Liberals of Ontario and the Liberals at Ottawa.

What is the common ground on which these Liberals rally? Provincial rights, Provincialism.

What does Provincialism uphold? This Jesuit bill, Rielism, Nationalism, (French Canadianism) and opposition to a strong central government and the maintenance of powerful local ones.

What was the beginning of this aggressive policy of Mr. Mercier? The Edgar-Laurier treaty before the Champ de Mars meeting and the Interprovincial conference at Quebec wherein Mr. Mowat and all his collesgue were active spirits.

And where is this spirit of Catholic aggression showing itself besides in Quebec? In Ontario.

And who are the men in Ontario who are making the concessions? The Liberal Mr. Mowat, his Minister of Education, and his followers.

Who, then, does it behoove those who are opposed to Catholic aggression to watch? Primarily, our Liberals in Ontario, and the representatives of Quebec when they go to Ottawa on a marauding tour. Then is the time also to watch Sir John Macdonald and his party.

But get this clearly into your head at the present moment, that it is the so-called Liberal party, Mercier in Quebec, Mowat in Ontario, and Laurier at Ottawa, who are aiding this Catholic aggression.

Rielism, the Jesuit Restitution, and the Frenchification of the Ottawa counties of Ontario are one and all species of provincialism, and Mr. Mowat is the recognized champion of the Provincialists.

This is the same Liberal party that has not one plank for the Dominion as a whole, outside of national suicide and annexation, but lives entirely for its various provincial fads.

The World's advice, then, to the young Canadian is (1) Don't be a Provincialist, (2) watch the Provincialists in Ontario who wear the Roman collar, (3) watch the two parties, Liberal and Conservative, the next time the Frenchmen file their claims for more money at Ottawa.

But are you not going to reconstruct Quebec as The World indicated yesterday? That depends. Québec, we yet trust, will reconstruct herself. If the Church insists on its tithes, on the aggrandizement of her wealth, increase in her political power, in her right to interfere in legislation, if she grinds down the people to build churches and to send money abroad, depend upon it, a spirit of reaction will set in in that Province as it did in most of the South American States where the same thing was attempted, and the immense stores of wealth and property will be nationalized, or rather provincialized. The richer the church grows the more domineering she becomes in politics, the stronger the temptation for the *habitants* to arise, throw off the yoke, confiscate the mighty hoard wrung from themselves. On that day the *habitants* will be joined by the people of all the rest of Canada and the anachronisms which are now defended under "treaty rights" will be swept away like chaff. But should the church continue only to grow greater and stronger in Quebec and should she endeavor to extend to the rest of Canada those practices which she upholds in Lower Canada, then it becomes necessary for the people of Ontario and the rest of Canada to cross the Ottawa and reconstruct so reactionary a province and so aggressive an engine as the church there will have become.

The Crime Committed in the Name of Quebec Liberalism.

From The 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 hostility 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 constitutionality of its just act to the Privy Council.

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

The comparison of the Orange association to the Jesuits is instituted here to illustrate the true nature of the crime committed in the name of Quebec Liberalism. To assume that an equality of merit, or rather absence of merit, exists between the Orangemen and Jesuits would be an insult to a body of loyal men who are by profession the friends of those British principles of civil and religious freedom that in every age and country have found their most unscrupulous enemy in the Order of Jesus.

The Endowment of the Jesuits.

From The Mail of Tuesday.

Let there be no mistake about the refusal of the Government to veto the Bill for the Endowment of the Jesuits. There is nothing in the British North America Act to limit the exercise of the veto power. That it shall not be exercised merely on grounds of ordinary policy unless the Provincial Legislature has exceeded its jurisdiction is a good general rule, which once more we commend the Government for observing. The authority given to the Provincial Legislatures over certain classes of subjects carries with it, like all authority, a liberty of error which must be respected so long as the legal power is not exceeded and the error is not manifestly subversive legally or morally of the principles of the constitution or of the great objects of the State. But it would be preposterous to allege that the framers of the British North America Act and the Imperial Parliament which passed that act did not intend the veto to be used as a safeguard against gross and palpable folly or injustice. What are these Provincial Legislatures, and of what sort of men are they composed, that on the most vital questions society should be delivered bareseredly into their hands? The Acts of an American State Legislature are subject to the veto of the Governor of the State, which is exercised frequently and with the best effect. The Legislature of Quebec has passed an Act compelling the Protestant minority in that Province to contribute to the endowment of a conspiracy avowedly directed against Protestant religion and liberty. It has done this at the instance of an able but unscrupulous tactician, who styles himself a Liberal, and whose motives for buying the support of the Jesuits it is impossible to misunderstand. The Act not only contravenes common justice in the most flagrant manner, but is also a moral violation of the Constitution, since, as we have said before, religious equality and the separation of the Church from the State, if not formally proclaimed in the British North America Act, are thoroughly recognized and accepted as the rule of our constant practice, social as well as political. Other organizations have failed in the same manner, and essentially from the same cause. If Orangeism has any mission to lift it above the level of mere cabal, it is that of defending British and Protestant civilization against the assaults of the Roman Catholic priesthood. By the passing of the Jesuits bill it is brought fairly in the face of the enemy, who advances with the banner of aggression flauntingly unfurled in open and triumphant defiance of Protestant right. The trumpet sounds loud and clear. How do the self-elected champions of Protestantism and liberty act? They make a faint-hearted demonstration from which some of their leading men dissent; then they lay down their arms; go back to the too familiar pay office in which patronage is served out by Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, and resume their now established work of paralysing Protestantism in the interest of a political patron. Their conduct half redeems the Jesuit, who, at all events, does not intrigue against his own cause. Some of them, we are happy to say, were ready to take a line more worthy of their name and profession, but it is too manifest that these are a minority. The apathy of the Protestant Churches, if not so striking as that of the Orangemen, is equally disappointing, and it arises from much the same source. People flatter themselves because there is no longer an established church or a formal connection between Church and State, that the church is free and that the spiritual realm is kept, as the Founder of Christianity ordained, apart from the kingdom of this world. But while the Methodist vote or the vote of any church is a political power and is itself controlled by political considerations, the principle is betrayed just as much as it would be by submission to Royal supremacy; indeed corruption in the subtler form is, as usual, the more profoundly depraving. It is by the political poison in their hearts that all the Churches are kept helpless and speechless in face of a monstrous aggression upon civil right committed by their religious foe, and fraught with danger to the interest of the truth which is in their keeping. Even the Evangelical Alliance nervously hushes the voice of protest, probably from the same fear of awkward political results. As to the feeling of the people in regard to this great wrong, there can be no doubt; we receive numberless proofs of it; it finds expression wherever two men speak together on the subject. But official organs or recognized leaders it has none. There is nobody to give it utterance in Parliament or carry its protest to the foot of the Throne.

Since the abolition of the temporal power of the popes the energies of the papacy have been wholly turned to spiritual aggrandizement. 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 ears of Christendom 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 a universal dominion, and her right to use force, in other words to persecute, for the maintenance of that dominion, are asserted in language which would have satisfied Innocent the Third. The extinction at once of Protestantism and of liberty is the end proposed. What means are deemed lawful to accomplish that end the hideous annals of Jesuit conspiracy tell. The Province of Quebec 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 Christian ideal, in which the people are devoted to holy poverty, while the Church, to save them from temptation, engrosses the wealth. The items of the Church's actual possessions, in the shape of land and buildings, are rated at not less than $80,000,000; those of her yearly income, independent of those possessions, are rated at not less than $6,000,000. To this is to be added the wealth of the ecclesiastical orders, of which the amount is unknown, but which in some cases, especially in that of the Sulpicians of Montreal, is certainly very great. To increase this store and the power which goes with it the spiritual taxgatherer is always at work among the people from their cradles to their graves. A system of finance and money lending, secretly but actively and skilfully administered, is at the same time sweeping into the coffers of the Church the gains which elsewhere accrue to financial corporations. The British and Protestant element in Quebec is evidently hastening to a doom which the corrupt and servile Toryism of the Province, so far from averting, does all that it can to precipitate. If we have a man among us with the faculties of a leader, independent of the corrupted or intimidated organizations, and with a faith in his convictions strong enough to forego present possession of power and look to the future for recognition, it is about time that he should come to the front. His appearance might change the scene.

CRICKET COLTS AT BALL.

First Annual Ball of the Parkdale Cricket Club Colts.

Victoria Hall held a more joyous assemblage last evening than is customary. The Parkdale Cricket Club Colts held their first annual ball there and under their auspices the ball shone with brilliancy. Under the management of a committee consisting of Messrs C. J. Farr, W. A. Clark, O. F. Donnelly, F. Wesh, John T. Thompson (President) and F. Jarrett, Secretary, everything ran smoothly as might be expected from perfect arrangement. It is the intention of the management to make this ball an annual affair, and there is no doubt it will in future be looked forward to as one of the events of the season.

The Grand "Carnival Star," our "sixth" shipment, just to hand. The demand is enormous. Buy a copy and send it to your friends. Winnifrith Bros., 6 & 8 Toronto-street.

A Few Very Fine Cloth Coats for Gentlemen Offered Very Cheap at Dineen's Fur Sale.

Of all the months in the year February is the coldest one in Canada and the month that furs are needed the most. Dineen is offering very decided bargains just now in all classes of ladies' and gentlemen's furs. The firm direct attention to a lot of very superior fur lined coats for gentlemen, and a lot of seal mantles that will be sold very cheap. The stock of furs that offers are of the finest quality, and being their own make can be relied on. Their store is on the corner of King and Yonge-streets.

Cyclorama will have additional attractions to-night of the "Brown Jubilee Singers" in their musical extravaganzas. Reduced prices of 25 cents and 15 cents for children.

Notes from Osgoode Hall.

Quo warranto proceedings were issued today against Mayor Walters of the town of Lindsay and Councillor Brown. The relator is one Fee and the usual charges are alleged.

The Common Pleas peremptory list for today is: Re O'Donohoe, Richardson v. C. P. R., Queen v. Hope, Queen v. Kennedy.

The Library Committee of Convocation met yesterday and decided to make new and important additions to the library. The well-known and painstaking secretary, Mr. Esten, with his efficient staff, headed by Mr. J. J. Daley, will arrange the new reports in such a manner as will meet the requirement of the profession.

Petroleum Soap washes without labor. Everybody uses it.

The Remains Identified.

The remains of the man killed on the C.P.R. between Lambton and Islington on Wednesday night have been identified as those of George Fleming, lately in the butcher trade at Islington. He was a married man, 31 years of age.

Piccadilly Turkish Cross Cut Cigarettes.

Getting Square With Enemies.

Caldwell—I am proud to say that I never had an enemy that I didn't get square with. Smith—If you would only pursue the same course with your friends, Caldwell, several of the boys would be sporting diamond pins in quinn the shirtmaker's protean scarves.

The Elite" scroll Cut Cigarettes.

The "Bon Marche"

is still crowded daily with ladies anxious to secure some of the choice bargains now being offered. The present sale is one of the finest opportunities ever offered in Toronto to secure dry goods at low rates.

The woman's friend. Petroleum Soap.

Cheap Furs.

Bastedo & Co., 54 Yonge-street, are determined to clear out the balance of their stock of fine furs—all descriptions. Must be sold at less than cost.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris is to be the highest in the world. One can form some idea of its immense height by imagining two more spires built on top of St. James' spire. There is about the same difference in make, finish and fit that White's ordered shirts are above the ordinary shirt you buy—65 King-street west.

CALCULATING THE COST.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR.

A Reduction of $873,246 From the Grand Total of Last Year—Comparative Statement—Amounts for Public Buildings and Rivers and Harbors in Ontario.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, laid on the table of the House this afternoon the estimates for 1889-'90. Sir Richard Cartwright asked if it was the intention of the Government to follow the example this year, for the first time inaugurated by Sir Charles Tupper in 1888, of considering the estimates before the Budget speech was delivered. Mr. Foster said that was the intention of the Government and he proposed to proceed with the estimates on Tuesday next. "That rule," said Mr. Foster, "is commonly followed in the British House of Commons. I don't think there can be any objection to it here."

"I do not object," replied Sir Richard.

The amount asked towards ordinary expenditure is $35,410,280, as compared with $36,739,257 which was asked last year, a reduction of $1,328,977. The amounts asked for under the usual heads, with their increases and decreases as compared with last year, are as follows:

	Total 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Public debt including sinking fund	$11,192,344 54	$48,061 50	$.....
Charges of management	184,283 18	.....	735 75
Civil Gov't	1,316,717 53	5,107 55	.....
Administration of justice	608,130 00	12,000 00	.....
Police	19,000 00	1,400 00	.....
Penitentiaries	362,839 42	.....	4,232 05
Legislation	718,980 80	.....	9,385 40
Arts, agt. and statistics	123,950 00	.....	14,000 00
Immigration	95,135 00	.....	21,254 00
Quarantine	68,054 00	.....	24,200 16
Pensions and superannuation	338,255 16	.....	15,965 54
Militia	1,236,500 00	.....	29,700 00
Railways and canals (incl'g capital)	227,057 00	.....	72,643 00
Public works (income)	1,437,675 00	.....	4,007,894 00
Mail subsidies and ste'mship subventions	284,673 33	.....	21,600 00
Ocean & River service	213,500 00	.....	153,700 00
Lighthouse & coast service	526,860 00	.....	59,500 00
Scientific Institutions	62,250 00	100 00	.....
Marine hospitals and sick & distressed seamen	51,000 00	.....	11,000 00
Steamboat inspection	23,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Fisheries	381,500 00	6,000 00	.....
Superintendence of insurance	9,000 00	500 00	.....
Suicides to provinces	4,100,000 00	.....	83,454 23
Geological survey	60,000 00	.....	.....
Indians	1,076,740 92	32,138 56	.....
N.W. mounted police	723,420 00	.....	26,783 33
Miscellaneous	327,410 00	.....	162,621 76
Customs	871,700 00	14,270 00	.....
Excise	372,351 25	2,608 75	.....
Culling timber	54,000 00	.....	1,100 00
Weights, measures and gas	88,550 00	580 00	.....
Inspection of staples	3,000 00	500 00	.....
Adulteration of food	25,000 00	.....	.....
Minor revenues	4,000 00	.....	.....
Railways and canals	4,027,841 00	293,625 00	.....
Public works	186,075 00	.....	11,350 00
Postoffice	2,955,710 00	.....	8,940 00
Dom'n lands	185,748 25	4,480 00	.....
Liquor license act	.....	.....	4,000 00
Total consol'd fund	$35,410,280 08	.....	$1,328,977 86

Appropriations for Capital Account.

The above figures cover the expected current expenditure. The appropriations for the coming year on capital account are not so favorable. They exceed last year's by $455,730, as follows:

Redemption of debt	$2,417,267 02	.....	$677,119 10
Railways and canals (capt'l)	$3,301,340 00	1,121,550 00	.....
Public works (capital)	407,000 00	21,300,00	.....
Dom'n lands	100,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Total capital	$9,225,607 02	$455,730 90	
Grand total	$44,635,887 10		$873,246 96

Taking into account both the figures of ordinary expenditure and the appropriations on capital account the grand total estimates for next year are $873,246 less than for last year, when they reached $45,509,134.

These estimates never cause much speculation in the House and they are generally brought down early in the session. It is the supplementary estimates, generally laid on the table at the tail end of the session, that possess interest for the members and the country. The great items in the supplementary estimates this year will be the subsidies for the proposed fast Atlantic mail service and the proposed line of steamers from British Columbia to China and Japan. In connection with this line of steamers there is an effort on foot to have it extended to the Australian colonies. Mr. H. A. Massey of Toronto is one of the advocates of the Australian extension and he saw several members of the Government to-day with that in view. Mr. Massey sends many of his agricultural implements to that far-off colony and he wants the trade extended. At present they have to be sent to their destination via San Francisco. It is not likely, however, that the Government is prepared to extend its subsidies this year in favor of a direct Canadian-Australian line of steamships.

For Canals.

Some of the principal items in the estimates chargeable to capital are:

Sault Ste. Marie Canal	$1,291,400
Cornwall Canal	1,200,000
St. Lawrence River and Canals	600,000
Williamsburgh Canal	800,000
Towards completing the present Murray Canal	217,000
Welland Canal, deepening to 14 feet throughout, etc	212,700

The sum of $58,200 is also asked for the Welland Canal, chargeable to income. For the Port Arthur harbor and Kaministiquia River, $133,000, chargeable to capital, is asked, and for the Kingston graving dock, $124,000.

Public Buildings in Ontario.

The following amounts among others are set down for public buildings in Ontario, chargeable to income:

Brampton public building	$ 7000
Cayuga postoffice, to complete	4500
Cobourg postoffice, custom house, etc., to complete	6000
Gananoque postoffice, custom house, etc., to complete	2500
Goderich postoffice, custom house, etc.	7000
Government printing bureau, to complete	33,000
Lindsay postoffice, custom house, etc.	9000
London custom house (re-vote)	4900
Napanee postoffice, custom house, etc., to complete	11,000
Port Arthur postoffice, custom house, etc., on proper site being given	7000
Strathroy postoffice, custom house, etc.	7000
Toronto Dominion building, improvements, etc	1500
Trenton public building	7000
Toronto drill hall, for the construction of, on condition that the City of Toronto provide a plot of land as agreed upon	30,000

For Rivers and Harbors.

For harbors and rivers in Ontario, chargeable to income, these amounts are set down among others:

Cobourg harbor	$ 6000
Kincardine, repairs	6000
Kingston harbor	15,000
Owen Sound	3000
Port Elgin	2500
Port Hope, repairs	.....
Meaford, the town having furnished $3000, to complete	3000
Belleville, to complete harbor works, the local authorities protecting the island with cribwork to the extent of $6000	4000
Collingwood harbor works improvement	5000
Toronto harbor works at eastern entrance, the city of Toronto having to contribute $100,000	20,000
Penetanguishene harbor works, locality having furnished $10,000	5000
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers in Ontario	10,000

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Expenditure on Capital Account—Inland Revenue Statement.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The public debt statement of the Dominion of Canada on Jan. 31 1889, is:

Liabilities.	
Paable in England	$188,698,362.52
Payable in Canada	16,616,220.78
Dominion notes	16,628,437.33
Savings banks	41,664,083.44
Trust funds	7,054,114.33
Province accounts	16,948,183.52
Miscellaneous and banking account	1,219,530.84
Gross public debt	$288,829,532.76
Assets.	
Investments, sinking funds	$ 21,789,775.27
Other investments	9,698,742.21
Province accounts	7,674,005.28
Miscellaneous and banking accounts	12,996,445.71
	$ 52,158,968.47
Total net debt	$236,670,564.29
Total net debt Dec. 31, 1888	233,987,729.35
Increase of debt	$2,682,834.94

Expenditure on Capital Account.

Expenditure to Dec. 31, 1888, on public works, railways and canals	$ 2,422,075.36
Dominion lands	48,401.43
Railway subsidies	301,075.00
Northwest rebellion loans	4,557.01
Additional expenditure in January on public works and canals	211,765.20
Dominion lands	12,940.96
Railway subsidies	343,378.00
	$ 568,079.18
Less refunds on account Northwest rebellion	$ 3,324.90
Expenditure	564,745.28
Total	3,340,876.08

Consolidated Fund Account.

The revenue and expenditure statement on account of the consolidated fund of Canada on the night of Jan. 31, 1889, was:

Revenue.	
Customs	$ 1,775,769 74
Excise	534,600 46
Postoffice	205,000 00
Public works, including railways	182,531 45
Miscellaneous	273,438 65
Total	$ 2,971,190 30
Revenue to Dec. 31, 1888	18,859,061 25
Total	$21,830,254 55
Expenditure	5,343,435 14
Expenditure to Jan. 31, 1889	14,688,157 92
Total	$20,031,593 06

Inland Revenue.

The unrevised statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of January was:

Spirits	$308,225 13
Malt	47,375 25
Malt Liquor	50 00
Tobacco	124,990 61
Cigars	41,192 96
Inspection of Petroleum	3,095 38
Manufactures in bond	1,385 77
Seizures	275 50
Other receipts	785 00
Canals	1 96
Culling timber	182 48
Hydraulic and other rents	8,286 67
Inspection of weights and measures	3,841 69
Gas inspection	344 00
Law stamps	320 88
Total	$540,864 21

THEIR ANNUAL KICK.

Two P. E. I. Members Occupy Nearly All of the House's Short Sitting.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The House sat about an hour this afternoon, most of the time being taken up by Mr. Perry of Prince Edward Island and Captain Welsh making one of their annual kicks on the expenditure of money to Government favorites on the waters of the Little Province.

Speaker Ouimet gave a reception to Mme. Albani in his apartments while the House was in session and Deputy Speaker Colby was in the chair.

The time for receiving bills was extended till Feb. 28.

Mr. Burdett's bill to provide against frauds in the supply of milk to cheese and butter factories was read a first time.

Mr. Shanly introduced a bill to incorporate the Athabasca Railway Company.

Mr. McMullen was informed that Simeon Jones, the Commissioner to South America, had been paid $1000 on account. His bill for services had not yet been sent in nor his expense account either.

In answer to Mr. Davies the Minister of Marine said the Government were still considering the modus vivendi and the issuing of licenses to American fishermen for the fishing season of 1889.

CRISP CAPITAL CHAT.

Mr. Charlton to Move That the House Do Not Sit Later Than Midnight.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Mr. F. W. Macdonald of St. Catharines has been appointed Deputy Judge of Lincoln during leave of absence of Judge Senkler.

Henry Plummer is gazetted Collector of Customs of Sault Ste. Marie.

The voting on Scott Act repeal in Peterboro takes place on April 1, not April 4 as previously announced.

The Frauds on Farmers Committee met today and elected Adam Brown chairman.

Hon. C. H. Tupper and Mr. Dickey, M.P., who were to have gone to Toronto to-night to attend the Albany Club dinner, received a telegram that the dinner had been postponed.

Sir John Macdonald attended the opening of the Oshkosh tobogan slide this evening. The affair was a grand success.

The Labor Commission's recommendation to Parliament will embrace 162 type-written folios.

Mr. Charlton is going to move on Monday that the House do not sit later than midnight. This is an innovation that would be hailed with joy, by none more so than by the reporters.

Mr. Barron has booked this question for Tuesday next: "Has the Jesuits Estates Bill yet been before the Government? If so did they report in favor or against allowance? Has the Government communicated its decision to the Government of Quebec? When does the time in ordinary course expire up to which disallowance may take place?"

R.W. Bro. John Ross Robertson of Toronto, D.D.G.M., delivered a lecture this evening before a large meeting of the brethren on "Craft Masonry."

Torontonians at the Capital.

There was a large Toronto colony at the Capital to-day. G. B. Smith, M.P.P., was in the Senators' gallery this afternoon. Barlow Cumberland left for Montreal. Mrs. Waldie, wife of Mr. Waldie, M.P., arrived this morning.

It is generally understood that Mr. N. Weatherston, who has been in town for a few days, will be appointed agent of the Intercolonial at Toronto.

Captain J. D. Hay and George Mussen stopped on their way from Montreal to talk about the sugar duties to some of the ministers. They went home to-night.

Other Torontonians in town to-day were: John Shields, John Fenson, J. D. Humphreys, J. Lawler Woods and wife, Sanderson Perry, Walter Sterling, H. A. Massey, John Ross Robertson.

P. Larkin and the Misses Larkin of St. Catharines are now in the city.

Mr. Edgar is going to move an elaborate copyright resolution on Monday.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney gave a dinner party to-night.

Sandwich's Chief Constable.

WINDSOR, Feb. 8.—Thos. Whittaker of London has been appointed Chief of Police at Sandwich. There were a dozen applicants for the position. The salary is $400 per year.

"The Elite" scroll Cut Cigarettes.

The Sheffield House Importing Co. (Registered), 62 Yonge-street (below King). Best English silver plate suitable for wedding complimentary and birthday gifts. C. E. Robinson, Manager. 246

Ancient Time Pieces.

Valuable watches, no matter how old, remodeled and modernized, by inserting the most perfect escapement and compensation balance known in horology. E. Beaton, high-grade watch specialist, opposite Post-office. 246

ALD. FRANKLAND'S COMMITTEE.

Victualling Licenses Granted—Work for Prisoners at the Jail—A "Little Bill."

Chairman Frankland presided at a meeting of the Markets and Health Committee yesterday, there being present besides Ald. Crocker, Woods, J. E. Verral, Macdougall, Swait, Moses, Hill, George Verral, St. Leger, Hill, City Commissioner Coatsworth, Jail Governor Green, and License Inspector Awde.

A letter from the City Solicitor was read dealing with the market question and whether the city had power to compel farmers to sell in certain markets. He stated that the act was not quite clear on that point, and he asked that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with him on the subject. This office was deputed to Ald. St. Leger and Crocker.

A Fight over Victualling Licenses.

Inspector Awde recommended that victualling licenses be granted to Reuben Barnes and William Chessar. Inspector Stephen was on hand to fight the recommendation and prevent the desired licenses being granted. Lawyer Murdock represented the two applicants, and made a strong fight for his clients. The grounds on which Inspector Awde advocated the granting of the license were that it would place the premises more directly under the control of the police and act as a kind of rein on the parties.

Ald. Moses, Hewitt and St. Leger showed themselves strong opponents of the granting of the licenses. The last named fell out with the chairman over the right to hear what Lawyer Murdock had to say in favor of Barnes and Chessar. The licenses were granted, not without some very strong opposition.

Sunday Service in the Jail.

The City Commissioner was instructed to see to the removal of the express stand from Gladstone-avenue to Abell-street. S. F. Roberts, on behalf of the Prison Aid Association, complained that the room in the jail set apart for religious services held under the auspices of this body had, in consequence of the alterations, been taken for some other purpose. He begged that something be done to give them a room for sacred worship. He was promised full satisfaction.

He Will Make Them Walk Round.

Governor Green, in answer to Ald. Davies' question in Council as to whether it was true that while the unfortunate "drunks" were made to dig down the jail hill, those convicted of felonies were allowed to idle away in the jail, stated that such was a fact. It unfortunately happened that the Government regulations forbade less than two guards to every six men convicted of felony, and this was too great an expense. He would suggest that these men be made to walk around the jail yard all day with the usual intervals of rest, carrying weights or wheeling barrows filled with sand. He could arrange this if two extra guards were appointed. One result of the work on the jail hill was that the more depraved "drunks," knowing that they could not be compelled to work if guilty of larceny, actually were beginning to steal in order to save their muscle. The committee determined to give the Governor the two extra guards, and endorsed his intention of making the larcenists walk round.

The City Commissioner's Little Bill.

The City Commissioner submitted the estimates of the department for the year, not including the amount (probably $15,000), to be expended on the St. Andrew's Market. The figures are as follows:

Street Watering	$26,976
Street Cleaning	27,654
Scavenger Works	45,698
Western Cattle Market	4,876
New Work	7,680
St. Lawrence Market	2,250
Hay Market and Weigh Scales	1,250
St. Andrew's Market	480
St. Patrick's Market	350
Office and Weigh Scales, St. Paul's Ward	500
Total	$117,828

No action was taken on the estimates. The Ferry bylaw sub-committee report was submitted and adopted. The City Solicitor was requested to frame a bylaw making it an offence for anyone to hitch a hand sleigh behind any other vehicle.

THE MYSTIC CRAFT.

The Masonic Hall Trust Elect Officers and Talk of a New Hall.

The annual meeting of the Masonic Hall Trust was held last night. After the reception of the treasurer's report, showing a balance of $250, the following officers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year: President, R. W. Bro. E. T. Malone; treas., R. W. Bro. T. Sargant (re-elected); secretary, V.W. Bro. Fred F. Manley. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President V.W. Bro. Wm. Roat and Secretary W. Bro. L. J. Clark. A lengthy discussion ensued on the question of repairing the present hall, and also on the matter of a new Masonic Hall.

An Efficient Ministry and How to Secure It.

The 64th public meeting of Knox College Metaphysical and Literary Society was held last night in Convocation Hall. Dr. Daniel Clark was the chairman. A choice program of music having been disposed of by the glee club, Mr. Thomas Mattress read an able essay on "Light Literature." Mr. J.T. Montreath gave a reading entitled "The Curtain." The feature of the evening was a debate: "Resolved, that to secure an efficient ministry the standard of education in literature and theology should be rigidly adhered to in every case." The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. R. M. Hamilton and W. A. J. Martin and the negative by Messrs. A. G. Jansen and E. R. Hutt. The question was well presented on both sides, and after a good deal of lively discussion the verdict was given in favor of the affirmative.

The Island Campers' "Noisy Boys."

Shattesbury Hall was last night the scene of a gay event, when "The Noisy Boys," a select part of the island campers, held their first annual re-union. The free and easy flannel clothes of the festive camper was changed for the neat evening dress of the city; while the lady friends of the members were present in numbers and helped to make the affair a grand success. There was dancing to the excellent music of Napolitani's orchestra and at midnight a tasty supper was served. The patronesses were: Mesdames Badgley, Burns, Wright, Sedway, Dickson and Wood; and the committee was composed of Messrs. H. S. Morrison, C. E. Prudhomme, C. W. Bedson, R. Wier, W. Barker, H. Barker, G. Zyrd, H. Fieb, J. Marrow, E. Callaghan, G. Robin, T. Walke and C. Booth.

A Lamp Exploded.

As 11.10 last night a general alarm was sounded for an incipient blaze on the Esplanade at the foot of Jarvis-street. A lamp had exploded in the pottery factory, and at one time a serious conflagration was threatened, but the almost immediate arrival of the brigade averted the disaster. The damage is trivial.

Ambitious City Notes.

HAMILTON, Feb. 8.—The liquor cases were put over until Monday at the Police Court this morning. The majority of the charges are for selling liquor on Sunday. These are the defendants: Samuel Scott, William Maine, Enos Canada, Daniel Sullivan, Alex. McPhie, Edward Nixon (two cases), Henry Geiger, Archibald McDonald, Emile Wolliung, Samuel Taylor (two cases), Timothy Sullivan, Levi Buckingham, Wm. Hughes, W. Y. Allison (two cases), John Yaldon, Hall & Burlinghoff (two cases).

James Enright, who took a dose of paris green a week ago, is improving, and it is thought he will recover.

A lunatic named Wintforth Moore was committed to the asylum to-day by Judge Muir. He is a young man who formerly worked at Carroll's Point.

While coasting on Concession-street last night a 13-year-old daughter of Grocer G. W. Carey had her leg broken by the overturning of a bob sleigh.

SOME SECRET DOCUMENTS.

HANDED TO THE PARNELL COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

An Intimation That the Production of Letters Called for Would Jeopardize Men's Lives—The Cross-Examination of Informer Lecaron Continued.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The cross-examination of Informer Lecaron was continued by Sir Charles Russell before the Parnell Commission to-day. The court room was crowded. Mr. Parnell was not present. Lecaron said that during the last fortnight he had got documents relating to the case from Mr. Anderson, an official of the Home Office, who at his private residence allowed witness to see the whole of the latter's past correspondence with the Home Office authorities. Witness then went to Cork-street with an unsigned letter of introduction which Anderson had given to Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Loyal Patriotic Union. In November, 1888, witness read the reports of the proceedings before the commission, and they gave him the impression that the British pros