

Filipinos Charge Otis With Treachery.

London Feb 11.—The European Filipino Junta received today a long telegram from Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, dated from Montreal and declaring that he left Washington in consequence of a telegram which he received on February 4th from Aguinaldo, urging him to cable the Malolos Government the result of the vote of the United States Senate on the peace treaty. Agoncillo, it appears, adds:

"It is of the most urgent importance that we should at once be acquainted with the decision, as we are negotiating with Gen. Otis, and the vote will vitally affect the negotiations."

Agoncillo further declares that, as he was closely shadowed by the American authorities, to despatch this telegram would have been impossible, and he, therefore, proceeded to British territory.

Agoncillo also says he was persuaded the treaty would not be ratified, and pointed out that "the three votes by which it was passed were only obtained at the last moment, as the result of the outbreak of hostilities."

The agent of Aguinaldo again expressed his conviction that the outbreak was "provoked by the Americans for this very purpose."

The telegram concludes:—"The Filipinos were anxious to maintain friendship with the Americans, and had formally decided never to be aggressors."

AMERICANS PROVOKED IT.

Several despatches have also been received here from Filipino sources, dated from Manila, via Hong Kong, and giving the rebel version of the outbreak of hostilities. A Filipino despatch dated from Manila on February 7th, says:—

"On Sunday a force of Americans attacked simultaneously Calocan and Santa Rosa. Two American warships were off Malabon and Malate, and a smaller gunboat was in the Pasig river, to protect the American flank."

"For several days previously the Americans had been endeavoring to provoke hostilities, and peace was maintained only by the rigorous order of Aguinaldo, who was negotiating with Gen. Otis for an honorable understanding. The American attack was unexpected. The ships destroyed all the villages between the shore and the Pasig river, within an area between Malate, Paranaque, San Pedro, and Moab."

TO CUT OFF AGUINALDO.

"Crossing the river, the Americans advanced to San Juan del Monte, capturing the waterworks after a severe fight. Then they proceeded to Singalong and established themselves on the river dam. They tore up a mile of the rails of the Calocan-Malolos line, and cut the telegraph in order to stop communication with Aguinaldo."

"The Filipinos fought engaged only numbered 7,000, including 1,000 Igorotes. Acting upon instructions from Malolos, the Filipinos retreated actively on the defensive, and finally retired in good order, without any loss of arms, artillery, or ammunition. Two old Krupp of an obsolete pattern, mounted on the fortress of San Antonio, were captured. The fighting was very stubborn, and lasted continuously from Saturday to Tuesday."

"General indignation has been occasioned by the treachery of the American surprise. The Filipinos believe that the Yankee Administration is only favored by a minority of Americans, and only abstain from taking the offensive in order to show their gratitude to the American nation for helping them to get rid of Spanish rule. Hence, they will only fight when attacked, and their future action depends upon the decision of the United States."

AGUINALDO'S CONTENTION.

"Aguinaldo declares that the best enemies of peace are the American officers in the Philippine Islands."

"The Filipino loss to date is 1,350 killed and wounded, including 600 Igorotes, who were barbarously mowed down, even when the Americans saw they were only armed with bows and arrows. They fought with heroic courage."

"The American dead includes one colonel, 46 other officers, and 195 rank and file, over 600 wounded, and 300 prisoners."

"Gen. Otis proposed an exchange of prisoners, and to this the Filipinos agreed, paroling the prisoners."

"The Filipino forces south of Manila are concentrating at San Mateo, Antolo, and Calina, whence they will besiege Manila."

"The Americans are now fixing the limits of their sphere of occupation. It will extend all along the coast, from Paranaque to Malabon, on the shore, and from Calocan to Malabon and Calate."

"There is much apprehension among the Americans, who are searching all the houses, confiscating all weapons, including table cutlery, and summarily shooting in the streets all possessors of arms. The soldiers have resulted in sanguinary street fights at San Pablo, Lomar, and Manila, caused by hatred of the American soldiers. The latter are impressing non-combatants as prisoners of war, and in revenge the Filipinos are killing Americans in the streets, but are respecting other foreigners."

"Inform the American Senate and Congress of these events, and tell them the Filipinos are friends of Ameri-

TO ASK EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, will ask for European intervention in the interest of peace. In the meantime the Filipino will fight. "A schooner laden with ammunition has been captured, but two others have arrived safely, and have discharged their cargo."

"Aguinaldo is on his way here. He will recapture the lost positions, organize a guerrilla warfare, and commence a general attack."

The New Programme of the United Irish League.

The following is the text of the statement of objects of the United Irish League as proposed by Mr. William O'Brien, seconded by Mr. John Fitzgibbon, and unanimously adopted at the recent Provincial Conference:—"That in the words of the constitution of the first City of United Irishmen in 1792, 'This Society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights, and a union of power among Irishmen,' and sets before itself the following objects, viz:—

1. Full National self-government for Ireland.
2. The abolition of landlordism in Ireland by means of a universal and compulsory system of purchase of the landlord's interest, together with the reinstatement of tenants evicted in connection with the land war, and the restoration of the legal status of tenancy of caretakers and future tenants whose rights were sacrificed by the operation of the 7th section of the Land Act of 1887.
3. The putting an end to periodical distress and famine in the West by abolishing on terms of just compensation all interests affecting the unitary system by which all the richest areas of the provinces are monopolised by a small ring of grasers and restoring the people to the occupation of these lands in holdings of sufficient size and quality.
4. To insist upon the appropriation to strictly Irish National uses of the £2,700,000 at present annually extorted from Ireland for the benefit of England in excess of the contribution stipulated by the Act of Union; uses such as facilitating the abolition of landlordism, the redistribution of the grazing ranches of Connaught and the reinstatement of the evicted tenants, endowing a Catholic University, relieving local ratepayers of the cost of providing cottage allotments for the labourers, and cheap sanitary dwellings for the workmen in the towns, providing agricultural and technical education, etc.
5. Complete educational equality for the Catholics of Ireland, including the establishment and endowment of an University, in whose benefits they can conscientiously participate.
6. The complete extension throughout Ireland of the law for providing agricultural labourers with cottages and one acre allotments, and the enlargement of the existing power of the municipalities for the building of decent dwellings for the artisans and labourers of the towns, with power to tenants to become owners of their homes on terms proportionate to their means of livelihood.
7. The abolition of the right of the Crown to challenge jurors in political cases, and the repeal of the Treason, Fugitive Act, which seeks to confound political offences with ordinary crime, and the treatment of all prisoners convicted of treason or misprision of treason on the same terms as the English Government treated the raiders on the Transvaal.
8. To secure the election of County Councils which will faithfully represent the interests of the Nationalists of the country, never to be content with less than a minimum, and the repeal of Home Rule as a minimum, and which will come together once a year in a National Council to agitate for: (a) the control of the police by the representatives of the people as in England; (b) the transfer to the County Councils either singly or in groups of any funds devoted to the development of technical education, and the encouragement of deep sea and inland fisheries; (c) the transference of Irish private bill legislation in Ireland; (d) the removal of the present system of vexatious interference of the Local Government Board with the decisions of the representatives of the people; (e) the conferring on the Irish County Councils of all other powers enjoyed by the County Councils of Great Britain, which are withheld by the Irish Local Government Act.
9. A National agreement for the use of articles of Irish manufacture in public contracts, so far as practicable.
10. The preservation of the Gaelic language as part of the struggle for the recovery of our National Freedom, its right to be treated as to school, college endowments of a public character, and its adoption as the vehicle of primary teaching in the districts where the use of the Gaelic language predominates.

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HIGHWAY AT THE BOTTOM OF SAMOA'S TROUBLES.

Recent developments with regard to the situation in Samoa seem to give substantial grounds for the belief that religious interests and anti-Catholic bias are responsible for the outbreak. Mataafa, whose recent election as King was looked upon as a peaceful solution of the problem, is a Catholic. But Chief Justice Chambers, an American, declared the election invalid. A battle followed between the forces of Mataafa and Malletta Tava, in which the former was victorious. But neither the victory at the polls nor the subsequent victory in the field has placed Mataafa in his rightful position on the throne.

And now comes the charge that Chief Justice Chambers was influenced by the English Protestant missionaries to render the decision invalidating Mataafa's election. In cable despatches to the German Foreign Office is quoted as saying:—"Mr. Chambers appears to have been induced in promoting such agitation in favour of the Malletta party. If this is confirmed, we shall ask for an explanation, as such conduct is a direct contravention of the Berlin treaty, which expressly provides that the Supreme Court shall not be made with national elections, but shall remain strictly neutral on such occasions."

It seems, however, that Mr. Chambers joined in the intrigues of the English missionaries, who feared Protestant interests would suffer by the accession of the Pro-Catholic Mataafa. But the German Government does not go to the length of claiming that Mr. Chambers did so; but if the reports are confirmed, we shall ask for an explanation.

A special cable despatch to the New York Sun says:—"The correspondent of the Sun had an interview to-day with M. Broeyer, a Frenchman, who was a friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and who lived for twenty-four years in Samoa. He left there at the end of October. M. Broeyer said that he had received a report in the native language of the legal proceedings, as a result of which Chief Justice Chambers invalidated the election of Mataafa as King."

He added:—"In my opinion the election of Mataafa was certainly valid. Justice Chambers had previously declared that he would validate the election if Mataafa received a majority of the votes. This renders his decision in the matter the more inexplicable. Mr. Chambers has given numerous examples of his bias and visible partiality toward the English missions. I consider that his recall is certain when recent events are elucidated. His predecessor, Mr. Ide, warned him of the advisability of keeping himself independent of the mission influences, yet his first action was to settle in the English mission house and reside there for five months. Mr. Chambers went so far as to ratify the judgments of his predecessor, and the Comisuls were obliged to interfere. In the instant juncture he appears to be the instrument of the English missions in a contest with the Samoan nation."

ANGLICANS AND EGYPT.

In promotion of the movement to establish an Anglican Bishopric for Egypt two meetings have taken place in London. The first was of the Council of "The Jerusalem and the East Mission," under the auspices of which an appeal is issued asking for the raising of £20,000 for the purpose of providing the stipend and expenses of a Bishop who shall undertake the oversight of the whole work of the Church of England in Egypt, and the Sudan. The other meeting was that of the "Association for the Furtherance of Christianity in Egypt." This gathering voted £500 towards the establishment of an Anglican Bishopric in Egypt, which may take its title from Cairo, Alexandria, or Khartoum.

ST. JOSEPH COURT 370 C.O.F.

The regular monthly meeting of the above Court was held on Thursday evening, February 11th. As usual at the first meeting of the month, a very large number of the members were present. At the meeting of January 25th, a communication was received from Court National, Canada, and the Order of Foresters, inviting the members of St. Joseph Court to a friendly game of carpet balls, to take place at the regular meeting of Court National on February 7th. This invitation was accepted, and the Chief Ranger appointed a team to represent St. Joseph Court. On the evening of February 7th the team proceeded to the meeting of Court National, and were received by the officers and members of the Canadian Order, and treated in a friendly manner. The St. Joseph Court team, though amateurs at the game, succeeded in winning the same by a score of 10 to 9. The success of the members of the team was due to Bro. E. McGuffin, who, by his jovial manner, kept their spirits raised to the highest pitch. After the game speeches were delivered by the officers of the Canadian Order, and invited to on behalf of the Catholic Order by Bro. C. J. McCabe, Jos. Cadart, H. Sieman and Jno. Gibbons, after which refreshments were served, and at the close of the meeting, checks were given for the winning St. Joseph Court. So pleased were the members of the court over the success of their detachment that the secretary of their detachment was tendered the honors of the Secretary was instructed to forward same, and also to take the National to a return match, to be held on Thursday evening, March 9th, at hall of St. Joseph Court, when it is

to be hoped the Court will be again fortunate in being the winner. This friendly feeling should be the means of bringing the different fraternal organizations into greater harmony, thus showing that the main object of their existence is the duty man owes his kindred ones of making provision for their maintenance when he has been called to a higher Court. At our next meeting, which takes place on Thursday evening, February 23rd, the Grand of the Order Committee have prepared a splendid treat for the members. They have received a promise from Bro. C. J. McCabe, B.A. to deliver an oration for them, and as the members of the Order do not often have the chance of listening to this gifted and eloquent speaker, it is presumed that a very large number will attend.

An invitation has been extended to the other Courts in the city, and should any of them be so fortunate as to be in Toronto on that date, a very hearty welcome will be extended them at our meeting.

SOME HISTORY OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The second and third volume of the "Life of Sir Robert Peel," founded on his private papers, and edited by Mr. C. S. Murray, which have just been issued by John Murray, contain a good deal of a matter in relation to Catholic Emancipation and other Irish questions. Indeed, the papers have been given to the public for the first time since the period during which the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert were excluded from the service of the King (George IV.) by their refusal to follow Canning on the great Irish issue of the day. After Canning's death, when the Duke returned to power with the Duke of Devonshire as his Home Secretary, we read that the only strong opinion of the King on public affairs was one which he inherited from his father—a determination to resist the Catholic claims. Indeed this general sovereign, who was able to take 250 drops of laudanum within 36 hours, threatened to revive Hanover and return to England no more if the Catholic Emancipation bill was carried. George IV., however, was not by any means as strong a man as George III., and his Ministers got the better of him on the question. One letter quoted in connection with this matter is very well worth giving—it is by Sir Walter Scott:—"The patriotism of Mr. Peel," writes Sir Walter, in relation to Peel's adoption of the Catholic claims, "who laid aside a thousand personal considerations of the most interesting nature, and exposed himself to the calumny of so many envied tongues and pen, must be valued by every man who can appreciate duty, the remembrance of Thermopylae—'Strike not hear.' And no man in his senses would suppose the Duke of Wellington a party to counsel by which national honour was to be hurt or endangered. And so I read a great number more worthy cast your mind, and stood up to show face, which I am glad to see has been of some use."

There is one other point in connection with these volumes which may be noted, and that is Justice to Queen Victoria, but the quotations are appropos just now, says the Dublin Freeman. It is clear that the Queen's sympathy with Sir Robert Peel's policy was over his Maynooth bill, and in the middle of the struggle she wrote to him:—"It is no honorable to Protestantism to see the bad and violent and bigoted passions displayed at this movement. The importance of the bill is in Ireland shows how fatal its failure would be. Indeed, we cannot think..."

AN ANGLICAN PRELATE ON AUSTRALIAN MORALS.

Dr. Thornton, Anglican Bishop of Ballarat, delivered at the Australian Anglican Congress an address which has set all Australian society in an uproar against him. He asserted that below the surface Australian life was staid and pure, and that the bush life was a life of vice and immorality. Of course there were many excellent people in the bush, but there was prevalent, chastity very lightly thought of, and even suicide becoming not uncommon. Was Australian commercial life pure? He had never met a citizen who had not a complaint to make of having been plundered or victimized in some business transactions, and the relations of "boom" time quite forbade them holding up their hands in righteous indignation at Hooley intrigues and scandals in England. Their administration of justice was reputed to be unimpeachable, but the tone of the bar in court was often utterly unbecoming to say the least, while the divorce courts and their reports were a pestilent evil. The language of some of the legislative chambers was not edifying. This indictment is answered by denunciations from the press and the platform, and writers and speakers proclaiming that it is a gross caricature. Undoubtedly, says the great Catholic Times, it is too severe on more than one point. In drunkenness, for instance, the natives of Europe far outdistance the Australians.

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HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS FOR SALE.

The disposal of the Hardwick manuscripts in London next month at auction is of great importance to Irishmen, as the collection includes a large number of papers of the second Earl of Hardwick, who acted as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland during the treasonous period of the Emmet Rebellion. That these letters were considered by Mr. Redmond's father, the highest importance is evident from the fact that two autograph letters of the King, enclosed in letters dated 11th August, and 14th September, prove that some of them were shown to his Majesty. In a letter of 5th September, Lord Hardwick gives an account of his disclosure on condition that he should be permitted to confer with Emmet, and when the condition was refused of his attempt to shoot himself. A copy of Redmond's is enclosed, which Lord Hardwick describes as "of a most wicked and malignant description." Included also in the sale is a copy of Emmet's plan of insurrection, a copy of a proclamation issued about the same time, entitled "The provisional government to the people of Ireland," and a copy of the two letters which the patriot wrote on the day of his execution, one of which was addressed to his brother Thomas, containing allusions to Sarah Curran, was kept back.

GLOOMY SITUATION IN FRANCE.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cabling to the Times from London regarding the action of the French Chamber regarding the revision bill, Henry Norman says:—"It is difficult to convey any idea of the situation in France, without using expressions which would seem exaggerated and meaningless to you, 3,000 miles away. But the plain truth is that France has ceased to exist as a civilized country. For surely the best single test of civilization is the permitting of free utterance to the highest court of justice, provided by the constitution. This is precisely what the French Government refuse. Beaupeire's charges against the Criminal Chamber of the Court have been well described as 'A despicable ragbag of insane perillities.' A common spy was introduced into the court to identify a judge, who he had court room. Of three members of the Court of Cassation appointed to investigate the truth of Beaupeire's allegations, one only is a genuine lawyer. M. D'Arceat—and he is 76 years of age—was an active politician for years, and a member of the Roullet Cabinet. The third member, Voisin, was originally a supporter of Thiers, but in 1875 bolted to the left. He was rewarded with a

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

The arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day Banquet in London are now being actively pushed forward. The labor involved in the organization of such a gathering is very heavy, and the committee at their meeting found themselves in a dilemma owing to the unwillingness of any of the members to undertake the duties of hon.-sec., but Mr. Jernlan MacVeagh, to whose exertions the success of the previous celebrations is mainly due, was at length induced to accept the office for another year. Father Dooley has been re-elected treasurer, and Mr. John Ryan will again act as chairman. The Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil will once more be the scene of the banquet, and in accordance with the universal desire for unity the committee has unanimously decided to invite Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Healy as guests. The toast to be submitted are "Ireland a Nation," and "The Day We Celebrate," but as St. Patrick's Day will this year fall on Friday, it has been decided to celebrate the day on St. Patrick's Eve.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but some coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific. It has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.