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PROTESTANTS AWAKENING

The Jesuit Restitution Subversive of British Liberties.

QUEBEC IN DANGER OF BEING RECONSTRUCTED.

Opinions of the Leading Journals on Mr. Mercier's Latest Effort.

ORANGEISM IS NOT UP TO THE MARK.

A Letter from the Presbyterian Moderator—James Hughes to the Rescue—The Globe Afraid of Confederation Being Wrecked—The Edgar-Mercier Alliance to Blame for Catholic Aggression.

Let us begin this deliverance with definitions:

By English-speaking Protestant we mean the man of our tongue, be he Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Canadian, citizen of the United States, or Australian, who *protests* against any dominion over his freedom, whether of pope or priest, and who regards his absolute liberty as his supremest right.

By Roman Catholic we indicate the man who has abdicated the right to think and act for himself in things political and spiritual and whose liberty is in the keeping of a powerful and ancient Italian organization.

Protestantism and Roman Catholicism as purely theological terms we shall not here define.

Protestantism in its political significance is identified with that glorious history of English political emancipation and progress that marks the last four centuries of our race.

Roman Catholicism in its political significance is identified with a movement, at one time aggressive at another time quiescent, to re-impose on English-speaking Protestants the Italian yoke.

If Roman Catholics ask why Protestants suspect them, the plain, blunt answer is that Protestants know that they (the Catholics) still wear the Roman collar and that they are, through their leaders, constantly seeking to replace that collar about the necks of men now free of any such dominion whatsoever. If a Canadian Protestant does not always care to express it, there is no mistaking the fact that in the bottom of his heart he suspects his French-Canadian fellow-subjects who are Catholic of being either openly active or innocently used to deprive him of his liberty.

Men may disguise at times their feelings, and for the hope of present political or party advantage may stifle their thoughts, but the irrepressible fact remains that there is a great gulf between Protestant and Catholic.

And every English-speaking Protestant in his inmost heart thinks that French-Canadians occupy an inferior position because they are all more or less in bondage.

These may be disagreeable statements, but they are hard and cold facts from the Protestant side of the line.

And what brings this re-statement of an old matter up again at this day?

Primarily the passing and legalizing of the Jesuit Bill in the Province of Quebec. Every Protestant in that province or in any of the other provinces regards it as a measure aggressive in the matter of his freedom.

But there have been other things to arouse his attention. The rise of Mr. Mercier and his so-called national program, the Rielite agitation, the base treaty negotiated by Edgar of the shallow voice with Rielism and the consequent prostitution of the Reform Party, before the Regina scaffold and the "martyr" thereon suspended, the truckling policy of the Mowat Government in Ontario in dealing with the claims of French-Canadians and Catholics, the growing certainty that the French-Canadians are bent on driving every Protestant English-speaking Canadian out of the Province of Quebec and in many other directions, is the aggression to be noticed.

If we have not mentioned Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party it is because that when Sir John hanged Louis Riel he put in the peg, and gradually since that time it would appear as if he sought to redeem himself from the errors of previous surrenders.

Yesterday's article in The Globe would seem as if that journal was also tired of further truckling to the reactionary powers and anxious to square itself with Protestant Ontario. But The Globe can never get behind the base surrender that it made to the Rielite faction, a surrender which, more than anything else, encouraged Mercier to introduce his Jesuit Bill.

But is there, then, no hope of redress? Is Protestantism dead and are Protestants to stand quietly by while their fellows are driven from Quebec and the Ottawa counties of Ontario Gallicised?

By no means. The Protestants are thinking, they are looking about for a platform on which they can stand in common. The Globe is trying to get back; The Mail, weakened by its party treachery, is boldly aggressive to recover lost ground. Mr. Mowat is full of the idea that he has gone too far and before many days he will be anxious to let the people know that he is not wearing the Roman collar as he was to tell the public that he was not an annexationist; Sir John Macdonald, if we can gain anything from his recent actions, will yet before he dies do something declaratory of his belief in British liberty and freedom.

The World does not despair of the future. The Globe says if we attempt to preserve our idea of British liberty the Confederation may be split into fragments. Then let it shiver! But let us stand by our freedom, even if strife must come.

This is a British country and British ideas of spiritual freedom and political liberty must be maintained. The Protestant view of politica rights must be upheld as the supremest idea in this land and no Treaty of Paris, or act of the Legislature of Quebec, or Papal bull, be allowed to interfere with it for a moment.

The vindication of Protestant liberty and British freedom may involve the reconstruction of Quebec. So much then the better for the *habitants* of that province. A united Ontario could re-construct that province in two weeks, re-establish British equality, put an end to the reign of re-action, and place that province on an equality with the other parts of the Dominion. The impoverishment of the people and the enrichment of the Church can in a supreme struggle be forever put a stop to; education be secularized; tithes abolished; and all those preposterous claims of French-Canadians to dual speech, to two French judges on the Supreme Court, and the like, be consigned to sudden oblivion.

Make no mistake about it: thousands of French-Canadians would hail the day as one of liberation.

Canada could easily survive the shock. This country is in the political sense Protestant, British and Canadian, not French Catholic and *Canadien*, and though there may be many of the latter among us, they may as well understand that any movement to suppress British ideas of liberty and civil rights and to establish the practice in this country of asking the Pope whether he has any "objection" (vide Mercier's letter to Cardinal Simeoni) to the legislation passed by a Canadian legislature must be suppressed.

The World has no desire to be offensive to French-Canadian Catholics, but every citizen who prizes his liberty must see that the time has come to again protest against any further efforts at the subversion of those rights and privileges which three centuries of activity have secured to all of the English tongue.

SLEDGE HAMMER BLOWS.

Public Interest Aroused—Would Disallowance Lead to Civil War?

Public interest in the Jesuits Estates Bill becomes more apparent every day. The Globe yesterday dealt with the question in a style quite different from the ordinary run of Globe editorial. After reiterating its hostility to the measure as indicated last June, The Globe goes on to say:

Disallowance Would be Dangerous.

If we are asked why we did not denounce the bill after its passage and call for its disallowance, we reply in all candor that we considered the subject one that could not be pressed on public attention without great danger of leading the people to conclude that there is too much justification for the allegation that the Constitution ought to be amended as we know it cannot be amended, and thence to the conclusion that the smashing of the Confederation into its original fragments would serve Ontario well. Those who are bent on destroying the Confederation now charge us with having been silent from fear that we might possibly come into collision with the Government at Quebec and the Opposition at Ottawa. Our accusers are probably incapable of understanding the motives of The Globe, but reasonable, honest and patriotic men will scarcely fail to apprehend that a journal gravely conscious of large responsibility, sincerely desirous to allay the creed strife that events of late years have much excited, and anxious to see the experiment of Confederation continued, might abstain from a discussion in no small degree perilous to the people and their institutions from some nobler motive than a contemptible fear. The truth is that at any time during the last twelve-month The Globe stood to gain largely by inveighing against the Jesuit Bill, and refrained simply because of patriotic unwillingness to exacerbate Protestant feeling. The time has come when we may usefully deal with the Jesuit estates subject, and it is accordingly taken in hand. What we have to say may offend some strong partizans of the Opposition, who would cheerfully see the Ottawa Government left to extricate themselves as best they can from an uncomfortable position, but The Globe is not to be deterred by mere partisan considerations from stating what it conceives will be serviceable to the general weal.

Is the Dominion Premier Inconsistent?

It would be very easy to show that the Ottawa Government, according to their interpretation of the Constitution, are bound to disallow the Jesuit Bill if they believe it to be a wrong one. On the ground that the Ontario Streams Bill was wrong because of the way in which it affected two individuals Sir John Macdonald disallowed the measure. He cannot consistently evade disallowance of the Jesuit Bill without contending that it deals justly between Protestants and Catholics, the people and the Jesuits. To be consistent with the theory on which he has exercised the veto in the past, Sir John Macdonald must go further and acknowledge the Jesuit Estates Act to be a bit of just dealing between the interests involved. The Opposition, on the contrary, have never varied from the contention that the Constitution is violated by the disallowance of Provincial Acts "well within the rights" of the Provincial Legislatures. The Liberals, if they were in power, could not consistently disallow the Jesuit Bill, while the Conservatives are bound to do so or lest they certify in effect that it is a proper piece of Provincial legislation as well as within the "exclusive" power of the Quebec House.

Beware of Civil War.

Here The Globe might stop if any wish to make party capital lingered in our minds. The question is, however, altogether too serious to be treated in that way. We have always held the Conservative theory of disallowance to be wrong. We could not be justified, on public grounds, did we call upon the Government to proceed upon their wrong theory in the present case. Did they do so the effect would be to send the Mercier Government to the country for a triumphant return. The Jesuit Bill would be passed again. Once disallowed, it would have to be disallowed again or the surrender to the Jesuit influence would be more patent than if the first disallowance had not occurred. Meantime a very exciting, dangerous creed discussion would rage throughout the land. It might not be marked by great riots, it might not lead up to civil war, it might not smash the Confederation into its original fragments. But will any sensible man say that these results would not be likely to occur?

Shall We Risk the Worst?

To the man who says that it would be better to risk the worst than to allow the Jesuit Act to become law, we frankly say that we shrink from agreeing with him, and yet must admit that arguments of immense force are at his command. But to what do they lead? His propositions must be, (1) that the Constitution of Canada fully empowers a Roman Catholic Legislature to pass an Act that is not just, that contains a civil recognition of the supremacy of the Pope, and that is most obnoxious to Protestant opinion; (2) that there is no likelihood at all that the Constitution can be changed to nullify or prevent such legislation; (3) that the Provinces had better separate than continue the experiment of living together under a Constitution that permits what is radically wrong.

THE MAIL FULL OF FIGHT.

Sledge Hammer Blows Against Roman Catholic "Aggression."

The Mail yesterday gave up its best space in expressing the opinions of itself and correspondents on the subject. Rev. W. T. McMullen, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and brother of the Dominion member for North Wellington, wrote from his home at Woodstock with no uncertain sound:

The Presbyterian Moderator Speaks Out.

You complain of the apathy of the Protestant Churches as evinced in their comparative silence in the face of this outrage on Protestantism and liberty. Permit me to say, and I am confident I voice the opinion of the Presbyterian Church of the Dominion, of which I have the honor of being Moderator, that not apathy but disgust and despair is the feeling with which the state of things is coming to be regarded. Many who have no sympathy with annexation to the States are being driven by desperation to entertain even that method of escape from our present humiliating bondage. The Churches have not yet had opportunity of expressing, through their supreme courts, their judgment on the subject. Certain it is that public feeling will find vent and expression ultimately in a form and manner which will be decisive, and remove all suspicion of apathy.

Whereupon The Mail calls upon other prominent representative men in the Protestant denominations to declare themselves. The Anglican Bishops, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Principal Grant, Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Principal MacVicar (Montreal) and Chancellor MacVicar (Toronto) are mentioned, and thus besought:

Sentinels on duty must not sleep. Please let us hear from you, gentlemen! The enemy, incorporated, endowed and fully equipped, is at your gates!

Protestants Must Organize.

Then County Master and School Inspector J. L. Hughes deals a column of sledge hammer blows against the "aggressions of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy," and calls for the united and determined resistance of Protestants. He says:

One thing must be thoroughly understood: the Protestants of Canada will be united so as to take organized action in opposition to the Jesuits. If the Dominion Evangelical Alliance will lead properly, all other Protestant organizations will gladly follow. If Senator Macdonald's attitude is to be adopted by the Alliance, there must be a new organization. I hope this may not be necessary. If Mr. Macdonald's name had appeared at the great body of Protestants throughout the Dominion when he signed the petition of the Alliance to the Government at Ottawa, the Jesuit bill would have been disallowed. It is a sacred duty that we owe to our country to prevent the growth of Jesuitical power, and there is but one way to do this. The sooner we wake to a clear realization of our duty the better. There was never a better time than the present.

Orangemen and Politicians Rebuked.

Another correspondent—"Spartan"—pokes up the Orange Order with a sharp stick, thus:

Here is the very worst enemy of Protestantism and of liberty established at our very doors under the parental care of the Dominion Government, without even a protest beyond a mere whisper from the Orangemen, that organized body claiming to be the very bulwark of Protestantism. The inaction of those men at the present and most critical time gives rise to suspicion that they are firmer in their allegiance to political party than they are to that constitution which they have so solemnly sworn to defend and maintain at all cost.

"Methodist" also writes with a stirring pen:

I know many Protestants who feel and know Romanism is wrong, and yet would not lift a finger to curtail its sway. Shame on such Protestants! They are unworthy of the liberty of conscience for which the Reformation was instituted. Mere bloodsuckers, receiving everything, giving nothing! I trust that the agitation will be kept up until we have organized a Protestant league, which will have for its object "Justice for Canada irrespective of party or creed."

From The Evening Telegram.

Rome is working its will in Canada. The Jesuits are supreme in Quebec, and another new France is growing into alien activity on the eastern borders of this province. And amid it all the sworn upholders of the altar and the throne carry their love of civil and religious freedom to the extremity of wearing white trousers and yellow sashes on the Twelfth of July.

Petroleum Soap washes without labor. Everybody uses it.

PHILO LAMB'S LICENSE.

The Commissioners Refuse the Transfer—Mr. Peter Ryan Chairman.

The License Commissioners for 1889, composed of the same gentlemen as last year, met yesterday at the office of the Inspector, Toronto-street, for organization. On the motion of Mr. Adam Armstrong, the retiring chairman, seconded by Mr. Proctor, Mr. Peter Ryan was elected chairman for the year.

The Board decided to refuse the application of Philo Lamb for a transfer of license from the Montreal House, King-street west, to 69 Agnes-street. Several other matters came before the board but were put over till the next meeting for final decision.

Cyclorama—Amidst the bloodshed and carnage of war the Brown Jubilee Singers will harmonize at the Battle of Sedan tonight, the price of admission being 25 cents, and 15 cents for children.

For Singers—Adams' Tutti Frutti.

The Cricket Club Ball.

The All England eleven may think that they know all about the strength of Canadian cricket teams, but unless they could see the Parkdale club in quinn's full dress shirts, tie and gloves between the dances at the cricket club ball to-night they can have no conception of the "bowling" capacity of this famous Canadian team.

"THERE'S NOTHING TO IT."

A DISAPPOINTMENT FOR THE REVISING BARRISTERS.

The Globe's Imminent General Election Fable Laughed at in Ottawa—Hon. J. B. Pope Not Likely to Sit in Parliament Again—How the Cabinet Will Probably Be Re-arranged in the Near Future.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—The Toronto Globe has long enjoyed the distinction of being a false prophet in its own country, and its latest nightmare—that a general election is close at hand—is about as near the truth as its average statements about political opponents. Even its own friends here, members of Parliament who follow The Globe's party, are laughing at the Toronto newspaper's prophecies of the probabilities of a general election during the coming summer. If The Globe pretends to think that an election is at hand it should read Sir John Thompson's amendment to the Electoral Franchise Act, which has just been introduced in the House. The last section (13) of that act says:

"It shall not be necessary that any revision of the lists of voters prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Franchise Act shall be proceeded with during the present year, 1889, but the lists of voters in force at the time of the passing of this act shall continue in force until the same are finally revised, in accordance with the provisions of the said act, in the year 1890."

It is not at all likely that Sir John Macdonald would think of going to the country on the old lists of 1885, when he and his party are figuring on strengthening their position by the new lists, which, as the clause quoted above says, will not be finally revised until next year, 1890. What The New York World and The Toronto Globe don't know about the intentions of the Canadian Government would fill a Christmas number of seventeen almanacs. The Globe took its cue from The New York World and the latter took theirs from their Ottawa liar.

None of the thinking members of the Liberal benches in Parliament, after reading this clause of the Minister of Justice's act, are insane enough to believe that an election is within seeing distance, and I know for a fact that many of them are now advising their constituents of this and asking them to keep their eye on the preparation of the new lists. Possibly the most disappointed persons of all, however, at the prospect of an election only in the dim future will be the revising barristers.

The Globe alleges to believe that the Government will seek re-election at once and test the strength of the Annexation and Commercial Union party in the country. Sir John told the House the other day that the House had already passed upon these questions and the people had also passed upon them. The Premier's statements are followed up by the amendment which I give above.

A Cabinet Change at Hand.

The fact has at last become undeniable that Hon. J. H. Pope will probably never sit again in Parliament. It is believed that Sir John Macdonald has in his possession the hon. gentleman's resignation of the portfolio of Minister of Railways, and the same may be discussed at the meeting of the Council on Saturday next. Mr. Pope's health, which has been very precarious of late, has at last utterly broken down and he is no longer able to perform the onerous duties of Minister of Railways and Canals. The Premier, it is known, is fully aware of this, and the only question that now remains is, "How much longer will Mr. Pope's office be kept open for him?" The hon. gentleman's retirement owing to his continued ill-health will certainly be a source of deep regret to his friends and his party. Mr. Pope's portfolio and illness finds a parallel case in the late vacancy in the Ontario Cabinet. The change was staved off until the very last moment, the duties of the sick minister being cheerfully performed by his colleagues. Mr. Pope in retiring from the Cabinet loses nothing but his salary of $7000 per annum, and when it is considered that he is a wealthy man he can probably easily stand this.

Mr. Pope's retirement, of course, will cause a great flutter among the politicians and everyone will be kept guessing as to his successor. I think I can relieve some of the anxiety that may be attendant on the proposed change. It is already evident that the next three men who have the call for a place in the Cabinet are Mr. Hall, Mr. Peter White and Mr. Ives, the son-in-law of Mr. Pope.

Mr. Hall is chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce and lives at Sherbrooke. His wife and three daughters have long since thoroughly acquainted themselves with the social phases of the Capital, no doubt with the ultimate view that the member for Sherbrooke would one day be crowned a Cabinet king.

The height of Peter White's ambition, it is known, is to be Minister of Agriculture. The gentleman is now chairman of the Committee on Immigration, and he has been thrown very much in contact with the farmers' department, over which HON. JOHN Carling presides. The statement that The World published a few weeks ago that Mr. Carling would retire from the Cabinet next summer loses none of its coloring at the present time, and when Mr. Carling does step down it is not unlikely that Peter White will succeed him.

Mr. Ives' chances are more dusky than either of the other two gentlemen.

It is therefore probable that when Mr. Pope drops out in the very near future Mr. Hall will be made Postmaster-General and Mr. Haggart will be transferred to the Department of Railways and Canals.

Of course the friends of Adam Brown in Western Ontario should not forget that the proposed Department of Trade and Commerce is still kept dangling in the air, and when that portfolio is actually filled the gentleman from Hamilton will not be a past entry. The Premier, however, may have to face some very violent opposition if he don't give some attention to Western Ontario representation in his cabinet, and in the meantime I would ask, "What's the matter with Toronto having a Cabinet Minister with a portfolio?" We have one without a portfolio, but The World thinks we should have one with portfolio.

Transit in Bond.

The estimates are expected on the table of the House in a few days, and it is said one of the important provisions in their pages is the equalization of the salaries of Deputy Ministers. According to the statute the minimum salary which a Deputy Minister can receive is $3200, and the maximum $4000. Only the Deputy Ministers of Finance, Railways and Canals, and Justice, the Commissioners of Customs and Inland Revenue, and the Auditor-General receive the maximum figure. This, too, from the fact that they perform extra duties. For instance, the Deputy Minister of Finance also acts as the Secretary of the Treasury Board, and he receives the difference between $3200 and $4000 for these services. Some of the more recently appointed deputies may not share in the increase, but it is understood the others will, such as Mr. Ballarge of the Public Works, Mr. Smith of the Marine, Col. Panet of the Militia.

Mr. Ives this afternoon withdrew his notice for a committee of the House to enquire into transit in bond matters, given on Feb. 4, and substituted a motion much wider in its scope, which he will move on Monday next. The Cabinet will consider the wider motion, which is as follows, on Saturday:

That a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the amount of tonnage and kind of freight during the year 1887 going to and from Canada and passing through the United States in bond, its destination and shipment both as to exports and imports, and what changes or improvements are necessary to be made to make it advantageous to shippers and importers to have such freight carried by lines of transit wholly through Canadian territory and received at or shipped from Canadian ports.

Also to enquire into and report upon the cost of transportation of such freight, and the probable cost had such freight been carried over lines of transit not passing through any portion of the United States.

Also to enquire into the tonnage, kind of freight, destination, and place of shipment of all merchandise during the same period passing through Canada in bond from one port to another of the United States.

The only member from Western Ontario who is named on this committee is Mr. Charlton.

Canada's Indians.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney laid on the table of the House this afternoon the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs. The report is a book of 250 pages and is very complete in its details. The Indian population of the Dominion in 1880 was 105,000, it is now 124,589. British Columbia has 37,944, Ontario 17,700, Quebec 12,465, Manitoba and the Northwest 20,368, the Athabasca District 8000, the Mackenzie district 7000, Eastern Keewatin 4016, the Arctic coast 4000, and the balance is scattered in other sections. There are 1974 Indian pupils attending school in Ontario, 445 in Quebec, 2941 in Manitoba and the Northwest, and 512 in British Columbia. Of the Indian population in Ontario 9479 are Protestants, 6273 are Roman Catholics and 1151 pagans. Of the 3362 Indians on the Grand River 2500 are Protestants and 862 pagans. The personal belongings and the value of the products of the Indians of Ontario for the year amounted to $137,949.

The report says: "In reviewing the condition of Indian matters in Ontario one cannot but feel that the position is certainly a gratifying one, but their progress would be very greatly enhanced were the facilities greater for imparting to the young, more generally than is now the case, thorough practical instruction in useful occupations, which would admit of their taking their places in the ranks of the industrious classes and thus the solution of the Indian question would be greatly expedited in so far as this province is concerned.

A 15-Minute Sitting of the House.

The House only sat 15 minutes this afternoon. Gen. J. W. Laurie, the unseated and re-elected member for Shelburne, was introduced by the two Sir John's. The General had to limp into the chamber, having gone badly lame during the recess.

Mr. Edgar got a motion through for copies of the resolutions passed at the Interprovincial Conference at Quebec in October, 1887, to be laid upon the table at once. These resolutions were printed in the Toronto papers over a year ago.

Mr. Madill introduced a bill to require owners of elevators and hoists to guard against accidents.

About the Capital.

The social events of this evening were Speaker Ouimet's dinner and the Albani concert. Both of them passed off with great eclat, especially the diva's show.

Mr. J. B. R. Fiset (Rimouski), one of the Liberal whips, was to-day presented with a handsome walking cane by his colleagues, the occasion being his 46th birthday, the anniversary of his marriage and the anniversary of his patron Saint Romauld.

Hon. John Macdonald of Toronto will remain in Ottawa during the recess of the Senate till Feb. 20. He is devoting much time to the preparation of the speech which he intends to deliver on the trade relations of Canada with Labrador, British Guiana, the West Indies, etc., of which the Toronto Board of Trade has already heard a good deal from this gentleman.

Dr. Lankerkin will move on Monday: "Whereas distillers are allowed a rebate of duty upon corn imported for use in the manufacture of spirits for exports, it is in the opinion of this House but just and right that farmers and stock raisers who import corn to feed cattle or other stock for export should also receive a similar rebate."

Mr. McCarthy will again move a vote of censure on the Government because of the refusal to give the York and Simcoe Battalion kit allowance while on duty in the Northwest rebellion.

Mr. McKay and Mr. Brown of Hamilton had an interview with the Ministers of Finance and Customs to-day on two important matters pertaining to their district. The fruit men of the Niagara peninsula want the duties reimposed on small fruits and shrubbery and a large deputation from the district is expected to come down next week to urge this end. The Hamilton men also asked the Ministers not to place artificial fertilizers on the free list, notice of which was yesterday given in the shape of a resolution by Mr. Mulock.

The Elite" Scroll Cut Cigarettes.

HERCHMER'S BEER.

What Manitoba's Legislators Did Yesterday—Glanders at Sourisford.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 7.—It appears that the seizure of beer at Regina was more to embarrass Commissioner Herchmer than to enforce the law. The customs officials declined to act, as the beer being of Canadian manufacture comes under the inland revenue department.

The Real Property Act received its first reading in the Legislature to-day.

Sefton was called upon to prove his statement that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road's offer was bogus and put in to bluff the Northern Pacific, but signally failed.

The Attorney-General stated that the Government did not control freight rates to points outside the Province on the Red River Valley Road.

Glanders has broken out at Sourisford and three horses have been shot.

Try Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum.

TO BE PROTESTED.

Haldimand Conservatives Decide to Contest Mr. Colter's Election.

DUNNVILLE, Feb. 7.—At a mass meeting of the Conservatives of Haldimand, held in Hagersville this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved to protest the election of Jan. 30, in which Dr. Montague was defeated. Subscriptions were called for and $1500 in cash was paid in as a protest fund.

Piccadilly Turkish Cross Cut Cigarettes.

Attention is directed to a special sale over $3000 worth of rare and expensive English books, at 2.30 and 7.30 this afternoon and evening. This is probably the finest collection of rare and choice books ever sold in one day in Toronto. Mr. Shaw says they must go without reserve. Parties wishing books at about quarter their value should not fail to attend.

The woman's friend. Petroleum Soap.

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.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The Advocates of Total Prohibition Meet at the Capital.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—The annual convention of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic met this morning in the City Hall. There was a numerous gathering of enthusiastic Prohibitionists from all parts of the Dominion. Toronto being largely represented. An invitation had been extended to all members of Parliament to be present, but very few responded to the request.

Report of the Executive Committee.

This stated: Never before in the history of our country was there a more general belief pervading all classes of the righteousness and expediency of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The progress of temperance sentiment and the increased effectiveness of our prohibitory legislation are strikingly evidenced by the fact of the remarkable and steady decrease in the quantity of spirits consumed in our country. The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows:

Year.	Spirits taken for consumption Proof Gallons.
1884	3,000,492
1885	3,888,012
1886	3,412,818
1887	2,864,935
Total	12,166,257
Average for 4 years ending 1887	3,041,514
1888	2,326,327

Since the last annual meeting there has not been any voting on petitions for the adoption of the Scott Act. There have been eight repeal contests in the Provinces of Ontario and two in the Province of Quebec. In each of the contests a majority vote was polled against the Scott Act.

At the Montreal East election Mr. Lepine, the Labor and Conservative candidate, who unhesitatingly accepted the prohibition platform, was warmly supported by the alliance workers regardless of politics and was elected by a magnificent majority. The committee regretted the line of policy adopted by Lieut.-Governor Royal in the Northwest Territories.

The committee also submitted the following recommendations:

That the prohibition resolution introduced at last session of Parliament by Mr. Jamieson be re-introduced and pressed to a division in the House of Commons during the present session, and that a similar resolution be introduced and pressed to a division in the Senate.

That the electoral action platform adopted at Montreal be endorsed by this convention and efforts made to have it everywhere carried into practical effect.

That a strong protest against the outrageous violation of the spirit of the Northwest prohibitory law be laid before His Excellency the Governor-General and both Houses of Parliament.

That the draft of constitution approved at the Montreal convention be made the constitution of the Council of the Dominion Alliance.

That in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution a meeting of the council of the alliance on the new basis be held at some central point of the Dominion during the summer of the present year.

The report was adopted. It was resolved that with regard to the reintroduction of the prohibition resolution to Parliament that matter be left to the direction of the friends of the Alliance in the House.

The License System in the Northwest.

At the evening session a strongly worded resolution was passed condemnatory of the license system in the Northwest Territories in defiance of the provisions of the Northwest Territories Act, and the legislative committee of the Alliance was requested to bring before the Government a strong remonstrance asking that they abrogate the regulations under which Lieutenant-Governor Royal issued these permits and licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS IN PARKDALE.

Kingston's Ex-Mayor Leads Captive One of Parkdale's Fair Daughters.

On Thursday evening Ex-Mayor John Carson of Kingston led to the altar of St. Mark's Church, Parkdale, Jennie, youngest daughter of the late John Butler, Plymouth, Eng. The bride was superbly arrayed in a cream velvet dress with crystal trimming and the customary bridal veil, reaching to the ground. She was attended by Miss Ella Moore of Hamilton, Miss Land of Aylmer and Miss Parker of Toronto as bridesmaids, while a like service as "best men" was performed for the groom by Mr. E. S. Borden of Kingston and Mr. E. Crumley and Mr. Vantassel of Toronto.

After the ceremony at the Church a reception and banquet was given by the bride's sister, Mrs. John Burleigh, at which a large number of guests were present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carson of Kingston, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Price, Aylmer; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, Mr. Douglas Ross, Mrs. William Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, Miss Hancock.

The wedding presents were elegant, the most conspicuous being a cabinet of silver knives, forks, spoons, etc., from Mr. Carson's brother; a similar case of six dozen spoons, forks, etc., from the bride's mother, and a hundred and one of those pretty, useful and ornamental pieces of antique crockery and silverware which so delight the eye.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson went on the evening train to Montreal, where they will spend the "honeymoon."

DEATH ON THE TRACK.

A Smash Near Montreal—Man Killed Near Lambton Bridge.

Vaudreuil, a station about 30 miles west of Montreal on the G. T. R., was the scene of a serious accident on Wednesday morning. A snow plow moving east left the track at this point and plunged into the last Pullman car on the Ottawa express, which was side-tracked there awaiting the removal of the snow blockade. Two passengers were slightly injured and Pullman Porter Mills had an arm broken. The snowstorms are playing havoc with trains on the various roads east, and few are running on schedule time.

On Wednesday evening at a late hour the C.P.R. express from the west ran down an unfortunate man near Lambton bridge, killing him instantly, and mangling the remains frightfully. The fragments were gathered up and conveyed to West Toronto Junction, where they await identification.

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 class 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.

Piccadilly Turkish Cross Cut Cigarettes.

In the Surrogate Court.

Elizabeth Paton, wife of John Paton, grocer, of Toronto, petitions for letters of administration to the estate of Matthew Maxwell of Cooksville, who died without a will on December 29th, 1888. The personal estate is valued at $1000, there being no real estate. The petitioner is a sister of the deceased.

Delays are Dangerous.

Do not procrastinate. Accidents are occurring every day; your turn may be next. Are your families protected by a general accident policy in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company?

TO HELP THE POOR ORPHAN

LAST NIGHT'S BIG CHARITY BALL IN THE PAVILION.

A Gathering of Six Hundred of Toronto's Best People—A Crowd of Young Folks, But Only a Few Uniforms—Some of the Prominent Persons There.

Perhaps not so much in the cause of sweet charity, but more for the purpose of enjoying a few pleasant dancing hours, was the Pavilion crowded last night with a gathering of fully six hundred people upon the occasion of a charity ball in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

While "society" cannot congratulate itself upon the affair being a grand gathering of only those people who are supposed to move in the seventh heaven—because of a good sprinkling of some belonging to a lower social strata—the energetic management is to be congratulated upon having given what was an entertaining ball, and, more than that, an affair that will add considerably to the funds of the charity for whose benefit it was gotten up. It certainly must be a financial success if the presence of fully 600 people on the dancing floor and a couple of hundred spectators in the galleries could make it such.

A Terpsichorean Maelstrom.

There were too many present to make dancing comfortable because the limited space could not accommodate all those who wanted to dance without being carried down in a terpsichorean maelstrom, especially when the all-powerful waltz was on. It was eminently a young people's affair, the very great majority being the unmarried of both sexes, with a fair scattering of the newly-married and only a few of the old folks. The men were largely in the majority. The decorations were confined to the hanging of flags from the ceiling and on the walls, while the platform was handsomely fitted up with settees and chairs. But the place was frightfully hot, and it was not for a couple of hours that the man at the furnace let up.

The Opening Set of Stewards and Patronesses.

It was shortly after nine when the dancing commenced with a few extras, mainly waltzes, but the formal opening was the dancing of the Lancers by the following, who were respectively the stewards and patronesses:

Mrs. S. Morrison.	Mrs. Sweney.
Mr. Mervyn McKenzie.	Mrs. A. J. Cattanach.
Mr. W. Creelman.	Miss Proudfoot.
Mr. A. J. Hollyer.	Mrs. Langmuir.
Mr. R. E. Boulton.	Mrs. McCarthy.
Mr. J. F. Hodgins.	Mrs. Fitzgibbons.
Mr. L. McMurray.	Mrs. Hoskins.
Mr. R. Lockhart.	Mrs. C. Brough.

Dancing was kept up for several hours to the music of Corlett's orchestra. The "College Song Lancers," a medley of the most popular songs known to the ears of 'Varsity men, was very familiar to many present, and the hearing of it is almost as pleasing as the dancing to it.

Fancy Dresses and Uniforms.

It had been understood by some that this was to be a fancy dress ball, but it was not by a large majority. The ladies turned out in ordinary evening dress, many costumes being noticeable by reason of their taste and elegance. The only ladies in fancy dress were the Misses Scott of Beverley-street, who were attired in attractive Italian and gypsy costumes. There was a noticeable absence of military men in uniform, the only ones who wore their regimental garb being Captain-Adjutant Macdonald of the Queen's Own, Lieut. Fitzgerald displaying a military red coat of the Royal Grenadiers and a pair of inconvenient eye-glasses; and Sergt. A. E. S. Thompson, wearing the quiet and tidy uniform of the Governor-General's Body Guards.

The patronesses were:

Mrs. John Beverley Robinson.	
Mrs Osler.	Mrs D'Alton McCarthy.
Mrs Percival Ridout.	Mrs Dawson.
Mrs Langmuir.	Mrs W H Beatty.
Mrs Brough.	Mrs Fred Denison.
Mrs Oliver Mowat.	Mrs Sweney.
Mrs A M Cosby.	Mrs Torrance.
Mrs Cattanach.	Mrs W Hamilton Merritt.
Mrs Nordheimer.	Mrs Dickson.
Mrs W B McMurrich.	Mrs Otter.

And the stewards, besides Hon. Secretary Reginald Lockhart, were:

W. H. Blake.	Audrey Hoskins.
R. E. Boulton.	F. J. Lightbourn.
A. R. Capreol.	Mervyn Mackenzie.
W. Creelman.	Dugald MacMurchy.
John Dudgeon.	Leonard McMurray.
Gamble Geddes.	G. Montagu White.
Stephen Heward.	Stuart Morrison.
J. F. Hodgins.	E. C. Rutherford.
A. J. Hollyer.	W. W. Vickers.

TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY.

Reported to be Progressing and Receiving Valuable Aid.

The Toronto Humane Society held its regular monthly meeting in the Christian Institute yesterday, Mr. Mervyn Mackenzie presiding. Secretary Kelso announced that the Band of Mercy cause was making considerable headway in public schools and also that the objects of the society were becoming better known the public interest therein increased.

During the past week a gentleman sent in a check for $50 and a lady member had donated $1000 to pay the debt of the society and establish it on a firm basis. The treasurer reported that since the previous meeting the income of the society had amounted to $1250.

The evil of the tight check rein on horses was discussed and the society decided to take steps towards the prevention of this form of cruelty. A measure at present before the Dominion House for the better prevention of cruelty was heartily endorsed and the hope expressed that it would become law. The next meeting will be held March