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## PRIESTLY PENITENT

Strange Story of Rev. Louis Martin.

Sin; Borrow and Repentance-He Returns to the Church and Goes into Retirement.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in the city by the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. Louis Martin, a former Roman Otholic priest who had accepted the Protestant faith, and who had resided in Montreal for two years past. The rev. gentleman is about thirty years of age and for some time he officiated as a Roman Catholic priest at a small villege in Normandy, France. Four years ago he went to the States and became a parish priest in the villege of St.
Mait'n, Wis., where he put himself entside the pale of the priesthood by marrying his housekeeper. He then reneunced his slieglance to the Church of Rome, and, together with his wife, came to Montreal. Here several Protestant ministers took much interest in him, and he has preached several times in the First French Methodist church, Craig street, and the Russell hall. He was en very friendly terms with the Rev. Father Chiniquy, but seemed to be very firmly opposed to the religious faith in which he had been reared. During his stay here he has eked out a rather scanty subsistance by giving French lessons, and he also conducted French classes at the Y. M. C.

A. during the winter mooths. Last Monday week he went to call on Rev. Mr. Morin, and after he had gone out two nuns called at his residence, 729A Sanguinet at.
As the two ladies appeared very anxious to see Mr. Martin, his wife told them where he had gone, but they never went to Mr. Morin's. Mr. Martin returned to tea and afterwards again left bome t) give two lessens, saying he would be back shortly before tim o'clock. He did not, however, do so, and the last that can be ascertained of his movements is that he went into the shop of Mr. Rivard, stationer, St. Peter street, to procure some three cent stamps, which however, the proprietor had not in stock. For some time the rev. gentleman had been rather short of money, but he seems to have suddenly become possessed of plenty, and on the day of his disappear ance he repaid sums which he had borrowed from friends. He also gave \$5 to his wife before he left home, and he then had some \$15 or \$20 left. Where the money came from no one seems to know. A very curious circumstance occurred on Taesfor Rev. Mr. Martin, stating that he was desirons of taking lessons to French. A neighbor recognized the man as being a member of the city police force, a fact which he denied. As the missing gentleman did not return on Tuesday, the Rev. Dr. Williams, who was on friendly terms with Mr. Martin, sought the assistance of Colef Hughes, who had the peliceman brought before him, and he then stated that what he had done was under the instructions of his sergeant, who was then out of the city on business. The constable visited Mr. Martin's house about 9 a.m., and as the only persons who then knew of the rev. gentleman's disappearance were his wife and Mr. Morin, his visit was, to say the least, extremely strange. What connection, if any, his visit and that of the nuns had with Mr. Martin's disappearance are at present enshrouded in the deepest mystery. One significant fact may be mentioned. Mr. Martin being a scholar, Rev. Dr. Williams entertained the idea of getting him into the French Methodist college as a teacher, and he asked him to write him several theses on theological subjects. In due course Mr. Williams recelved a large roll, which, being in French, he did not trouble himself to translate, but put away, as he thought, in a pigeon hole in his study. On Monday afternoon last, the day of the disappearance, Mr. Martin called and wanted the manuscript back. He evinced the greatest anxiety to get it, following Mr. Williams into his study and even looking into the pigeon holes himself, and evincing can-

find it. - Montreal Gazette THE MYSTERY SOLVED. The following statement of the Martin case is furnished by the religious authorities

siderable disappointment when he could not

at the Archbishop's Palsoe : "The story of the disappearance of Rev. Louis Martin as related in yesterday's Star will be thoroughly explained by the following facts: For several months Mr. Martin, regretting what he believed to be the greatest error of his life, was thinking of re-entering the church which he had abandoned in an hour of weakness. He addressed himself to Monseigneur the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec in the month of April last. Among other things he said to the Uardinal-'I return to the feld of the best faith in the world. I address myself to you as the prodigal son did to his father. I venture to hope, Monseigneur, that Your Eminence will treat me as the father of the Prodigal Sen treated his repenting son.' Rev. Mr. Martin was naturally placed in communication with Mgr. the Archbishop of Monircal, and persevering always in his good resolution to reenter the pale of the Church, he announced that he would finally leave Montreal for ever on Saturday evening May 3, to ge and shut himself up in a

PLACE OF PENANCE,

far from this country. Still he regretted having to abandon his children and her who had followed him for two years. Before leaving he begged Menseigneur the Archbishop to find a home for his children. He himself asked that some reisgicuses no sent to her when he called his wife and announce to her his departure and to tell her that if she was willing she and her children would be the banner of Reform alors a falsabord. himself asked that some religiouses be sent to house on Monday afternoon, but as Mr. Mar-tin was not yet gene they could not fulfil the mission which he himself had asked should be promptings of every selfish interest which could yet.

confided to them. Before sending them a second time it was belter that the deand that is what Sergeant Gauthier was ask-

Rev. Mr. Martin, it is said, has gone to the States. In the eyes of the Church his mar-riage is null; in fact, none ever existed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Liar on Space Again.

Po the Editor of The True Witness. DEAR SIR,-The Montreal reporter of the Press Agency overdid his work in forwarding to the American papers his own bigoted views about the sad burning of the Longue Pointe asylum.

I had always believed that the Press Agency was an unsectarian association, and that its reperter had only news to send not personal views.

No human system being perfect, I confess that improvements are pessible in the Sisters' management, Perhaps also imprevements were required too in the New York lunatio asylum which was burned to the ground two days after the Longue Peinte disaster.

But to put these hard-working and self sacrificing nuns on the same footing as paid servants and baby-farming misers, is more than human feeling can bear. Of course, nobody should mind this nar-

power of the Press and the wide circulation of the Agency, this calumny must be nailed down. It is to be hoped that the Preze Association can do without such men and can find plenty

of decent young men ready to fulfil their duty

row-minded reporter; but, knowing the

EMILE D'HIBERNIE.

## The Ottawa By-Election.

without writing lies.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-I think that your correspondent errs as to the complexion of the Ottawa vote at the late election. Some days before polling I made an estimate of the probable result based on the poll of 1887, which was, in round number, 5,500. Of these I assumed Protestants 2,800; Catholics Or these I assumed Protestants 2,800; Catholics 2,700. The straight party vote stood: Conservatives, 3,200; Liberal, 2,300 The Conservative vote consisted of about, Protestants 2,100; Catholic, 1 100; the Liberal vote of Protestants, 700; Catholics, 1,600. I assumed that about the same number would be polled at the by-election, and estimated 1,700 for the Equal Rights candidate, of whom Conservatives 1,100; Liberals, 400. On this basis the computation stood: Mackintosh, 2,100, of whom Protestant 1,000; Catholics, 1,100; Chrysler, 1,900, of whom Protestants 300; Catholic, 1,600. The vote actually polled was only 5,200, or 300 less than at the general election. In analysing this it is found that the Protestant stronghold in creased its vote by 200, while in the stronghold of the Catholics there was a falling off of 500 This would change the religious complexion thus: Protestants, 3,000, of whom Conservatives 2,300; Liberals, 700; Catholics, 2,200; of whom Conservatives 1,100; Liberals, 700. The whom Conservatives 1,100; Historias, 700. The vote stood: Mackinton, 2,400, of whom Portestants 1,300; Uatholics, 1,100; Hay, 1,600, of whom Conservatives 1,000; Liberals 600; Chrysley, 1,200, of whom Protestants 100; Catholics, 1,100. This estimate seems to be nearer the truth than any I have seen, and fully agrees with the antecedents of the so-called Protestant Liberals of Ottown. Protestant Liberals of Ottawa.

OTTAWA LIBERALS-THEIR RECORD.

In order to see how consistent and uniform has been the history, in all vicissitudes of the Liberals of Ottawa, it is indispensible to trace their history for the last half century. It for nishes another verification of the old proverb-"The Ethiopian cannot change his skin, nor the leopard his spots." When Ottawa was yet Bytown, and anterior to my time, the great majority of the Liberals consisted then as now of Catholics. Bytown elected her first Liberal member, Scott, a Protestant, in 1848. In 1851, she elected her second Liberal in MacLaughlan, n had some \$15 or \$20 left. Where the ney came from no one seems to knew. A yourious circumstance occurred on Tuesty merning, when a man called and enquired Rev. Mr. Martin, stating that he was defeated. How? By nearly every one of the so-called Protestant Liberals voting for the Tory candidate, Yielding. And, without discovered to the position. He was defeated. How? By nearly every one of the so-called Protestant Liberals voting for the Tory candidate, Yielding. And, without discovered to the position. paragement, it was a choice such as Hamlet's mother of a husband—"A mildew'd ear" for "Hyperion's curls."—Treachery No. 1.

Liberal principles, not only in Ottawa, but

along the whole Ottawa valley, received on that occasion a stab and shock in the house of its friends from which it has not yet recovered. Since that memorable event Ottawa has sent a Liberal representative for one term to the House of Commons. After that event Liberal ism was so prostrated that its Protestant adherents, so far as outward manifestation, could be counted on one's finger ends without repetition. It was in reference to this phenomenon of extraordinary decadence that Sir John A. Macdonald made this truly remarkable deliver ance-"That a Grit could not be elected as poundkeeper in Ottawa." To which he might have added, that if the generous impulse asized the generous burghers, it would be difficult to hunt up the lucky Grib recipient. There was a nervous spurt during the abort regime of "Sandfield," but immediately on his downfall they relapsed to the ancient doctrine of worshipping the rising sun.

THE REFORM CONVENTION OF 1867. At the meeting in this town called to elect delegates to the great Reform Convention of 1867, only two Probestants attended, one of whom was the Globe correspondent. Only one Protestant, Duncan Sinclair, could be scared up

to go as a delegate from the metropolis. THE PROBOGATION OF AUGUST, 1873.

When, in 1873, every municipality in the Dominion was holding meetings to petition the Governor against prorogation anent the "Pacific scandal." Ottawa Liberals made several attempts at meeting; and the biggest display we were able to make amounted to seven, or whom one, Mr. Wells of Toronto, was an invited gues. I called myself on many gushing Liberals. One prominent member was too busy : another would like very much to attend if there would be any respectable people there; a third said—"Mr. O'Hanly, I have been a Liberal all my life, but I will have nothing to do with the 'Grits,' they are a contemptible do with the 'Grits,' they are a contem faction." Yet that very same fall, when came evident to every observer of political events, that the fate of the ministry was sealed, and their defeat a matter of days, the largest hall in the city would not contain the deserving rate from the sinking ship. The rush and the scramble to be first were so great that Liberals of times of adver-sity were run over and trampled in the dust by the new recruits or "scallawage" as the late Senator Skead called then, Tell it not in Gath. Before the expiration of that same year the life long Liberal was a "Grit" standard-

THE REVERSE OF 1878.

When the reverse of 1878 shattered their prospects, the bolters were on the morrow prepared to return to their old loves, or rather to stick to the fleshpots whoever would be maitre de cuisine. The Free Press lost no time in decuisine. The Free Press loss no sime in setting its house in order, making a prace-offering to the offended manes of Toryism, by dismissing its editor in chief, Brock. They fancied they could repeat the "Sandfield" game. But the master's eyes was on them this time, they sinned too deeply, their offences smelt to heaven, and with the exception of Goodwin and a few others, the door of the fold was shut in their faces. Hence and since, they are Liberals, not of choice, but of dire neces-

looked after. The religieuses went to the perpennal shower of slander, abuse, falsehood

pervert a human soul. The "Fenian" cry was one of many weapons with which I was attacked; parture of Mr. Martin should be ascertained and when in time that was played out they were not at a loss to invent others still more baseless Although in 1867 I was the recognized caudidate of the good Toronto Reform Convention of Russell county; although I had the cordial support and endorsement of the Globe; although I carried the banner of Liberalism as ably and fearlessly as it was ever carried; although guebing Liberals flocked to my meetings enamoured of the sentiments I promulgated, thanking their maker for vouchs fing them the happiness of witnessing such emanations from a Russell husting; how many Protestant Liberals voted for me? To their eternal disgrace be it said, they could be counted on the digits of one hand without repetition. some of them excused themselves by saying they were afraid under open voting that if they voted for me their places would be burned by the Orangemen Notwithstanding my credital, the Edwards formily pere et fils, professing liberals, used the "Fenian" cry against me with a malignity worthy of fallen angels. A pro-minent Reformer heartily congratulated me on my entire platform. But to my surprise and disgust, but with a frankness worthy of all praise, wound up by saying, that he could not yote for me. For however excellent my inten tions when the priests put on the screws I must succumb.

While under these circumstances, I could not with a particle self-respect vote for Mr. Edwards, I refrained not only from voting, but from canvassing, for his opponent; and too with a consciousness that if I appealed on these issues to my countrymen of Russell, I could defeat him as easily as rolling off a log. For my defeat in Russell was solely and exclusively due to the double accidents of race and creed. Had I the good or ill-fortune of being a Probestant I would have no rival. That was freely and frankly conceded time and again. For I am sure that my countrymen have pride and man hood enough to resent a slur on me, indeed, not because of any personality, but being of them.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

This is not the time or place to discuss the merits or demerits of allowing minorities representation in the legislature. It has been conceded to Ottawa. It has been religiously adhered to in Montreal. It was inaugurated adhered to in Montreal. It was inaugurated here in 1867; and not deviated from until last local election. It is pertinent to inquire who violated and set at nought what the Irish Catholic minority reasonably considered as a pre-criptive right, sanctified by twenty years of possession; and what the Montreal Protestant minority in and what the Montreal Protestant minority in their case regard as such. This bulwark was first attacked, and therrby weakened, in the local general election of 1875, the sitting member and workingmen's candidate was O'Donaghue; O'Connor the Conservative romance; and Featherston the choice of a clique of so-called Liberals. At the Reform Association meeting for selecting a standard henrer tion meeting for selecting a standard bearer, I vehemently protested, and protested in vain, against the insane policy of not only violating the compact of giving the minority a representative, but the ministerial vote. I did so under the express authority of Mr. Mowat, who enjoined me to use all my in the many in fluonce, backed by his earnest request to dis suade the Liberals from opposing O'Donaghue, with whose support the government were per feetly satisfied I pleaded to no purpose. Despite all I could urge, the majority meeting decided on having a professed Liberal.

They could not forego the chance with two Catholics in the field to run a dark horse; and grasp a snap victory. As you know, unluckily Catholics cannot be got to attend preliminary arrangements; and thereby often defeat their Treachery No. 2.

In the succeeding Local election, there were regular party candidates—O'Donghue (Ministerial), Baskerville (opposition), both Catholics, and May, a Protestant dark horse, independent. The Conservatives stuck to their candidate. Treachery No. 3. In the local general election of 1883, the party

nominees were Catholics, with MacDougall a Promatant, independent The Conservatives elected their candidate. Treachery No. 4.

At the last election for the Local House, for the first time in twenty years, the Irish Catho-lic minority's claims were thrown over by the perfidious Liberals; and by a def-ction in the Conservative ranks of all those whose bigctry exceeds their party fealty, the bolt was sufficient to defeat the Catholic nomines and elect

the Protestant Liberal. Treachery No. o. THE ELECTION OF 1877.

occurred at the capital. Many supporters of the government considered it no less than a disastor to allow the nominee of the opposition to be returned by acclamation Meetings were held to chose a candidate. Every Protestant name selected or suggested perceptority declined. After abandoning all hope of securing a protestant candidate, and rather than let the election go by default, it was proposed by Nagle, Starr MacDougall and other leading Catholic Liberals that the writer be selected to contest the seat If the sky had fallen, or a bomb of dynamite had exploded, it could not have created greater consternation among our enlightened confreces. It was all right to let an opponent of the govern ment be elected by acclaim, but to give a Papista chance: never! Where a candidate could not yesterday be procured for love or money, they were now, as if by magic thick and plenty as autumnal leaves in Vallambross. what is stronger than fiction it was no new crop which sprang up like mushrooms through th night, but the very identical old stock, which no spurring could hitherto goad into the field test. A whole host was now ready and willing to be sacrificed on their country's altar. At a com mittee meeting of the most influential and enlightened liberals, we were rolitely and frankly informed that the gentlemen present could not on any account vote for a Catholic; and if they so far forgot their duty as to do so, they would not know where to look for a fellow. Encouraging, was it not? It is astoduning how pre udice blinds her votaries. The man who as mouthpiece volunteered this silly and scandalous declaration could not but know that threetourths, at least, of the Ostawa Liberals were then as now Catholics. This insone avowal drove many sincere, sterling Liberals into the Con-servative ranks. It lost forever to the party one of its best and bravest champions, whose name is truth, honor, and fideliny-Michael Sparrs. It lost the government the election as fine to two. Treachery No. 6.
So intense and investrate is their bigotry.

that at the last election they deseroted the Liberal candidate en masse. They found in the "Equal Righter" a man after their own parrow hearts. Set it down as a political axiom, that it is as impossible for a bigot to be a Liberal as for Satan to be a saint. Treachery No. 7.

IBISHMEN OF OTTAWA.

Where is your sense of honor? Has your taken wings and flown? Will you be ever content with the crumbs from your masters' table? Do your aspirations never soar higher than a voting machine? Does the chairmanship of an election meeting crown the height of your ambitton? Is it your mission to be ever the catepaw which draws from the fire the nuts for your monkey governors? Must you always follow? Has the future no hope? Are you ever to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the superior race? Our fathers. Heaven be praised, had more exalted notions of the rights and dignities of their manhood Seven long centuries of oppression have been unable to drag that acknowledgment from them -that they were not worthy of freedom,

fit to lead, fit to govern. I would be sorry to have it inferred that I confound Liberels generally with the bastard breed of Obtawa. I have on many occasions found genuine Liberalism pervade the most eminent men of Ontario reformers.

J. L. P. O'HANLY.

The Land Purchase Bill. LONDON, May 10 .- Mr. Gladstone is expeoted to make the proposed motion instruct ing the committee on the Land Parchase bill



Sole Agents for Hezelton, Fischer, Dominion

# PIANOS AND ORGANS.

EQUAL RIGHTERS.

OTTAWA, May, 12-Mr. Charlton, M.P.

Mr. Charlton's Explanation of His With-drawal,

has addressed an open letter to Principal Caven, explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the latest Equal Rights manifesto. Among other things he says : I have given careful consideration to the address decided upon by the majority of the council of the Equal Rights Association, at a meeting held in Toronte on the afternoon of May 3rd, and issued yesterday by the Committee on Address appointed by the Council I have felt the greater necessity for care in its consideration, because I had not been consulted as to the various resolutions which had evidently been thoroughly considered before they were submitted to the Council, and not having them before me, I could not during the desultory discussion and rapid consideration give to them upon the moment that degree of consideration necessary to a thorough comprehension of their purport and character. I have also borne in mind that the meeting of the Council was called without your knowledge, that your advice as to the resolutions presented had not been asked, and that you, as well as myself, only knew what they were as they were presented to the Council. I am in doubt whether it is proper to attach particular significance to the fact any that the fourth, the fifth and the wirth of the resolutions adopted at the Equal Rights convention, which was held in Toronto in June, 1889, and which relate to civil and religious authority, to the use of the French language in the public schools of Ontaria, and to the mode of deciding who are supporters of public or of separate schools, are incorporated in the address; while the first, second amd third resolutions adopted by the convertion, which relate to the undue influence of Ultramontaniam in securing the passage of the Jesuit Estates Bill, which condemn that bill and the act of Jesuit incorporation, and which pledge continued exertions to procure the voldance or repeal of but acts, are ommitted. I am convinced, however, that it is unfortunate that the first three resolutions were passed over. The omission can bardly be due to a lusire to avoid reference to matters outside of Ontario, for the address deals with the question of dual language and separate schools in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. I deem it a most unfortunate versight that the address makes no allusion to the motion defeated in the House of Commone so late as the thirteenth day of April last regretting that the Government had not referred the Jesuits' Estates bill for decision, s to its constitutionlity, to the Supreme Court of Canada, which is specially invested with the power of deciding such cases, which demand for reference, signified by myself in the House of Commons April 20th, 1889, was expressly refused by the Government on Philadelphia has four. At Notre Dame, a report of the committee of the Privy Countries and Indiana, which is the location of two noted to the Issa interest no the Minister Indiana, which is the location of the Ave cit of July 10th, 1889, intruct ng the Minister f Justice to make known their decision to Mr. Hugh Graham of Montreal, the motion ing 17,500. Among the leading Oatholic of regret for such refusal, made thirtieth of April, 1890, having received the support of 23 Liberal members and six Conservative the New Orleans Holy family, the Baltimore nembers from the Province of Outario, and having been opposed by thirty-nine Conservative members and five Liberal members from that Province. That portion of the address relating to French schools in Outario indicates as desirable a course of act on which, it strikes me, has been as fully complied with by the regulation of the Department of Education, in force since the 10th of February last, as present circumstances render nos-

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION, Record, which circulates more than 7,500

Branch 84 C. M. B. A. At the last regular meeting of Branch 84 C.M.B.A. Mr. Frank H. Murphy, grain merchant, the popular financial secretary, was made the recipient of an address and goldheaded cane. Increasing business having compelled Mr. Murphy to resign the secretaryship, the members took occasion to give him an humble recognition of the valued services be has rendered the branch, with which he has been actively identified since its inception a few years ago. Enturing the office of secretary, as a charter member, with the bare number required by the constitution to establish a Branch, Mr. Murphy to day experiences the gratification of seeing No. S4 a sound and flourishing institution, whose success, to a great extent is due to the time he gave and the energy he displayed in an earnest endeavor to promote its best interests. The Branch does honor to itself in thus according appreciative testimony to its bene-This Branch is probably the most representative in this city of the fraternal sentiment which actuates the C.M.B.A., its members and officers being about equally divided between different nationalities.

Mr. Parnell's Successor.

New York, May 10.—A London special to the Herald says: - Whether it be true or not that Mr. Dillon nas succeeded Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party, it is certain that events appear to be ripe for a change of seme kind. All politicians desire to look upon the face of their leader cocasionally, and Mr. Parnell's health has long made his visite to the interior of the House of Cemmons few and far between. The loyalty of his followers has not waned, but active work has to be done, and a directing mind is indispen sable. This would be sufficient to accoun for the temporary withdrawal from the field which Mr. Parnell seems to have decided

Mr. Robidoux Sworn in.

QUEBEC, May 9. -At the Cabinet council. beld this afternoon, Mr. Robidoux, M.P.P., was sworn in to his new office of Provincial Secretary. The ceremony was the usual one on such occasions. Mis Honor Lieutenant-Governor Angers, received the cath at 3 30 p.m. Ex-Provincial Secretary Hen. Mr. Gagnon was present, as were also Hon. Mesers, Starney, Garneau, Mercier, Shehyn, Ress. Lieutenant-Colenel Rhodes, minister of agriculture and colonization, was absent. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Angers congratulated the new minister, and paid a high to raise the question of Home Rule. The is one of the most elequent speakers in the ten Archbishops, seventy three Bishops and terms of the motion have not been settled House, in English as well as in French, and 8,332 priorite they have the greatest body of yet.

of the old French regime. He was born at St. Philippe, county of Laprairie, March 10, 1844. He was educated at the Montreal Jesuite' college, and chose the career of a barrister. He studied law under Messre, Abbot and Dermeau, and was received at the bar in 1866 Ten years later he became professor of civil law at the McGill college. In 1882 he ran for the provincial seat for the county of Laprairie, but was defeated. Subs quently he was elected in Chateauguay by a majorky of 151 over his opponent, Mr. Qainn 1884 he was elected president of the graduates of M. Gill college. In April, 1887, he received his diploma of doctor in law from the McG.ll university.

#### OBITUARY.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth, Q.C., M.P.

TORONTO, May 12 -Mr. Adam Hudspeth, M.P., who returned to Lindsay last week from his parliamentary dutys at Ottawa, died this

evening from the effects of an apopletic stroke which seized him during Sunday night.

Mr. Hudspeth was born at Cobourg at the 8th December, 1836, and educated there by his father, Mr. Robert Hudspeth, who was head-master of the Newcastle Grammar school at that place. In 1866, at the time of the Fenian raid, he was instrumental in raising the Lindsay infantry company, in which he held the rank of captain. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar, and a on came to be regarded as among the ablest of the counsel of the county. In 1881 he was appointed a Q.O. He was a bencher of the Law society, and deputy judge for the county of Victoria. He was an unsuccessful Conservative candidate for the Ontario Legislature in 1875. In the general election of 1887 he was returned to Parliament for South Victoria, but, owing to a technicality, had to resign. He was re-elected, however, two mounts later, and has since held the seat. Mr. Hudspeth married in July, 1868, Harriette, daughter of Mr. R. S. Mills, of Brockville, a retired chief factor of the Hudson Bay company. He was personally very popular in his home, and held in general respect both for his abilities and high charac-

### The Game Exposed.

If the Tories over get the Grita cut the will keep them out. They would fortify themselves by the free use of the licensius and appointing powers. Sine they now con-domn would be accepted as guides and the gerrymander they denounce would be used as a means of warding off a Liberal triumph .-

Toronto Telegram (Tory).
That's a fact. Once let Meredish and bla gang on the Treasury benches and it would be all day with the French and Saparate School howl. They would not depend on these sectional cries or on attrring up religious strife to keep in power. They would work the licensing system for all it is worth. They would gerrymander. They would bribe. They would dole out the timber limits and Crown lands to their own favorites. They would do anything and everything but the right to hold the roins of government. - Hamilton Time.

Roman Catholic Papers.

In the wide field of religious journalism, the Roman Catholic denomination ranks very near the head as regards the number papers issued and the aggregate circulation. That the adherents of this belief are news paper readers and give good support to their various religious organs, the statistics in dicate most emphatically. As in many other lines of class joucualism, New York seems to be the principal center of publica tion. In this city alone are pullished four teen papers, weeklies and monthlies, in the in erest of this faith. From Boston are issued only three Roman Catholic organs, while educational institutions, is issued the Ave Maria, a weekly, with a circulation exceed papers in various parts of the country may be mentioned the San Francisco (Cal.) Monitor, Catholic Mirror, the Boston Polot, the Detroi Angelus, St. Louis Church Progress, and Catholic World, Brooklyn Catholic Youth, Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, New York Catholic News, Ustholic Review, Freeman's fournal, Sunday Union and Catholic Times, l'ablet, Troy Cathele, Columbus Oathele Jolumbian, and Milwaukee Catholic Citizan. Canada, also, has some good Roman Oatholic papers. Most oal, P. Q., sending out the IRUE WITNESS, with a circulation in excess of 15,000, and London, Ont., the Catholic copies a week.—Printers' Ink.

The Art Stained Glass Institute of Innsbruck and the Holy Father.

Rome. April 27 -At noon to-day His Hel ness Pope Leo XIII. received, in private audience D. Jele, the Director of the Innabruck Art Stained Glass Institute. At the termination of the audience His Holiness bespoke an unabated success for the Institute. ann graciously blessed it and its employed The Innebruck Art Stained Glass Institute is represented in the United States by Fr. Pustet & Co., of New York.

Stanley Refers to Himself as an Englishman.

London, May 12.-Mr. H. M. Stanley in giving way to an exhibition of lil-temper which discloses in his character an element of egetism which threatens to increase the number of his enemies if allowed to remain. Just now he is complaining of the cowardice of the public men and press of England in not taking an aggressive position against Germany in Africa at his behest, and is inolined to belittle the intellectual qualities of those who do not agree with him in the matter of England's immediate domination of the lake and other portions of the interior. He admits, however, that there is plenty of room in Africa for both Germany and England, but thinks an English railroad should be constructed at once to connect the lakes and regions around. Such a railread, he asserts, would open the interior to trade, the value o which can scarcely be estimated. He expresses admiratien for Major Wissman, but is disinclined to speak of Emin or of his new expedit on. Throughout the interview in which Stanley expressed himself as above, he referred to himself as an Englishman.

Catholic Journalism.

The Pope is fully alive to the importance of the Catholic press. He recently said that in our times the work of Catholic journalism is one of the most useful—nay, one of the most necessary—in the whole world. A great Irish prelate has truly remarked that it is most important for the Catholic bedy to have an organ to defend its interests, explain its position, claim its rights, denounce injustice, expess folly and enlighten the public, so that said public may ne longer remain the victim of prejudice the mest groundless, and statements about Cathelics and their aims and objects the most false.

The United States have now more Catholics of Irish birth and descent, in part or in tribute to Hon, Mr. Gagnon. Mr. Rebideux | whele, than Ireland itself. With their four-



TVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, wheither to torturing, diefiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczenas, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, acrofulous, or hereditary, istapeedily, permanently, and economically cured by the Curicura Remenus, consisting of Curicura the great Skin Cure, Curicura Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautiller, and Curicura Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautiller, and Curicura Resolvent, the new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of grateful testimonials from infancy to age attest their wonderful, mfailing and incomparable efficacy.

Soid everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c.; Soar, 35c.: Resolvent, \$1.50. Prepared by the Potter Deug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Moss.

Send for Filow to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

†37 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and olly skin 🖼 Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness relieved in one minute by the Ceticura Anti-Pain Plastur 30c.

ASTOR-FLUID!

Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-pression for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dressing for family. 25c, per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars. Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

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 100 Prizes of \$1,000 are.
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 100 do.
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WANTED-IN ST. SOPHIE, COUNTY of Terrebonne, a School Teacher, cap-able of teaching French and English, to finish

this school year.
41 3 JOHN JOS, CAREY, Sec. Treas.

The Prospects of Free Trade. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, said : The free traders must recognize with great disappointment how much ground they had lost within the last twenty-five years. Militarism, which was lying like a vampire all over Europe, was responsible for most of the mischiet, but not al', because free trade had receded in countries where militarism dees nct prevail—the United States and the British colonies. The great republic had never accepted the docurines of free trade. There was ence a kind of qualified progress toward them, which was checked, and still there was great promise that the American free trade party would triumph at the polls, Regarding bi-metalism, he believed that its advocates smelt therein a speedy rise la prices. It was a movement in the direction of protection.

Charity towards the souls in Purgatory is a work which includes in itself all the works of mercy.—St. Francis de Sales.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN