

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 14 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 14, St. Monica.
THURSDAY, May 15, Assumption.
FRIDAY, May 16, St. Simon Stock.
SATURDAY, May 17, St. Pascal Belyin.
SUNDAY, May 18, Within Octave.
MONDAY, May 19, St. Dunstan.
TUESDAY, May 20, St. Bernardine of Siena.

WITH reference to an advertisement, which appeared some time ago in THE TRUE WITNESS, asking for information concerning Patrick Redmond and his wife, whose maiden name was Bridget Nacey, and who left Ireland in the year 1824. Mr. P. J. Murphy of Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia, writes: "My mother, who is the daughter of Patrick Redmond and Bridget Nacey, can give any information required."

If the workmen really desired to put one of their number into the Legislature for St. Ann's division, they would not have chosen an employee of the Dominion Government as their candidate. The selection of Mr. Clarke looks as if the old clique has been getting in its usual work at election times and playing into the hands of the machine at the dictation of the Boss. At any rate they could not have adopted a better plan for splitting the labor vote.

It is said that Ald. Cunningham will receive the ministerial nomination for the St. Lawrence division of this city, in which case it is stated that Ald. Cleland will come out as a straight Opposition candidate. Already the Equal Rights have requested Ald. Stephens to carry their banner and he is likely to yield to their wishes. A threatened contest is therefore threatened and will furnish an instructive test of the run of popular feeling in the division. Single-handed, we believe, Ald. Cunningham could beat either of his opponents and should they persist in running he will probably beat them both. He is very well liked in the ward. His public and private record is without blemish, and as an Irish Catholic we would be glad to see him elected.

A WRITER in the Glasgow Observer in giving a sketch of the progress of the Irish cause in England remarks that under the influence of such sympathy as inspires every sentence of the magnificent speeches of John Morley, it is little wonder that the bitterness against England, long felt in the Irish heart, is fast dying out. It is by friendship and sympathy such as this, that for close on four years Mr. Morley and his great leader, and many other distinguished Englishmen, have been endeavoring to make amends for the past. Ireland's response has been prompt and generous. Irishmen in Ireland, and the Irish rows throughout the world, have shown and are showing that they have "a hand for the hand of friendship" even from the country which has so terribly wronged them for centuries. This writer adds: "As far as I have a rudimentary knowledge of the meaning of English words, it does not seem to me that there is any reckless statements of a reliance on blood and hatred in this language. On the contrary, there is much 'sweet reasonableness' and the spirit of 'forgiveness' in it."

THE Gaelic people of Wales, as well as their blood relations in Scotland and Ireland, are reasserting themselves again. Thus, after centuries of systematized and persistent efforts to change the Ancient Britons into Anglo-Saxons, the old blood bubbles up strong, bright, true, ray of the soil as ever. This is shown most conspicuously in the younger generation of Welshmen sent to parliament of late years. Of them a well-informed correspondent writes:—"These young Welshmen, who contrast so strongly with the old class of Welsh representatives, and of whom Thomas E. Ellis, David Randall, of the Gower division of Glamorgan; William Abraham, of the Rhondda Valley division of Glamorgan; and new Lloyd-George of Caerarvon; may be taken as types, mean business in entering the House of Commons. They have their national designs and ambitions in Parliament clearly on the lines laid down by Mr. Parnell and his party. With almost every member of that party they are on terms of the strongest friendship. Like the Irish members they believed in sticking to the post of duty in the House, rather than going off for the evening by a resort to the pernicious habit of "pairing." They have no sympathy whatever with the older Welsh member, who was known before their time, and who simply regarded himself

as part and parcel of British Liberalism. Unlike this gentleman of the past they today cherish dreams of a strong, militant, and progressive Welsh nationality. They allow national sentiment to strangely shape and guide their conception of what is their public duty, and there is no doubt that their patriotic impulses and active line of conduct will in the near future abolish tithes in Wales, disestablish the English State Church in Wales, and set up Home Rule in Wales.

WE are indebted to the Hamilton Times for recalling a historical incident which finds a parallel in Ontario at the present time. Sydney Smith in an article on the "Catholic Question," in the Edinburgh Review of March, 1827, addressed a few pertinent remarks to the three classes who were working themselves up over the Catholic Emancipation question. As they exactly fit the cases represented by different sections of the Equal Righters of to-day, we give them to our readers:

To the Non-Popery Fool.—You are made use of by your men who laugh at you and despise you for your folly and ignorance; and who, the moment it suits their purpose, will leave you to roar and bellow No Popery! to Vacancy and the Moon.

To the Non-Popery Rogue.—A shameful and scandalous game, to sports with the serious interests of the country, in order to gain some increase of public power.

To the Honest Non-Popery People.—We respect you very sincerely—but are astonished at your existence.

The Burning of Longue Pointe Asylum.

Seldom have we been called upon to chronicle a more disastrous conflagration than that of the destruction of the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital at Longue Pointe. It was a horror the contemplation of which is among the saddest that can be presented to the mind. At the time the fire broke out there were some 1,300 patients, 150 nuns and a number of assistants in the establishment. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames extended and the difficulty of controlling the inmates, especially in the furious wards, the loss of life was very great, but, considering the circumstances, it is a wonder that it was not greater.

It would be well were the fire the only trouble, but the difficulty of housing and caring for so large a number of demented persons is now very great. The ladies of the institution, during the awful visitation and ever since, have displayed the most heroic devotion to their charges and have done all that human being, prompted by the loftiest self-sacrifice, could accomplish. The ecclesiastical authorities and the provincial government were also active in their respective spheres, still the suffering has been necessarily very great. The offer of the governors of the new Protestant Hospital for the Insane to accommodate all the patients they could was very generous, and although it was not accepted, it was appreciated in the same kindly spirit that prompted it.

There is no need of dwelling on the incidents of the fire. In due time the coroner's inquest will reveal the facts which, so far as known, point to an accidental cause. Meantime, Sister Therese, the Lady Superior, is maturing, as rapidly as her delicate health will permit, plans for the reconstruction of the asylum on even grander proportions than that which has been destroyed.

The General Election.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly has been dissolved by the Lieut. Governor and the proclamation issued for a general election which will take place on the 17th June, nominations on the 10th.

Both parties are actively organizing for the contest, which promises to be a severe one in the Montreal district while in the Quebec district it is admitted that the Opposition will have very little show. There is no telling, however, for politics in this province are never safe to prophecy about. The trouble with the Opposition, as their more candid friends on the Conservative press have frequently told them, is their want of sufficiently able leadership and their indefinite policy.

In order to win in an election a party should be led by a good general and go to the country with a good story. Economy and retrenchment are very good propositions, but they come with singular bad grace from men who are responsible for creating the huge debt that now weighs on the province. A party that spent twenty-five millions in a little over three years and left a bankrupt treasury when they retired from office can hardly catch the electoral ear and secure public confidence by professing, in opposition, to love those virtues which they conspicuously neglected in their days of power.

But on the whole, considering the difficulties, financial and otherwise, with which he had to contend, Mr. Merolier has done as well as could be expected. What faults of administration have occurred were owing more to the system than to ministers. That system has become vitiated in many respects, and until the people realize that government is not illimitable in resources and power, it will be difficult to bring about the needed reforms.

The recent ministerial changes have strengthened the cabinet. The acceptance by Mr. Robidoux of the portfolio of Provincial Secretary is a particularly good move. As a paper not friendly to Mr. Merolier says the change will increase both the strength and prestige of the government. "A sound lawyer, an able and elegant speaker, and, above all, a courteous and polished gentleman, ever respectful of the feelings of others and popular with everyone, the new Provincial Secretary is the very antipodes of his predecessor in office, and will no doubt do much in the Government's interest towards repairing the blunders of that predecessor. The English-speaking minority especially

have no reason to regret the change. Mr. Robidoux is, above all things, sympathetic towards his English-speaking and Protestant fellow-citizens, and indeed this very sympathy was out up to him by a certain narrow-minded clique when he used all the powers of his well stored and liberal mind and all the arts of his persuasive eloquence to carry through the B.A. Bill. Indeed, Mr. Robidoux, may be counted upon never to do an unfair or say unkindly thing towards those who differ from him in race or creed. His career in the House is proof of this, and in this instance Mr. Merolier is to be congratulated on the wisdom of his choice."

While fully endorsing this tribute to Mr. Robidoux, we cannot but express our feeling of regret that Mr. Merolier has not yet carried out his pledge with regard to Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet. There are, we know, difficulties in the way, but they are not insuperable. As we have said before we do not care particularly who is selected to represent the Irish Catholics, so long as he is a bona fide representative. What we want is the recognition of the right conceded by former governments and by Mr. Merolier himself when he formed his cabinet originally.

Apart from this there is no fault to be found with the Government, which deserves, and ought to receive, the support of all who desire to see common sense ideas prevail in the Administration at Quebec. The farmers especially ought to sustain Mr. Merolier for he has made many successful endeavors to improve the conditions under which agriculture is laboring. His policy with reference to roads and the construction of iron bridges was conceived in the right spirit and is being carried out with commendable energy.

In the cities where the opposition expect to find their greatest support, the workmen should bear in mind the prompt, generous manner in which Mr. Merolier met the request for the establishment of night schools. When we consider that this great movement was accomplished quietly, effectively and without ostentation, free from all sectarian and political influences, and that it was eagerly availed of by the classes for whose benefit it was started, lavish praise would not be undeserved by the Government. It would be well, indeed, were all the demands of the people as promptly and fully met as that for the night schools was. In other, older countries, workmen have vainly striven to obtain this concession for hundreds of years. Even England, which boasts of its radical leanings in matters of education has not yet been able to accomplish what was done in this alleged enlightened Province of Quebec in a day by the Merolier Government, acting in unison with an enlightened public opinion.

In the life of a people the life of a ministry is but an episode, but in critical periods the shortest episodes may have the most enduring results. Too frequent changes of government are to be deprecated. When a party has been a long time in power it is apt to become careless and corrupt and leave to its successors many a tangled skein of engagements. Such was the case when the change of government took place in January 1887. These entanglements were of a kind not easily straightened out. They take time, and it is only right that the Merolier government should be given time to complete the task they have undertaken. To place the affairs of the Province on a sound footing is a task not to be accomplished in three or four years. Protracted labor and a settled policy, inflexibly carried out, are the only conditions by which the affairs of the Province can be reduced to order and the grand object of making income and expenditure balance, without unduly burdening the people, permanently accomplished.

Equal Rights.

The movement which took its inspiration from the tirades of Goldwin Smith and the platitudinous politics of the Toronto Mail and has obtained whatever vitality it may possess from the latent fanaticism of the narrower minds among Protestants, is approaching its culmination in Ontario. Its strength and depth will be tolerably well defined after the general election in that province.

Perhaps the most regrettable feature in the contest is the descent of Mr. Meredith from the position of the leader of a party to the low condition of a mere demagogue. In his speech at the Pavilion in Toronto Mr. Meredith assumed a lofty air of independence of the Conservative party in the Dominion. He strove to make his hearers believe that he was not only sincere, but that, as he expressed it himself, he would be "a most consummate ass" if he was not.

But Mr. Meredith is not sincere, neither is he "a most consummate ass." He is a transparent fraud. Were he a man without a past who had come to the front in a world, as some great men have on various occasions in the history of the world, he might talk in the way he did with some chance of being believed. But he has a past, and it is on record, for or against him, as the case may be.

In view of that past and his often expressed opinions, how comes it that the Separate school question never struck him as needing settlement till after the Equal Rights movement had been started for many months? How was it that his professions of faith in the guarantees of the constitution were invariably favorable to the law as it stands till he thought he saw in the platform explosions of Protestant objections to them a chance for making political capital for himself?

The answers to these questions are plain. The object of his political existence being to cut Mr. Mowat, he weakly imagines that by adopting the platform of the Equal Righters he will detach sufficient Liberals from their party allegiance to give him a majority in the Legislature. Of course it would be very

impolitic of him to claim the support of the party at Ottawa, but does he think for a moment that the people are such fools as not to see through his game. We can imagine the hilarious joy that would fill the Dominion Conservative party should he succeed in carrying out the principle laid down long ago,—"Anything to beat Mowat."

Now as to the alleged friendship of Mr. Mowat's Government to the Catholics we fail entirely to see where it has ever been particularly manifested. He has on the few occasions where their rights were involved acted in a manner fairly just. Leniency he has never shown, and Catholics may thank their own numbers and influence for whatever measure of consideration they received at the hands of the Ontario Government, not the love of politicians whose first principle was always to take good care of themselves.

But the action of the Conservative party, egged on by a desire to turn the Equal Rights movement to its own advantage, compelled the government to defend its attitude, although that attitude was one with which no fair-minded man could find fault. And, if Mr. Meredith gives a dilated edition of the Equal Rights programme it is merely a confession of how far he thinks he dare go in the direction of making common cause with the bigots. As an exhibition of Opportunism in its worst form Mr. Meredith's declared policy is the most flimsy of humbugs. If any number of Protestant Reformers are galled by it they will deserve the misery and degradation that would result from the installation of the Clarke and Creighton in power over Ontario.

As for the Equal Rights party itself, it may be truly said that it is a mere invention of a name for a section of the people who shift from one side to the other of politics as occasion may arise and opportunity is afforded for keeping Catholics out of parliament. The men who compose it can always be relied upon to vote according to their religious prejudices. Between a Catholic and a Protestant they always abandon their political associations in order to gratify their sectarian prejudices. As Equal Righters they are merely old foes with new faces, and the programmes laid down by Mr. Meredith in their programme, and, therefore, should be met with the most determined resistance.

Corruption Rampant.

Whatever may be Mr. Rykert's virtues, modesty is not one of them. In his address to the electors of Lincoln he boldly says: "Why I should be singled out for public censure when there are dozens of members in the same House, who not only have applied for and obtained limits for themselves, but sit there daily voting money into their own pockets, I cannot understand."

We do not think Mr. Rykert has been singled out—he has only been found out. We quite agree with him, however, that if there are dozens of members acting as he says, they should be treated precisely as he has been treated.

But we hardly needed the assurance from so distinguished a member of the Boodle Brigade as Mr. Rykert to convince us that the Ottawa parliament is seething with corruption. Unhappily for the country that disgraceful fact has been too evident for a long time. And not only is it evident that parliament is thoroughly debauched, but it is an established fact that the whole officialdom of the departments is saturated with corruption.

The number of scandalous transactions, in which members of parliament and high officials have participated, brought to light recently, show how deeply the disease of boodling has penetrated the body politic. The Rykert affair; General Middleton's far plundering; the Caraquez Railway deal; the Direct Meat Company swindle; the Robillard Timber Limit grab; the Quebec Harbor jobberies are all indications of the wholesale manner in which the country is being robbed by a combination of unprincipled schemers, who, calling themselves Conservatives, have obtained control of the Government and are using its powers to rob the people and the Dominion right and left.

The Separate School Question in Ontario.

It is truly astonishing what an amount of zeal for Catholic welfare has suddenly inspired those Orangemen and other fanatics who, under the name of Equal Righters, have undertaken the task of fighting the alleged wrong Catholics are laboring under, not at the hands of the Ontario Government or of an insolent majority, but at those of their own Church!

Extremely touching it is to hear of a leader of Toronto stone-throwing hoodlums, like Ald. Bell of that city, professing on the platform boundless love for his Catholic fellow-citizens. Especially is he and others of that ilk anxious that Catholic children should be properly educated and Catholic parents relieved from priestly tyranny.

But we know the man, the class which he represents and the breed from which he comes. Therefore, if we fall to be persuaded by his more or less elegant appeals, and decline to put our trust in his professions, it is because sad and bitter experience has taught us to beware of him and his sort, especially when they make pretensions of friendship.

Orange-Toryism in Ontario with its scarlet cloak tucked under coat-tail and wearing the hypocritical mask of "Equal Rights" deceives neither itself nor anybody else. The forked tail will give a defiant, furtive twitch, the hooped feet will plant itself to the front, the fangs glitter, the horns protrude now and again in spite of the creature's anxiety to appear sweetly innocent.

What a picture for a cartoonist! The

Orange-Tory Equal Righter playing the waltz to the Catholic Red Riding Hood, with Mowat as grandmother!

But let us see how this Separate School matter really stands. It is not necessary to go into the old story of how Separate schools became established. They are embodied in the constitution, and cannot be abolished without an Act of the British Parliament, which we venture to say can never be obtained.

But, as it was only during the last session of the Ontario Legislature that the Conservative Opposition announced its hostility to the system, we will confine ourselves to the question as then presented.

On March 28th, Mr. Meredith introduced into the Legislature a Bill respecting Public Schools, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas every ratepayer ought to be by law prima facie a Public School supporter, and no one should be rated as a Roman Catholic Separate School supporter unless he by his own voluntary act declares his intention to be a supporter of Separate Schools in accordance with the provisions of the law;

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows: 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any Act or law to the contrary, no person otherwise liable for Public School rates shall be exempt from the payment thereof, or be liable for the payment of rates in support of a Roman Catholic Separate School, unless he shall have given the notice provided for by section 40 of the Separate Schools Act.

2. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the municipality in preparing the collectors' roll thereof to place in the column of public school rates the rates of every ratepayer who shall not have given the said notice, so as, according to the provisions of the said section and of this Act, to entitle him to exemption from Public School rates for the year for which such collectors' roll is being made up, but any error of the clerk in making up his roll shall not be conclusive on any ratepayer who shall be erroneously rated or entered therein, nor shall the assessment roll be any evidence as to whether such ratepayer is a supporter of the Public Schools or of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

The government opposed this Bill and it was defeated. The reason why it was defeated was that the Minister of Education had in hand a much better Bill, which was adopted by the House and received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on April 7th. The following is the Bill submitted by the Mowat Government and adopted by the Legislature:

1. The clerk of every municipality shall forthwith after the passing of this Act open a convenient index book, and in alphabetical order, the name of any person who has given to him or any former clerk of the municipality notice in writing that such a person is a Roman Catholic and a supporter of a Separate School in or contiguous to the municipality, as provided by the 47th section of the Separate Schools Act, or by previous Acts respecting Separate Schools; the clerk shall also enter opposite to the name, and in a column for this purpose, the date on which the notice was received, and in a third column opposite the name any notice by such person of withdrawal from supporting a Separate School, as provided by the 47th section of the said Act, or by any such Act as aforesaid, with the date of such withdrawal; or any disallowance of the notice by the court of revision or county judge, with the date of such disallowance. The index book may be in the form set out in the schedule to this Act, and shall be open to inspection by ratepayers.

2. Where the list required by the first section of this Act is prepared, the assessor is to be guided thereby in ascertaining who have given the notices which are by law necessary, in order to entitle supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools to exemption from the public school tax.

3. In the case of a municipality in which there are supporters of a Roman Catholic Separate School therein, or contiguous thereto, there shall be printed in conspicuous characters, or written across or on the assessor's notice to every ratepayer, provided for by the 47th section of the Assessment Act, and set forth in schedule B. to the said Act, in addition to the proper enquiries required to be made in the return respecting the school tax, the following words—"You are assessed as a Separate School supporter," or "You are assessed as a Public School supporter," as the case may be; or these words may be added to the notice to the ratepayer set forth in the said schedule.

4. The statement made under the second subsection of the 46th section of the Separate Schools Act, or the 120th section of the Public Schools Act, or the fourteenth subsection of the Assessment Act, means, and has always meant, a statement made to the assessor on behalf of the ratepayer by his authority and not otherwise.

5. In case of its appearing to the municipal council of any municipality, after the first revision of the assessment roll, that through some mistake or inadvertence any ratepayers have been placed in the wrong school tax column, either as supporters of Separate Schools or supporters of Public Schools, it shall be competent for the municipal council after due enquiry and notice to correct such errors if such council sees fit, by directing the amount of school tax of such ratepayers to be paid to the proper school board. But it shall not be competent for the council to reverse the decision of the court of revision or the county court judge as to any ratepayer.

(2) In case of such action by a municipal council a ratepayer shall be liable for the same amount of school tax as if he had in the first instance been entered on the roll properly.

We fail to see anything in this act which could by any possibility be twisted into a grievance by Protestants. Nothing could be more clearly stated or more equitable in principle for both Catholics and Protestants.

The Hon. Mr. Aymer Chosen.

RICHMOND, Que., May 9.—The Liberals of the county held their convention here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Provincial elections. There were twenty delegates present, representing nearly every polling district in the county. After several ballots the choice fell between the Hon. Esary Aymer and Mr. John Ewing, Jr. Both are strong men, and at the temperance convention on Saturday they each received five votes, the highest number, on the first informal ballot. At the Liberal convention to-day Mr. Aymer received the nomination by a two-thirds vote on the final ballot. It is hardly necessary to say that, if elected, Mr. Aymer will be a power at Quebec, and a substantial strength to the English minority. His election may be looked upon as certain, although he will be strongly opposed by the Conservative friends of Mr. Ives, M.P., whose seat at Ottawa will be justly in the hands of the French-Canadian electors of the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe if the separated county of Richmond, for Provincial purposes, sends an English member to Quebec.

THE MCGREEVEY MATTER.

A Simple and Positive Denial Made.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The McGreevey scandal came up in the House yesterday, when Mr. Barron asked a series of questions. Sir Hector Suggs, in reply, said that the majority of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners are appointed by the Federal Government. The circumstances under which Larkin, Connelley & Co., received the contract for 35 cents per yard for dredging, were as follows: The Commissioners had given them the contract for 27 cts. per yard for dredging in the inner dock and 47 for dredging in the tidal basin. When the work was done the Commissioners required a greater depth in the inside basin. The contractors asked 37 cts. and the commissioners gave them the work at 35 cts. The same firm had been given the contract for the completion of the dry dock at Esplanade, B. C. There had been some change since in specifications. The steamer "Admiral" was subsidized by the Government. All the papers in the matter would be laid before the House.

On motion to go into committee of supply, Mr. Barron read the following telegram, which he had received in connection with his question on the McGreevey scandal: QUEBEC, May 7, 1890 Mr. Barron, M.P., House of Commons: I can produce unquestionable evidence in support of charges published by Le Canada, and prove, moreover, in a conclusive manner, that Mr. McGreevey, a member of Parliament, and of the Quebec Harbor Commission, worked up in Ottawa the changes in dredging from 27 cents to 35 cents in 1887; also that he suggested himself the withdrawal of the lowest tenders in the contract for the cross walls in 1887; that the contract might go to the highest tender, Larkin, Connelley & Co.

MR. MCGREEVEY'S DENIAL. Mr. Curran then read the following statement, which he had been asked to read to the House by the member for Quebec West: "With reference to the charges made against me, I am moved by feelings of sorrow and indignation, at the thought that my own brother, who has received nothing but favors at my hand and who has grown rich at my expense, should now, at the latter end of our days, be found conspiring against me in the company of a future member of the House of Commons, a man who has taken shelter in the Dominion to escape the penitentiary in the country from which he fled, loaded with shrapnel of a plundered treasury, should dare to become the accuser of a man known in this country to be above suspicion, and that any member of this House should be so far imposed upon by the two conspirators as to be induced to transparent a series of calumnies. The accusations, though apparently specific, are mere insinuations against myself and others, and the only way I can meet them here is by a simple and positive denial. I deny that I had a knowledge of my brother's alleged connection with the contracts or contractors mentioned in the accusations. The statement that I personally participated in the profits accruing to my brother out of such contracts, or that I benefited by them, or that I was paid any sums or sums of money, or that any consideration was ever promised to me, are totally unfounded. Therefore, as a member of this honorable House of 23 years' standing, I assure you, sir, in a candid way, in so far as I am personally concerned, that the accusations are false. They are only a part of a deep conspiracy to try to ruin me and two or three other gentlemen who, in a fair contest to protect their own property, defeated these conspirators in their attempt to obtain control of a large navigation company. Having been misled on that occasion they now seek revenge."

Mr. McGreevey then refers to his business connection with his brother, denies that he ever owned the steamer "Admiral," nor was he ever a contractor with the Government for the same.

MR. TARTÉ CARRIES THE WAR INTO AFRICA. QUEBEC, May 8.—As expected, Mr. Tarte has not been slow in replying to Mr. McGreevey's declaration read to the House of Commons by Mr. Curran last night. He has sent the following despatch to Mr. Barron, M.P., at Ottawa:—

QUEBEC, May 8. Realizing fully the grave responsibility I take I authorize you to state in the House of Commons that the Hon. Thomas McGreevey's statements made to parliament yesterday evening are false. I have no objection to any reasonable evidence that Mr. McGreevey had a full knowledge of his brother's connection with the contracts or contractors mentioned in the accusations; also that before the result of the tenders was known to the public in the cross wall contract in 1883 he suggested and arranged the withdrawal of the lowest tenders, so that Larkin and Connelley might get the contract, and they got it. I have also in my possession unquestionable evidence of the Hon. Thomas McGreevey's connection with the changes in the price of dredging, 1887, from 27 cents to 35 cents. The greatest part of the evidence in both cases is composed of letters written by the member for Quebec West himself.

MR. TARTÉ'S REPLY. In his paper this morning he adds the following: Mr. McGreevey's declaration astonished us, for the member for Quebec West cannot have forgotten his actions if he has forgotten his writings and letters. The latter are in a safe place and would be alone sufficient to establish the guilt of the member for Quebec West in the correspondence between Connelley, Larkin, Murphy and R. McGreevey. Needless for us now to defend Murphy and R. McGreevey against the slanders involved in Thomas McGreevey's declaration. Le Canada has acted independently of them without their permission and without their knowledge, but it seems to us that it is late in the day for the member for Quebec West to use such language. Murphy was one of his most trusted men of confidence during nearly ten years; he was one of his colleagues on the Richelieu Company Board, and between McGreevey and him large amounts of money passed. If Murphy is dishonest, as McGreevey states, why did McGreevey take him into and keep him in his intimacy. The sorrow which his quarrel with his brother causes McGreevey concerned neither Le Canada nor the country. The only question for both now is, Is he guilty or not guilty of the charges the truth of which he has denied on his honor as a member, stating that he never had any contracts or contractors mentioned in those charges, and asserting that he is the victim of a conspiracy organized to ruin him. Well, we are obliged to state, without further delay, that this declaration of McGreevey's is contrary to the truth. We have in our possession the proof to show that McGreevey not remember having written from Ottawa on 5th May, 1883, a certain letter, in which he says:—"The tenders for cross wall only arrived here yesterday and are locked up until Monday, when he will commence his calculations. I will write you Tuesday and let you know the result."

Mr. McGreevey wrote this letter with his own hand and wrote it to his brother, Robert McGreevey. Does not Mr. McGreevey remember having two days later, on the 7th of May, written from Ottawa the following lines:—"I hope to let you know to-morrow about the result of the cross wall tenders. Have your arrangements right with Booge before the result is known. This he also wrote with his own hands, and to his brother, as he did also the following on the 17th of May:—"As I told you yesterday to try and get a good plan, and as quick as possible, in answer to letters that Gallagher had been writing to me about their tenancy, I am bringing them over L. & C. Larkin and Connelley, as their tenders will be lowest."

Mr. Tarte concluded with the question, Is not this enough for to-day as regards the cross wall?