

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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IRISH REPRESENTATION

In the Provincial Government.

An interesting correspondence between Mr. Mercer and Mr. Owen Murphy, M.P., upon the subject:

The following correspondence sent us by Mr. Owen Murphy, M.P., speaks for itself and will be read with interest as bearing upon a question closely affecting the Irish people of the Province.

QUEBEC, December 11, 1889.

Owen Murphy, Esq., Cape:

My dear Sir, I wish to see you for a moment. Would you be kind enough to call at my house this evening about 8 o'clock (C.D. time) please.

Yours truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

QUEBEC, December 11, 1889.

My dear Sir, I write to tender my sincere thanks for the wish you expressed on Wednesday evening last that I should be the ministerial candidate in the forthcoming election for the Province of Quebec West, and also to say how much I appreciate your offer of the active support of the Government in my favor, should an opposition be made to my reelection by advertisement: but in view of the other leaves of my conversation, which I need not enumerate, I must for to decline a renewal of my past parliamentary experience, the future, amongst other points as conveyed by you, not holding out hopes of the fulfillment of your repeatedly declared policy in respect to the interests of the Irish Catholics of this province.

I believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,
OWEN MURPHY.

Hon. H. Mercier, Prime Minister, etc., etc.

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE, Province de Quebec, Quebec, 13th December, 1889.

My dear Mr. Murphy,—To my great surprise I found your letter at my office, instead of your presence, according to the special appointment.

I need not tell you how I regret the information contained in your letter by which you decline the candidature at the Quebec West election which is to take place immediately.

But what surprises me more than anything else is to read in that letter that I am not "holding out hopes of the fulfillment of my repeatedly declared policy in respect to the interests of the Irish Catholics of this province."

I was the first Prime Minister since Confederation to give the Irish Catholics a representative in my cabinet, when there were but only two members representing them in the Legislative Assembly, and you know that it is not my fault if there is no Irish Catholic minister now. I told you this on other days, and I repeat it to-day. I am always disposed to give a seat in the cabinet to one of your countrymen when favorable circumstances will allow me to do so.

But it is not the time to discuss that question; time is very precious and I want to know whether you persist in declining the candidature in Quebec West.

Please give me the answer.

Yours truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

Owen Murphy, Esq., Quebec.

QUEBEC, Friday evening, 6.20 p.m.

My dear Sir, Your letter is just handed to me as I am at dinner. I must be permitted to consult my friends before I can give a reply. This I will do if possible to-night or tomorrow a.m.

Yours very truly,
OWEN MURPHY.

Hon. H. Mercier, etc., etc., etc.

QUEBEC, 16th December, 1889.

My dear Mr. Mercer, I am favored with your letter of the 13th instant, in reply to mine of the same day. Its contents, combined with the pleasant interview I had with you in the presence of two members of your Government, Hon. Messrs. Ross and Gagnon, I am pleased to say, has led up to the conviction that I was wrongly impressed by the conversation which took place between us at your house on the evening of Wednesday, 11th of the current month. Needless to say with pleasure I leave this impression. It is always a most pleasant step to break with friends, whether social, commercial or political, particularly the latter. I gave the promised information on Saturday that I would be the Government candidate in Quebec West, and touched the wires to you at Montreal to that effect, which I hope you found satisfactory. I have the fullest hope that you will not seek beyond the question of principle for the incidental cases which has led up to our recent relations, and have every hope that your assurances will be put into practical shape in the not far distant future.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Mercer,

Yours very sincerely,
OWEN MURPHY.

Hon. H. Mercier, Government House, 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 17th December, 1889.

My dear Mr. Murphy, Your letter of yesterday reached me this morning, and in answer I may say that I am very glad that you have accepted the candidature and the expression of sentiments contained in said letter.

The Hon. Messrs. Ross and Gagnon are leaving tomorrow for Quebec and I will see you and the other friends in connection with the election.

I hope you will succeed, and remain.

Yours truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

Owen Murphy, Esq., Quebec.

QUEBEC, 28th April, 1890.

Hon. H. Mercier, Government House, Montreal.

My dear Mr. Mercer, In view of our being on the eve of general elections in the province, and the consequent accentuated agitation in the public mind and the press on the score of Irish Catholic representation in your Cabinet, I am induced, I hope not unjustifiably, in taking up the question, in fact, that your assurance on the subject as dealt with in the correspondence which passed between us last December, on

the eve of my contesting the election for the division of Quebec West. I am the more influenced in writing in view of the report of an interview had with you by a representative of the Montreal Gazette and outlined in that paper on the 22nd instant. The feature of the interview which concerns the question under issue at the moment is your reply to the following question:

"Is there any probability of the Irish Catholic having a representative in the next 'cabinet'?"

To which you answered, "Certainly, the only difficulty being that the Irish Catholic representative in the cabinet, but as soon as they do they will be inclined to send a member."

I am to inform that a share of the responsibility for the difficulty of the situation as appreciated by you rests on my shoulders, and I am sure you will admit the gravity is one which cannot be overestimated, and should be disposed of by me with as little delay as possible.

Now, my dear Mr. Mercer, I will be happy if you will afford me the opportunity of furnishing you with evidence of the sincerity of my repeated verbal assurances that I have at all times been quite willing to make any sacrifice in my power so that those of my faith and my nationality should be worthily represented at the council board of this province, and I am now prepared to offer a suggestion to the carrying out of this object, one which, if acted upon, I sincerely believe could be put into effect, and which I feel would give universal satisfaction.

Doubleless many of my personal and political friends would say that in the steps I have in view I unwarrantably fee aside my own personal claims. I have at all times been willing to this, as I hold in this matter there is a vital principle at stake, and all other considerations should make way accordingly. I hope my suggestion, which I will gladly submit to you in a friendly way, will be followed up, and that needful and proper action may be had, to use a current phrase, "before we go to the country," thereby enabling us to meet the Irish Catholic electors in the various constituencies in the province and appealing to them on the score of the good faith and promises observed by the National Government of which you are the esteemed chiefs, and claiming that recognition to which the Irish character is ever ready to respond, viz., a correct return for the exercise of that which is right and proper in their regard.

With assurances of my last wishes, Believe me,

My dear Mr. Mercer,

Yours very respectfully,
OWEN MURPHY, M.P., Quebec West.

MONTRÉAL, April 30th, 1890.

Owen Murphy, Esq., M.P., Quebec.

My dear Mr. Murphy, I have your letter of the 28th instant, with also a telegram from Mr. —, of Montreal, asking an interview in connection with my statement to the Montreal Gazette.

I will be in Quebec in the middle of next week and will be most happy to meet you there to discuss the very important matters mentioned in your letter.

Yours very truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

QUEBEC, 28th May, 1890.

Owen Murphy, Esq., Quebec:

My dear Sir, According to your suggestion contained in your letter of 26th April last, I had the pleasure to meet you the other day and to have a free talk on the matters mentioned in said letter.

You insisted in that meeting that an Irish Catholic should be taken into my Cabinet. Putting aside anything personal to you, I told you that it was quite impossible for me at the present time to do so, although I was perfectly disposed to take the first opportunity that would occur in that direction.

On this occasion you referred to my declaration, reported in the Montreal Gazette, to the effect that "the only difficulty being that the Irish Catholics unfortunately can't agree on their official representative in the Cabinet."

I have the pleasure to add that neither on that occasion, nor on any other, you stated anything which was personal to you; that, on the contrary, you then told me that you were ready to make any sacrifice that would promote the interests of the Irish Catholics, and then I stated, as I repeated at Tara Hall member on the 19th May instant, that I would take the first opportunity of meeting the views of the Irish Catholics as soon as possible.

Let me hope that the assurance I gave you at the time, and that I repeated at Tara Hall, will prove satisfactory to yourself and to those for whom you act.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

QUEBEC, 30th September, 1890.

My dear Sir, The question of Irish Catholic representation in your Cabinet, about which so much has been said for the

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past two years, having been set at rest, negatively, I hope you will see no objection to my giving publicity to the correspondence which has taken place between us on the subject. I am assured you will not need to seek for the motives which influence me in the step to which the present has reference, and the delivering to the public of the letters in question, will, I am quite satisfied, be correctly appreciated by my constitutional and religiousists, not only in this province but the Dominion at large—to whom I will take the liberty of saying, my principles, on the issue between us, are both well and favorably known.

I must ask you to pardon my writing to you at Montreal, but I only this moment learned that your Cabinet was made complete yesterday by the swearing in of the Hon. D. A. Ross.

Awaiting your reply, Believe me,

My dear Mr. Mercer,

Yours very respectfully,
OWEN MURPHY, M.P., Quebec West.

Hon. Mr. Mercer, Premier, etc., etc., etc., Government House, Montreal.

Bureau du Gouvernement, Province de Quebec, 76 rue St. Gabriel.

MONTRÉAL, 1st October, 1890.

My dear Mr. Murphy, I have just received here, this morning your letter of yesterday, asking leave to publish the correspondence we had together in connection with an Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet.

As I am leaving for New York this afternoon, and as this correspondence is in Quebec, you will be kind enough to await my return for such permission.

Yours truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

Owen Murphy, Esq., M.P., Quebec, P.Q.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 1890.

My dear Mr. Mercer, I did not reply to your few lines from Montreal of the 1st inst., in answer to mine of the previous day, feeling that on your return from New York consideration would be given to the desire I expressed of making public the correspondence which has passed between us on the subject of Irish Catholic representation in your Cabinet. May I hope for an early intimation of how you appreciate my request.

Believe me yours sincerely,
OWEN MURPHY, M.P., Quebec West.

HON. H. MERCIER, Premier, etc., etc., etc., CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE, Province de Quebec.

QUEBEC, 14th October, 1890.

My dear Sir, You are authorized to publish the correspondence exchanged between you and me, in relation to the appointment of an Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet.

Yours truly,
HONORE MERCIER.

Owen Murphy, Esq., M.P., Quebec, P.Q.

Diplomacy.

ROME, October 15.—The *Popolo Romano*, commenting on the rupture in the negotiations between Italy and England regarding the delimitation of the frontiers of the Red Sea territory, says that at the last moment of the negotiations Salisbury intimated Sir Evelyn Baring not to assent to the occupation of Kessibi by Italy, because France absolutely refused to consent to the Italian occupation of that place. The paper says: "If by this step France thought she would diminish the cordiality existing between Italy and England she will not succeed."

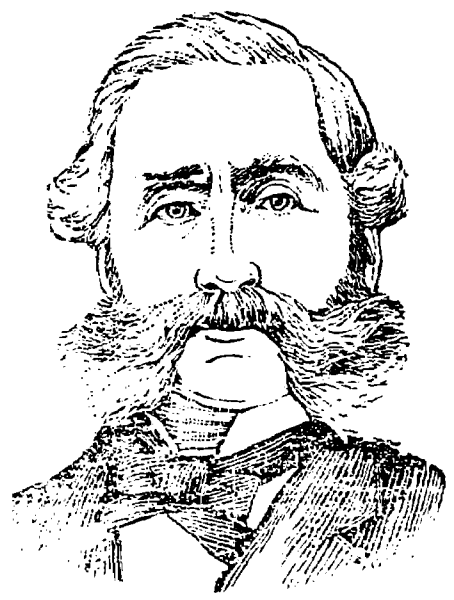
Objects to Being Abused.

TORONTO, October 19.—Alderman J. B. Boustead has resigned his position in the council. In his letter he gives some of his reasons, and says: "I don't mind fair criticism, but that has been denied us, and we have been abused and charged with incompetence and worse by the citizens and by the press. Another thing. When the citizens are so indifferent to their own interests as they have proved themselves to be, it is no inducement for members of the council to give their time and what ability they possess to civic business. But more than anything else I feel the abuse that has been showered on us."

MR. MICHAEL CONWAY

Suddenly Removed by Death—An Unexpected End of a Prominent Citizen's Useful Life.

The sudden death of Mr. Michael Conway, Superintendent of the Lachine Canal, has removed a sterling Irishman and a conscientious and efficient public officer from the midst of us. His friends, many of whom had seen him in apparently health but a few hours before, could scarcely credit the sad news, which spread rapidly, that he had been suddenly removed. But so it proved. Little can be told of the sad event. Mr. Conway engaged a carter at the corner of Craig and St. Dominique street with a view of driving to the Exchange hotel, where he had been staying lately. When the carter drove to Victoria square Mr. Conway, feeling ill, asked the carter as Mr. John Lewis' dog, and requested him to call the clerk out. The carter went inside and found the clerk busy at the telephone and returned to inform Mr. Conway of the fact, only to find Mr. Conway dead. This was at 8.15 and the General Hospital ambulance was sent for Dr. Vidal found that life was extinct, and the remains were taken to the hospital, where letters found upon his person proved the identity of death's



THE LATE MR. MICHAEL CONWAY.

sudden victim. His family were at once notified of the sudden death, which is supposed to have been caused by heart disease, and hurried to the hospital. The deceased was born in County Clare, Ireland, on the 13th of May, 1832, coming to Canada in his youth. He was first appointed to the canal service in 1854, and promoted to the superintendency on the 1st of September, 1869 a position which he held until the time of his death. He was sent to Cornwall in 1881 to superintend the operations in repairing the break in the canal, which he carried out with that zeal and success which were his chief traits. Some years ago Mr. Conway was presented with a purse by the merchants of Montreal in acknowledgment of his services to the canal trade, which were felt to be invaluable. It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest as it was sufficiently evident that death resulted from natural causes. The funeral took place from the residence of the son of the deceased Mr. John Conway, St. Antoine street, on Saturday morning. There was a large attendance. The cortege proceeded to St. Anthony's Church, where the Requiem Mass was chanted. The celebrant was Rev. Father Donnelly, who was assisted by Rev. Fathers Piche, of Lachine, Anselme and Racicot. At the conclusion of the service the cortege reformed and proceeded to Cote des Neiges cemetery where the interment took place. The chief mourners were Messrs. John Conway and Patrick Conway, sons; Mr. John Conway, brother, and Messrs. John Conway, Thomas Conway and Richard Conway, nephews of the deceased. Among those who followed were Messrs. Henry Bulmer, Richard White, C. H. Gould and Capt. Howard, representing the Harbor Commissioners; Mr. E. H. Parent, superintending engineer of canals; Messrs. W. W. Ogilvie, R. Peck, L. A. Leung, M. Scanlan and T. Tishy, Ald. Malone and P. Kennedy, Ald. Donavan, as well as one hundred and fifty canal men and many other citizens. There were a great many floral offerings sent by friends, the principal one being a broken column, from the canal office, and a cross from the canal men. The deceased leaves two sons, Messrs. John and Patrick Conway and a daughter.

The last will and testament of the late Mr. Michael Conway, Superintendent of the Lachine Canal, has been found in one of his coat pockets. It is dated "March 20, 1890," and the deceased specially requests that no extravagant expense be made for his funeral or

monument. The principal bequests are as follows:—To his daughter, Mary Ann, \$1,500; to his son John, \$300; to his other son Thomas Patrick, \$500; to each of his three nieces in New York, \$250. Mr. John Conway, his son, is appointed testamentary executor.

A Nomination.

TORONTO, October 19.—Mr. Mosson M. Boyd, a lumberman, of Bobcaygeon, received the unanimous nomination as Liberal candidate for the seat in the Dominion House has been made vacant by the death of Mr. Adam Hudspeth. Thirty nominees retired in favor of Mr. Boyd. The candidate was not present, being away on a tour out some-where on the Pacific slope. He does not know that he has received the nomination, but the electors are confident that he will accept, although he never has taken any part in political discussions. He is the strongest man in the constituency. The convention was addressed by Hon. John Haggart, postmaster-general, who spoke for an hour. He discussed the policy of the Opposition as length and their change from a policy of compromise to a policy of unrestricted reciprocity. In the coming contest, he said, he supposed the McKinley bill would be used as an argument on the farmers. He showed that Canada would never hope to make reciprocal trade relations with the United States. Canada was opening up channels of commerce with the world which would be more profitable to the farmer than the tariff-walled market of the United States. He said the conduct of the Canadian politicians who went to Washington with or for advice before the opening of Parliament looked very much like treason, but John Charlton was a Yankee in belief and sentiment. He told the audience that election time whether or not they wished to show confidence in the present administration.

U. S. Railway Policy.

New York, Oct. 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says:—"Our relations with Canada will remain undisturbed, at least until after the election. This is settled by the decision of Secretary Windom to give a hearing to all parties interested in Canadian railway questions on Wednesday, November 12. The hearing will be given before Secretary Windom and Assistant Secretary, and the representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways are among those who have been notified that they may appear. Examiner Corger will undoubtedly be on hand to renew his argument for transferring to the American side of the St. Clair River the loading, bonding, and manifesting of goods over the Grand Trunk and the Great Western railways between Michigan and New England. Senator Gallahue, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce, is a strong advocate of crippling the Canadian roads and the commerce which they maintain between England and the North-West. He will, doubtless, have some measures ready for consideration at the coming session, but the opposition will be so strong from nearly all the Democratic senators and from a few New England Republicans that he is hardly likely to carry his point. New England will be obliged to rely for protection to her great interests chiefly upon the enlightened policy of Democratic senators and representatives."

Two Rowed Barley.

TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Some samples of the product of the two-rowed English barley distributed by the Government last spring have been received. One lot from the township of Actonville weighs 55 pounds to the bushel. This is two pounds over the best samples sent out from England and better than the standard weight required in the English market which really takes grain at 55 pounds to the bushel. The berry is also bright and clean. The season has only been an average one for barley, and the result of the experiment so far, therefore, considered as promising.

A Torpedo Boat Lost.

HALIFAX, October 19.—The warship Buzzard, which was sent to North Sydney to tow the abandoned torpedo boat to Halifax, arrived back to-day. She sailed from North Sydney early Friday morning and the same evening encountered a terrific northeast gale. The wind blew with hurricane force nearly all the time, and by a heavy sea. During the height of the storm the torpedo boat tore away and was totally lost, breaking in two and, it is said, sank. Those on the ship say it was the worst gale they ever experienced, and it was thought at times that the Buzzard would herself succumb. She weathered the storm, however, but not without damage, her ribs being broken off short, as well as her trumpet. The Gloucester schooner Samuel R. Crane, which picked up the torpedo boat and towed her into North Sydney, has been awarded \$500 for her trouble.



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Aching Stomach and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism, are cured in the minutes by the celebrated CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA OINTMENT.

A Bold Escape.

KINGSTON, Oct. 15.—Two convicts escaped from the penitentiary last night. They were on the sick list and had been placed in the infirmary, from which they were released this morning. They had not been in the hospital windows and effected their escape over the main walls by means of ropes that were found hanging over the walls this morning. The ropes had been used yesterday by the convicts working at the repairs to the dome, and being left out the escaping prisoners found them exactly what they wanted. It is said that one of the guard's revolver contained five bullets this morning, and whether they had been fired at the escaping convicts or merely as a signal cannot be said. Warden Level and not give any information as to the escape, and he also laid the man of scenery on all his underlings. Names of the escaped prisoners have yet been discovered. The names of the escaped prisoners are James McGuffee and Louis Clark. The former was sentenced in Toronto in 1886 for ten years for burglary, the latter a Windsor in April last for indecent assault. Both men were employed as orderlies in the hospital. McGuffee was on duty last night, Clark being looked in his cell. On the pretence of bringing his assistant to take care of an Irishman who was very ill, McGuffee induced Clark to bring Clark to the sick man's cell. The guard left the two men in the infirmary's cell. Returning in a few minutes he found that they had gone. They had cut the bars, passed themselves to the yard by means of a rope, and then cut the rope with a hook. They then cut through a piece of gas pipe to the top of the main wall, clambered over it, and then crept down on the other side. The rope had been constructed out of odds and ends they had picked up about the prison, and must have been kept concealed in one of their cells. Two escapees occurred between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. The alarm was given about 3.15 a.m. The fugitives wore their prison garb.

A Senator Dies.

HALIFAX, October 19.—A despatch has been received here announcing the sudden death yesterday at Sydney, Nova Scotia, of Senator P. D. Archibald, of North Sydney, from heart failure. He was seventy years of age. He was appointed to the Senate of Confederation in 1871, and was a Liberal-Conservative and was largely interested in the Cape Breton coal mine trade, being one of the chief owners of the Glace mine at Cape Breton. He was a brother of the late Sir Edward Archibald, for many years British Consul-General at New York, and of the late Judge Archibald of England.

Wedding Bells.

On the 30th September at St. Patrick's church, Montreal, Mr. Joseph Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Mary McNally, late of Newry, Co. Down, Ireland, by the Rev. Father Down. The happy couple left the same morning on the Eastern train for a short honeymoon trip. They were accompanied to the depot by a large circle of acquaintances.

"I wish it was three o'clock in the afternoon, Miss May," said the reporter on the evening paper, as he moved a little closer. "Indeed?" "Yes; you see, we should be going to press."—Texas Cartoon.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes,

SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

November 12, December 10.

Fifth Monthly Drawing, November 12th.

Prizes, value, - - - - \$52,740.00

Capital Prize, One Real Estate worth \$15,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
1 do	5,000.00	5,000.00
1 do	2,500.00	2,500.00
1 do	1,250.00	1,250.00
2 Real Estate	500.00	1,000.00
5 Sets of Furniture	250.00	1,250.00
25 Watches	50.00	1,250.00
100 do	25.00	2,500.00
200 do	15.00	3,000.00
500 do	10.00	5,000.00

Approximation Prizes.

100 Watches	\$25.00	\$2,500.00
100 do	15.00	1,500.00
100 do	10.00	1,000.00
999 Toilet Sets	5.00	4,995.00
999 do	5.00	4,995.00
3134 Prizes worth		\$52,740.00

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'clock P.M. on the day before the Drawing. Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every month at 10 o'clock A.M., at Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. It is offered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of five per cent. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. For Tickets, Circulars, Agencies or further information, address to

Tickets good for one drawing only. The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual holders on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be useless to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual holder may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be avoided. After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something. If it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number. As lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes. Strictly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any on credit.

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Head Office: 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. Telephone 2876.

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