

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE PROPOSED MODUS VIVENDI.

The Legislature of Newfoundland Comes to its Senses under a Treat of Dissolution.

St. John's, Nfld., May 21.—Special correspondence of the Gazette says the proposal made by Sir William Whiteway and his co-delegates before the House and on behalf of the colony, were received here with considerable surprise. That the local Legislature should pass an act to enforce on ourselves the objectionable and oft-denounced modus vivendi along with that of the award of the arbitrators appointed without the knowledge or consent of our Government, as well as the treaties themselves, was certainly not contemplated or expected. The delegates did not before hand inform the local Legislature or any member of the Government as to their intentions; and it was some time after that, on the arrival of the mail, the nature of the proposals made by the delegates at the Bar of the House of Lords was made known. The first feeling was one of surprise, disappointment and chagrin. That we should place the gag in our own mouths, at the bidding of Lord Knutsford, seemed an humiliating thing. Then we had been for two years protesting fiercely against this two years' protest against in all the words of the press and tongue. We had been declaring angrily that to submit the lobster question to arbitration was an admission of a doubt as to our rights, and as to the outrageous claims set up by the French, for which, in the treaties, there was no warrant; and as to the treaties, we held that our interpretation was plain and unquestionable. Now we found that our delegates had pledged us to a course of legislative action which implied an abandonment of our former positions, and a reversal of our entire policy in connection with the "French share." No explanation has been furnished, and the whole thing was involved in mystery. Next came a request from the delegates that the Legislature would pass a resolution pledging themselves to future legislative action on the lines laid down by them in Sir William's address. The matter then came before the House of Assembly in privilege, and the result was that the delegates were asked for further information before any action was taken. The substance of their information was that they found that no other course was open to them if the lobster bill was to be successfully opposed, that only thus could the sympathy and support of the Liberal party be secured, or any help obtained in any quarter in resisting Knutsford's bill; that to repudiate what they had done would

alienate all parties and prove most injurious to the best interests of the colony. Now came the crucial moment. The House of Assembly, still in privilege debated the matter. Strong disapproval of the action of the delegates was expressed. The Hon. Mr. Bond taking the lead, and it is reported, arguing that they had exceeded their powers and should not be sustained. It must be remembered that the Premier and Speaker, as well as the Hon. A. W. Harvey, the Government organ in the Legislative Council, constituted the majority of the delegates whose conduct was thus condemned. After a prolonged sitting the House of Assembly adopted a resolution condemning the action of the delegates, and declining to carry out their proposals. It is stated that the only two members who voted against this resolution, it was certainly a rash and ill-considered resolution to adopt, and far from creditable to the House of Assembly. It dishonored our reason and trusted delegates who represented both branches of the Legislature, and both political parties, and was calculated to humiliate them in the eyes of the world. Before that august assembly in the House of Lords, the delegates had spoken in the name of the colony, and pledged it to a certain line of action. No doubt was entertained that they had full powers to do this, and on the strength of their assurances the British Government had agreed to modify their own action in connection with the bill. What would England, what would the world think of us, after all this, we repudiated their proposals? It was a most unfortunate resolution at which the House of Assembly arrived.

After discussing the obstinate and obstructive conduct of the Legislature the correspondent proceeds.—At length Sir William, driven to desperation, sent a telegram in which he intimated that if the Legislature refused to pass the required act, in accordance with the proposals that had been made, but one course was open to him—to return to Newfoundland and dissolve the House of Assembly.

This threat at once restored the members to their senses. Visions of a general election—of facing their constituents after only two sessions—of the chances of losing comfortable berths, told powerfully. The House met once more to reconsider their resolutions. The modus vivendi resolutions were then passed.

lury. The Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus contains the various attributes and praises of the sacred name. Every knee in heaven, on earth, and in hell must bow at the name of Jesus, because in Him, and in Him only, is salvation and hope of life, and therefore with good reason may we cry out, whenever it is mentioned, "Have mercy on us."

THE IRISH CLERGY.

Archbishop Croke on their Position.—What they have done for Ireland.

The Archbishop of Cashel, made his triennial visitation to Clerihan on the 20th ult. The parishioners afterwards presented him with an address to which his grace made the following reply:—My dear friends, my first duty, and it is a pleasing one, is to thank you sincerely and from my heart of hearts not only for the address which you have just presented to me, but for the reception you gave me. Even while on my journey from Fethard here, the music of your band cheered me as I tended to rouse my spirits and to make me believe, as I firmly do believe and have reason to know, that the people of this district are true to faith and fatherland, as are the people of every other district in the county Tipperary (cheers). I have, indeed, as you remark, spoken a good deal and written something on Irish rights and against Irish wrongs and persecutions from time to time. I shall continue to do so as long as life is left me, and continue to defend the brave people of this country and assert for them those inalienable claims which, as free citizens of our grand old country, we are justly entitled to (loud applause). I thank you in general for the expressions of filial deference paid to me. One thing, however, towards the end of your address pleased me more than all—where you state that though true to me in the past, you are fully determined to be, if possible, more true to me in the future as regards the cause which I represent (applause). It is the fashion now amongst a certain gang of people—few, thank God, and far between—to decry, and as far as possible, to discredit the priests and bishops (shame, and a voice—"God forbid.") They say we are estimable men, but not good politicians. But what good and sagacious politicians we would be if we sided with them. Whereas, because we are against them, we are bad, if not corrupt and misleading politicians. In other words, if a man agrees with you in everything

HE IS YOUR FRIEND.

but if, in his laudable superior wisdom and greater experience, he declares you are gone in the wrong road and that you will not heed his silly counsels, he proclaims you to be a whig in politics and no longer worthy of his friendship. The bishops and priests have always been the friends of the Irish people (hear, hear). They suffered together; they fought on many a field of blood together. The bishop in olden times, and especially in Ulster, not only took the crozier, but took the sword in hand as well, and fought against the enemies of the Church and country (applause). For 200 years the priest and people have been fighting the constitutional struggle for freedom, and have brought us with-in strictly measurable distance of what we ultimately aim at—namely, the legislative independence of our country. There is no change on the part of the priests or people. So far as that is concerned they are as true to the country now as ever, as determined to secure their rights. We see that we can obtain them peacefully, legally, and constitutionally, because we are backed up by a great man and a great party in England; and we would be unworthy of ourselves if we were not true to both, at least until they have shown symptoms of deserting us. Let them only give proof of desertion or betrayal, which I do not deem possible, and I will be one of the first to denounce this English connection, English dictation, and English bad faith (applause); but so long as they are true to us, and as long as that Grand Old Man—who took us up five years ago, and, by so doing, forfeited the allegiance of his best friends—is true to us, we, please God, will be true to him, and sustain him against the enemies of Ireland—the members of the present Coercion Government. Whatever differences may be amongst us Irishmen—whether on one side of the present disastrous struggle or on the other—let me counsel toleration on both sides, so that Irishmen, though differing, may never be seen set against each other, thus gratifying the common enemy, by intestine strife and unseemly contentions (applause).

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed Belladonna Backache Plasters.

An Agreement.

DUBLIN, May 28.—The evicted tradesmen of Tipperary have accepted the landlords' terms and have been reinstated in their shops. To-day was observed as a holiday in Tipperary, in celebration of the settlement of the disputes, which include those of the Smith-Barry tenant farmers.

An Unpleasant Passenger.

St. John's, N.B., May 27.—The Norwegian barque Capella came to anchor off St. John harbor this morning in charge of Second Mate Andersen. She sailed from Santos March 24, and on the third day out Captain Thomsen was taken sick with yellow fever. Three days afterwards the first mate was also stricken with the same disease. Captain Thomsen died on April 6 and the mate died on the 9th of the same month. Both were buried at sea.

A Gladstone Victory.

LONDON, May 29.—The election of a member of Parliament to represent North Buckinghamshire in place of Captain Edmund H. Verney, who was recently expelled from the House of Commons, took place yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Gladstonian candidate. The result was: H. S. Leon, date. The Liberal, 5,013; Evelyn Hubbard, Conservative, 4,632. At the last election Verney, Liberal Home Ruler, defeated the same candidate who was defeated yesterday by 208 majority. Mr. Leon is a young man of the Jewish persuasion, whose father was a working clerk, but by daring operations in American securities has amassed a fortune of about \$15,000,000 and who bids fair to become one of the leading members in the Anglo-Jewish community.

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Quite Evident.

ROME, May 27.—The Fanfulla says: The statement that the Pope was trying to mediate in the New Orleans dispute is discredited because it would imply papal recognition of the Italian monarchy. The Marquis di Rudini has had an important interview with the United States Minister Porter and the New Orleans question has assumed a fresh phase.

Not to be a Princess.

LONDON, May 26.—The Queen has decided that the Duke of Fife's daughter, the recently-born granddaughter of the Prince of Wales, is to have only the rank and title to which she is entitled as the daughter of a Duke. The Queen came to this decision in spite of the fact that the legal advisers of the Crown concurred in the opinion that the Prince of Wales' granddaughter should rank as a Princess of the blood royal. The Queen's decision is final.

More Orders for Mercier.

QUEBEC, May 27.—L'Electeur announces on May 15 Hon. Messrs. Mercier and Shehyn received from his majesty the King of the Belgians a high mark of distinction. His majesty was pleased to send a special envoy from his court of Brussels to Paris with the ribbons and insignia of office of the order of King Leopold for Hon. Mr. Shehyn, and for Hon. Mr. Mercier the highest order that can be conferred, that of commander of the Order of King Leopold. The ceremony of initiation took place in the drawing rooms of the Hon. Mr. Fabre, Canadian commissary in Paris.

His Influence Gone.

LONDON, May 28.—In reply to Samuel Montague, M.P. for Whitechapel, who asked Mr. Gladstone to join in claiming for the Russian Jews the rights accorded to Mohammedan subjects of the Czar Mr. Gladstone writes: "Possibly at one time I had influence with the Russian Government, but when Premier in 1857 I had ample proof that the influence was gone. The pressure of the civilized world based on ascertained facts is the best mode of proceeding. A widely effective organization of the Jews ought to enable the preparation of a statement showing the exceptional nature of the laws bearing upon the Jews in Russia, and the total absence of reason for such laws."

A Strange Boast.

DUBLIN, May 29.—The National says: Owing to the boast of Mr. Parnell that in the event of the death of Mr. McCarthy (whom he declares to be dying), he, Mr. Parnell, will have complete control of the Paris fund to divide among his followers, the McCarthys have taken the best French legal advice on the subject and find that, unless the consent of the late Joseph Biggar's son is obtained, Parnell can only control a third portion of the fund and that only after a long litigation, which the McCarthys will take into every court in France. The league treasurer, Dr. Joseph E. Kenny, M.P., endeavored to gain Mr. Biggar's son's consent but was repulsed. The late Joseph G. Biggar, was one of the trustees of the Paris fund. Mr. McCarthy, the National Express says, is only suffering from a slight attack of influenza.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Scenes of Distress at various points.—The Export of Native Provisions.—There is scarcely a town-land on the seaboard from the North-west of Ireland around to the south-east wherein the cry of distress has not been heard. It is pitiful and the treatment of the people has been almost meretricious. The government has opened some relief works here and there and have undertaken the construction of a few light railroads which will eventually benefit the districts through which they pass. The places most affected by the distress are Donegal, Ballina, Crossmalina, Bunaville, Letterbrick, Deel, the Partry Mountains, where starving men and women come in every "Board" day (Poor Law Guardians), fifteen and twenty miles, begging for work or bread; Ballinrobe, Ballyshannon, Killybeg, Castlebar, Achill Island, Oughterard, Aran Islands, Curra, Galway, Tuam, Dummore, Dromore west, Middleton, Boyle, Monasteraden, Cahmore, Killybeg; to which place Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, sent two hundred and fifty dollars; Tralee, Kenmare, Breaña, Ennis, Ballymount, Achadale, Bantry, Schull, Skibbereen, Dummamus, Bandon, Clonakilty, where one hundred starving fishermen and their wives waited on the Poor Law Guardians for help and had to march away as they came; Newmarket, Mallow, Castletownbere, Whiddy Island, out to Mizen head, and Oh! fate of famine, beautiful and matchless Glengarriff, renowned in song and story, and glorious Gongone-Barra, equally famous as one of the beauty spots of this earth, also afflicted with famine. The officials of Dublin Castle and most of those places "congested districts," although the census to be taken in a couple of months will show that the population of Ireland has decreased over six hundred thousand in the last decade, thus leaving it exactly one-half what it was forty-two years ago!

"It fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where beasts increase and men decay." It isn't worth while to discuss the question of this famine. Better far for Ireland if there wasn't a potato grow within its borders. People of a couple of generations ago remember when a dish of potatoes was a rarity at an Irish table on Christmas Day! They had not been grown or cultivated then to become the staple food of the people. Walter Raleigh's present of the American tuber to Youghal, county Cork, was as fatal a gift to the Irish people, as England's gift of iron rum from Jamaica to the citizens of Cork. Just look at the spectacle of Ireland at this moment: The farmers sell their own good beef and mutton to the English, and buy the tough beef of Chicago steers instead; they sell their pork and eat American pork, when they eat any pork at all; they sell their own

corn and live on Indian meal, and now only think of it—they sell their own butter and buy Danish butter instead, not a bad article, but absolutely flavorless compared with Irish butter. Home Rule will do much for this country, if it changes all this and puts a stop to artificial famines; but it will take Home Rule for many a day to reach the root of Irish evil. Ireland must produce a better generation of men before she finds her present condition materially improved.—Peter McCoery in Donahoe's Magazine.

Against Montreal.

The cattle trade are discussing with some vehemence the conduct of the railway people in making the rates to their Boston connections so much lower than they do to their Montreal connections. The discussion arose out of a shipment of cattle from Bright, in Ontario, which were first billed to Montreal at \$56 a car and afterwards re-billed to Boston, when the freight was reduced to \$55 a car—the shipper thereby getting his cattle carred 330 miles further, and receiving a rebate of one dollar per car. The practical result to the railway is that after having paid out the share due to the connecting railway of about \$24 per car it receives but \$31 for the \$56 it had already earned for the service from Boston to Montreal, the result to Montreal being that the railway charges her \$56 for the same service as is done to Boston for \$31. The Canadian railways have apparently been subsidized to carry traffic for the United States at one-third less than for Canadians.

Post Office Robbers.

Inspector Leary, of the Dominion police, has for some time past been engaged in working up the burglaries of post offices that have occurred in various parts of Ontario. He was to-day present at the trial of two men named Hendricks and Smith for burglaries committed at the Brussels Post office. Commissioner Sherwood says there is ample evidence to show that the burglaries in Western Ontario have been committed by an organized gang of crooks, many of whom are well known to the police. During the last few months a number of post office robberies occurred in the Ottawa district.

New Flag Ship.

The Edgar, which is to take the place of the Bellerophon as flagship on the North American station, is a new ship. She cost \$330,000, is 360 feet long, 60 feet broad, and is expected to steam 20 knots. Her tonnage is 7,350 and her engines are 12,000 horse power. She is armed with 12 breech-loading and other guns of the newest type, and has an exceptionally strong protective deck, extending her whole length.

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I undertake to teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own homes, whether they will also find the situation of employment which you can earn that amount. I do not ask you to leave your family and go to a distant land, but to work in your own district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number of persons, making over \$2000 a year each. It is \$2000 and \$3000 a year. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports:—

TO QUEBEC—Steamers QUEBEC and CANADA will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday 1st June, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 a.m., from Montreal at 12:30 p.m., from Toronto leaving at 6:30 p.m.

TO THE SAGUENAY—Now leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and from Montreal to Saguenay four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

TO BOURGHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and LAPOSTOLLE—Leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted), per Steamer TERREBONNE at 1:30 p.m., Saturdays at 2:30 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5:30 a.m. Last trip 8:00 p.m. See time-table.

TO LAPOSTOLLE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From LaPostolle—6:30 a.m., 1:30 and 5:30 p.m. From Montreal 6:30 a.m., 12 noon, 4 and 8 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, from LaPostolle, 7, 9 15 a.m. and 5 p.m. From Montreal, 8 a.m., 2 and 6 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2:30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecoeur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, Richelieu Pier, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

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Tenders addressed to the Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa, will be received until NOON OF WEDNESDAY JUNE 3rd, 1891, for the following Penitentiary Supplies:

Officers' Winter and Summer Uniform.

Description of Goods. Quantity.

Frisee (steel grey) officers over- 245 yds. 18oz.

Blue serge for winter wear 300 " 18 "

do. for summer wear 1,231 " 10 "

Blue Serge, finer grade, winter 228 " 10 "

do. for summer 422 " 10 "

*These serges to be manufactured from imported wool.

Convicts Clothing for Winter and Summer Wear.

No. 1 grade—plain grey 600 yds. 18oz.

do. 1,000 " 10 "

No. 2 grade—black and grey plaid 200 " 18 "

do. 400 " 10 "

No. 3 grade—red, grey and black 1,500 " 18 "

plaid 1,500 " 10 "

No. 3 grade—red, grey and black 800 " 10 "

plaid 6,800 " 16 "

Flannel (steel grey) 1,000 " 16 "

Blankets, single (dark grey) 4 lbs. 1,000

and 2x3 1/2 lbs. 1,000

All the above mentioned goods are to be manufactured from pure wool without any admixture of shoddy or combings.

A certified cheque covering 5 per cent. of the total value of the goods tendered for, and samples of the frisee, of the various qualities of the serges for the officers, of the material for the three grades of convicts' uniform, of the flannel and the blankets, must accompany each tender to ensure for its attention.

The prices should be extended and correct totals shown.

The names of two solvent and unexceptionable sureties should be mentioned on the face of the tender.

On the envelope containing the tender, the words "Tender for Supplies" shall be written.

JAS. G. MOYLAN, Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Penitentiary Branch, May 9, 1891. 45-4

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