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EN AVANT MERCIER.

No Slavery to the Federal Power.

Independence Declared By the Plucky Premier.

QUEBEC, May 16 .- The Liberal convention for the District of Quebec was held yesterday in Tara Hall. Mr. Francols Langelier, M.P. ex mayor, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. A. Langlais, a Nationalist, and Mr. Oliver, a director of L'Union Libérale, the atraight rouge organ, appointed secretaries. The Hou. Messrs. Meroler and Shehyn ocenpied seats on the platform and were received with loud cheers.

The convention represented the counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, Matane, Rimouski, Temiscousta, Kamouraska L'Illat, Mont magny, Bellechasse, Levis, Dorchester, Beance, Lotbiniere, Megantic, Arthabaska, Dommond, Chicousimi and Seguency, Lake St. John, Charlevolx, Montmorency, Quebec County, Quebec East, Quebec Centre, Quebec West, St. Sauveur, Portueul, Champlain, Three Rivers, Nicolat, St. Maurice and Markinongé, and there were also representatives present from the district of Three Rivers.

The Hon. Mr. Mercier, after some preliminaries, read the following speech to the convention outlining

THE GOVERNMENTAL POLICY

and programme on which he presents himself to the electors :

Gentlemen: I have decided to read the speech that I am about to deliver, so that no misrepresentations be made. We are on the eve of a general election, on this result of which depends the fate of this province, of the Dominion. The question to be decided is whether the provinces that form the Dominion of Canada will be slaves to t e Federal executive or whether they will continue to enjoy their autonomy. If the question is decided in favor of Ottawa, then we can safely affirm that the colonial bonds, the links that join together the several provinces will be broken. It would be useless to doubt what I have just said, for concentration of legislative powers at O twe means nothing else than a crash in which the whole Deminion will be involved. Now the question arises whether that calamity will be followed by independence. by Imperial Federation or | To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. annexation. That I do not know. It is one of those secrets of the future which no man can forestel just now. The Government of which I am the chief has always stood up, always fought for the interests of the provinces. The Inter-provincial conference is a very strong proof of what I affirm. We have mede curselves the champions of provincial rights against the would-be encrosohment of Federal intervention. Now if the people of the province refuse to continue the confidence they have entrusted with us, what will be the result? Simply that we will have to step down and out and give over the rains of power to the very political party the mempers of which are trying to run down our political form of government, who preach eltrer Imperial Feberation or

LEGISLATIVE UNION.

Now, it is well known that legislative union means ruin to the provinces, while Imperial Federation would be the equivalent of the annihilation of Canada. Where are to be found those who wish and work with all their might to see provincial rights abolished? Why right in the ranks of our political opponents. They are united. They belong to other provinces than that of Quebec, but they have the help of our opponents here. They are united, and we suffer from divisions, not in our party but in the prevince. Now is it not a fact that in Oatario, in Manitoba, the question has been raised as to the opportunity of abelishing our French language, which a treaty guarantees us? Also, that of abeliahing separate schools? Who are helping these enemies? Why, the bless of Quebeo province, who, forgetting the honorable race to which they belong, crawl at the very feet of the English-speaking majority of the Dominion, and who by so doing obtain the despise of all right-thinking Protestants. Oan you forget the fanatical attacks of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Meredit 1? Can you say that the bleu leader, Mr. Taillon, or any of his followers, have dared to raise their voice to protest? No. They are the allies of those who wish to crush us out of existence as a people. They coolly receive the insults that are showered upon us by the fanatios. The latter, not content with striving to deprive us of our cherished rights by Parliamentary means, have formed themselves into associations, which have for their avewed object the annihilation of what is the nearest to our hearts—our oreed, our lan-guage and our laws. The Province of Quebec has repeatedly been insulted by these ianatics, but we of the province, irrespective of race or creed, are quite ready to defend our rights and

IF IT COMES TO WAR. we will reluctantly fight for our rights. But then we will fight for them with no doubts as to the courage and the firm hearts of the people of the prevince of Quebec. We are strong in our opinion that there is no cause whatever for attacking us or to represch us with anything unjust. We have treated our idends of different creeds with all possible justice. We have given them more than their there after the settlement of the Jesuit estates. We have helped them to build tchools. We have freely subsidized their hespitals, and, to finish this part of my argument, I will add that for the first time in the

sister prevince, I mean to \$10,600 subscribed for the University of Toronto. We have been most unjustly attacked. It is not the first time that the Liberal party has been violimized by fanatics. Formerly we were socused of insulting the clergy. Francols Langelier is a living proof of that. He was then accused by the very same men who now wage war on the Catholic Church. The Bleus of to-day have no more sympathy with clergy, who now know their hypocrisy. The chief of the party formerly attacked is now the proud bearer of the highest decoration that the Pope can grant. Seeing that they could no more induce the people to think that the Liberals were evil-doors, they now try to excite the fanatioism of the Protestant element. Happily, their nefatious work has not borne lasting fruit, for to-day the enlightened part of the population without distinction of creeds have opened their eyes to the doings of the bleu leaders. A bas la clique, is the war-ory of our adversaries who know by experience the formidable effect of that cry on the masses. Well, where is the very men who, when we were in epposition, overthrew the clique who has brought tion, overthrew the clique who has brought with which you have applied yourselves to your with which are applied yourselves to your clique they want to overthrow? The VERGE OF RUIN

the province of Quebec. Men like Rhodes, Shehyn, Garneau, David, Ross. Those are my daily confidence. Without their advice while, the continuance for another year of what is knewn as the modus virindi will serve to government adversaries, unanimensly agreed I was an honest man. Since then they brand I was an honest man. Since then they brand friendly relations with the United States me as a thief. If so, those whom I have just Government and its people.

The readjustment of the Customs tariff, calrespect of the whole of Canada. Mr. Shehyn restored the finances. Col. Rhedes gave vigor to agriculture. Hesses. Ross and Garneau are admirable workers, yet, say the blues, all are thieves, for they are equally banking has been most carefully considered and responsible. I admit that the expenses have will be found to guard the interest of the public angmented, so have the revenues. Deficits, and to be sufficiently liberal to those who are more immediatly affected by its provisions. placed by surpluses. Mr. Shebyn's word is the more immediately affected by its provisions. The measure relating to Bills of Exchange, the more immediately affected by its provisions. there to prove it as well as figures. We expend more because we have operated reforms in all departments and that with favorable results to the province. We do not understand economy as the Ross-Taillon Government did. Economy in charitable grants vice In expenses for advoational purposes vice throwing away moneys to boodlers to obtain allotoral funds. Economy of that kidd we do not want. Our adversaries are at bay, they have no proveness. the McGreevy and Rykert scandals. Economy they have no programme, so trey try and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of capital and labor, and which are now engaging the attention of all great nations. It will likewise that the national alliance is threadbare and going to pieces. That is false. Never have cerns the occupation and well being of the workthe two wings of the Nationalist Party been so closely united. An alliance has been made and it will be respected. The question of new leans has been taken up by the bleus. They affect the wish to put the Government in tutorship. They are not sincere and the pro-postion of submitting new loans to the approval of a public vote has been ridicaled by their chief. Sir John Macdonald. I invite population, are well adapted to promote the Opposition to criticize my policy concern efficient administration of the departments to inght night schools, iron bridges, railway aid and colonization; I invite criticism on every point, feeling confident in the intelligence of the province.

At the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Mercler's speech, Mr. John White of Megan. to spoke in favor of the Government and moved that a general committee for the district be formed.

Mr. Bernatchez seconded the motion and moved to t Sonator Polletier be appointed president and an executive committee consistngof Mesers. Rionard Turner, treasurer ; E Pacand, secretary, and Emile Jacot and H. J. Patry be also elected. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Election.

Sin: -As your able P. O'Hanly, seems to take exception to my statements as to the complexion of the Ottawa vote at the last election. I have now merely to repeat it : that figures do not lie, and that the returns from the different wards prove that Mr Hay, the champi in of "Equal Rights," received a majority in all the wards in the upper town, while the member electreceived large majorities in all the wards in Lower town Now, it is well known that the residents of the former place are principally Protestant, and in the latter Catholic, which establishes the fact, that cannot be controverted, that the member elect is indebted for his election to the Mr. O'Hanly's estimate is merely based on

assumption, but we all know that assumption is

Indeed, Mr. O'Hanly, at the close of his letter, acknowledges how the Catholic vote went, by his pathetic appeal as to their action Under the circumstances, I think they acted rightly in voting for a gentleman who was bried and found to be just to all men and free from the taint of bigoury, although differing from many of them in his religious and political views; particularly, too, when they found many of the so-called Liberals flocking to the standard of the "Equal Rights" champion.
It is highly sreditable to the Irish race to find

that they are always tolerant, charitable, or truly liberal, as has been found in Ireland where, in a large number of constituencies all Catholic, they elect Protestants to represent them. It would bring about a happier state everywhere if Protestants generally would only imitate them in this respect.

Ottawa, May 16.h, 1890.

Rev. C. A. B. Cadot. Parish Priest of St. Columban.

The parish of St. Columban, situated on the slope of the Laurentides, in the county of Two Mountains, as an Irish Catholic parish. The first pioneers at the instance of the late bishop Phelan and Rev. Father Richards then of the seminary of St. Sulpice, to whom on arriving in Canada those brave old Irishmen applied for advice where to locate and bring up their families, were by them sent to St. Columban, in the year 1830. Amongst, the first settlers the late John Phelen was prominent. He was father of M. J. Phelen, who still dwells on the old homestead at St. Columban and has been post master for forty-two years. Rev. Father Mo-Greevy was first pastor, then Rev. M. Blythe, who left on the burning of the Presbytery. The late Rev. John Fahey replaced Faher Blythe the year after, and remained the beloved. konored and respected pastor forty five years. At his death, his devoted children, aided by the descendants of St. Columban, now scattered through Cauada and the United States, generously subscribed towards the exection of a granite monument in memory of that holy prices. The monument was built St. Columban's sons, Mr. Louis Hughes of Montreal. Then came Rev. Mr. Poissant, a devoted priest who made many improvements in the parish, remained ten years, Then came Rev. Mr. Cadot, who, we trust, God will spare to us many years. The last named was, on the 10th of May, the recipient of s splendid present in money from the young boys of St. Columban now residing at Montreal for his own use and benefit. This substantial token was presented to Rev. Mr. Cadot through Messrs. Wm. Hart and Michael Kinsella, with, at the same time, an appropriate address for the occasion. The rev. gentleman was taken by surprise; nevertheless, he made a very touching and fatherly reply, thanking the young

rebuilding of a Protestant institution in a and temporal welfare. He also thanks two

and further serves to mark the strong ties of friendship that are linked up in their recollec-tions of the dear old Irish Catholic parish of St. Columban.

A FRIEND OF ST. COLUMBAN.

PROROGATION

Of the Dominton Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 16 -Tue Governor General and staff arrived at Parliament Buildings shortly after four e'clock and was received by a guard of honor from the Foot Guards. Arrived in the Serate chamber the House of Commons were summoned and His Excel lency prorogued Parliament with the follow ing speech :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: In bringing to a close this somewhat pro-

mportant duties.
The negotiations respecting the Behring Sea question are still in progress at Washington with good prospect of a tavorable result. Mean-

acceptance from all classes.

Im am glad to believe that the act relating to We ex cheques and promissory notes will doubtless render more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in that regard uniform in all respects throughout

a great number and variety of provisions, all of which will probably be found useful and several

will promote the investigation and study of the questions which effect the relations of capital ing classes. In some other measures of the present session you desire to improve the laws which apply particularly to those engaged in industrial pursuits will likewise be recognized. The various provisions to amend the laws relating to railways, to patents, copyrights and trade marks and to the Department of Indian Revenue, and likewise the enactment to improve the statutes for the management of our Indian

which they relate.

A large amount of private railway legislation indicates a spirite of enterprise throughout the country, which it is to be hoped will lead to a aubstantial development of the railway works of the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :-I thank you for the liberal provision which rou have made for the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I take leave of you for the present which the earnest hope that in the coming season our people in every part of Canada may be blessed with an abundant reward for their labors, and may witness a marked advance in the prosperity of the Dominion.

(For THE TRUE WITNESS.) The Tories' Appeal to the Equal Righters.

Brush your armor, and then Join our party on this great occasion Let No Popers be Our watchword to free Our country from foreign invasion; Else the old Pope of Rome

May to Canada come And claim it as his patrimony. See, the "Jesuits' Estate" You could not confiscate. Because people said 'swould be simony !

The habitant, too, Must his lauguage eschew, If this province he chooses to dwell in; In no school must be taught, for with danger 'tis fraught If a child learns to read or to spell in

His own mother tongue; Nor be spoken, nor sung The language of his muse's rhyming ; For the tree, you all know, Will assuredly grow

To the side that the swig is inclining. Such a long conquer'd race Must have a bold face, To dream of such consideration.

They should thankful feel And at our feet kneel

For a much more confined soleration. And if this they don's know, Tis our duty to show. If milder means prove unavailing. If they make such pretence We'll drive them off hence

By the power of our bayonets prevailing. Then, those separate schools, What a pity such fools As leagued for to form our Dominion. Did those guarantees give Under which they can live Despite our strong adverse opinion. How true 'tis "the great

Live too early or late To act as the world's benefactors. McCarthy so true. And Meredith, too,
Would have quashed them had they been
the actors.

We can choose a half score From among many more
Whose hearts throb with kindred pulsation,
And among those we choose There is J. B. L. Hughes, That heaven-born chief of education.

There is Oreighton from Grey, Who some people say To the Treasury takes a great fancy, There's French and there's Craic. But he's gone, so we beg As a useful decoy you'll take Clancy.

Such a galaxy bright Shining out in the night Of darkness and gloom on us bearing, Will illumins our way To that bright happy day When no rights but our own will get hearing. Then come, one and all,

Let's stand now or fall By our motto at coming election. Let such as above Who faithful will prove Be your wise and your only selection."

M, C. O'DONNELL. Guelph, Ont., May, 1890.

Since the commencement of the trial of the history of Canada, the government of the Prevince of Gather, a prevince which is near-ly totally Cathers, a prevince which is near-ly totally Cathers, a prevince which is near-ly totally Cathers, a subscribes bewards the plored the blessings of God for their spiritual ocived into the Catholic Church.

THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE. L. E. N. PRATTE,

No. 1676 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Sole Agent for Fischer and Dominion Pianos and Estian and Dominton Organs.

THE \$10,000 AFFAIR

In Connection With the Wheinn-Ford Case-Mr. Pacaud's Patiure to Appear.

A law suit which has given rise to much com-mont in political and journalistic circles has been going on before the Practice Court in this city for a me time time past and was concluded on Monday, when the judge reserved his decision to a future day. The cause was brought about by a seizure having been put on \$155,000 in the hands of the Government, that being the amount of the award of the arbitrators

for the settlem nt of the claim of the firm for the construct on of the Quebec Court House. It came out in the evidence that Mr. Whelan had transferred this claim to the bank as security for a loan of \$15,000. It appears that after the award was made some difficulty arose as to the placing of the item for its payment in the estimates, and, when the cause came up on its merits, Mr. Whelan swore that he had re-oured convincing assurances that, if he did not pay \$10,000, the item would not be included. He accordingly gave Mr. Pacaud, of L'Elec'eur, who was one of those who made this assurance, a cheque for \$10,000. When this came out in evidence there was, of course, quite a commotion. It was expected that Mr. Pacaud would appear and give his evidence under oath, since he had stated that the money was used in buy-ing off members of the Opposition who threstened to oppose the passage of the item. The report in a city paper says:—

Mr. C. J. Dohersy, Q.C., Mr. Whelan's lawyer, was asked if Mr. Pacaud had been suspensed and how it was that he had not turned up. "I believe the other side subpanaed him," he replied. "If he doesn't come it must be because he dare not." Mr. Beausoleil or Mr. Martineau did not know if he had been supunaed nor could Alderman Prefontaine, who is also in the case, give any information. Then Mr J. P. Whelan was asked what answer he had for Pacaud's statement that he could bring up filly witnesses to swear that he (Whelan) had said that the money had been paid by him to be banded over to the Opposition. "If any person," he replied, "is brought and swears that I said that the money was paid by me to bribe the Opposition 1 will have

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

If Pacaud goes to extremes I guess it will not be hard to say who got the money. I have no knowledge at all of any being paid to the Opposition before seeing it stated in L'Electeur, Judging from the record the clique have in Quebec they are not apt to divy up. I have reason to know that not a single member of the Opposition was opposed to the item, because the arbitration bond under which the award was made was most string-nt, and it tookime a year before I could make up my mind to sign it. There was no possible appeal from it legally otherwise. When the item was placed in the budget it became a Government question. With a majority of 18 there was no fear of the item being defeated, because to have voted it down would have been wann of confidence. I spent only two days in Quebec during the last session and I did not bother my head about the matter. I paid the \$10,000 to Mr. Pacand because I was clearly informed and I was under the impression and had to believe that if the money was not forthcoming the item would

NOT BE PAID.

In an interview in Quebec Mr. Pacaud said :--"Certain newspapers are of very bad faith. Thus they claim that I distributed the money among the members of the Opposition. I never said anything of the kind, I said that I had remitted the money to a person who undertook to pacify the Opposition, and than, as a matter of fact, that person suc be deeded in pacifying the Opposition, and that he succeeded as understood." Mr. Pacaude positively declined to say whom he had paid the money.

PACAUD IS HEARD FROM.

QUEBEC, May 19.-I have just seen Mr. Pacaud, who referred me to what has been putlished in the Electrur this morning. He will not name whom he gave the money to. He did not go to Montreal because he was informed that he was not wanted there. A further statement can be expected soon. Mr. Tom Chase Casgrain's signature is affixed this morning in the Canadien to the declaration signed by Mesers. Taillon, Flynn, Blanchet and Des-jardins denying having received money from Pacaud or anybody else.

MB. MERCIER HEARD FROM. "Will you disavow Mr. Pacaud after the revelations made by Mr. Whelan under oath?" was asked Premier Mercier at St. Hyacinthe. "It is a very bad thing," replied the Premier, and I regret it very much. Personally I know no more about it than what I saw in the news-papers. When I heard of it I immediately sent for Mr. Pacand and seked him about it. He told me that he had indeed received the money from Mr. Whelen, but that he had not kept i or used to for himself. I asked him a second time whether he certainly did not have it. And he positively told me that he had not. I insisted on knowing who had it, and to whom he had given it. But he refused to give me the he should have given it out; because it is an ugly looking thing to think that members can be bought up with money. I read in the papers the disavowal of Hon. Messrs. Tailloo, Blanchet and Flynn. Of course I know that these gentlemen never reseived a cent of the money. With regard to Mr. Whelan's claim, I refused to pay it, but unfortunately Mr. Perrault, the arbitrator, decided against the Government and after consulting eminent lawyers I saw I could not appeal from the award and had to put the item in

the estimates.

Mr. Pacaud," said an eminent friend of the Government, "cannot give the names of the money. If he be Government, "cannot give the names of the parties to whom he gave the money. If he be forced he will be man enough to go to gack rather than divulge a secret of honor. But there are some friends of his who know the secret and they will then come to his aid and say what he

If Mr. Pacaud is not called as a witness, the Conservatives are at present discussing what legal process they can take to compel him to speak and say to whom the money was paid. Actions for libel on behalf of each member of the Opposition against Mr. Pacaud are spoken of.

Mr. C. A. Geofficon, Q. C., was the first witness. He know that since the award had been rendered by the arbitrator several attempts had been made to settle the difficulties existing between Mr. Ford and Mr. Whelan, An arrangement was suggested by which he was to settle the obligations of the parties and Mr. Sancer was to look into the figures. The suggestion fell through. Since the parties had gone into Court he had had nothing to do with the case. No books or other documents were sub-mitted to him. Having had no written com-

Whelan, said that he himself handed the \$10,000 to Mr. Ernest Pacaud at the Banque du Peuble on February 6

Mr. Doherty asked whether he knew for what Mr. Doberty saked whether he knew for what purpose the money was given to Mr. Pacaud and Mr. Beausoleil objected. But Mr. Doberty insisted that the question be answered, now that such a flourish of trump to had been made about Mr. Pac und's coming nere bucky.

Hon. R. Left some, Q. U. remark d that the money was probably given to have masses said.

The Court instructed the witness to answer as far as his own personal knowledge went. Mr. Lonioux replied: "Mr. Pacaut came here about February 15, and as I knew the intentions and plans of Mr. Whelen are Pacaut asked me to see Mr. Whelen and to tell him that for \$10,000 he would see that the nem in the attention and plans of the attention of the control of the control of the second of the control of the second of the control of the

the estimates would not be struck out."

Mr. Doberty: "How do you know that?"

"Because Mr. Paraud told me hinself that that was the purpose of the money?" replied

Mr Lemiux.
This closed the case and Mr. Doherty began This closed the case and mr. Lonerry began his argument to the effect that there was no secretion on the part of Mr. Whelan of the \$155,000 which could have justified the selected of the money by Mr. Ford.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Tribute frem the Lower Provinces. Oa the 23rd of May last, on the occasion o the seventh anniversary of his assumption of the duties of Minister of Inland Revenue, the Hon. Mr. Costigan was the recipient of a number of addresses of felicitation from officers of his department from one end of the Dominion to the other; but the Province of Nova Scotia was absent. Yesterday, however, Mr. Costigan was the recipient of an address, accompanied by A taken of their esteem from his officers in that Province. The latter is in the shape of a massive virgin gold watch seal with a native rold sive virgin gold watch seal with a native gold bearing quartz setting, the whole the product of Nova Scotia's gold mines, while the manufacturer is also Nova Scotian, reflecting credit on Mr. J. Cornelious, of Halifax. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Hon. John Costigan by the officers of the Inland Kavenua Department, Nova Scotia, 1890."

The following drawners manufacturing this have The following a dress accompanied this beau

titul souvenir of all-ction and esteem : To the Hon. John Costigan, P.C., M.P., Minister of Inland Revenue :

HON. AND DEAR SIE,—We, the undersigned, the several officers of the different branches of your department in the Province of Nova Scotia, have great pleasure on this occasion in expressing to you the continued favourable opinion entertained in this province of your uprightness and ability as Minister of Inland Revenue of the Deminion of Canada.

We have resson to know that in carrying out many of the requirements of the law in your department much odium must naturally be ex-perienced, because the faithful execution of its duties, in many cases, comes in direct contact with interests clandestinely, rather than legisimately, operated.

In the interests of the legitimate manufactur

ers, the trader and the public generally, every-thing discovered to be of an illegal nature has, under your direction, been impartially frowned down and thwarted as much as possible, and hence there may be some sounds of dissatisfaction from some unwavery quarters. But the law-abiding and the heps of the country express sa isfaction at prompt action in these matters, and trust that in the future, as in the past, faithfulness in this respect will characterise your administratio**n.**

It is unnecessary for the undersigned to give utterance to the agreeable relations that have invertably existed between yourself and us for so long a period in carrying out the various instructions of your department, or to mention that we wish these relations to remain

unbroken. Though loyal Canadiars to the core, yet we are Nove Scotians, and as such we ask you to accept as a small earnest of our estimation of yourself, personally, this watch seal of Nova Scotia virgin gold, with native quartz setting, and we for her a-k you to believe that while using it, you can always remember that your faithful friends in N wa Scotia are wishing you, with good health and happiness, a long lite of usefulness among the patriotic and leading men

We remain yours, faithfully, J. B. Ryan, Edmd. Kelly, O. Hagarty,

John MacKay, J. J. Chisholm, Picton. L. E. Tremain, M. A. McDonald, Sydney. Charles Allicon, Hugh D. Munro, Yarmonth.

C. E. Ratchford. Amherst. - Ollawa Citizen.

ECHOES FROM IRELAND.

Caught From the Columns of the Irish Press.

The Irish party will receive a valuable accession in Mr. John Ruche, of Woodford. No better selection could be made for the seat left vacant by pour Mate Harris. He will fill his room if any man can. Mr. Roche has fought and suffered for the cause this many a year. The Coercionists have spared neither calumny nor imprisonment. On his third or fourth term (it is hard to keep count) he was discharged from Galway jail in a dying condition. For six weeks he lay petween life and death; his recovery was a mirable. Mr. John Roche was a favorite target for the I.L.P.U. calumny until he stepped into the witness box and confronted the Attorney General at the Forgery Commission. Never was there a more one-sided duel. The witness had it all his own way from start to finish; and when at the end of three hours he stepped down of the witness box he had, by the common confession of all in court, made emithereens of the clumsy calumpies with which he was assailed There will not be very many abler, there will be no more zealous and selfdevoted soldier in the ranks of the Irish Party than the new recruit from Woodford .- United Ireland.

All is nearly over now on the Ponsonby estate. The series of evictions which came to an end there last week have made the place the very next thing to a wilderness. Only forty five tenants remain now out of a total of 240, and these, it is expected, must soon follow the foot steps of the rest, as legal proceedings to that end have been taken. The total number of persons turned out must be over a couple of thousand, taking the average number to a family and the average number of sub-tenants to a holding. Mr. Smith Barry may wellibe proud of his work. It is no fault of his if these evections did not form a monument so his memory as bideous as the piles of skulls which used to mark the track of Tamerlane through conquered regions in the East. Thanks, however, to their tearless champions, their own impregable organisation, and the generous help of their fellow cauntrymen and other sympathisers, the vengeance which he has tried to wreak has has been an important one to a very large extent. His victims donot go to die in the noorhouse or in the disch but asset has fearless champions, their own impregable orin the poorhouse or in the ditch, but are shel-tered and taken care of pending the time when landlordiem shall have recognised its folly if not its inhumanity.

Clanricarde the shameless is again on the rampage. A big campaign against the Wood-ford and Portumus tenants was begun last week, and a couple of score of families were thrown out. Amongst those who were made to feel the lash of the infuriated miser was the father of the poor boy, Tom Lackin the proto-martyr of the Balfourian persecution. Poor old Larkin is indeed to be pitied. Robbed of his son, rebbed of his farm stock (which were seized and sold a little while ago at Portumna Castle by the agent, Tener), he is now flung out of his dwelling and his holding for a paltry sum of five pounds. These new atrocities of mitted to him. Having dad no written compromise, vouchers or other documents submitted to him he did not consider it his duty to act. Mr. Whelan seemed anxious that he, Mr. Geoffrion, should be put into possession of the boks. There was nothing to show that he was now willing to fulfil his obligations.

Mr. Alphonse Lemieux, gent for Mr. On either estate, but the people who were sub-

HUMORS. Of the Sokin BLOOD Cured by Cuticura

HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, SKIN AND SCALP, whether itching, burning, bleeding, sealy, crusted, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of bair, either simple, scrofulcus, hereditary, or contagious, are specific, remaner the commically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifler, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Rlood and skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Rem dies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fair. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood and skin purifiers, and daisy effect more great cures of blood and skin diseases than all other remedies c.m. biand Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER PRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Mass.
Seud for "How to Cure Blood and Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin to

Backache, kidney pains, weakness and rhea-matism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30c.

jected to them met the oppressors with a quiet util nahing courage that told of an unconquerable spirit. No incident worth chronicling occurred during their progress, eave the reproof administered to one of the emergency men by the county inspector for his wanton destruction of some goods and chattels of one of the evidence of the new tenants. The members of the Woodford Tenants' Defence Committee watched the proceedings outside the military and police cordon, and evicted tenants profited by the preparation which the committee had made to render the vengeance of the landlord as nugatory as possible by providing shelter and succour for his victims.—United Ireland.

OBITUARY.

Beath of a Veteran Fireman.

The city, which was already in mourning for the lamented death of the late Mr. J. F. D. Black, has lost another faithful servant by the sudden demise last Sunday morning of Mr. Frank McCulloch, the veteran sub-chief of the Fire brigade, which took placeunder very sad circumstances at the Wellington street fire station. Mr. McCulloch was preparing, as was his usual custom, to go to St Stephen's cource, when he complained to his wife of feeling unwell. She gave him some water in the hope of helping him, but this proving of no avail she rushed downstairs to summon her youngest son to fetch a dector, leaving her husband lying upon the sofa. When the returned a few moments the sofa. When she returned a lew imments later he was lying face foremost upon the flor. She raised him up but all was in yam. The spirit had flid and a beave life had ended. Mr. McCulloch leaves a wife and three childrentwo sons, one of whomisin the Fire brigade, and a daugiteer, who is married and living in Hamilton. Ex Chief Patton was early at the station and again what comfort he could to the hereaved and gave what comfort be could to the bereaved partner of his late friend, whose loss no one will deplora more than the exchief of the Fire brigade.

DIED.

COKELY-John Cokely, of Wadens, Minn., U.S.A., at West Superior, April 28th, 1890, at the age of 58.

the ago of 58.

Deceased was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1832. His parents moved to Tringwick, Canada, in 1834, when he was two years old. He was macred to Miss Bridget Carlin, at Richmond, Quebec, April 22nd, 1867. They moved to Vermont in the spring of 1882, but not being satisfied with the country, went to Wadana the same string, and have reguled. Not being satisfied with the country, went to Wadena the same string, and have resided there ever since. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss (four girls and five boys, the oldest 21 and the year-gest five. Decreased met his death white walking to his work in the flour sheds at Superior, where he had gone for the summer. The wind was blowing strong in his face and a train care up from the little the state of facts taken and both. pehind him at the rate of forty males an hour, atriking him, breaking one leg and killing him instantly. He was one of the most prosperous Malifax.

J. H. MacKay, George J. Campbell, farmers in that community, and respected by all for his many sterling qualities. The funeral ceremonies were held in St. Mary's Church. Watern, Rev. J. Tournzen officiating. May his soul rest in peace. Amen. [Boston papers blease copy.

RAILWAY.

OUEEN'S BIRTHDAY EXCURSIONS.

On May 23rd - First-Class Fareand one-third. On May 24th, 25th and 26th, First-Stars Single Fare.

All tickets good for return until TUESDAY' May 27th. OTTERBURN PARK, ENCUR-SION ON 24 h MAY, 1890. Special train will leave Montreal, (Bonaventure Station) at 9 00 a.m., returning from So. Hilaire at 5.05 p.m., and Otherbarn Park Station 5.15 p.m. FARE, INCLUDING ADMISSION, 60c. For tickets and other information apply to the Company's Agents, 143 St, James street, Windoor and Balmoral Hotels and Bonaventure station. J. HICKSON.

General Manager.

Montreal, May 15th, 1890 DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court. No. 2358. DAME PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and District of Montreal, has to-day instituted an action in separation as to property from her husband, EUWARDO FERRERO, of the same place, trader,
GIROUARD & DE LORIMIER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42.5

ASTOR-FLUID! Registered—A delightfully refreshing pre-paration for the hair. Should be used daily. Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dress ng for family. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. WANTED-FOUR R. C. TEACHERS. with first class Elementary Diplomas, able to teach and fluently speak both languages.
To commence duties on the 7th of July next.

State salary expected. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Sec. Treas. Calumet Island, County of Pontiac, 19 May. 1890. 42.6

WANTED - A FEMALE TEACHER for District No 5, Township of Lowe. A Catholic preferred. For further particulars

apply to JAMES McCAFFREY, Sec. Treas., 42 1 Venceta P.O., Co. of Ottawa, P.Q. INFORMATION WANTED OF JOS. HYNES, late of Dublus, Ireland. Came to Montreal in 1884. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Peter Hynes, care of Jas. Somerville, Lephine Parist.

Lachine Rapids. Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN