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The True Witness

ARTIST IN COELO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XL., NO. 44.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

WORSE THAN SIBERIA.

Startling Revelations of the Treatment of Political Prisoners in Chatham.

They Are Irish and Must Not Complain—John Daly's Story—Poisoned With Belladonna, but No One to Blame—Freedom of Jailed if He Would Betray Farnell—Fitzgerald's Visits—A Fearful Tale.

The Tory sheets of England have been hearing Mr. Gladstone because he said that the treatment of Irish political prisoners by the English government was worse than the treatment of the exiles in Siberia by the government in Russia. How nearly correct Mr. Gladstone may be seen by the report of the commission of inquiry on the treatment of the prisoners in Chatham jail, from which we make some extracts out of the statement of John Daly, imprisoned for treason felony. The document occupies ten closely printed columns of the report, and the references to his treatment extend over the period ranging from his first entrance to the prison on Aug. 6, '84, to the inception of the inquiry:

On first entering the prison, John Daly states, he was put on tailoring work, and subsequently to the cleaning of shams, hand-cuffs, etc., which continued for seven out of nine months' probation, the remainder being occupied in oakum picking. During all that time he should have had an hour's walking exercise daily, but instead was compelled to work in the ground yards connected with the penitentiary. About the eighth month of his probation he complained to the doctor of losing the use of his legs for want of exercise, and after that he was granted an hour's walking exercise daily. In November, '84, and between 6 and 7 o'clock a.m., Warden Dargan accused him in his cell of making a noise with a tin ware, but this Daly denied. Next the warden reported him on the ground that he was "telegraphing" by means of the noise to the man in the next cell. This Daly states was absolutely untrue, and for it he was subjected to two days' bread and water. On Jan. 2, Warden Bass again charged him with "telegraphing," and making use of an offensive expression, had him reported, and for which he was again put on two days' bread and water. About this time John Daly complained to the two officers in charge of not being allowed either salt or a spoon to season or eat the gruel he got, and remarking it was un-Christian-like, one of the officers, Parker, replied, "Do you call yourself a Christian?" to which Daly made no answer, whereupon the same officer used another and more violent observation. On a subsequent occasion another warden accused him of humming, which Daly denied, and next day being charged with insolently banging the door, which he also denied, he was subjected to two days' bread and water. In March he was given a needle and thread with which to sew buttons on his clothes, and being then one ounce short in the quantity of oakum he had picked, he got

TWO DAYS' BREAD AND WATER,

and, strange to say, this was a day or two after he had complained to the doctor of not getting exercise. All this time and subsequently his life and that of his fellow-prisoners was made miserable through the conduct of the officers on night duty, who seemed to amuse themselves banging the trap doors of the cells, which made a horrible noise, so much so that it was impossible to sleep, except when one became exhausted. Daly continues: "In April, '85, was put on the work at the carpenter's shop, and I soon found out what a wretched time I was in for from the officer in charge, who, either from instructions or personal dislike, showed a marked difference in his conduct towards myself and the other prisoners, Gallagher and Burton excepted." Referring then to the early days of his imprisonment, in '85, John Daly says: "An officer, Mr. Memery, came to my cell with a dose of physic, but I told him, being all right, I did not want it. He then shouted to Warden Bass that I was not going to have it, and Bass shouted back, 'Make him take it, you.' Whereupon Memery assured me I would have to take the physic or his 'ceah.' I took the physic, and after vomiting it escaped the purging. The next day I remarked the matter to the then assistant-warden, who laughed and seemed to think it a good joke. I subsequently brought the matter under the notice of the doctor, with the result that the man who did not give me the physic was punished. Another doctor said to me the less complaints you have to make to me the less complaints you have to make to the officers the better for yourself."

In the carpenter's shop, John Daly writes, his life continued to be made very miserable, independent of having the hardest work allotted to him, and being subjected to foul and insulting language. One item of the work he had to do was to carry on his back large deers and frames, which were made very heavy by the quantity of iron in them. "These I had to carry a distance of forty or fifty yards, and at night when going to bed I found my shirt stuck to my back with

HARD CLOTHED BLOOD,

owing to the skin having been torn from my back." Subsequently to this Daly was reported for having a bit of pencil and a needle on his person, and got thirteen days' bread and water. A couple of weeks later he got two more days' bread and water on charge of talking profanely against him by the warden, who had got into trouble because of the discovery of the pencil referred to above. On March 16, '86, he applied to see his sister, and the request being presumably granted he was reported on the 20 for talking to his

follow-prisoner, Egan, for which he got two days' bread and water, and subsequently, asking the governor why he had not been visited by his sister, he replied: "You see you got into trouble, and it had to countermand the order." That is to say, an order, supposed to be sent to his sister in Limerick on March 15, was countermanded, because he got into trouble six weeks later.

During the years of '86 and '87 Daly, from the physical suffering he had been enduring, became very weak in health, and in March, '87, had an independent medical examination granted by the home secretary in response to a statement made Mr. William Abraham, M.P. On the morning of the examination he was in bed in the infirmary, and sometimes brought the doctors came the principal warden brought him a large pot of hot coffee, which he requested him to drink. This Daly declined to do, stating that he would wait till a little later on, but "the warden would have him drink it right away," and watch him till he had drunk it. "Now," writes John Daly, "I had been looking forward to this examination with a view of making a full statement to the gentlemen of the treatment I had received, but I was not able to say what I intended, and the only way I can account for it is that there must have been something in the coffee which dulled my intellect for the time being."

After referring at length to the medical department and the treatment he was receiving from the doctors, and which, according to the statement, was intermittent and neglectful in character, John Daly states in about November, '89, having complained of his feet, from which he had been a great sufferer, he was treated week after week one way or another, but got little or no relief. On Nov. 18, Dr. Visey saw him, and told him to continue the powder he had got, and he would also put him on medicine, and on that date also, at 1 o'clock, he gave him the first dose. "The effect of this," John Daly says, "was for my face to flush,

THEN GREAT THIRST

with slight pain in the stomach. I drank a large quantity of water. About 5 o'clock Commissioner Dargan opened the trap door of the cell, and said: 'Daly, you have enough of the powder.' I said, 'Yes, thank you, and Mr. Dargan, will you please mention to the doctor that this medicine has a very strange effect on me. It has caused me most violent thirst.' Dargan found fault with the manner in which he was addressed when he was not titled 'Sir.' His knowledge of drugs, continues the narrative, "should have told him there must have been something wrong with the medicine, but Mr. Dargan did not convey the message to the doctor." Daly suffered considerably, and taking a third dose next day experienced the symptoms described: burning of the face, thirst, the intensity of which cannot be described, loss of sight and shooting pains. This third dose intensified his condition, leaving him unable to walk, and with loss of speech, he had to be taken between two men up-stairs to the infirmary.

Daly, for the inquiry, then submitted the following questions: "Was it belladonna I received? Would the symptoms described be produced by belladonna, and if so, what quantity must the eight-ounce bottle have contained, and if that quantity was likely to be put in a mistake by a proper compounded or otherwise?" Having referred in detail to the general prison treatment, John Daly mentions the following facts, which, he says, will serve to throw light on the dangers he is exposed to: On Feb. 19 a prisoner in the workshop put a small bit of newspaper cutting into his hand—out to clean that a prisoner could not have done it. He had only a bare glimpse of it, but could see Sir Henry James, M.P., at Barry, and the names of Parnell and Davitt, no date, and he destroyed it immediately, as he believed it was a trap. On the following Thursday the same prisoner gave him another portion of a newspaper, remarking to be careful of it. This man he knew wanted to betray him.

Speaking of the visitors he had received, Daly mentioned a man who represented the *Times*, who offered him freedom if he would give damaging evidence against Parnell before the special commission. The inquiry then proceeded:

Chairman—What was the next visit you had after that gentleman? I had a visit then from Mr. Pigott of Dublin, but that was at my own request—at least, Mr. Pigott made application to the governor to visit me, and asked me if I had any objections to see Pigott. I asked for a week to consider, because at that time I was expecting a visit from young Jones, and when he did not turn up at the end of the week I told the governor that he might give an order to Pigott.

MR. DRUMMOND—

DID YOU KNOW PIGOTT? I had known him for years. I visited him once in prison, and I thought it was in the way of a return of my kindness his visiting me now, but I found out that that was not so.

The Chairman—He visited you? Yes. He did not mention the name of the *Times* gentleman, but I have learned since that he was upon the same business as the *Times* gentleman.

You say you requested Jones to ask the Limerick people to get the government to grant an inquiry? To call a meeting of the citizens to ask the government to grant an inquiry into our treatment. I asked nothing more than an inquiry by men who were dispassionate and perfectly in a position to inquire conscientiously and dispassionately into the treatment.

Mr. Drummond—With regard to your *Times* visitor, what passed between you? Was there anything special? Yes, there was something very special passed between us. Chairman—And then you have since had a visit from your sister? Yes. And you have been told that you would not be allowed another visit from Jones? It was told that I would not be allowed another visit from Jones nor receive letters from him nor visit letters to him. Chairman—It there anything else that you

wish to call the attention of the visitors to? I wish to call attention to my being brought in contact with that gentleman from the *Times* newspaper. At the time I protested against what I was subjected to, I protest against it now, not against his having permission to visit, but in regard to what he proposed to do. He proposed terms to me, which would commit my name to infamy forever; which would

DAMN ME, BODY, MIND AND MEMORY,

in the mind of my country. You rejected those terms? I rejected them, and I said that I protested against them, and I thought it unfair for anyone under her majesty's government to be subjected to such an ordeal as that ordeal was. Did this gentleman offer you freedom? Yes; the deputy-governor was present, and he knew the language that was made use of. The language that was made use of was that he was in a position to state to me that any person who would give evidence upon the inquiry which would enable the government to trace crimes which had been committed in Ireland to land leaguers, to Parnell, that any person who could give evidence of that kind would receive a letter or certificate of protection. Now it would be perfect nonsense to say that a certificate of protection in Chatham prison is at all necessary. What was implied consequently must have been that I would be outside Chatham prison.

The construction I put upon it was—"If you become an informer you will get a certificate of protection to save you from the vengeance of the dynamiters and land leaguers, and you will be able to walk as a free man about the country with a certificate of indemnity in your pocket." Now, I do not think I am exaggerating or putting a false construction upon the thing by arriving at that conclusion. My answer to him will, I think, justify my conviction at the time. My answer was, "If one word of mine in support of what you state would let me march a free man out of that gate I refuse to speak that one word, and I will remain here until I rot." Then I afterwards said I protested against the government permitting or subjecting me to such treatment. It was hard, I thought, to be kept a prisoner for years and to suffer what I have suffered, but I argued that I should be allowed to endure my sufferings in peace without their striving to destroy my reputation. Then I said, "Nothing will induce me to give one word not for me. Then he said,

"WE WILL USE FORCE."

He used the expression deliberately in the hearing of Major Clayton that force would be used to take me to London and give evidence.

Major Clayton was there? Yes, and he gave the answer back, "Then use force, and that will compel him." Soon after that Mr. Pigott came, and he followed it up in a mild or meeked. He supported the statement of the previous gentleman by saying, "I would not come here to propose to you to do anything unless it was for your own future well-being—that is, for your own good." I knew in my heart that Richard Pigott was telling a lie, but I did not pretend to say anything of the kind. Now I know why the other gentleman came. I asked him who was it that suggested to him to come and see me? He said my name had been traced through a lot of those crimes in Ireland, that I had been connected with them. Now there is no necessity for me to say more so except my conscientious feeling that it was not true, I also knew that it was upon Pigott's suggestion that he came here.

How do you know that? That Mr. Pigott knew there was no love between myself and Mr. Parnell, and Pigott thought that what ever feeling there was between myself and Mr. Parnell would induce me to avail myself of the chance of liberty by endeavoring to trace Phoenix Park murderers and the murders ascribed to the Land League party. I had a later visit from Inspector Littlechild, who came to try to undo the work of his two predecessors, and he honestly admitted to me that they were a pair of bunglers and that they did not know anything about the work they took in hand. Daly gave a long catalogue of his ill-treatment. The description of the filthy scenes which surrounded his daily life for several months are too horrible for publication in a newspaper, and the vile language which was forced upon his ears, and part of which he was constrained to repeat to the visitors, cannot for the same reason be given to the public.

Parnell and the National League.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29.—President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League, received the following cablegram to-day:—Your action postponing convention has my entire approval, and if cablegram had reached me in time I should have advised recent meeting of council.

(Signed) PARNELL.

Fitzgerald is in communication with the Irish leader, and is urging the need of a convention of the American League. Parnell expresses confidence in the present national officers, but the attacks upon the organization cause him grave anxiety, as he fears it is the aim of others in this country to get the league under their control for objects not favorable to the Irish cause. Fitzgerald hopes to be able at an early date to name a definite time for the convention, and has strong hopes of securing the attendance of John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and William O'Brien.

Tenants' Defence Fund Closed.

The Irish Tenants' Defence Association closed its subscription lists on Thursday, May 15, with the sum of \$300,000. This association was started about six months ago, for the purpose of protecting tenants threatened by the landlord conspiracies, of which the infamous Smith-Barry syndicate is a fair example, for the assertion of the right of freedom of speech and public meeting, and for the securing of Irish work-

men of the same right and facility to combine and organize as are enjoyed by English workmen under the Trades Union enactment. The association, it will be remembered, was founded by Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, O'Brien, Dillon and other Irish leaders, and endorsed by the Irish bishops and almost the whole of the clergy were among the most ardent contributors to its funds. The sum above-mentioned is a very creditable result for six months' work, and had done much to mitigate the hardships of the wholesale evictions in Donegal, Cork, and elsewhere as well as to encourage in the case of tenant evictions such splendid success as those embodied in the thriving town of New Tipperary.

HYPNOTISM AND SPIRITUALISM.

What the Attitude of the Church is in Reference to them.

Recent experiments in hypnotism by Prof. Esdaile, of Bombay, tend to prove that the ascendancy of one mind over another, even when sleep has not been produced by hypnotism, may be such as to take from the person so influenced by "suggestion" the moral responsibility of certain actions, hitherto a great deal of controversy, not only of a scientific, but also of a theological nature. In connection with this perplexing subject, to which so much attention is now being given, an ecclesiastical authority, who wishes, however, that his name should be kept out of the discussion, has just made a communication to a representative of the *Mail* that may be of interest to many Catholics who are in doubt as to the attitude of the Church with reference to hypnotism. This authority, after recalling the terms of the Encyclical of 1858, which, without condemning the practice of magnetism (as hypnotism was then called), so long as it was kept strictly within the bounds of the physical laws and was used for a good purpose, spoke at length of the conference recently given by Pere R. P. Lemaigne, of the Society of Jesus, in the Church of St. Merri, and summed up his own and the Jesuit Father's views on this subject as follows:—"If you wish to obtain for the sick person the sleep that will restore his strength or calm a certain crisis, the use of magnetism is not forbidden. But to send a subject to sleep in order to obtain an active authority over him, to lead him to commit sins, to induce him to do anything against his free will, or to make him do anything which is in his own best interests, if your father is in heaven, are practices which the Church condemns. In these cases we have an application of physical means to effects which go beyond the operation of natural causes.—*Cler. Liverpool Catholic Times.*"

Archbishop Fabre on Sunday Desecration.

The following circular from Archbishop Fabre to the clergy was read in the churches last Sunday:—We must absolutely, my dear fellow-laborers, cease against the unfortunate tendency manifested by our midst to transform Sunday and religious holidays into days of public amusements and even into days of disorder. Until a few years ago the regular observance of the Lord's day was a characteristic trait of our country; but, if we do not beware, we are on the way to lose this good reputation. The duty imposed upon us is to make every effort to maintain this reputation, and to preserve together with the Christian spirit of the population, the graces which the Lord promises in abundance to the nations who keep and respect his day. In my circulars, Nos. 29, 54 and others I called your attention to political meetings, excursions and pleasure parties, theatricals and plays, banquets, lotteries, etc., all of which are things which must be banished from our midst on Sundays and religious holidays. I repeat to-day all that was laid down in those different letters: strongly insist from the pulpit that no excursions from one city or parish to another be organized on Sundays or religious holidays, and that no religious processions, pilgrimages or military parades. It is more especially to be desired that there be no renewal of certain performances given in the past on religious holidays, in which, for the amusement of the spectators, the life of some audacious persons was endangered. Games of this kind, calculated to draw crowds, have resulted too often in keeping the people away from the churches, and are little in accord with good morals, and are, moreover, absolutely opposed to the holiness of the Lord's day, and our duty also opposes them with all our force."

The Scotch-Irish Congress.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The second great Scotch-Irish congress of America opened in Scotch-Irish hall to-day, with probably one thousand delegates and visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. Robert Banner, of New York, president of the association, called the congress to order. The vast auditorium was then well filled, and the scene presented was inspiring. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor Beaver and Meyer Gourlay. There had been a wonderful growth of the society during the past year.

Farmers Ill-Treat Laborers.

Michael Davitt has written a letter in which he expresses disgust at the treatment which a number of tenant farmers in Ireland accord to laborers in their employ. The farmers even more than the usual selfishness, and an attempt to sell the land question by transferring the ownership of land from the landlords to the farmers would only perpetuate and intensify agrarian discontent.

A Valuable Painting.

Lady Butler has put down \$10,000 as the price of her great picture representing an Irish evicton scene. It is at present on exhibition in the Royal Academy, London, where it has created as great a sensation as her celebrated "Kell Gall."

A Perplexed Preacher.

A Protestant clergyman in Newbold, Conn., says the *Catholic Advocate*, the Rev. E. W. Jenkins, is afflicted in spirit. He has a grievance; it is eating into his heart; he is

unable to obtain redress. It is interesting to note what is the cause of his mental suffering. It is that the school teacher in one of the public schools in Newbold persists in reading every day for her pupils chapters from the Old Testament, portions of which deal with matters which he deems as unfitting to read before youth. His reverence would be satisfied if the teacher—female—selected for personal chapters from the New Testament, but against the books of the Old Law he feels bound to make a determined stand. The absurdity of this is apparent when we recollect that this Protestant clergyman insists that the Bible and the Bible only is the sole source of his religion and that it should be read by every one, from covet to covet—except where his church has mutilated it—and that from its contents each worthy Protestant is at liberty to draw whatever conclusions he wishes to formulate; whatever code of faith and morals he desires. The Rev. Mr. Jenkins' action is as reasonable as the assertion that the Church of God was founded on the Sacred Scriptures which—as far as the New Testament relates—were not written for many years after its foundation.

THE IRISH LEADER'S PLAN.

How Mr. Parnell Would Solve the Land Question.

Now that we have before us the full text of the Land Bill which Mr. Parnell proposed as a substitute for Mr. Balfour's measure, we can understand the surprise and perplexity which it excited on the part of his own followers as well as his political opponents. It is not true, however, that he declared himself in favor of retaining landlords in Ireland and opposed to the creation of a peasant proprietary. What he said was that it is better for the present to retain the landlords, provided the rents of all the poorer tenants are materially reduced, than to accept the partial and unfair application of the purchase principle recommended by the Salisbury Government. In that way general and immediate relief could be secured, while the definite transformation of tenants into owners would be reserved for a Home Rule Parliament sitting at Dublin.

The obvious objections to Mr. Balfour's proposal are, first, that the sum appropriated to land purchase is not large enough to convert more than a quarter of the Irish tenants into owners; secondly, that the sum to be distributed among large tenants as well as small, although only the latter suffer severely from the existing agrarian conditions; thirdly, that to benefit one-fourth of the tenants the whole local credit of Irish districts are exhausted, so that further relief is almost impossible. It is also urged against Mr. Balfour's Bill that it offers landlords larger prices for their estates than could be obtained in the open market. It is true that those tenants covered by the provisions of the measure, if they choose to accept exorbitant terms and punctually return to the Government in annual instalments the purchase money advanced, will, at the end of forty-nine years, become owners in fee of their holdings. Suppose, however, that long before the lapse of half a century Ireland should have a separate Parliament, which would convert the remaining three-fourths of the tenants into owners on much more favorable terms; then those who had availed themselves of Mr. Balfour's offer, would be apt to repent of their bargain, and might refuse to pay the unliquidated instalments of their purchase money.

Starting, then, with the assumption that any land measure likely to be passed by the present Parliament will be tentative and partial, Mr. Parnell would have such funds as the Government is willing to appropriate placed where they will do most good. He proposes, accordingly, that instead of lending some \$200,000,000 to one-fourth of the tenants (including the most prosperous, who need no help), the British Treasury should lend \$135,000,000 to the landlords for the removal of their most onerous encumbrances, on condition that they sent to an immediate reduction of thirty per cent. on all rents under \$260 a year. Under this programme the relief afforded would go to those who need it most, and would be distributed all over Ireland. Moreover, the Government, instead of exhausting the local Irish credit as security for the repayment of advances, would not touch the local credit for advances, and would not leave the local credit available for future comprehensive schemes of land purchase. Meanwhile, all rents under \$250 a year having been cut down about one-third, the value of landlords' estates, and, consequently, the price to be ultimately paid for them, would be correspondingly lowered. In a word, the poorer tenants, whose representative Mr. Parnell is, would obtain forthwith and gratuitously a large measure of relief, and would also be assured that when their holdings were eventually sold to them, they would get them at much cheaper rates than are now offered by Mr. Balfour.

This scheme seems intelligible enough when its details can be studied on paper, although Mr. Gladstone avowed his inability to understand it, as orally outlined. It seems, however, not to have been received with favor by the Irish National League party, for which reason Mr. Parnell will refrain, it is reported, from discussing it in the committee stage on which Mr. Balfour's measure has now entered. The Opposition will, therefore, confine themselves to the grounds of objection indicated above, together with the fundamental arguments brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, first, that the present House of Commons has no mandate to enact a land purchase law for Ireland, the constituencies having declared against the Liberal proposals to that end at the last general election; and, secondly, that Parliament has no moral right to force an agrarian measure upon Ireland, against which the spokesmen of three-fourths of her population protest. We are not unlikely, however, to hear more of Mr. Parnell's propositions by and by, for, as Mr. Morley has said, the Irish leader has the knack of propounding ideas which are accepted the day after to-morrow.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A SAN FRANCISCO HORROR.

A Carload of Passengers Plunged Through an Open Bridge.

The Number of Dead May Reach 25—The Danger Signal Was Up, but a Curve Hid It.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—One of the most horrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1.40 p.m. to-day, when the local train connecting at Oakland with the ferry boats from San Francisco ran through an open drawbridge over the San Antonio creek, at Webster street, Oakland. The yacht *Janita* had passed through the draw when the train appeared going in the direction of Alameda and the drawbridge. The keeper tried to close the bridge, but it was too late, and the engine with its tender and first car, which was filled with passengers, plunged into the river which was here quite deep.

Engineer Sam Dunn and Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine. The former, when he saw the bridge did not close, reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time. The weight of the engine and the first car broke the coupling and left the other two cars standing on the track. These were carried a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car, and many passengers were thrown into the water.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

The first car, which had followed the engine, soon rose and such of the passengers as had escaped were poked up by yachts and boats which gathered at the scene. The trainmen and the rest of the passengers aided in the work of rescue and when the wrecking train arrived from Oakland the car was drawn to shore and the boats began dragging the wreck for bodies. The train was in charge of Conductor Korach and an extra crew, probably twenty-five persons had met their death. The top of the passenger car was open as seen as it was raised clear of the water, and the work of removing the bodies commenced, being taken out in quick succession. Engineer Dunn and his fireman were both saved. Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died soon after being taken from the water.

IDENTIFYING THE VICTIMS.

The new of the accident created intense excitement in Oakland and thousands of people flocked to the morgue and to the scene of the wreck. The bodies were laid out as soon as removed to wait identification. The body of E. Robinson, which was among those taken from the hole out in the roof of the car, was among the first removed and was taken in charge by Coroner Evans. The bodies of six men and two women were brought in soon after, some of the bodies being at first left at the receiving hospital where the injured were also taken. Some thirteen bodies lay on the floor and the marble slabs of the morgue awaiting identification. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the friends came forward to claim their dead.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The list of the identified is as follows:—Martin Kelly, of Oakland, assistant chief wharfinger for the state. A. H. Austin, of Austin & Phelps, San Francisco. Miss Florence Austin. Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, widow of the deceased member of the firm of O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco. J. B. Ewing, sewing machine agent, Oakland. E. R. Robinson, San Francisco. Luigi Malati, San Francisco. Capt. John Dwyer, Sacramento. Mr. Williams, San Francisco. H. W. Auld [colored], Honolulu. The two Misses Kennan, San Francisco. The thirteen bodies was that of a Japanese boy supposed to be H. Malerat, of San Francisco.

HIGH SPEED BOUND A CURVE.

The cars of the Narrow Gauge road seat about fifty people, and the seats are very close together. Conservative estimates place the number of the people in the car at about thirty, thirteen of whom lost their lives. The water over which the bridge is built is an estuary of San Francisco bay, and is called Oakland Creek. A strong current runs in the stream which at the point of the accident is about 300 feet wide and 20 feet deep. Both sides of the creek are lined with shipping, and boatmen from the vessel were of great assistance in rescuing those who escaped from the car. The draw bridge is about 100 feet long, and just before the bridge from San Francisco got on the bridge they have to come around a sharp curve and usually travel at a high rate of speed.

THE DANGER SIGNAL WAS FLYING.

A passenger train crosses the bridge every half hour during the day, and when the bridge is open the keeper is supposed to signal by hoisting a red flag. J. N. Dunlop, the bridge tender, says the red danger flag was flying. The bridge was swung open for the yacht *Janita* to pass. The boat had just gone through and the bridge was being swung back when the train ran off. It is supposed the engineer did not see the signal on account of the curve. The stories of the engineer and fireman have not been obtained, as they disappeared as soon as rescued.

AN ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

Was chanted in St. Patrick's Church for the repose of the soul of William Dowling on Tuesday the 29th of May. R.I.P.

FAITH AND REASON

No Conflict Between Them

BY J. M.

That we live in an age of skepticism and unbelief in the existence of the supernatural...

When our Blessed Lord was upon earth, going about doing good to all—hearing His favors and benediction upon all who sought Him...

Now, what is faith? It is a divine gift by which we are able to know the truths which have been revealed to us by the Almighty...

The Christian religion being the true religion, must necessarily have mysteries. Any system of religion divided by an infinite intelligence...

It is not the Papacy which needs the aid of contemporary society as much as contemporary society which needs the aid of the Papacy.

When the Pope was in exile at Avignon, when Pius Nons took refuge at Gaeta, and the artillery of the Revolution thundered by the yellow Tiber...

whose activity was as restless as the current of a mighty river in its onward march to the sea. But even the genius of Abelard did not save him from falling into the gravest error...

Abelard was also a man of fine presence in no way inferior to that of St. Bernard. He was possessed of the rarest gifts of mind. He had great reasoning powers, and was magnificently equipped in other respects for a grand contest.

HOW STANDS THE POPE.

(London University.)

It is not the Papacy which needs the aid of contemporary society as much as contemporary society which needs the aid of the Papacy.

Yes, there must be a Roman question as long as two hundred millions of Catholics, the élite of mankind, turn their eyes lovingly towards the Seven-hilled City...

When the Pope was in exile at Avignon, when Pius Nons took refuge at Gaeta, and the artillery of the Revolution thundered by the yellow Tiber...

For, look you, society will always need the helping hand of the spiritual to purify, strengthen and consolidate it.

that the Holy See is still the tabernacle of belief, the mirror of constancy, the hive of a generous activity, and the oracle of wholesome liberty.

Through its prestige, action has been begun within twelve months to reclaim Africa from idolatry and the servitude of Islam.

Nearer home the vitality of Rome is conspicuous. It has had its stern and formidable antagonist in a man of iron, and he has suddenly become a shadow—not that death has arrested him...

France, through a deputation of ten thousand workmen pilgrims, waited upon His Holiness in October, and heard from his lips a message of wisdom that would surely, if followed, tend to regain her prestige and re-establish the order and her peace.

I, English-speaking countries the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Gibbons have practically interpreted these wishes of the Pope with the best of results.

PASTORAL LETTER

On the Recent Calamity at Longue Pointe Asylum.

A pastoral letter from His Grace Archbishop Fabre was read in all the churches of the archdiocese on Sunday the 25th ult. It refers to the Longue Pointe Asylum fire.

THE LONGUE POINT PATIENTS.

The Temporary House at the Exhibition Buildings.

A traveller along the high road by the Exhibition grounds will be horrified to hear an ominous shriek coming from the other side of the fence close to him, it rattling enough in the day-time, but positively alarming at night.

In transforming these dilapidated sheds into asylums, and that three hundred and sixty patients residing in them seem contented and in many instances happy, in a Mark Tapley sort of a way.

their second childhood and about thirty poor little idiots. The former were enjoying the luxury of being shaved, and those of the latter who were capable of doing anything were playing with tops and marbles.

THE CONFEDERACY'S HERO.

Unveiling of a Monument in Richmond, Va., to General Robert E. Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—With blare of trumpet, beat of drum and booming of cannon, the monument to General Robert E. Lee, erected by the ladies of the South, was unveiled to-day in the presence of a great multitude of people.

WHAT A PRIEST SHOULD BE.

The Pith of a Pastoral Letter by Cardinal Manning.

A Pastoral of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster on the education of the clergy was read in the diocesan churches on Sunday, April 27th, the Festival of the Patronage of St. Joseph.

BE THE SHORT

The Incarnation of the Son of God teaches us that men are drawn 'with the cords of Adam, with the bands of levi' (Osee xl. 4).

HAVE DONE WONDERS

In transforming these dilapidated sheds into asylums, and that three hundred and sixty patients residing in them seem contented and in many instances happy, in a Mark Tapley sort of a way.

reasonable hope that they are called to the priesthood. But many do not persevere; often through failing health, sometimes by loss or want of vocation; some, again, by want of capacity, or, again, by want of fitness.

ELOUTION CONTEST

In French and English at the Mount St. Louis Institute.

On Tuesday evening, May 27th, the pupils of Mount St. Louis gave an entertainment for the benefit of Longue Pointe asylum, and notwithstanding the bad weather, the hall was filled with a select and appreciative audience.

German Catholics' Declaration of Principles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28.—The members of the diocesan convention of German Roman Catholics in mass meeting last night adopted a declaration of principles which expressed submission to the Holy Father and the wish that the Papal See may be returned to him; acknowledges the final duty of Roman Catholics as members of the church and citizens; points to the sacrifices made by Roman Catholics in defence of the integrity of the union, and continues: "In order to make a nation capable of such sacrifices civil government must not only abstain from attacking personal and hereditary rights, but must protect these by wise, reasonable and just laws.

HOW CAN THE LONG

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has a line over 3,000 miles long, in a very noticeable and well equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the favorite route to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River valley; and offers choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Coon-ton, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Graton, Fargo Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bente City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast via Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker; the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. L. WATSON, Gen. & T. A. St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free literature in a lovely land write for the Great Rejuvenation and healthful restful resolve to accept a golden goal.

BE THE SHORT

The Incarnation of the Son of God teaches us that men are drawn 'with the cords of Adam, with the bands of levi' (Osee xl. 4). He took our manhood and dwelt among men. He might win their hearts. Human sympathy, the sharing of sorrows and joys; the looking not on our own things, but on the things of others; the being all things to all men according to their need—ourselves remaining all eyes the same in humanity, charity, truthfulness, pitifulness, and confidence in God; this it was in our Divine Master, apart from the Divine Personality in which the multitude did not as yet believe, that drew men on all sides to His presence.

"Such, in his far-destined measure, will be every true part in his flock. He will be refined with a refinement which the world can never give. Worldly refinement is on the surface, like a whitewash. The refinement of faith is the mind of Jesus Christ reigning within, and sensibly to all; to the evk as well as to the good. The refinement of charity and humility is as the bloom upon the fruits of the Holy Ghost. To this mind and life, dear children in Jesus Christ, it is our desire and prayer to train and to form your future priests and pastors. But in this work we need your help. First, we ask you to devote the best of your souls to the priesthood of our Divine Saviour. Many a vocation is lost, or stifled, or wasted by worldly, ambitious, frivolous, or lukewarm parents. What will they wish upon their death-bed, when the salvation of their soul is, perhaps for the first time, their chief thought? They will wish that they had a son laboring to save souls, and mourning by morning saying Mass for their salvation.

THE EFFECT OF PROTECTION IN CANADA.

Professor Goldwin Smith in the May "Forum."

The manufacturer forced into existence by protection have not paid. Fictitious stimulus has been followed by glut, short time, and combinations. The iron industry which Sir Charles Tupper hoped to create by laying protective duties on British iron, and which was to do so much for us, has come to nothing. The exportation to distant countries, such as China, is supposed to be slaughter of surplus goods. If iron property has fallen in value, if other industries have not improved, and manufacturers have not paid, where are we to look for this growth of wealth since the adoption of protection. There are manufacturers in Canada on a sound basis who do not fear an open market. As to the result to the consumer, the head of our dry-goods said the other day that if Canadian manufacturers were exposed to American competition, the capital invested in them would not be worth more than a sherd of its nominal value; and that the rest on the rest would be paid by the public. Moreover, the commercial interests of the provinces have so little in common that the protection which is meant to be one poison to another. The protective tax on coal was meant to Nova Scotia and poison to Ontario. The government is beset by ludicrous embarrassments in trying to frame a protective tariff which shall be meant for all.

Protectionism is in itself corruption. What interests are "active" and to be protected is decided by the lobby. The party leader before an election calls together the manufacturers, takes their subscriptions to the election fund, and pledges to them the commercial policy of the country.

A Commission Appointed.

QUEBEC, May 27.—F. L. B. Jaque, brother of the Montreal Bar, and J. J. G. Malouin, Q. C., of Quebec are named Commissioners to enquire into the Whelan affair.

Another Missing.

Miss Amelia Gorry, formerly of Dublin, Ireland, but for some time past an inmate of the Sheltering Home in this city, has been missing since Sunday morning, since when nothing has been seen or heard of her.

Advertisement for a lottery with a prize of five million dollars. Text: "FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS... You can make a large sum of money at work..."

PAST ALL PRECEDENT! OVER TWO MILLIONS DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable Purposes. The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in its present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our offices...

MAMMOTH DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000.

100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars. Halves \$20, Quarters \$10, Eighths \$5, Tenths \$2 & 1/2, Fortieths \$1.

Table listing prize amounts and ticket counts for the MAMMOTH DRAWING.

AGENTS WANTED. For Outlets, Rates, or any further information, write to the undersigned, clearing your name, and enclosing a return post card.

IMPORTANT.

Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, June 4, St. Francis Cathedral. THURSDAY, June 5, CORPUS CHRISTI. FRIDAY, June 6, St. Norbert. SATURDAY, June 7, St. Robert. SUNDAY, June 8, St. William. MONDAY, June 9, St. Columba. TUESDAY, June 10, St. Margaret.

Angiophobia.

As a promoter of discord a certain professor, domiciled at Toronto, has reason to be gratified. The present anti-Catholic crusade in Ontario is largely of his creation, and it will be some time before the work of his disruptive pen will be entirely overcome.

This dislike of England, Mr. Hazeltine thinks, is part of a traditional impulse and in part a reflex of the hostility which still animates Irishmen at home. But he believes that should Mr. Gladstone and the Radicals attain to power at Westminster, and yield, as they unquestionably would, to the wishes of Ireland with respect to the revival of a separate Parliament at Dublin, the antipathy now evinced by Irishmen would vanish on both sides of the Atlantic.

Other writers contend that there is really no hatred of England among Americans, and they all agree in opposing the views expressed by the rabid Professor. As a matter of fact, it may be said that Americans freely condemn what they see to be unjust and tyrannical to the conduct of the British Government towards Ireland. They believe the policy of coercion to be inherently bad, inexcusable and disgraceful to a nation that boasts of its enlightenment, freedom and Christianity.

Parnell.

The interest of the moment in Ireland taken in the present and future prospects of the area Irish leader is really wonderful. The daily day after day brings us news of the highly magnified reputation of the leading papers, now that Mr. Parnell is fast becoming the Irish parliamentary party, that he is so much annoyed because they do not say more there is every prospect that Mr. Dillon will soon overtake him, and that he will venture

from the scene altogether before many months have elapsed. All of which is pure fabrication, written and circulated for the purpose of gaining the ear of the unwary, and undermining the confidence that Irishmen the world over have all along manifested in the successor of O'Connell. A distinguished writer recently stated that the three most marvellous men of the day are Gladstone, Bismarck and Parnell. The application was most just. Gladstone and Bismarck have had a wider field to work in, but Parnell's has been a task of no less magnitude than that of either of the other two. Those who have to contend against the Irish leader feel and know his great ability. Justin McCarthy has described him as "a born leader of men." He has overcome the greatest difficulties, and organized a party that has heretofore resisted all attempts to break it up. As our readers are aware, the last dodge to ruin Parnell has been to attack his personal character. The ignominious failure of the London Times to fasten the forged letters upon him has not caused the base persecution to cease. He is slandered on every side, and meets his slanders either with contemptuous silence or with such rebuke as gives them a quietus. The transparency of the report that he is soon to retire from public life is too manifest to require serious comment. If Mr. Parnell withdraws temporarily from the scene, as has been his habit from time to time, the cause, we may be sure, is being served most effectually by his movements. The duty of the friends of Ireland is to pay no heed to any such rumors, but to consolidate their forces and rally around the National League all over the country. The hour is fast approaching when an appeal to the people shall have to be made by the present Government in England, however much they may desire to postpone the evil day. Funds will be needed to carry on the campaign, and the Irish leader must have at his command what is needed to organize his forces. If the enemy can now distract in our ranks his purpose will be accomplished. Let us guard against surprise; the patriotic generosity of Irishmen and their descendants abroad is not yet exhausted. The next election will see Mr. Gladstone once more at the helm of state and Parnell at the head of a victorious Irish party, and if we are true to ourselves we shall be able to say that we have contributed our mite to the glorious result of Home Rule for Ireland.

British Prison Atrocities.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce an article from the Dublin Freeman's Journal which gives an account of the inhuman treatment of Irish political prisoners in British prisons. The horrors of Siberia, as Mr. Gladstone well says, are more than offset by the atrocities practised on these men and their struggling kindred in Ireland. The following is a complete list of the Irish political prisoners taken from the Parliamentary Blue-Book just published:

- James McKeivitt, 15 years. James McMurphy, Life. Thomas Devany, Life. Albert Geo. Whitehead, Life. On James Murphy, Life. On Thomas J. Clarke, Life. John Curran, On John Kent, Life. Timothy Featherstone, Life. On Edmund O'Brien Kennedy, Life. Patrick Flanagan, Life. Henry Dalton, Life. On John Henry O'Connor, Life. James McQuinn, Life. Peter Lullaghan on Kellohan, Life. Henry McConn, Life. Thomas McDemott, Life. Jas. Frae. Egan, 30 years. John Daly, Life. Harry Burton, Life. James George Gilbert Cunningham, Life. John Duff on James Wallace, 20 years. Thomas O'Leary on Scott, 15 years. Michael Harkin, 15 years.

These men are all confined in the convict prison at Otham, which is the severest in England for labor and discipline. They are subjected to extraordinary rigor and severe work. Besides these twenty-one, four others have been imprisoned within a few years, two of whom were released in a dying condition last year, Denis Casey and James Kelly, and two others were done to death in the prison, Dennis Doney and James Donnelly.

The Elections.

All along the line we have the most cheering accounts of the stand taken by our people against the Mercier Government on account of the failure of its leader to do justice to our legitimate demands for representation in the Cabinet. We were slow to come to a determination to call upon those whose behalf we venture to speak, so deal summarily with the party that had trifled with the Irish Catholic Electors of the Province. We should have no objection to a cabinet chosen from amongst the best men, irrespective of race or creed; but, since such representation is in vogue, we cannot tolerate that our claims be ruthlessly set aside whilst others succeed successfully on not being ignored. We pointed out months ago that the presence put forward by the friends of the Government was futile. They claimed that an irreconcilable difference between Messrs. Murphy and McShane rendered the selection of either impossible. We stated then, as we state now, that this is no question of men, but of principle. Whatever rivalries existed and exist between members of the Legislature, the people have nothing to do with them. They would have been satisfied with any good man, had the complaints of other a private would have been vain, in so far as the public was concerned. If Mr. Mercier had no more in the Legislature whom he could trust, it was his duty to have gone outside of its precincts, as he did in the case of Colonel Roden. At the same time it was paying a poor compliment to both Messrs. McShane and Murphy that they should have been

replaced. If they are unfit for Cabinet positions, how is it that they are both to-day Government candidates in their respective constituencies? Is it such men, and such only of our race and creed, that Mr. Mercier wishes to see elected, so that he may give us the same excuse in the future as he has given us in the past? Whether it be so or otherwise, the die is cast, and Mr. Mercier may now exclaim, "too late," if he values Irish Catholic support, which we very much doubt. In the city of Montreal and the neighboring electoral districts, our friends will make their influence felt, beyond a doubt, against the Government candidates. In Hochelaga we have undoubtedly power, especially in St. Gabriel ward. In the County of Jacques Cartier there are many votes that were formerly cast for the Mercier party which will now be given to the Hon. L. O. Taillon, whose return against Mr. Boyer, the minister without portfolio, just plucked into the Government, at the last moment, to save him from defeat, is pretty well assured. In the County of Chateaugay, St. Jean Chrysostom can give a good account of itself, and should our people unite against Minister Robidoux, as they ought, the Opposition candidate will carry the county, and inflict as severe a defeat upon the Provincial Secretary, as Laprairie certainly will upon his colleague, Mr. Duhamel. In Montreal our people will do their duty and give the Conservative candidate a hearty support which will ensure his election; whilst in the counties of Ottawa and Terrebonne, if the Irish Catholics are in earnest in their support of the Opposition candidates, the vindication of the principles for which we are contending will be made manifest. In the Quebec district we trust to the leadership of the Hon. Mr. Flynn, who will be in the next Government, undoubtedly the ablest Irish Catholic that has ever held a portfolio in this province. We urge our people in the lower part of the country to rally around his standard, and should they do so, we undertake to predict this will be the last general election in which a Prime Minister will face the people without regard to the just claims of the Irish Catholic electorate.

Parnell on the Land Question.

Mr. Parnell contributes a remarkable article to the June number of the North American Review, in which he says he would "gladly welcome any honest intention on the part of the government to solve this land question. It is of great importance for us to get it out of the way before the time arrives for the larger settlement of home rule. Difficulties about land, if they should arise upon Mr. Gladstone's return to office, will materially hamper him and increase the arduous character of his task. Difficulties between landlord and tenant, if they should arise, will be most embarrassing for the Irish Parliament, and the future executive dependent upon that Parliament. By all means settle it now. But this pretended Land Purchase Bill is no solution. It relies upon all our available resources, and hypothesizes them without our consent. It jobs away the limited number of millions available, which, if husbanded and carefully directed, as I have shown, would go far—very far—toward removing all pressure and difficulty in the future. It selects the large and absentee owners for favored treatment, while it compels the tenant to buy his holding at an inflated price, with a load of arrears around his neck and the pistol of coercion at his head. We cannot be any party to a measure so brought forward and constituted. We shall resist it clause by clause in committee; we shall, if possible, amend it; and we believe that as the progress of events has justified every vote that we have ever given in the House of Commons on the land question, and every step that we have ever taken to organize the Irish people against oppression, so our action against this most dishonest bill of a dishonest party and government will benefit Ireland and secure the verdict of history."

A Lesson For the Bigots.

There are some matters in connection with the negotiations carried on of late between the British Government and the Vatican which contain a lesson for the anti-Jesuit bigots of Canada. Sir John Lubbock, who was appointed to act for England, is a Catholic and was Governor of Malta. He thoroughly understood the feelings and sentiments of the Catholic people of that dependency. It is related that when the Maltese voluntarily became subjects of the British Crown, the British Government accepted their allegiance with the condition that the rights and customs of the Church should remain intact, and that the Canon Law should be observed. In the course of some difficulties of some importance arose, and in order that they might be satisfactorily adjusted and that certain views entertained by the Government affecting in a greater or less degree the religious administration of the dependency should be submitted to the Holy See, Sir John Lubbock was appointed as a Special Commissioner. In the first place, the Government, professing to represent the wishes of the native population, is anxious that no foreign ecclesiastic should be chosen for the higher ecclesiastical positions. It also sought to secure a determining vote in the selection of the Bishops of Malta and Gozo. The Holy Father, while declining to curtail his liberty of action, guaranteed to select for the episcopal offices only such ecclesiastics as shall be acceptable to the people who are to be entrusted to their charge and not to fill the sees until he has secured himself of the concurrence of the Government "by verbal communications of a strictly confidential and private character, whenever the said Government shall furnish him with the means and the occasion."

Again, the necessity seems to have existed for making perfectly clear the law as to marriage contracts, and on this point no doubts can henceforth arise. In respect to marriages between Catholics and mixed marriages, the Canon Law is to be strictly enforced, but it is not to apply in the case of non-Catholics. The Government is desirous of promoting a better acquaintance with the English language amongst the Maltese, many of whom now enter the British naval or military service, and the Holy Father, according to the request of the British Envoy, has promised that the study of English will be specially provided for in the education of ecclesiastical students. In a conversation with Cardinal Rampella, Sir J. Lubbock suggested that if it were necessary to employ Jesuit professors at the seminary it might be well to transfer Malta and Gozo from the Sicilian to the English province of the Society of Jesus. The question came up again in an interview with the Holy Father on December 27th, when the good work done by the English Jesuit College at Malta was fully recognized. Intramural interments are to be discouraged by the clergy, and "the unsanitary practice of burying under the altars" is to cease. In return for the concessions made by the Holy See, the British Commissioner consented to transfer to the Seminary of Malta the patronage of a number of benefices, with small stipends, now controlled by the Government. This is a brief outline of the agreement which has been arrived at, and it is quite manifest that it is an arrangement by which the State will profit as largely as the Church.

The Holy Father, in his final interview with Sir John Lubbock, expressed the opinion that negotiations such as those which the British Envoy had so successfully conducted "might also be usefully extended to other parts of the Empire, where Catholic interests were of great importance." One of the particular points to be here observed in the formal recognition of the Jesuits by the British Government and the special arrangement whereby their educational work is practically placed under the protection of the British Crown, Goldwin Smith, Dr. McVicar, Mr. Davidson and others of that ilk should take notice. They should also take what comfort they can from the fact that the hierarchy of India has, with the consent and at the special request of the British Government, been placed under the metropolitan supervision of the head of the Catholic Church at Calcutta, who is a member of the Society of Jesus. As the Liverpool Catholic Times says:—"It is time that non-Catholics should look squarely and sensibly at this matter, and should reject for all time the bogey of Papal plots and schemes. Everybody must admit that the Roman See is the greatest moral power in the world, and it is, therefore, only reasonable to recognize that reciprocal advantages would be derived from the establishment of direct relations between it and the British Government."

THE "MAIL" FILES ITS PLEA.

To the Libel Suit for \$50,000 Damages Brought by the Jesuits Order. The Toronto Mail through its attorneys, Messrs. McLennan, Leet & Smith, has filed its plea to the libel suit for \$50,000 damages by the Jesuit Order. In the first plea it incorporates all the grounds taken for the often-discussed exception to the form of the action and which were several times set aside by the courts here, chiefly that the Jesuits have no right to take the action because they are not rightly incorporated and cannot be governed by a general who is not a British subject. The second plea is that the article complained of did not and does not refer to the Society of Jesus, that the allegations of the declaration are untrue and unfounded, but that it is true that the Mail published an article which had previously appeared in the Jesuit Review American. But the libelousness of the plaintiff in reference to the libelous facts, and its publication cost them damage whatever, the substance and the subject matter of it having been frequently published many years before the pretended incorporation of the Society of Jesus here and was a matter of public notoriety. The article did not refer to the alleged incorporated society here but to a society that had been in existence for centuries in Europe and other parts of the globe and whose acts and doctrines have been the subject of historical and judicial criticism and decisions upon the very questions contained in the incriminated article. That there are doctrines published by the Society of Jesus in Europe which in principle amount to the doctrines laid to the charge of the Society in the article. That the substance of the oath republished by the Mail is included in the vow of obedience which every Jesuit takes upon entering the Order and is in harmony with Jesuit doctrines and teachings. That the reputation of the Jesuit order is not lowered by the article, which was published in the interest of the public, and is substantially true. The first plea, it is understood, is put in so as to test the question of the Jesuit incorporation before the Privy Council if the case should go so far.

Royal Visitors.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Montreal last Monday and were accorded a hearty welcome by the Acting Mayor, the City Council and a number of citizens. During their stay they were shown round the several places of interest in the neighborhood and entertained handsomely by Sir George Stephen and others. On Wednesday they left for Quebec, where they will be the guests of the Governor General during their stay at the ancient capital.

Irish Catholic Temperance Convention.

A special meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention was held in the society of St. Gabriel's Church last Wednesday evening. Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., in the chair. Rev. Father McCallan and Rev. Father Strubbe were in attendance. The meeting was opened with prayer. Amongst those present were T. L. Timmer, T. Duple, M. Sharkey, J. Burns, Jos. Phelan, M. J. Ryan, J. Hagan, J. McGuire, A. T. Martin, A. Brogan, N.P., and John S. Reilly secretary of the Convention. After the transaction of general routine business, questions of interest to the temperance cause were discussed. Afterwards the question of duly celebrating the Father

Matthew centenary was taken up, and it was decided to hold a grand religious and social celebration on the occasion, arrangements for which will be completed at an early date.

THE MORISSETTE CASE

Entered on a New Phase. The Mission Sued by the Father.

There is a second chapter to the famous Morissette case at St. Johns, which again came up at that place yesterday before His Honor Mr. Justice O'Hara. It will be remembered that last autumn Lydia Morissette, a young girl of eight or so, who had been sent from Montserrat to Montreal, became a Protestant, and that wishing to be educated, she was placed in the Grande Ligne Mission by R. V. M. Theriault. Her parents sought her and entré d'her to her return, but she would not. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out and allowed by Mr. Justice O'Hara. The parents took the girl back to her home, where she re-entered the Catholic Church, and has since married a prosperous young farmer of the locality. The case comes up again in the shape of a libel suit against the mission and Mr. Theriault for \$1500, and is taken by the father on the ground that his legitimate rights over his child were violated. An exception en droit was heard yesterday, and the judge ordered that evidence be taken *en fait* *en droit*. The case causes a great deal of interest in the district.

NOMINATIONS IN ONTARIO.

List of the Standard Bore-ports of the Opposing Parties.

- The nominations throughout the province last Thursday were as follows: Liberal. Conservative. Addington, P. A. Balliday, J. C. Read. Algonquin, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Argyll, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Brant, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Brantford, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Brock, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Brudenell, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Carleton Place, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Chatham, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Dundas, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Durham, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Essex, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Hamilton, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Haldimand, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Huron, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Kent, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Lanark, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Leeds, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Lennox, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. London, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Middlesex, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Norfolk, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. North York, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Ontario, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Ottawa, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Peel, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Perth, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Peterborough, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Prescott, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Prince Edward, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Renfrew, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Russell, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Simcoe, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Stormont, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Toronto, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Victoria, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Waterloo, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. Wellington, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald. York, J. G. Macdonald, J. G. Macdonald.

DECLINED TO DO BATTLE.

LONDON, Ont., May 29.—E. T. Esery, after making a fiery speech on the separate school question, and W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., was declared elected by acclamation.

The Archbishop's Guard Dissolved.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal is without a guard of honor. The archiepiscopal guard is no more. Dissensions have arisen in the midst of that promising body and it has been dissolved by mutual consent. Commandant Le Gall is now giving his time and attention to the Independent DeSisberry Guard, which is to serve as a training school for militia officers. A new body, to be known as the Order of the Holy Spirit, has been formed with J. DeSisberry as captain. This body has not yet been recognized by His Grace and that J. DeSisberry may yet become the leader of another bodyguard. The cause of the dissension among the members was solely on personal grounds.

O'Brien's Marriage.

Mr. William O'Brien is going to be married on June 11th. Mr. Parnell will go to Paris to attend the wedding. The bride has been formally received into the Catholic Church.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE COMPETITION. Ten familiar quotations from standard authors appear each month under the heading of The Canadian Queen, and the publishers of the popular magazine offer \$50.00 in cash prizes each month to those, among the largest number of the authors from whom the quotations are taken. This is a most practical way of encouraging a study of standard authors and will interest every intelligent reader. A complete copy of The Queen with full particulars and list of quotations will be mailed to any address for 5c. The subscription price is only \$1.00 per year. Address: The Canadian Queen, Toronto, Canada.

A BEAUTIFUL CANADIAN STORY. The Graphic, Chicago's popular illustrated weekly, is publishing a beautiful story of Canadian life by Mrs. Mary Hawthorn Oysterwood, author of the famous "Romance of Dollard," the "Story of Tony" and other charming chapters of Canadian history. A complete copy of The Graphic story is entitled the "Children of Ha-Ha Bay," the scene being laid successfully near St. Alexis, Ontario and Tadoussac, Quebec, a fair orphan girl; her grandfather, a hermit, at Chicoutimi; Ignace, a brave young forester, and Justine, his sister, are the well-known characters in this, the best of Mrs. Oysterwood's stories. The story is full of interest and contains this beautiful sketch, (finely illustrated by Mr. A. E. Davies), may be obtained of most newsdealers or they will be mailed to the publisher on receipt of 30 cents.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The largest and best number ever issued of The Ladies' Home Journal is that for June, in which sixty articles and over fifty authors discuss every conceivable point of interest to women. Are Women Careless of Money? is a stirring article by Junius Henri Brown, in which the author tells us that the greatest woman ruin was by their extravagance. How to Close a Town House for Summer? is excellently told by Florence Howe Hall, while Ellen Le Garde delightfully treats some "Outdoor Sports for Girls." Luna Beard tells how to arrange a Paper Picnic, while Mrs. Mallon, the famous New York fashion writer, begins a department for Women's Wear, which is the most practical, sensible and careful department ever published by a magazine. Mrs. Whitney, Maud Howe, Kate Upson Clark each have a serial novel, and there is also a charmingly illustrated story for girls by Fay Huntington. Dr. Talmage tells in a humorous way of A Balloon Wedding in which was the floating city, and the author tells us that the most admirable article on Summer Widowers, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes for mother; Ella Wheeler Wilcox has a poem, Felix L. Oswald, Eben E. Rexford, Edward W. Bok, Walston Dixey, all have articles, and even then there are still a score or more of articles that will interest every woman in the land. So good a magazine about the home is not to be had. The Journal is only one dollar a year, and is published at 433 335 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, New York, Rev. W. D. Hughes, Manager, 427 West Fifty-Ninth street.

The "Catholic World" for the current month contains a series of exceptionally strong articles. In "England's Foremost Christian," Wiseman's worthy successor, Cardinal Manning, of Westminster, is well and clearly indicated. Rev. Otto Zardnes, has also an article apropos of the English Mission, in which he tells us that the life of the Catholic University, gives us a good idea of the routine of study at that institution. "A Catholic Centennial in the United States," is from the pen of Vicomte O. de Meaux, son-in-law of Montalembert. Translated by Madeleine Vinken Dahlgren, and originally appeared in Le Correspondent, it is in brief a history of the first American Catholic from data carefully gathered by the author from study and travel in this country. Now that through the martyrdom of Father Damien, the whole civilized world has had its attention called, not vainly let us hope, to the alleviation of the leprosy scourge, a powerfully written poem, in this number, entitled "A Legend of Cuba," will be of more than passing interest.

The June Messenger of the Sacred Heart (11 S. 3d St. Philadelphia), is a Sacred Heart number. The frontispiece is an excellent reproduction of the most ideal of the ideal Blessed Margaret Mary, in Munich Cathedral. It contains special illustrated articles on "Paralytic Devotion" (8 illustrations), the shrine where the devotion to the Sacred Heart was first revealed to Blessed Margaret Mary, and on "Consejo": A century-old American centre of the Sacred Heart (6 illustrations), which was once the scene of the labors of the first American Vice-Consul, Father Pellentz, the Prince priest Gallatin and other zealous priests whose names are historical Ontario articles are: "Certain Traits of Character in Christ," continuation of "Father Sestini, the Founder of the American Messenger," a true "Story of a New York Priest," with the usual League papers and notes by the editor, and "The Sacred Heart" is an exquisite sonnet by Helen Grace Smith, and St. Anthony and the Sacred Heart" is a poem from the ever-charming pen of Eleanor C. Donnelly.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for June brings to a close the 150th volume of this ably-conducted and indispensable periodical. It may be described as an international number in more sense than one. Its prominent "feature" is a symposium on the question "Do Americans Hate England?" One effective answer to the question is furnished by the fact that no less than 115 of the contributors to the symposium varied facet which is set before the reader are Britons. Mr. Parnell writes incisively of "Mr. Balfour's Land Bill," pointing out in what respect it is unsatisfactory to the Irish National party, and telling why it will be vigorously opposed as every usage. The Marquis of Lorne finds a congenial theme in "Sir Charles Dillk's New Book on 'Problems of Greater Britain.'" What he has to say regarding Canada and the United States will command special attention. Mona Caird, who originated the famous discussion in England as to whether or not marriage is a failure, contributes the first of two articles on "The Emancipation of the Family," presenting facts and drawing conclusions which will cause general surprise. The symposium already referred to grows out of Goldwin Smith's paper in The Review for May on "The Hated of England." The contributors are Colonel T. W. Higginson, Andrew Carnegie, Robert Collier, General James H. Wilson, and Mr. W. H. Stead. They agree in asserting that the Government is in error, and that there is no hatred of England on the part of the people of the United States. Another international topic is dealt with by Mrs. John Sherwood, who writes in an entertaining manner about "American Girls in Europe." Speaker Reed furnishes a scathing paper on "The Federal Control of Elections" by which he contends that it is necessary in order to secure a fair election, and that the negro domination in national affairs is wholly out of the question. A very strong and timely article is that on "Criminal Politics," by E. L. Godkin, the editor of the New York Evening Post. He describes the genesis of Tammany Hall and its methods of acquiring and retaining power in New York, and also points out the remedy for the government that affects that city. The passage for the McKinley Tariff Bill by the House of Representatives holds special interest to an article on "The Value of Protection" by the Hon. William McKinley, who, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, prepared the principal part of the work of forming the bill. Onda writes an interesting little "Chat about Gardens." The international character of this number of The Review is still further maintained in the department of Notes and Comments, where "Speed on the Atlantic" is discussed by a member of the firm which built the "City of Paris" and the "City of New York" and Captain G. W. Knapp, who says that he knows about "Gambling on Ocean Steamships." A careful index of Volume CL completes the number.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF REV. MOTHER ALOYSIUS.

At 5 o'clock p.m. on June 1st the grand reception hall of St. Patrick's school was filled with ex-pupils and friends of this highly popular institution.

At 5 o'clock p.m. on June 1st the grand reception hall of St. Patrick's school was filled with ex-pupils and friends of this highly popular institution.

The honor of your community has always been foremost and supreme in your thoughts.

For 25 years you have been exercising a ministry for which you are eminently qualified and by which you have been instrumental in bestowing the choicest blessings in abundance.

You have realized the importance of the Christian female and studied the ideal to which she should aspire.

You have only pity for the girl who is superficially educated and you approve but the system which develops her intellectual faculties and renders her competent for whatever position of trust and honor may offer itself to her acceptance.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."

The school over which you preside enjoys a widely extended fame which it has fairly earned and which is owing to no small measure to the many gifted children that attend it and to the remarkable efficiency of your staff.

Your pupils master what they study and concentrate their whole attention on matters which are most important they should know.

You are not by any means an indifferent factor in advancing the interests of the parish to which you belong.

You have always endeavored to make worthy parishioners of your children.

The venerable Margaret Bourgeois wished all her daughters to be "des filles de paroisse."

Please accept this basket of flowers as a homage on the part of the boys who frequent our Oseobium, and do not decline our devotion in silver coins of 1880, which with our flowers convey only imperfectly our sentiments in your regard.

A basket of the choicest flowers was graciously presented by Master John McOabe.

for the occasion by one of our Canadian literary celebrities. It ran thus:

SILVER JUBILEE.

SISTERS ST. ALOYSIUS AND ST. MAGDALEN.

Sisters! of time behold the emblem true; "Time flies" for all, for us, likewise for you!

Tick goes the clock; each tick a moment tells, Another wave that on life's ocean swells.

How oft you left the world, the sinful, wicked, vain, On God's own highway to for aye remain;

And every feeling of the heart you woke, How oft the first communion of the child

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders Monday Afternoon.

The Report for the Year—Sir Donald Smith and General Manager Buchanan Deliver Addresses—The State of Trade—The Future Prospects.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at the head office in this city at one o'clock Monday afternoon.

The President then called upon the General Manager, Mr. W. J. Buchanan, to read the annual report of the Directors, which was as follows:

The Directors beg to present the seventy-second annual report, showing the results of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1890:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th April, 1889 \$ 817,417 58

Less reserved for rebate on bills discounted current 200,000 00

Profit for year ended 30th April, 1890, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 1,877,912 82

Dividend 5 per cent. paid 1st December, 1889 \$600,000

Dividend 5 per cent. payable 1st June, 1890 600,000

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward 794,728 85

The principal feature in the appended statements as compared with those of last year is the falling off in the deposits caused chiefly by large withdrawals of Government monies.

The amount carried forward as credit of Profit and Loss Account is somewhat less than last year; but it will be observed that \$200,000 have been appropriated to provide for rebate on bills under discussion, in accordance with the recommendation adopted at the Annual Meeting last June.

Beyond these two points there is nothing in the statements calling for special mention or remark.

As indicated in the last Annual Report a commodious and substantial building has been erected on the corner of St. Catherine and Market streets in this city for occupation by the Bank.

The Head Office and all the Branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year.

The Shareholders are aware that there has been important legislation in the session of Parliament just closed, bearing upon Banking, which as required in a comprehensive Bank Act to go into effect on July 1st, 1891, and to take the place of the existing Act.

GENERAL STATEMENT. 30th April, 1890.

Capital Stock \$13,000,000 00

Reserve Fund 794,728 85

Unpaid Dividends \$1,477 56

Amount of Notes of the Bank in Circulation \$5,275,284 00

Loans and Advances \$7,779,928 98

BARGAINS.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS AND ORGANS

Of all makes at greatly reduced Prices and Easy Terms.

L. E. N. PRATT, No. 1675 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS for Montreal, Quebec and Dominion Pianos and Kollan and Dominion Organs.

For their attention to the interests of the Bank.

Mr. James O'Brien seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The President—I thank you very sincerely for my colleagues and myself for the confidence you have placed in me.

Mr. Hester MacKenzie moved, That the ballot be open for the election of directors to be kept open until 3 o'clock unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for this purpose only, this meeting be continued.

Mr. William Herring, of Quebec, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. John Morrison, Mr. John Crawford took the chair, when Mr. Morrison moved:

That the thanks of this meeting be given to our esteemed President for his conduct of the business of this meeting.

Mr. Crawford, in putting the motion to the meeting, paid the president and board of directors a neat compliment, remarking that we were the power vested solely in him, he did not see that he could make any improvement in the composition of the Board from what it was at present.

The motion having been carried, Sir Donald Smith briefly acknowledged the compliment paid him.

A formal adjournment then took place. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen as duly elected directors:

HON J. O. AUBERT HON GEO A. DUDMOND. H. E. GREENSHIELDS. EUGEN BLOTTAN.

W. O. MOLLARD. A. T. PATTERSON. SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.O.M.G. GILBERT SATT. CHARLES S. WATSON.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FIERY PROTEST

Transmitted to the British Government—The French Have No Rights and Are Violating Treaties Daily.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A special cablegram from London to the Herald says: Lord Kesteven, Colonial Secretary, has received a note addressed to the Queen and voted by the Newfoundland Legislative Council and the House of Assembly.

This document has probably no parallel in the history of our Colonial Empire, for the angry and threatening tone which it assumes toward the Home Government, except, perhaps, the despatch in which the North American colonists, in 1773, announced that they would no longer pay taxes to Great Britain, and so prepared the way for the war of independence.

The address says: "We have learned with the deepest surprise and alarm that a *modus vivendi* has been entered into between Your Majesty and the French Government, not only tolerating, for this season, the lobster factories operated by the French during the past year, against which we have petitioned Your Majesty, but also giving the sanction of Your Majesty to the creation of an indefinite number of other factories by the French during the present season.

We beg to submit to the consideration of Your Majesty that there is no warrant of law, either Imperial or Colonial, by which the erection of lobster factories by the French on any part of the coast of this island is recognized; nor is there any statute by which British subjects can be prevented from exercising all the rights of fishing on the whole coast of this island, as well as the catching of lobsters and the erecting of buildings for preserving the same in cans.

From this it follows that, exercised without the sanction of the law, can French lobster factories be maintained on British fisheries prohibited. Could it be wondered at if the naval and military authorities of the country, not without the sanction of the law in dealing with this question, or that certain of its inhabitants who are impoverished and brought to the verge of starvation by the action of the French Government—British subjects, who see their fisheries confiscated to foreigners; their mines, minerals and timber lands looked upon from their use, and their sons and daughters driven from their homes and native land—were to be driven by their feelings to acts of retaliation.

The suffering and poverty caused by the action of the French to the 200,000 inhabitants of this colony can scarcely be realized by any one outside its borders, and probably exceeds the miseries endured by all the white subjects of Your Majesty in all your other colonies combined; and representing, as we do, these 200,000 people, we cannot refrain from expressing our indignation at the several attempts made by Your Majesty's ministers, during the present year, by this *modus vivendi* and their action with regard to our proposed legislation, as more fully set forth, hereinafter, to surpass all their predecessors in enforcing the unjust claims of the French to our fish.

After setting forth that several local acts, as to the fisheries, have been passed by the Newfoundland Government, the address proceeds: "The disposition, shown by the foregoing statement of the plain facts, to

STILL FURTHER SACRIFICE.

The interests of Your Majesty's subjects in this colony by Your Majesty's Imperial advisers to the claims of a foreign nation, call for the use of every means in our power to protect ourselves and our country from the

destruction which the French ably aided and abetted by Your Majesty's ministers, we hope and believe unintentionally, are endeavoring to bring upon us.

This colony will be a field with nothing short of the final removal of every French lobster factory from the shores of Newfoundland, and all the means in our power will be used to that end.

We cannot ask that the French should be deprived of the privileges granted them by treaty, though we claim that by their treaties on fish caught on the shores of our island and on the produce of the fisheries established from St. Pierre and Miquelon, they are violating the terms of those treaties, which stipulate that the mode of conducting their fisheries shall be the same as heretofore, and no other.

At the time of the signing of these treaties no such bounty was in existence, and we think that such a breach of the spirit of the treaties may well be considered as cancelling all the claims of the French in Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

By French aggression on the one hand, and by the enormous bounties given by the French Government, whereby they are rapidly excluding our fish from foreign markets, on the other, the fishing industries of the struggling fishermen of this country must, in the course of time, be

CRUSHED OUT OF EXISTENCE,

and these fisheries, truthfully designated by Lord Bacon as the fisheries of Newfoundland, richer than the mines of Mexico and Peru, will be the property of aggressive and persistent France.

In our opinion the time has arrived when submission to such glaring injustice is no longer possible, and the colony must take all and any means in its power to frustrate the designs of its despoilers; and by this appeal to Your Most Gracious Majesty and to the people of Great Britain, we desire to show that we have right and justice on our side and that such steps as we may have to take are forced on us by foreign aggression and by the supine acquiescence therein of Your Majesty's Imperial Ministers.

We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause the removal of all French lobster factories from the shores of this colony, and, further, will withhold all fishing privileges on the coast of Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, granted to the French, until by the

ABOLITION OF BOUNTIES

on the produce of the fisheries from these islands, matters shall be such as was contemplated at the time of the conclusion of the treaties, by which these privileges were granted."

WHICH WAS IT?

LONDON, May 27.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says he is unable to ascertain whether the attitude of the French ministers in Newfoundland was due to orders from Paris, or to an excess of zeal on the part of the French officers.

PARIS, May 27.—Deputy Deloncle, formerly M. Spuller's Secretary in the Foreign Office, proposes that the Newfoundland question be submitted to arbitration. A few thousand pounds, he thinks, will suffice to compensate the French fishermen; while some indemnity, but not in money, is due to France for the surrender of diplomatic rights.

He suggests that territory in Africa be the indemnity. He ridicules the idea that either America or Canada has anything to say in the matter.

THE PEOPLE WILL REFUSE TO PAY DUTY UNLESS PROTECTED.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 29.—It would seem from news brought by the steamer Harlow that matters on the French shore of Newfoundland are rapidly approaching a crisis.

In consequence of a French ship-of-war at St. George, requiring the inhabitants to take up their nets, the people have refused to recognize the right of the Government of Newfoundland to collect import duties and a prominent resident, well known for his thorough grasp of the whole question on which he has written many trenchant articles in the newspapers of St. John's, was one of the first to take action, by declining to pay any duty on some goods from the Harlow in the face of the custom house officer.

The reason being given that unless protection is afforded by the Government the right to levy duty cannot be maintained. This action will probably be endorsed and carried out by all the inhabitants along the coast line in dispute—some 700 miles, with a population of nearly 12,000. A return of duties illegally imposed for the last thirty years is also urgently demanded by the indignant people.

A GREAT OUTRAGE.

The commander of the French warship "Indre," now lying in the roadstead of St. George, ordered the inhabitants of the shore to take up their herring nets. The people refused. The French officers then came around and took up the nets, destroying some of them.

The people applied to the local magistrate, established by the St. John's Government on the coast for protection. He informed them that he was powerless to lend them any assistance. There is no English warship in the harbor. The "Pelican" came and remained a day, but did nothing to protect the British subjects.

The people then met on May 24 and passed, amid great enthusiasm, strong resolutions declaring their determination to refuse to pay any further duties to St. John's until such time as they receive protection in their industries. The meeting was attended by the principal merchants of the place and clergymen of different denominations, and most determined speeches were made. The resolutions were telegraphed to the Governor at St. John's and the "Emerald" was ordered to the scene of action.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

The New Extension Treaty—An Alaska Railway.

OTTAWA, May 30.—It was learned at the Justice Department to-day that copies of the extradition treaty passed between Great Britain and the United States some time ago, and proclaimed in both places about the 1st of April last, have been received from the Colonial Office.

It will be remembered that Sir John Thompson, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that through an oversight copies were not received as is usually the case in such matters by the department. Six copies each have been sent to the attorney-general of the various provinces in the Dominion.

The Gladstone branch of the Irish National League of this city, contemplate presenting Mr. William O'Brien with a handsome souvenir on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Raffalovich.

Notice is given in the Canada Gazette of an application to the Dominion Parliament at the next session for an act incorporating a company to construct, equip, operate and maintain a line of railway and a telegraph line from Vancouver, by way of Seymour Creek Valley, the Chilooten plains and the headwaters of the Fraser River, to a point on the Parsnip or Peace Rivers, with branches in a northwesterly direction to the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers to the boundary of



Cuticura Soap

FOR COMPLEXIONS, BAD ROUGH HANDS AND BABY HUMORS.

BAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY, Oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chapped, flaking finger ends, and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

A marvelous beautifier of world wide celebrity it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery.

Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases," a small Pamphlet, and receive it free by mail. Address: PORTER, DAVIS AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

CASTOR-FLUID!

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 342 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Michael Marlowe, who departed this life on the 2nd inst., in his twenty-first year.

He will be missed for a long while by his relatives and by the congregation of St. Patrick's. For a decade of years he shined in the Sanctuary at all the ecclesiastical offices. He was not less remarkable for his shining piety than for his practical knowledge of the ceremonial. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a typical Christian youth. We tender our sympathy to all his relatives and offer them as an unfailing source of consolation the words of Wisdom: "His soul pleased God. Being made perfect in a short space he fulfilled a long time."

Is England Christian?

This question is asked by the Liverpool Catholic Times, and then it is thus answered in the negative:

It is a common boast with Protestants that England is a Christian nation, and that she is the only one of the great nations of the world who are never tired of contrasting the religion of England with "the infidelity so prevalent in France and other Popish countries." We doubt whether the boast was ever a true one; who knows London knows how rare it is to find a professional man who professes any faith whatever.

A striking testimony to this sad fact appears in the biography of Mr. James MacDonnell, a journalist, which has just been published; and this testimony is all the stronger when it is remembered that although Mr. MacDonnell's father was a Catholic, he himself was a Protestant. This eminent journalist declares that although he knew a great many men of letters and other educated people in London, he did not know a single one who believed in Christianity, adding "I know few who mention it for any other purpose than to ridicule its pretensions." The only exception—not really an exception—was that of a well-known journalist who did believe in a hell. And these unbelievers are the leaders in thought, the teachers of the English reading public.

Protestant Trickery.

Protestantism being grounded in error it seems impossible for its representatives to tell the truth even about the state of Christianity in the world. Here are two instances of that habit of falshood presented by the Catholic Times of Liverpool:

Mr. Tomlinson, a Wesleyan missionary, stated at a meeting in Manchester the other day that "there now between thirty and forty thousand Christian converts in China."

This, of course, would seem to imply that in all China there are only that number of Christian converts, but what is the fact? A correspondent of the signature of "Vigil," who writes over the Catholic Guardian, tells us that the Catholics in the Chinese Empire, exclusive of Corea, number 544,370. In addition belonging to all the other Protestant or non-Catholic missions. A similar instance of the ignoring of Catholic work is to be found in the article "Ceylon," in the new edition of Chambers' Encyclopædia, now being published. In a pretty detailed paragraph on Christian missions in that island the Catholic missions are absolutely ignored, while the fact is that we have 220,000 Catholic Christians, as against 35,400 of all other denominations together, and in the Archdiocese of Colombo alone the increase of our numbers has been 75,876 in forty-one years, or an average of 1,850 per year.

St. Patrick's Birthplace.

The Archbishop of Glasgow recently laid the corner stone of St. Peter's Diocesan College in Glasgow, and in the course of his address on the occasion he thus briefly alluded to the birth place of Ireland's glorious Apostle: "The spot allotted for the erection of the contemplated edifice is part of the old parish of Kilpatrick, that it was the spot on which there can be no doubt that St. Patrick was born. For one thousand years there was no doubt about the birthplace of St. Patrick, and it is only in recent years that it has been called in question. His father was Calphurnius, and he was a Roman judge at the western extremity of the barriars that separated the Roman territory from the northern part of the country, and which extended from the Fort to the north of Clyde, and the spot now called the Chapel Hill was the spot where St. Patrick lived and where St. Patrick was born. About two hundred years ago the parish was divided, one part retaining the name, and the other being called New Kilpatrick."

Prince Bismarck Warned.

BERLIN, June 2.—The Emperor has informed Prince Bismarck that if he does not stop his press utterances the result will be serious.

LONDON, June 3.—A Paris correspondent says a number of officials at minor German courts are threatened with dismissal for intriguing at the instigation of Count Herbert Bismarck.

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The Haunted Church

By JAMES MURPHY. CHAPTER III.

THE TWO STUDENTS OF CAMBRIDGE.

It was the commencement of the long vacation at Cambridge University. The students were all dispersing to their various homes...

It was after one of these festive gatherings, and when the dawn was beginning to peep through the shutters...

"When do you leave, Charley?" asked one of the other, who apparently had been the host of the night.

"Upon my word, I cannot say." "Where do you propose going?" "Vague intentions on my part," said his friend...

"Got tired of it?" "Not exactly that." "Going home for once?" "Home!" said the young fellow, looking up with a bright smile...

"What!" cried his friend with astonishment. "No home!" "That's the case, Frank. I have been at school ever since I can remember...

"I have none." "At least, seeing that I have been born into the world like all other human beings, I suppose I must have relations—but I don't know them; never heard of them, never saw them."

"That's very strange," said his friend with much interest. "Strange or otherwise, Frank," said the speaker with a sigh, "it's the case."

"And where, Charley—if it is not a slightly impertinent question to ask—do the funds come from?" "Not the least impertinent in it, my dear fellow. The funds come quarterly—liberally—amounting to a sum of money or two...

"Did you never call upon them?" "Often." "Did they give you no information?" "None."

"What do they ask them?" "Repeatedly. Until I found that they either had not, or would not give, the information."

"But surely they must have given some explanation of where the funds came from?" "Very little. The funds had been deposited with them, or forwarded to them, I do not know, to be supplied to me at regular intervals. So they said, and so they say. They had nothing to do with them further than to disburse them, taking, when I was at school, the principal's receipt for same—since I came to the University my own."

"Why, you shall turn up some of these days here to a dukedom, or a foreign principality," said Frank laughing.

"The young host of the night shook his head. "Well, it's some consolation that the funds, from whatever source they come, Charley, come liberally, at any rate."

"I fear I cannot have even that pleasure in the future, Frank. Look here! This is a letter to a friend of mine, staying here longer is out of the question. That sum would not enable me to take out a degree—even if I were likely to get it soon which I am not, for as you know I am not a reading man. Unfortunately, Frank, I had some idea of the kind you suggested just now. I thought I should some day come in for a huge fortune, and that there was no need for me to hurry to the fellow. So here I am—without a degree and without prospects."

"But surely you must do something?" "I suppose I must. But what on earth that something is, I have no more idea than the child unborn."

asked himself, with a vague bewilderment of horror around him. But his thoughts in this direction were speedily dispelled by a quick and continuous rapping at the outer door. He touched his gold watch, and said, "It must be three o'clock," he said. "It must be Frank that is knocking. What a time I have slept, and—what a dream I have had!"

He threw the shutters open. The sunlight was bathing wall and pavement of the quadrangle with a flood of light, and burst with a glory of its own into the bedroom, instantaneously dispelling the darkness thereof. Hurriedly dressing himself, he entered the outer apartment and opened the door.

"Why, yes; it's the appointed time. But what is amiss with you? You look white as a sheet of paper. Have you been seeing a ghost?" "I don't know, Frank. Do I look so pale? I have had a disturbed sleep."

"I am sure you look like it." "I fancy that last supper did not agree with me; or the wine, or the smoking, or something."

"Well, you will have to look alive if you mean to catch the mail. It starts at four." "So it does. I shall make haste."

"Where do you propose to do?" "Wherever I can get a morsel this morning. I have had a most distracted sleep."

"Nerves, likely. Take some of this," said his friend, filling out a glass of sparkling cognac. "Hair of the dog good for the bite, you know. It will steady the nerves."

"I never found my nerves—if nerves it be—in such condition before," said Cantrell, quaffing the grateful liquor. "I shall be ready in a short time. The sun will do me good, I expect."

"In a short time he had his portmanteau packed, handed it to his porter for transmission to the hotel whence the mail started; and once more clinking glasses to the opening of the long vacation, the two friends started for their destinations."

"Well, old walls," said Charley, addressing the college where they had passed the other grades, "wonder if I shall ever sleep a night within you again."

"What nonsense, Charley! To be sure you will. You will be back with us at the commencement of term. You cannot plunge into the world in this summary fashion."

"Do you believe in dreams, Frank?" said the former after a pause, during which they were hurrying silently through the streets. "Tough I am sure you don't. You have never been troubled with them, I suppose."

"What a dull question to ask, Charley, in such a glorious afternoon as this! Of course I do! Whenever I dream, my dreams vanish out of my head before I am well awake."

"What a happy fellow you are, Frank!" said Cantrell sadly but affectionately. "Isn't that the mail at the station? We're just in good time; hadn't we better start?"

"The mail was indeed about to start. They had barely time to buy their tickets, take their seats outside, see their portmanteaus properly packed, when the bell rang, the coachman cracked his whip, the horses plunged forward, and mail was off."

Through the quiet streets of the University town, now bereft of most of its customers from the exodus of the students, over the arched bridge that spanned the river, and speedily into the open country, looking so rich and glorious under the auspices of the evening sun. Past villa and mansion gleaming with fire as the windows gave back the reflected sunlight; past farmhouse and grove, past meadow-lands and orchards—in silence. Both were engaged smoking, and one, if not both, was deeply engaged thinking.

"What was it you said about dreams, Charley?" asked Frank, flung away the stump of his cigar. "What did I say about dreams?" reiterated his companion, arousing himself from a reverie.

thing to banish evil humors, mental or bodily, like a night at the theatre. You'll find that out presently." "I hope so."

"To be sure you will; and as for further speaking on the matter, it will be taken in the more on your mind. I vote we change the conversation. What do you think of the examination?"

This question in reference to the University business just concluded, led to a discussion more or less animated and of interest, and occupied them well on the way to the metropolitan city. The new features presented at all times by the passage through the streets of a great city, gave a different current to their thoughts, until the coach turned into a courtyard, and under an archway, and arrived at its destination.

The two young men dismounted, and passed into the Travellers' Home—a famous inn at that time, but now a more palatial hotel than in more modern times occupies its space. There they had dinner, after which they proceeded to the Strand Theatre, and remained to the end of the performance. That over, they had supper at their inn; and what with conversation in the smoking-room with other travellers, it was far into the morning before they went to bed.

CHAPTER IV. THE STUDENT'S DREAM GIG, AGENEZ. "Well, Charley," said Frank, when they met in the coffee-room one morning some days after their coming to London, "no recurrence of those unpleasant dreams, I hope?"

"No, none," said Cantrell, with high good-humor and self-satisfaction. "I told you as much," said the former elatedly. "There is nothing like fresh scenes for banishing gloomy thoughts and dreams. What do you propose doing with yourself to-day?"

"Why, there is that matter of the banking agents of which I told you. It is time I should see it." "True. I declare I had forgotten that. I was in hopes we should have the day to ourselves to spend in knocking about London."

"There won't be much to delay us, I am thinking. My visit is purely of my own seeking, and I fear there will not be much to interest them in prolonging it." "Who knows, Charley?" said Frank brightly, the rather as he saw his friend spoke somewhat downheartedly. "That dukedom or foreign principality may yet have in sight."

"Perhaps it may," said Cantrell, laughing in spite of himself. "But if it does I shall not be in a hurry to see it. What business is it? Why, eleven, I declare. What say you to breakfast?"

"Just the thing I am anxious for. I am decidedly hungry." "Very well; ring for it." The breakfast came, and the two young men addressed themselves to its despatch.

"You are not dreaming again, Charley, are you?" asked Frank when they had breakfast for some time in complete silence. "No."

"Then why are you so completely silent?" "I'll tell you, Frank," said Charley in a whisper. "Do you see that man yonder dining alone?"

"Where?" "At your table. Don't look so openly. At the table in the corner." "Him with the one eye?" "Yes."

"He turned up in my dream, too." "Did it—did he? I guessed you were at your old dreaming fancy again. Charley, from your continued silence. How did he turn up?"

"That's what I am tormenting myself trying to remember. But I cannot." "Then don't bother your head about him. He is not a promising subject in any case. Hurry with your breakfast, and let us get into the street. This morning is all too glorious to stay with don't you?"

"I am at your service." "Why, you have taken no breakfast?" "I don't care for breakfast. I thought I had an appetite, but I find I haven't."

"Upon my word, Cantrell," said Frank, with an openness in which there was a touch of discontent, "if you go on in this way you will lose yourself altogether. Come along."

QUARRELLING OVER AFRICA. German and English Rights in the Dark Continent.

BERLIN, May 25.—The negotiations with England concerning territories in Africa had almost reached the point of an exchange of a protocol according to Germany a sphere of influence extending from the east coast to the Congo Free State, when Lord Salisbury sent out his envoy embassies to demand communication. Since then the British ambassador has intimated that the negotiations will only be resumed on the basis of a recognition by Germany of English rights in the west coast of Lake Tanganyika and in the territories north of Tanganyika, including Uganda.

The Foreign office here interprets the changed attitude of Salisbury to public opinion in England as the threatened disavowal of the English claim to the territories connecting the British Empire in South Africa with the sources of the Nile.

Salisbury's action has evoked an energetic protest from Chancellor Von Caprivi, which the Emperor either inspired or endorsed. Only strong state or family reasons determine the Emperor to persist in his cordial relations with the English government.

The North German Gazette, whose directors read the several interviews with Chancellor Von Caprivi, obtained a semi-official communication advising a continuance of the English occupation of Egypt. The Gazette suggested that if Germany obtained a bill in the districts in Central Africa claimed by England the British army would be confirmed in the occupation of Egypt.

The newspapers, commenting upon Lord Salisbury's utterances, concur in the opinion that warlike complications are impossible, but it is felt the German acquisition will probably be a source of trouble with England in the near future.

LONDON, May 26.—The Times prints a long and caustic letter from Mr. Stanley in reply to the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury. He says that if the German colonial demands be granted it would be more economical to make Germany a gift of the whole British sphere in Africa. Then British investors might obtain so many shillings for the pounds they have so creditably been victimized out of. He declares the German sphere is the finest in Africa, and adds still their cry is "Give! give!" "If you think they are better adapted than the English to civilize Africa do nothing. Heartily yield all including Egypt. Excess of amiability may become an infirmity and the infirmity of negligence, like other diseases, grows till it ends in chronic stupidity."

A Very Touching Scene. Mass was said for the first time in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, on Sunday, April 13. Father Bayes officiated. A local paper says: "When Father Bayes took his place at the altar, many of the poor convicts were unable to restrain their tears. Evidence of piety and devout attention were numerous in the strange congregation, and not a motion of the priest but was attentively and devoutly followed. The music by St. John's choir was of a high order, and seemed to afford the poor convicts a fund of pious delight. At the last Gospel, Father Bayes preached a sermon admirably suited to the occasion and the audience. He urged upon them the necessity of quiet and peaceful submission to the rules of the penitentiary, to the laws of the State, and to the will of God. His words seemed to make a deep impression on his hearers."

The Living Voice of the Church. Anglicans need no longer be in doubt as to this vital question. The Rev. W. Lancelotti, speaking at the annual meeting of the Church Association on had the courage to say that many of his co-religionists only think—that "The living voice of the Church as established was found by an appeal to the Queen in Council, or to the House of Lords!" The Queen for P. P., the House of Lords for the Ecclesiastical Council! This is the faith of one section of the Church of England; and we suppose they believe that our Lord promised that the Holy Spirit would guide the English Privy Council and the Upper House of the British Legislature into all truth. By the way, another speaker at the same meeting, the Rev. O. W. Hawthright, had the unparalleled audacity to denounce the Bishop of London for holding the "three hours' service" in St. Paul's, and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Stanley for being present at the dinner. Really, he does not know his own High Church friends, to love their heretical brethren as they do. Our only wonder is that they still consent to belong to a communion in which heresy and blasphemy are openly tolerated and promulgated, with never a word of rebuke from the successor of St. Augustine.

Signor Orsini and the Italian Senate. Signor Orsini loves to pose as a little Bismarck. A familiar device adopted by the ex-Chancellor in his dealings with the Reichstag was that of threatening to resign. Orsini takes up somewhat of a similar attitude towards the Italian Senate. Three times he threatened to appeal to the country during the discussion of the Bill on the Opera Pie, the Senate having rejected certain clauses on the retention of which he insisted. His pliable followers in the Chamber are to reiterate those clauses. The question, then, is will the Senate refuse, he cannot avoid going to the country. The Roman correspondent of the Times says he learns that in that event the Pope will allow the Oatholikos to vote, and declares that this is what Orsini would desire. The two statements are equally unreliable. Orsini would fear rather than welcome the Catholic vote, but it is not probable that the Holy Father will abandon the policy of abstinence which he received from his predecessor, Pius IX., and to which he himself has hitherto steadfastly adhered.

Irish Catholic Zeal. It is stated by a historical writer in an Eastern contemporary that the Irish built 138 monasteries in different parts of Europe during the first three centuries of their Christian history, and vestiges of their footsteps are in every country. Districts are named after them and cities bear their title. We can count forty-five Irish Saints in England, forty-five in Gaul, thirty in Belgium, thirteen in Italy, eight in Iceland and Norway, and one hundred and fifty in Germany. We further know that among them were such men as St. Virgilius of Salzburg, first discoverer of the superfluity of the earth and the existence of the antipodes; John Abington, the founder of the University of Pavia; St. Columban, the Patron of the Monastery of Bobbio; St. Gall, the Apostle of Switzer-

land; St. Columbkille, the Apostle of the Picts; St. Aidan, the founder of Lindisfarne and the Patron of Northumbria, and St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany.

The Imperial Labor Reformer. LONDON, May 25.—Though there are still a few who doubt the ultimate success of the labor policy of the Emperor William of Germany, nobody questions his sincerity in his endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the workers, while his recent activity in the supervision of labor matters at home and enquiring into them abroad, commands general admiration. It is stated in Berlin that the Kaiser has decided to ask the assistance and cooperation of the English trades unions in the formation of a workmen's privy council, to have immediate control of the preliminary work of formulating the regulations governing trade matters in such questions as may arise from time to time affecting the relations between employer and employee. Each of these councils is to receive an annual salary of 20,000 marks, and the body is to be known as the Arbeiterrat.

A Franciscan Monastery. The Franciscan Order of Monks have sent out Rev. Brother Otton, Provincial Superior of the Order in France, to establish a monastery in the neighborhood of Montreal. Brother Otton, accompanied by Brother Francois, a veteran of the Toulon troubles, called at the Archbishop's Palace this morning and paid his respects to Vicar-General Marchais, in the absence of His Grace. The intention is to build a large monastery in the neighborhood of Cote des Neiges and to open a novitiate.

IN MONTREAL. By E. LEONARD, DRETTAGE, 215 St. Lawrence Street. Agents: — B. E. McGALE, No. 2125 Notre Dame Street; JNO T LYONS, or. Bligny and Craig streets; Picotais & Constant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; P. S. LAFORTUNE, St. Catherine Street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$8.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$12.00. EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager, Province of Quebec, 11 Confarade St., Montreal.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court. PAOLA M. SARRO, of the City and District of Montreal, has today instituted an action in separation as to property from her husband, EDUARDO PERRERO, of the same place, trader. GILQUARD & B. LORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42-5

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The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES. A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine. All diseases are cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity in Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES: REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefit received from our Buttery Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOISFOURD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for falling eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. WALKER, 44 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLEES, Theatrical, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 67 Arnes Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 126 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Long Shield and using Actina. E. B. McGALE, Queen Street, tobacco-cured of headache after year of suffering. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FOSSY, 18 Brand Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 948 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Brood Poison.

Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory (\$50)," writes J. McG. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file. MR. McOLLINOY, Theatrical, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file. Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina. Actina will cure diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list. Free. No Fancy Prices. Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5 00—Certain Cure. NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED.

W. T. BAER & CO. 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

CARDINAL MANNING. His Silver Jubilee, or Twenty-fifth Year in the Episcopate. Sketch of His Life—Landmarks—Example of His Literary Style—Notes by John Oldcastle.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES. Pleased with Their Reception in England. Toronto, May 29.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe: London, May 28.—The unofficial Newfoundland delegates I hear are well satisfied with the result of their labors here so far.

St. Lawrence Division. To G. W. Stephens, Esq.: The undersigned electors of St. Lawrence Division request you to be elected to the Legislative Assembly as Q. B. C., as an "Independent" member...

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER IS PURE, HONEST GOODS Will do MORE WORK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four per Cent upon the paid-up capital stock of the Institution has been declared for the current half year...

I took Cold. I took Sick. I took SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals. I take My Rest. AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON!



Health Before All. Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sunday. CERTIFICATE. I deem it a duty that I owe Madame Desmarais-Lacroix to allow the insertion of the following testimonial...

The Ontario Nomination. Toronto, May 30.—Only four members of the Legislative Assembly were yesterday returned by acclamation: Mr. Mowat, in North Oxford, Mr. Meredith in London, Mr. Evans in Prescott, and Mr. Wood in North Hastings...

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY. THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST. A NEW DEPARTURE! FATHER MATHEW REMEDY is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2682.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR—Receipts during the past week were 16,182 bushels against 21,633 bushels for the week previous.

Henry Webber, M. Martin, W. Martin, M. R. Fallon, G. R. Jones. MAY 27, 1890. To Messrs. Warden King, &c., &c.: GENTLEMEN.—I accept the nomination as your proposed member as an Independent member...

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, ETC.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 216 bbls. The market, although very firm and with an improved tendency, has been very quiet during the week.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 1,015 packages, against 1,581 packages for the week previous.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—In anticipation of the passing of the McKimley bill, shippers of eggs to the United States are playing a sort of heads I win-tails-you-lose game by storing produce on the other side of the border to escape the 50 duty.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Market slow and dull, business light, quotations 24c to 25c per lb. PEACHES.—Market slow and dull, business light, quotations 24c to 25c per lb.

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MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending May 31, 1890, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. OF IMPORTANT INTEREST TO LADIES.—If you want to get perfect fitting Kid Gloves in any size, color or kind, try S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL SALE OF PRINTS. COMMENCING MONDAY June 2nd. HANDSOME SATENS, 10c, 11c, 12c. NEW PATTERNS, in English DRILL-STREETS, 12c per yard.

CARPETS. BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!! About 900 yards of Best Brussels and Tapestry Carpets in short remnant lengths, from one to three yards, will be sold less than half cost price.

CARPETS. Brussels and Wilton Velvet Carpets in all the newest designs and colorings. 5-FRAME BRUSSELS. The Best Carpet made for Wear.

WOOL CARPETS. Just received a shipment of Wool Carpets by the yard and in squares. \$1.50 LARGE SQUARE \$1.50 \$1.85 LARGE SQUARES \$1.85 \$2.00 LARGE SQUARES \$2.00

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. GREAT REDUCTION GREAT REDUCTION CHILDREN'S MANTLES CHILDREN'S MANTLES REDUCED TO CLEAR REDUCED TO CLEAR

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR. LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR. AT REDUCED PRICES AT REDUCED PRICES BOOMING BOOMING

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT. LADIES' DRAWERS.....17c LADIES' DRAWERS.....17c LADIES' DRAWERS.....17c

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTON'S won't.

S. CARSLEY. 1245, 1247, 1249, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277. NOTRE DAME STREET CARSLEY'S COLUMN.