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LONGUE POINTE

Scene of the Late Conflagration.

The Number of the Dead Unknown.

Nothing remains of the great asylum but a mass of mouldering debris. The Sisters are anxious to have the ruins of the fatal western wing searched for the remains of the victims, and as soon as the debris is cool enough a search will be made. It is thought extremely improbable, however, that any traces of the bodies will be found, as with the intense heat of the conflagration they must have been wholly cremated.

INQUIRIES.

The nuns have been receiving a great many enquiries as to the safety and whereabouts of parents. The Sisters have been able to answer all satisfactorily, with the exception of two. Mrs. Mary A. Seabrook, of Millbury, Vermont, who was an inmate of the furious ward, is missing, and it is feared died in the flames. She belonged to one of the best known families in Vermont, and was a private patient. A Mr. Lanthier, a proprietor, formerly of St. Pierre, was conducted out of the ward in which he was confined but disappeared before he could be removed to any place of detention.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a corrected list of those known to have perished in the flames:— Dolphine Archambault, patient; Victoria Beaudry, patient; Sister Bonchillier, nurse; Christine Demers, patient; Louise Gravel, nun; Marie Gravel, nun; Camille Lachance, nun; Mrs. Huet, patient; Camille Lachance, patient; Augustine Lacroix, patient; Miss Letourneau, patient; Miss Leblond, patient; Victoria MacNab, nun; Eusebe Marchant, patient; Bridget Malone, patient; Eliza Richard, patient; Mrs. Scullion, patient; Marie St. Denis, patient; Eliza St. Louis, patient; Miss Theriault, patient; Mrs. Williams, patient.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO.

"The Government will do all in their power to secure to the Sisters as favorable a contract as possible, to begin after the lapse of the present contract, which still runs five years," said Hon. Premier Merlot, this morning, when asked whether the Government would renew its contract with the Sisters of Providence for an insane asylum.

THE FIRE APPARATUS.

Mr. O'Rourke, the engineer of the asylum, states that no less than eight streams of water from the asylum fire protection service were playing on the flames before the fire had spread from the wing in which it originated. The water service of the hospital consisted of a Worthington pump on the river front, which, through a five-inch pipe, forced the water into a tank in the asylum yard, whence the water was pumped by a Blake pump with four inch suction into ten iron tanks on the roofs of the highest wings.

ANOTHER ASYLUM HORROR.

Ten Idiots Roasted Alive in Their Cells at Preston, N.Y. UTOICA, N.Y., May 8.—The larger portion of Chenango county buildings, which for fifty years past have been located at Preston, about six miles from Norwich, were destroyed by fire last night about midnight and ten of the

inmates, possibly more, were burned. The buildings destroyed were the asylum, in which there were about eighty inmates, and the pauper, house and idiot ward, in which there were about forty inmates.

IMPOSSIBLE TO HOLD THEM LONGER.

There was 3,600 feet of hose in the building altogether. Sister Therese having got through the height of the excitement, under the influence of which she was enabled to leave a sick bed and perform duties which would test the constitution of an average man, has risen into a state of serene slowness again, and is unable to leave her bed or worry about business. The Sisters have received expressions of sympathy from all parts of the continent. Sister Therese last night received a telegram from C. R. Koch, president of the Ottoman Cabinet Company, of Chicago, instructing her to draw on him at sight for \$500, to assist the community in their distress.

INMATES, POSSIBLY MORE, WERE BURNED.

The terrible part of the disaster was the burning of ten idiots who were penned in their cells and were roasted alive. The fire started in this portion of the main building and as the inmates were asleep and no sounds were heard it is probable that the smoke and gases smothered them before they felt the pain of the fire. The origin of the fire was probably too smouldering sparks of a slight fire which occurred Wednesday afternoon. Deborah Dible, a feeble minded old woman, was smoking a pipe and set her clothing and bedding on fire, and was burned fatally before the flames could be extinguished.

REFUGE FOUND IN CHURCHES.

The issue had some of them to be forced out, and fought against release, but all were saved. Most of them were taken under guard to the Methodist and Universalist churches till other quarters were provided, and such a gibbering, motley congregation was never seen in churches before. Some escaped and took to the woods, where the sheriff and a large number of deputies are hunting for them. Keeper Mainwaring rescued several at the peril of his life. The scene at the burning was indescribable and the horrors of Longue Pointe were re-enacted on a smaller scale. Demented and terror-stricken inmates wandered around the burning piles in a hopeless manner. The great wooden buildings lit up the hills for miles around. The coroner will hold an inquest.

ROASTED LIKE BEASTS.

NORWICH, N.Y., May 8.—The excitement here over the destruction of the poor house and county insane asylum is intense. All who had friends among the unfortunate have eagerly sought information of their fate. A procession of all sorts of vehicles has been going to Preston all day. The smoke and stench from the holocaust are perceptible here. At the scene of the disaster it was sickening. The idiots were locked in and roasted like beasts. Their unearthly screams first aroused a pauper, Edward Francis, who slept near them. Francis says he arose and called Keeper Mainwaring, who came down stairs from his room in a hurry.

NO ONE COULD LIVE A MINUTE.

By that time the building was a boner, and the folks inside were screaming and calling for help, but no one could live a minute in there. Keeper Mainwaring said that when he was aroused he did not wait to dress himself, but bounded down stairs in his bare feet. On opening the door leading from the hall to the inside department, he saw the interior was one mass of flames and the smoke overpowering. He attempted to rescue the inmates, who were shut in the cells, but was driven back by heat and smoke. He then ran out and gave the alarm, returned to his room and dressed himself and then ran through the corridors and aroused the paupers. In some instances the people were dazed and it was necessary to carry them bodily down from the house.

HAD TO USE MAIN FORCE.

Mainwaring says that when he took possession as keeper he threw out all the old stove pipes and replaced it with new, besides putting heavy sheet iron screens around every stove, and he did everything to prevent a conflagration. Keeper Hall, of the insane department, says some of the inmates were ugly and refused to be rescued until main force was used. All the corpses were burned beyond recognition. In some instances only a portion of the body is left.

Will Oppose Mr. Rykert.

St. CATHERINES, Ont., May 12.—A. H. Pettit, of Grimsby, one of the leading Conservatives of the county, and a very strong man, is out in opposition to Mr. Rykert. It is generally understood the Liberals will not place a candidate in the field. Equal Rights have decided to take no action from the Equal Rights point of view under the circumstances.

To Disestablish the Church of Scotland.

In the British House of Commons on May 2, Mr. Cameron moved the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a member's assertion that the majority of the Midlothian electors were against disestablishment, said he would be glad to answer to his electors if he would be asked to give him an opportunity to do so at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Cameron's motion was rejected—256 to 218.

The three principal points in the programme of the Centre Party in the new German Reichstag are these:—(1) the recall of all the exiled religious orders; (2) the securing of religious teaching in the schools; (3) the taking of means to ensure that the concessions already made to the Catholics shall not have, as many of them have at present, a mere discretionary and revocable character.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleared from all Quarters of the Globe.

The Catholics in the Chinese Empire, exclusive of Corea, number 344,370. The Jesuits have resigned charge of St. John's parish of Burlington, Iowa, and have been succeeded by Benedictine monks.

THE TWENTIETH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

will meet in Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday, August 6, 1890. Archbishop Feehan has authorized Rev. Maron Farrah to build a church for the Arabs of Chicago. They have a distinct liturgy, but adhere to Rome.

THE IRISHMEN OF MELBOURNE AND DISTRICT ARE CREATING A STATUE TO O'CONNELL IN FRONT OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, MELBOURNE.

The statue is of bronze and life size. Mr. D'Hulst, Rector of the Catholic University of Paris, has been appointed by Cardinal Richard to succeed Pere Monsabre as Lenten preacher at Notre Dame.

THE POPE ANNOUNCES THAT, AS THE COMING CONSISTORY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH GENERAL SIMMONS, HE WILL RAISE THE BISHOP OF MALTA TO THE RANK OF ARCHBISHOP.

The national flag raised Sunday, April 27, over the Catholic parish school of St. Mary's, in Kansas City, Kansas, was the first flag raised over any school in Wyandotte county, in that State.

MISS AGNES O'CONNOR, A PUPIL OF ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N.Y., WON A PRIZE OFFERED BY THE POST-OFFICE THAT CITY FOR THE BEST COMPOSITION WRITTEN BY A PUPIL ATTENDING THE PUBLIC OR PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS THERE.

Bishop Wigger of the Newark diocese has bought a tract of land in Elizabeth comprising about fourteen building lots, whence a hospital, similar to St. Michael's in Newark, will be erected at a cost of \$25,000.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MINNESOTA C. T. A. UNION, WHICH WILL BE HELD AT SULLYVILLE, ON JUNE 18TH AND 19TH, WILL BE A MOST NOTABLE EVENT.

Archbishop Ireland with five African bishops will be in attendance. The Rev. Patrick A. Quinn, rector of St. Martin's church, Brown County, O., died on the 5th ult. He was a native of Cavan County, Ireland, and came to this country, where he was ordained, twenty five years ago.—R. I. P.

A PREPARATORY COLLEGE IN CONNECTION WITH ST. JOSEPH'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, OF ENGLAND, WILL BE OPENED NEXT SEPTEMBER, AT ROYDENDALE, IN HOLLAND, UNDER THE RECTORSHIP OF FATHER ALLEN.

Already nine candidates have been accepted. The Catholic Succession in the Bavarian Parliament has already led to most satisfactory results. The Government has opened negotiations with the Catholic hierarchy for the settlement of all questions at issue between the Church and State.

AFTER GIVING \$1,000 TO MOTHER MARY JOSEPH HICKAY, OF THE PRESENTATION CONVENT, THE WILL OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR (J. D.) HAS BEEN SETTLED.

He leaves the residue of his estate, about \$18,000, in trust to the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF AUSTRIA, WHICH CONTRIBUTED \$480,000 TO THE POPE'S SUPPORT IN THE SHAPE OF PETER'S PENNY LAST YEAR, NO NATION HAS CONTRIBUTED MORE TO THAT FUND THAN ITALY.

The Italian contributions amounted to \$350,000 and precisely the same amount came from France.

THE POPE HAS DECLARED ST. FRANCIS XAVIER THE PRINCIPAL PATRON OF THE DIOCESE OF GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

He has also declared St. Ignace of Loyola to be the patron of the diocese of Green Bay, Wis., and St. Ignace of Loyola to be the patron of the diocese of Green Bay, Wis., and St. Ignace of Loyola to be the patron of the diocese of Green Bay, Wis.

REV. BROTHER ALEXANDER, DIRECTOR OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' ACADEMY, TROY, N.Y., HAS BEEN CALLED TO NEW YORK TO RESUME CHARGE OF AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN THAT CITY, GOVERNED BY THE ORDER OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Rev. Brother Edward of New York City takes his place as director of St. Mary's Academy.

THE RIGHT REV. LOUIS M. FINK, O. S. B., D. D., BISHOP OF LEAVENWORTH, HAS DIRECTED REV. T. H. KINSELLA, OF ST. IGNACE'S CHURCH, FORT LEAVENWORTH, TO SPEND THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS DELIVERING LECTURES THROUGHOUT LEAVENWORTH DIOCESE, ADVOCATING THE UPHOLDING OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS AND THE NECESSITY OF ITS PERUSAL IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

On March 4th the Sacred Congregation of Rites held a preparatory session for the purpose of making the first inquiry into the heroic virtues of the servant of God, Angoule de Paris, a professed Priest of the Order of Friars Minor. He was a contemporary of Sixtus V., who summoned him to Rome and commissioned him to write a commentary on the gospels.

RIGHT REV. NICHOLAS CANTWELL, VICAR-GENERAL OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA, WAS INVESTED ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25TH, WITH THE TITULUS OF A MONSIGNOR OF THE FIRST CLASS, WHICH DISTINCTION WAS RECENTLY CONFERRED ON HIM BY PAPA LEO XIII.

The ceremony of investiture, which took place in St. Philip's Church, of which he has been rector for forty-five years, was performed by the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan.

THE PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE FOR REV. P. J. O'HOLLORAN, PASTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, St. LOUIS, MO., HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT A COST OF ABOUT \$8,000, WHICH HAS BEEN RAISED BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.

The edifice is two stories and a half high and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Father O'Holloran has moved into his new residence and the Sisters of Loreto, who teach in the parochial school, will occupy the old parsonage.

THE HOLY FATHER HAS GIVEN FORMAL SANCTION TO THE FOUNDATION IN ROME OF THE BOHEMIAN COLLEGE, WHICH HAS BEEN FOR YEARS STUDYING IN ROME.

He confers upon the college the full privileges of the other Roman colleges, and in a most paternal letter places the institution in the hands of the Archbishop of Prague and the Bishops of Austria, adding the directions for its rule which hold in other colleges.

THE CATHOLIC HUNGARIANS AT BRADDOCK, PA., APPOINTED A COMMITTEE, WHICH CALLED ON BISHOP PHALAN ASKING PERMISSION TO ESTABLISH A NEW CONGREGATION AND BUILD A NEW CHURCH.

The Bishops granted the request, and the work to purchase a site and build a church and school-house will soon be commenced. The Catholic Hungarians at Homestead and Duquesne have the same object in view, and in the near future

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Parnell Handcuffed—Irish Prisoners at Chatham Treated Worse Than Siberian Exiles—Government Has No Desire to Pass the Land Purchase Bill—Mrs. O'Shea Changes Her Lawyer.

LONDON, May 10.—In every way sensational is the Bluebook report issued to-day by the special committee appointed to inquire into the cruel treatment of American dynamiters confined at Chatham Prison. The Tory newspapers ignore it of course, but the Irish party intend to raise a vigorous debate in the House of Commons upon it and get the details before the public in that way. The report admits that the complaints of the dynamiters being treated with special severity have been sustained, although the action of the prison authorities in treating them is justified by the committee on the ground that the offense for which they were sentenced deserves it. The evidence shows that John Daly, Ryan and Dr. Gallagher have experienced the utmost brutality at the hands of the prison warders. They have been punished severely for trivial breaches of prison discipline. In the case of Daly in particular. After his refusal to perjure himself at the investigation of Pigott and the Times's solicitor, he was subjected to greater harshness than before. He was nearly poisoned with a dose of belladonna on three occasions, but the Committee have reported that this was purely the result of accident. They have recommended, however that the men who were convicted in Scotland should be changed to a Scotch prison, so they may receive the visits of their friends, to which they are entitled under the rules, and which distance and the poverty of their relatives have prevented them from receiving. The report on the whole shows that confinement in an English prison for an offense connected with Irish politics in any way is far worse than an immediate sentence to death or banishment to the mines of Siberia.

THE TORIES ARE TALKING LOUDLY ABOUT PARNELL NOT INSISTING ON A SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE FORGERY CONSPIRACY, AND THE ATTEMPT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SUBORN THE EVIDENCE OF DYNAMITERS AND OTHER PRISONERS AGAINST HIM.

Parnell on his part is most anxious for the inquiry, as he has important evidence to produce, but I learn from a leading official in the Home Office that obstruction comes from the English Opposition leaders. Permanent officials in the Government Department concerned have brought pressure to bear on ex-Ministers which has been effectual. Until the formation of a Home Rule Cabinet, the policy of these departments, whether Liberal or Tory, will always be the same toward the Irish party. The officials in effect have threatened that if what they did for the Times and the present Government is exposed through the instrumentality of the Liberal ex-Ministers they will also disclose inconvenient facts relating to the period from 1890 to 1885, when the Liberals were in office. The present Government, if an inquiry were forced upon them, would of course extend its scope so as to include the ordinary state of affairs that Parnell is debarred, investigation into the infamous plot against him by the necessity of silencing the leaders of both English parties from the ruthless consequences of exposing their nullification of State resources for the purpose of destroying the Irish party. The source from which my information comes is unimpeachable and can be absolutely relied upon as being the true explanation of Parnell's silence on the subject of the threatened inquiry.

THE OPINION IS GAINING GROUND THAT GOVERNMENT HAS NO REAL DESIRE TO PASS THE LAND PURCHASE BILL THIS SESSION.

They must choose between it and the licensing bill, as the publicans are vastly more influential body than the Irish landlords. There is every likelihood of the interests of the latter being sacrificed. The Government can reintroduce the Purchase bill next session and use it for starting of Irish local government. That is thought to be their plan at present.

JOHN DILLON WILL ACT AS BEST MAN AT WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S WEDDING.

The ceremony will very likely be performed by Archbishop Croke.

THE STORY THAT DILLON INTENDS TO MARRY AN AMERICAN LADY IS GROUNDED.

The O'Shea divorce suit cannot now come on until autumn, owing to the delays interposed by O'Shea's lawyers. Mrs. O'Shea has left George Lewis and gone to another local legal firm. It is always a tactical mistake for respondent and co-respondent in a suit to be represented by the same solicitor. That is the reason for the change.

LONDON, May 10.—The Master of the Rolls for Ireland has authorized a writ against Capt. O'Shea, who some time ago brought an action for divorce against his wife, naming Mr. Parnell as co-respondent, to enforce the provisions of Mrs. O'Shea's marriage settlement, made in 1867, and to compel Capt. O'Shea to transfer to her certain interests which are menaced by bankrupt proceedings which have been brought against him.

THE BIBLE AND THE TAWS BANISHED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10.—The school committee last night adopted a revision of the bylaws which banishes the Bible and devotional exercises from the city schools and restricts the application of corporal punishment to cases in which the parents' consent is obtained.

Obit.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., May 10.—Vicar-General Keegan of this Roman Catholic diocese died this morning.

In youth grief is a tempest which makes you ill; in old age it is only a cold wind which adds a wrinkle to your face and one more white lock to the others.

"NEW TIPPERARY" MARKET.

The Application for an Injunction.

Yesterday, in the Court of Appeal, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Lord Justice Barry, the case of Smith-Barry vs. Dawson and others, came on for hearing on appeal by defendant, who are the town clerk of Tipperary, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and others, against an interlocutory injunction granted by the Vice-Chancellor to restrain them from carrying on a rival market and weigh-bridge in "New Tipperary," to the injury of Mr. Smith-Barry, who holds patents rights as to the tolls of the fairs and markets of Tipperary town. The action was brought to recover damages for the loss the plaintiff has sustained by the action of the defendants, and pending the hearing of the case, an interlocutory injunction had been granted against the defendants.

The injunction of the Vice-Chancellor pending the hearing of the suit was affirmed with costs.—Cork Examiner, April 19.

After her Pope, it is difficult to say what Rome does not owe to her prisons, in whose beautiful gardens the herbicides may wander, and in whose noble herds of art the wander, students can study without price. It will be the privilege of these men to preserve to us all that can be preserved from the present reign of misrule, which is making such barbarous havoc of the Rome that saint and scholar, antiquarian and poet have known and loved for ages.—Christian Record.

DEVOTION TO MARY.

Love for the Mother of Our Lord is a Sure Mark of Predestination.

Devotion to the Mother of God, in the person of the Holy Father, is one of the most powerful means of salvation...

Let us love Mary, exclaims St. Bernard, with all our heart; and with all the tenderness of our affection...

Let us love and serve Mary, for such is the earnest desire of the Creator, our tender mother, who ever attentive to all that can secure the salvation of her children...

"Devotion to the glorious Mother of God," says a pious author, "brings with it so many blessings that the space of eternity alone suffices to acknowledge the graces which flow therefrom..."

Mary is our Queen, our advocate; let us merit her protection by our efforts to make ourselves pleasing in her eyes...

This month will be for us a beautiful occasion of increasing and testifying our love for Mary. Here are some practices which will aid our pious desires...

First Point.—Endeavor to discharge the daily duties of religion as well as those of our state in life with renewed zeal...

Second Point.—Let us commence at once to prepare ourselves. All great feasts have their vigils...

Third Point.—If it be in your power, be present at the Sacrifice of the Mass every day.

Fourth Point.—Visit some chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, if there be any in the neighborhood...

Fifth Point.—Prepare yourself to sanctify this month by frequently receiving the sacraments.

Sixth Point.—Visit some chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, if there be any in the neighborhood...

Seventh Point.—The prayer we specially recommend to you is the rosary; this prayer, so simple, so humble, and so fervent...

Eighth Point.—Carefully avoid the sin to which you are most subject. Examine yourself each evening on the faults you may have committed during the day...

By these pious practices we will merit the protection of the Mother of Mercy, who so liberally recompenses the smallest efforts of servants.

St. Joseph's Society.

At the annual meeting of the members of the St. Joseph's society the reports submitted showed the finances to be in excellent shape...

PICTURES OF THE PRIESTS.

Selling Them at Church Doors is a Paying Business.

A few days ago, in a Catholic church in this city, special services were held in honor of St. Joseph...

When all the people had left the church the old man said to a reporter of the News, who had been watching the sale...

"Like every other successful enterprise, my business is conducted in a very systematic manner," he continued. "The first thing I did was to begin collecting photographs of prominent priests of this city..."

Another feature I introduced was to sell pictures of missionary priests at churches in which they were giving missions...

"Two years ago," said the old man, further, "I began to collect pictures of all the bishops in the United States and Ireland..."

For Young Men. A young man does not always find it easy to get on in the world without education or family influence...

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy...

I spent thirty years of my life in the hands of priests, and I never saw the shadow of a scandal. I have known no priests but good priests.—Roman.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S BATTERSUT PILLS.

They are rich who possess God, but they are richest who possess nothing but God. All creation belongs to him to whom God is his sole possession.—Waber.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STRUGGLE WHICH HAS GIVEN BIRTH TO "NEW TIPPERARY."

The origin of the struggle which has given birth to "New Tipperary" is so familiar to the public that a re-statement of the facts in all their details would be an unnecessary and tiresome reiteration of a case thoroughly well-known already.

There are some, even among those who warmly supported the Plan of Campaign, who are of opinion that this Tipperary fight was begun under unequal conditions.

His property in and around the town of Tipperary is estimated at about £20,000 a year, which an estate near Cashel added some £3,000 or £4,000 more.

The floor of the Mart is concrete, the place is well lit from a glass roof, and lavatories and every other convenience are embraced in the plan of the place, so as to provide a far superior and more attractive Exchange than the one in which Mr. Smith-Barry had so long monopolized the rents and tolls...

"NEW TIPPERARY."

BY MICHAEL DAVITT.

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The building of New Tipperary is not an altogether novel feature of the Irish land war. It is the carrying out upon a large scale of a plan which was frequently put into operation in the years of 1831-2 by the Ladies' Land League.

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EXTERNAL APPEARANCE AND SITUATION, TO BECOME FOR MORE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES THAN THE ORDINARY DWELLING HOUSES OF THE OLD TOWN.

The landlord organs in Ireland are endeavoring to make out that the building operations so far carried on in "New Tipperary" have cost a sum of £30,000. This is a ridiculous exaggeration.

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They are rich who possess God, but they are richest who possess nothing but God. All creation belongs to him to whom God is his sole possession.—Waber.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STRUGGLE WHICH HAS GIVEN BIRTH TO "NEW TIPPERARY."

The origin of the struggle which has given birth to "New Tipperary" is so familiar to the public that a re-statement of the facts in all their details would be an unnecessary and tiresome reiteration of a case thoroughly well-known already.

There are some, even among those who warmly supported the Plan of Campaign, who are of opinion that this Tipperary fight was begun under unequal conditions.

His property in and around the town of Tipperary is estimated at about £20,000 a year, which an estate near Cashel added some £3,000 or £4,000 more.

The floor of the Mart is concrete, the place is well lit from a glass roof, and lavatories and every other convenience are embraced in the plan of the place, so as to provide a far superior and more attractive Exchange than the one in which Mr. Smith-Barry had so long monopolized the rents and tolls...

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the scene of the event.

ONE POUND OF JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Contains as much actual and real nutrition as 14 1/2 lbs. of Prime Beef Steak.



The value of a Food like this to Invalids, Dyspeptics and all needing strong nourishment in an easily digested form, must be apparent.

which made it possible and maintained it power, there was no retreating, no drawing back for the warm-hearted young student until the dark shadow of the inferior loomed across the scene...

BRODIE & HARVIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR is THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it, and see that they get it, as all others are imitations.

MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT LOTTERY

OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY. Operated under a twenty year's contract by the Mexican National Government...

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING will be held in the CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 5, 1890.

Which is the Grand Semi-Annual Extraordinary Drawing, the CAPITAL PRIZE being One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.

\$120,000.00 PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$8; Half, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$120,000.00; 2 Prizes of \$40,000.00; 3 Prizes of \$20,000.00; 4 Prizes of \$10,000.00; 5 Prizes of \$5,000.00; 10 Prizes of \$2,000.00; 20 Prizes of \$1,000.00; 40 Prizes of \$500.00; 80 Prizes of \$250.00; 160 Prizes of \$125.00; 320 Prizes of \$62.50.

APPROXIMATE PRIZES: 150 Prizes of \$120; 150 Prizes of \$100; 150 Prizes of \$80; 750 Terminus of \$40; 2,250 Prizes of \$20; 4,500 Prizes of \$10.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information, send a card to the undersigned, enclosing a stamped return mail order, which will be returned by the enclosed card bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address, U. BASSETTI, City of Mexico, Mexico.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all National Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

SPECIAL FEATURES. By terms of contract the company must deposit the amount of all prizes included in the scheme before selling tickets, and receive the amount of all prizes...

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT. I was to hire an energetic person in every locality to distribute advertising matter and attend to our local interests. Experience no necessary. Write for particulars to UNIVERSAL SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information, send a card to the undersigned, enclosing a stamped return mail order, which will be returned by the enclosed card bearing your full address.

EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

DRUNKARDS. may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say. If you have on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take Piel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

PIEL'S Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one who is afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result, for sale by all druggists.

PIEL & CO., 165 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NAME has never been heard of in the arena of Irish literature and Irish politics until the date of the publication of this volume, its authorship would secure for him a high place among those who have served their land faithfully and well.

But Mr. O'Brien loses before us a picture of Irish life as it is, or rather as it was, at the time in which his scenes are laid; for the changes even since then are many and far-reaching.

RECKLESSNESS OR DARE DEVILITY. But Mr. O'Brien loses before us a picture of Irish life as it is, or rather as it was, at the time in which his scenes are laid; for the changes even since then are many and far-reaching.

THE DEEP RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT, which is one of the most distinguishing traits of the gift of writer's character, is discernible in every page of his work; and as a contrast to his sketch of the Gaelic pastor, the reader will findly cherish in his memory the deeds and words of the noble and tender-hearted Father Paul O'Sullivan.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

A sister's love! A love that knows No earthly pain, no selfish part. A love as pure as the love that glows In heaven within an angel's heart; For you in early morning light, For you in silence of the night, Its prayers go up to heaven above— This is a sister's love.

ly impelled to enroll himself among the sons of St. Vincent, and accordingly he sought and obtained admission to the Internal Seminary. After the usual two years probation, on the very day on which the Ven. Francis Clet gained the crown of martyrdom in China, he consecrated to God by the vows of religion what he had already given Him from his youth.

body, or rather to the torture of a certain man, who, on account of his ferocity, was called "the Tiger." On the following day he was compelled to travel on foot to another city some distance off. One of the soldiers, seeing the holy man weak with hunger, covered with wounds and bereft of all his strength, offered himself, after the example of the Cyrenean, to support his tottering steps. To this man John Gabriel, after his martyrdom appeared in a vision and urged him to adopt the Christian faith, promising him on the part of God, a heavenly reward.

A NEW SAINT.

John Gabriel Perboyre, Martyr Priest of Congregation of the Mission.

Imposing Ceremonies at St. Vincent's Church, Los Angeles, May 4th, 5th and 6th.

POPE LEO XIII.

In Perpetuum Rei Memoriam.

The following is an exact translation of the beautiful and instructive Bull issued by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on the recent Beatification of Rev. John Gabriel Perboyre, Priest of the Congregation of the Mission, who was raised to the second degree towards canonization on November 10th, 1889:

Great is the fame which the sons of St. Vincent have acquired for themselves by their missionary labors in Christian lands; but especially have they distinguished themselves by their holy industry in propagating the faith of Christ among the heathen people of China; inasmuch that the fruit of their labor and the memory of their efforts will never die.

JOHN GABRIEL PERBOYRE

was born in the village of Puech, in the diocese of Cahors, on the 6th of January, 1802. His pious parents, Peter Perboyre and Mary Elgal, had, in all, eight children, whom they so trained in love and service of God that five gave themselves to the Lord in the religious state, and another was on the point of consecrating himself in a like manner when God called her to His more immediate service in heaven.

AT LENGTH THE TIME DREW NEAR

when the holy Priest was to prove the reality and height of his virtue by a glorious martyrdom. Suddenly throughout the region in which he was stationed arose a storm of persecution against the professors of the Christian faith, and particularly against the zealous shepherds of the flock. To John Gabriel the divine Goodness granted a singular favor, which went far to assuage the bitterness of the persecution to which he was subjected.

HIS MISSIONARY ASPIRATIONS.

For some time his heart had been set upon the missionary field of China, and he left nothing undone to prepare himself for so great a work. He applied all the force of his mind to the study of Theology and sacred literature; and with special ardor devoted himself to the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, from which, as from a willing fountain, he quaffed deep draughts of Christian wisdom.

BUT DEEP DOWN IN JOHN GABRIEL'S HEART,

planted there by the spirit of God, was a strongly rooted desire to go and break the good news of the Gospel to the barbarous nations which had not yet tasted its sweetness. At length he made known to his superiors his conviction that such was his destiny, and begged to be assigned to the Chinese missions.

AT LENGTH, AFTER A WHOLE YEAR

of such exquisite tortments, being condemned to death, with five criminals of the lowest order, he walked to the place of execution with a cheerful step and joyous countenance, as to a veritable triumph. Suspended by the neck upon a cross, he was raised above the earth, and consummated the sacrifice of himself by a glorious martyrdom on the 11th of September, 1840, expiring on the same day of the week and almost at the very hour that Jesus gave up the ghost. So much did his death, in all its circumstances, resemble the death of his divine Master, that no one can doubt he is numbered among the elect souls whom God has foreknown and predestined to be made conformable to the image of His Son.

AS THE SANCTITY OF JOHN GABRIEL,

already well known to his conferees, became famous throughout Asia and Europe after his heroic death, Pope Gregory XVI. signed with his own hand, on the 9th of June 1843, a special decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, approving the introduction of the cause of the Venerable servant of God. Afterwards, by Our order, was begun, in the same Congregation, the discussion of the judicial certainty of the cause of his martyrdom, the cause of martyrdom and the miracles which God, at his intercession, had deigned to perform.

IN AFFAIRS OF SUCH MOMENT, HOWEVER,

We deferred Our judgment until We should implore, by most fervent prayers, the assistance of the Father of Light. In the fruit of this, We at length have done, on the 6th of the Assumption, that all was in order to the solemn Beatification of the Venerable servant of God. Consequently, in answer to the unanimous prayers of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, in virtue of Our Apostolic authority, and by these present Letters, We permit that the Venerable servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre, receive for the future the title of Blessed, that his body and relics be exposed to the public veneration of the faithful, but not carried in solemn procession; and that his picture be ornamented with rays. Moreover, by virtue of Our Apostolic authority, We allow to be said each year, in his honor, the common Mass and Office of one martyr, with the proper prayers approved by Us, according to the rubrics of the Roman Missal and Breviary. We grant the recitation of this Office to the Diocese of Cahors, and to all who are obliged to the recitation of the Canonical Hours in the houses of said Congregation.

BEING BROUGHT BEFORE THE MILITARY PREFECT,

after declaring himself a Christian he, like Jesus, answered no more questions. On this account he was again cruelly scourged and cast into a frightful dungeon. To these bodily tortments was added an anguish of mind, so keen that it almost deprived him of life. Being ordered to trample on the image of Jesus crucified, he, with deep reverence and tears of love, embraced this sacred emblem; whereupon the brutal executioners by whom he was surrounded snatched from him the crucifix, and the image of the Virgin and profaned them most sacrilegiously before his very eyes.

STANDS BY THE LONDON PLATFORM.

"A great public newspaper which does me the honor to criticize my course and speak in kind terms of me, says that I am a man of honor. That same newspaper, in an article dealing with this question, said that it thought there might be some truth in that statement. I would rather not have the compliment paid me than have the accusation levelled against me. (Great applause.) Why, sir, if I did a thing like that I would not only be the most consummate ass (applause and laughter), but in face of the rataplanes I would be the veriest scoundrel in the face of my fellow citizens. (Renewed applause.) I stand by every principle which I have endeavored to enunciate in that speech, and will carry out to the legitimate conclusion every proposition laid down in that platform." (Great applause.)

AS TO THE MASS, OUR PERMISSION EXTENDS

both regular and secular, who may happen to be in the churches where the feast is celebrated. In fine, We permit that the solemnity of the Beatification of the Venerable servant of God, John Gabriel Perboyre, be celebrated in the above-mentioned churches, with the Office and Mass of a duplex-major rite; which We prescribe to be done, on a day that will be appointed by the Ordinary, within one year after the same solemnity will have been celebrated, on account of the condition of the times, in the upper hall of the portico of the Vatican Basilica. All Apostolic ordinances and constitutions, as well as the decrees de non cultu, to the contrary notwithstanding. And We desire that to the printed copies of this present Letter, provided they be signed by the Secretary of the Congregation of Rites, the same faith be given, even in judicial discussions, as to this present expression of Our will.

AT LENGTH THE TIME DREW NEAR

when the holy Priest was to prove the reality and height of his virtue by a glorious martyrdom. Suddenly throughout the region in which he was stationed arose a storm of persecution against the professors of the Christian faith, and particularly against the zealous shepherds of the flock. To John Gabriel the divine Goodness granted a singular favor, which went far to assuage the bitterness of the persecution to which he was subjected.

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MEREDITH'S PRINCIPLES.

He Repeats What He Said in His London Speech.

TORONTO, May 6.—Mr. Meredith addressed one of the largest meetings ever assembled in this city to-night in the Pavilion under the auspices of the Young Conservative Club. Members of both political parties were there in great numbers and many of the most prominent men in the city. Many ladies were present in the gathering. W. D. Macpherson, president of the Young Men's Conservative Club, presided. H. E. Clarke and Mayor E. F. Clarke were both on the platform with Mr. Meredith. H. E. Clarke made a speech at the opening of the proceedings.

NO ALLIANCE AT OTTAWA.

"Now, I come, sir, probably to the most important question which you will have to deal with in the coming election. That is the question of the amendments which are being offered in the pastoral of Archbishop Cleary. He said he would be pleased to believe that the other bishops endorsed the statements made in that pastoral. Speaking of the charge that he had made a compact with the Ottawa Government to go back on his platform, he spoke as follows:—

STANDS BY THE LONDON PLATFORM.

"A great public newspaper which does me the honor to criticize my course and speak in kind terms of me, says that I am a man of honor. That same newspaper, in an article dealing with this question, said that it thought there might be some truth in that statement. I would rather not have the compliment paid me than have the accusation levelled against me. (Great applause.) Why, sir, if I did a thing like that I would not only be the most consummate ass (applause and laughter), but in face of the rataplanes I would be the veriest scoundrel in the face of my fellow citizens. (Renewed applause.) I stand by every principle which I have endeavored to enunciate in that speech, and will carry out to the legitimate conclusion every proposition laid down in that platform." (Great applause.)

Germany's Aristocrats Sulky.

LONDON, May 8.—Reliable Berlin correspondence states that while the Emperor is winning favor with the working classes the aristocracy is ranging itself on the side of Prince Bismarck and that some propositions to do special honor to the statesman are prompted by a desire to reflect on the sovereign. The fact that the Kaiser's liberal policy is endangering their power and prestige, and deep expressions are heard of discontent with the Imperial programme. The Emperor, however, who combines in his temperament a good deal of the obstinacy of the Georges with the energy of the Hohenzollerns, is not to be interfered with in his purpose, and no one doubts he will bend the Kolchstag to his will.

A Time Will Come.

The time will come when you will have neither father nor mother, and you will go around the place where they used to watch for you, and find them gone from the house and from the neighborhood. Cry as loud for forgiveness as you may over in the mound in the churchyard, they will answer: Dead! Dead! And then you will take out the white lock of hair that was cut from your mother's brow just before they buried her, and you will take the case with which your father used to walk, and you will think and wish that you had done just as they wanted you to do, and would give the world if you had never thrust a pang through their dear old hearts. God pity the poor young man who has brought disgrace on his father's name! God pity the young man who has broken his mother's heart! Better he had never been born—better if in the first hour of his life, instead of being laid against the warm bosom of maternal tenderness, he had been confined and sepulchred. There is no pain powerful enough to heal the heart of one who wanders about through the dismal cemetery, reading the name and wringing the hands and crying: "Mother! Mother!"

Put Up a Job on the Keeper.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8.—Convict Martin Burke, one of the Cronin prisoners, convicted Snell, an engineer and ex-Ontario policeman, and convict O'Connell and Myers, alias Muldoon, were placed in solitary punishment yesterday for violation of the prison rules. It was found upon searching them that all had money on their persons and that one had a letter. The possessor of the letter was Myers. It was addressed to a Chicago friend, and asked him to send certain articles and money addressed to his foreman. The foreman of the department was at once investigated, and in his buggy, looked in a shed, were found various articles, such as sugar, butter, sardines and other dainties, presumably for Myers and alleged to be for him. The foreman was at once suspended by the authorities pending further investigation. He has always had the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian, and has been connected with the police department for years. His friends think that on account of his strictness the convicts put up a job on him to get him removed. The officials are reticent.

Five Millions of Dollars. You can make a large sum of money at work for us in your own locality. During the past few years those who have worked for us have received over Five Millions of Dollars for their services—more than a harvest of money. We want a few more workers at once. The work is easy, pleasant, adapted to both young and old of either sex. You can work all the time or spare time only. Any one can do the work after studying our directions for a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who apply at once. Any one who wishes to see our full particulars, send us a card and we will send you a copy of our book. We will also send you a copy of our book if you will send us a card and we will send you a copy of our book. We will also send you a copy of our book if you will send us a card and we will send you a copy of our book. We will also send you a copy of our book if you will send us a card and we will send you a copy of our book.

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With Portrait and Autograph Letter stating that this edition is the only one authorized by Mr. O'Brien.

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BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE

In heretofore given that a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (3 1/2) on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its head office, in this city, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to 31st May, both days inclusive. Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the same place, on Wednesday, the 18th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board, U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April 24th, 1890. 39 7

BANK JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND 49.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three-and-one-half (3 1/2) per cent. has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank for the current half year, and the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, on and after Monday, the second day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Bank, on Wednesday, June the 18th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY, Manager. Montreal April 23, 1890. 39 7

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT

Line may be a very long one, and you be the shortest between given points. For instance, the St. Paul, Manitoba, and Winnipeg, is a very long line, but it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Colesburg, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Graton, Ferris Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Bismarck. It is the best route to Alaska, China, and Japan, and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, 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 mountains of a new nature; to revive the spirit; to restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the capitalist, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to G. E. WITNER, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free farm in a lovely land, write for the "Great Real Estate" reservation. Read this resolution to accept a golden

CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND

A fair education, wanted in several sections of United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. References. BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 38 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the

school municipality of the parish of St. Jean Baptiste, No. 1, Chateauguay County, Quebec. First class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to L. J. L. DUBOIS, St. Chrysostome, P.Q.

A CONTRAST IN CRIME

Between Ireland and England.

The infamous Coercion law under which Ireland has been obtained during the past few years has had the effect of bringing prominently before the world the glaring fact that Ireland's criminal condition stands without a parallel in the whole history of the world. Dr. George Grierson, one of the Commissioners of Prisons in Ireland recently published a work entitled: "Political Prisoners at Home and Abroad," in which we find the following original statistics which show a condition of morality among the Irish nation that can not be equalled by any other people on the face of the globe.

According to Dr. Grierson's work the total number of prisoners confined in the county prisons (known as Bridewells) in Ireland in 1850 was 83,890. In the year 1889 the number was only 2,282. In the year 1851 the total number of all classes of prisoners confined in all the county and borough jails of Ireland, was 10,048; in the year 1889 the number was reduced to 2,515. Of the prisoners confined in jail at the commencement of the year 1889, nearly one-tenth were sentenced to a few days imprisonment for minor offences. Only one in a hundred of the prisoners were confined for terms of from 4 to 6 months, and those whose offences were of still greater gravity, requiring an imprisonment of six months and over, were only two seventy per cent.

The number of all penal servitude convicts in custody, male and female, stood as follows on the first day of each of the years named: In 1854 4,279 In 1889 512

The number of Bridewells stood as follows in the years named: In 1868 111 In 1889 18

The number of county and borough jails and convict prisons stood as follows in the years named: In 1868 44 In 1889 21

With 6 minor prisons. These figures indicate the extraordinary fact that while Ireland is closing her penal institutions for want of criminals to occupy them, every other portion of the world is enlarging or increasing its jails and reformatories to meet the demand for the safekeeping of convicted criminals.

According to Dr. Grierson's statement fully five-sixths of the Bridewells in Ireland are closed for want of inmates; one-half of the large local prisons, too, have their doors locked against intruders. Spike Island and Lusk have been abolished—the evil of crime has completely collapsed in Ireland.

The first set of Circuit Judges in Ireland all admit that there are but few cases of sufficient gravity to occupy the attention of the several Grand Juries, and in numerous counties the most important business before the Court is the presentation of a pair of white gloves on the part of the Sheriff to the presiding Judge! What a grand record for a people enslaved, robbed, scoffed at and treated as vassals by a brutal government whose millions only await an opportunity to murder them under cruel Coercion laws for which there is neither right nor reason.

Now let us turn to the case of England and contrast its criminal statistics with those of Ireland, developing thereby the stern fact that the so-called "Mother Country" is steeped more deeply in the most fearful crime than any other country in Europe!

A work entitled "Judicial Statistics" is issued annually in England, and from its pages the London Times has collected the following statistics for the decade of 1879 to 1888 inclusive. The figures, when contrasted with those given above for Ireland, speak for themselves. The Times says—"It seems that during that period (1879 to 1888) 672 persons were committed for trial in England and Wales for the crime of willful murder. Of these 299 were sentenced to death, while 373 were either acquitted or found insane—namely 231 acquitted and 142 found insane. Of the 299 committed to death nearly one-half, or 145, had their sentences commuted, while 154 were executed. Of the 299 sentenced capitally 50 were women, of whom 9 were hanged. During the same decade there were 1766 verdicts of "willful murder" returned by juries at the coroner's inquests in England and Wales. Hence rather more than one-third of the known murders resulted in arrests. In the above ten years, the convictions resulting from all cases of legal procedure, including summary convictions and fines, averaged 79 per cent, on commitments; while the convictions arising from criminal trials or indictable offences only averaged 77 per cent. The capital convictions averaged 45 per cent.; but the actual infestation of the punishment of death was under 23 per cent. In the first year of the decade, 1879, there were 60 persons committed for trial for willful murder, of whom 34 were condemned and 16 hanged. In the last year of that period, 1888, there were 90 persons committed, of whom 36 were condemned and 22 executed.

It is entirely unnecessary to call special attention to the great contrast in crime presented by Ireland and England, as the facts set forth will be sufficient to convince any intelligent person that if England would turn its attention to the repression of crime at home it would accomplish far more for morality than by keeping a standing army of 40,000 troops in Ireland to keep in subjection a crimeless people.

British Legislation Obstructed.

LONDON, May 8.—The immense volume of work now before parliament threatens to obstruct the passage of many of the Government's important measures this session. This is particularly true of the Land Purchase and Tithe bills, neither of which can be advanced to passage before Whit Sunday under the most favorable circumstances, and probably one or both will go over the autumn session. Of course by application of closure the measure could be hurried through, but the Government will hardly resort to extreme measures in the present temper of the country with regard to these bills and certain clauses of the budget. It is safe to say the Government will be sorely tempted to move closure on these measures, as the Opposition is making no secret of its intention to retard their progress by raising a debate on ever possible occasion.

Castellar Condemns William's Policy.

MADRID, May 8.—Senator Castellar, in a discussion with a member of the Chamber of Deputies, condemned Emperor William's Socialist policy as inspired by mere political designs. He blamed the Pope for making advances to Socialism. He admitted the grievances of the working classes, but maintained that state interference would fail to cure them.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

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

With reference to an advertisement which appeared some time ago in THE TRUE WITNESS, asking for information concerning Patrick Redmond and his wife, whose maiden name was Bridget Nacey, and who left Ireland in the year 1824.

If the workmen really desired to put one of their number into the Legislature for St. Ann's division, they would not have chosen an employee of the Dominion Government as their candidate.

It is said that Ald. Cunningham will receive the ministerial nomination for the St. Lawrence division of this city, in which case it is stated that Ald. Cleland will come out as a straight Opposition candidate.

A WRITER in the Glasgow Observer in giving a sketch of the progress of the Irish cause in England remarks that under the influence of such sympathy as inspires every sentence of the magnificent speeches of John Morley, it is little wonder that the bitterness against England, long felt in the Irish heart, is fast dying out.

THE Gaelic people of Wales, as well as their blood relations in Scotland and Ireland, are reasserting themselves again. Thus, after centuries of systematised and persistent efforts to change the Ancient Britons into Anglo-Saxons, the old blood bubbles up strong, bright, true, ray of the soil as ever.

These young Welshmen, who contrast so strongly with the old class of Welsh representatives, and of whom Thomas E. Ellis, David Randall, of the Gower division of Glamorgan; William Abraham, of the Rhondda Valley division of Glamorgan; and new Lloyd-George of Caerarvon; may be taken as types, mean business in entering the House of Commons.

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

We are indebted to the Hamilton Times for recalling a historical incident which finds a parallel in Ontario at the present time. Sydney Smith in an article on the "Catholic Question," in the Edinburgh Review of March, 1827, addressed a few pertinent remarks to the three classes who were working themselves up over the Catholic Emancipation question.

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

The Burning of Longue Pointe Asylum.

Seldom have we been called upon to chronicle a more disastrous conflagration than that of the destruction of the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital at Longue Pointe. It was a horror the contemplation of which is among the saddest that can be presented to the mind.

It would be well were the fire the only trouble, but the difficulty of housing and caring for so large a number of demented persons is now very great. The ladies of the institution, during the awful visitation and ever since, have displayed the most heroic devotion to their charges and have done all that human being, prompted by the loftiest self-sacrifice, could accomplish.

There is no need of dwelling on the incidents of the fire. In due time the coroner's inquest will reveal the facts which, so far as known, point to an accidental cause.

The General Election.

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

Both parties are actively organizing for the contest, which promises to be a severe one in the Montreal district while in the Quebec district it is admitted that the Opposition will have very little show.

In order to win in an election a party should be led by a good general and go to the country with a good story. Economy and retrenchment are very good propositions, but they come with singular bad grace from men who are responsible for creating the huge debt that now weighs on the province.

The recent ministerial changes have strengthened the cabinet. The acceptance by Mr. Robidoux of the portfolio of Provincial Secretary is a particularly good move. As a paper not friendly to Mr. Merolier says the change will increase both the strength and prestige of the government.

Mr. Robidoux is, above all things, sympathetic towards his English-speaking and Protestant fellow-citizens, and indeed this very sympathy was out up to him by a certain narrow-minded clique when he used all the powers of his well stored and liberal mind and all the arts of his persuasive eloquence to carry through the B.A. Bill.

While fully endorsing this tribute to Mr. Robidoux, we cannot but express our feeling of regret that Mr. Merolier has not yet carried out his pledge with regard to Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet. There are, we know, difficulties in the way, but they are not insuperable.

Apart from this there is no fault to be found with the Government, which deserves, and ought to receive, the support of all who desire to see common sense ideas prevail in the Administration at Quebec. The farmers especially ought to sustain Mr. Merolier for he has made many successful endeavors to improve the conditions under which agriculture is laboring.

In the cities where the opposition expect to find their greatest support, the workmen should bear in mind the prompt, generous manner in which Mr. Merolier met the request for the establishment of night schools. When we consider that this great movement was accomplished quietly, effectively and without ostentation, free from all sectarian and political influences, and that it was eagerly availed of by the classes for whose benefit it was started, lavish praise would not be undeserved by the Government.

In the life of a people the life of a ministry is but an episode, but in critical periods the shortest episodes may have the most enduring results. Too frequent changes of government are to be deprecated. When a party has been a long time in power it is apt to become careless and corrupt and leave to its successors many a tangled skein of engagements. Such was the case when the change of government took place in January 1887.

Equal Rights.

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

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

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

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

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

But the action of the Conservative party, egged on by a desire to turn the Equal Rights movement to its own advantage, compelled the government to defend its attitude, although that attitude was one with which no fair-minded man could find fault. And, if Mr. Meredith gives a dilated edition of the Equal Rights programme it is merely a confession of how far he thinks he dare go in the direction of making common cause with the bigots. As an exhibition of Opportunism in its worst form Mr. Meredith's declared policy is the most flimsy of humbugs.

As for the Equal Rights party itself, it may be truly said that it is a mere invention of a name for a section of the people who shift from one side to the other of politics as occasion may arise and opportunity is afforded for keeping Catholics out of parliament. The men who compose it can always be relied upon to vote according to their religious prejudices. Between a Catholic and a Protestant they always abandon their political associations in order to gratify their sectarian prejudices.

Corruption Rampant.

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

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

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

The Separate School Question in Ontario.

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

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

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

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

On March 28th, Mr. Meredith introduced into the Legislature a Bill respecting Public Schools, of which the following is a copy: Whereas every ratepayer ought to be by law prima facie a Public School supporter, and no one should be rated as a Roman Catholic Separate School supporter unless he by his own voluntary act declares his intention to be a supporter of Separate Schools in accordance with the provisions of the law;

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

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

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

The Hon. Mr. Aymer Chosen.

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

THE MCGREEVEY MATTER.

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

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

MR. MCGREEVEY'S DENIAL.

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

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

MR. TARTE CARRIES THE WAR INTO AFRICA.

QUEBEC, May 8.—As expected, Mr. Tarte has not been slow in replying to Mr. McGreevey's declaration read to the House of Commons by Mr. Curran last night. He has sent the following despatch to Mr. Barron, M.P., at Ottawa: QUEBEC, May 8. Realizing fully the grave responsibility I take I authorize you to state in the House of Commons that the Hon. Thomas McGreevey's statements made to parliament yesterday evening are false. I have no personal or reasonable evidence that Mr. McGreevey had a full knowledge of his brother's connection with the contracts or contractors mentioned in the accusations; also that before the result of the tenders was known to the public in the cross wall contract in 1883 he suggested and arranged the withdrawal of the lowest tenders, so that Larkin and Connelley might get the contract, and they got it. I have also in my possession unquestionable evidence of the Hon. Thomas McGreevey's connection with the changes in the price of dredging, 1887, from 27 cents to 35 cents. The greatest part of the evidence in both cases is composed of letters written by the member for Quebec West himself.

MR. MCGREEVEY'S DECLARATION.

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

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



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, inferior imitations.

A PRIESTLY PENITENT.

Strange Story of Rev. Louis Martin.

Sin, Sorrow and Repentance—He Returns to the Church and Goes into Retirement.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in the city by the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. Louis Martin, a former Roman Catholic priest who had accepted the Protestant faith, and who had resided in Montreal for two years past.

At the two residences appeared very anxious to see Mr. Martin, his wife told them where he had gone, but they never went to Mr. Martin's. Mr. Martin returned to his wife and afterwards again left home to give two lessons, saying he would be back shortly before ten o'clock.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED. The following statement of the Martin case is furnished by the religious authorities at the Archbishop's Palace:

The story of the disappearance of Rev. Louis Martin as related in yesterday's Star will be thoroughly explained by the following facts: For several months Mr. Martin, regretting what he believed to be the greatest error of his life, was thinking of re-entering the church which he had abandoned in an hour of weakness.

PLAGE OF PENANCE. far from this country. Still he regretted having to abandon his children and her who had followed him for two years.

confided to them. Before sending them a second time it was better that the departure of Mr. Martin should be ascertained and that it was what Sergeant Gauthier was asked to do.

Rev. Mr. Martin, it is said, has gone to the States. In the eyes of the Church his marriage is null; in fact, none ever existed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Liar on Space Again.

DRAB SIR,—The Montreal reporter of the Press Agency overdid his work in forwarding to the American papers his own bigoted views about the sad burning of the Longue Pointe asylum.

I had always believed that the Press Agency was an unscrupulous association, and that its reporter had only news to send not personal views.

No human system being perfect, I confess that improvements are possible in the Sisters' management. Perhaps, also, improvements were required too in the New York lunatic asylum which was burned to the ground two days after the Longue Pointe disaster.

It is to be hoped that the Press Association can do without such men and can find plenty of decent young men ready to fulfil their duty without writing lies.

EMILE D'HERBIE.

The Ottawa By-Election.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,—I think that your correspondent errs as to the complexion of the Ottawa vote at the late election. Some days before polling I made an estimate of the probable result based on the poll of 1887, which was, in round number, 5,000. The straight party vote stood: Conservatives, 3,200; Liberal, 2,300.

OTTAWA LIBERALS—THEIR RECORD. In order to see how consistent and uniform has been the history, in all vicissitudes of the Liberals of Ottawa, it is indispensable to trace their history for the last century.

THE REFORM CONVENTION OF 1867. At the meeting in this town called to elect delegates to the great Reform Convention of 1867, the Protestants attended, one of whom was the Globe correspondent.

THE PROBOGATION OF AUGUST, 1878. When, in 1873, every municipality in the Dominion was holding meetings to petition the Governor against prorogation of the "Pacific scandal," Ottawa Liberals made several attempts at meeting; and the biggest display were able to make amounted to seven.

THE REVERSE OF 1878. When the reverse of 1878 shattered their prospects, the bolters were on the morrow prepared to return to their old lives, or rather to stick to the fishpots wherever would be made good. The Free Press lost no time in setting its house in order, making a peace-offering to the offended masses of Toryism, by dismissing its editor-in-chief, Brook.

It was in those gloomy and disastrous days, that for the best twenty years of my life I held the banner of Reform aloft in Ottawa amidst a perpetual shower of slander, falsehood and misrepresentation, seldom equalled, never surpassed; discarding the appeals and the promptings of every selfish interest which could

pervert a human soul. The "Fœnician" cry was one of many weapons with which I was attacked; and when in time that was played out they were not at a loss to invent others still more baseless.

While under these circumstances, I could not with a particle self-respect vote for Mr. Edwards, I refrained not only from voting, but from canvassing for his opponent; and too with a consciousness that if I appeared on these issues to my countrymen of Russell, I could defeat him as easily as rolling off a log.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION. This is not the time or place to discuss the merits or demerits of allowing minorities representation in the legislature.

THE ELECTION OF 1877. During the MacKenzie regime by-election occurred as the capital. Many supporters of the government considered it no less than a disaster to allow the nominee of the opposition to be returned by acclamation.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. At the last regular meeting of Branch 81 C.M.B.A. Mr. Frank H. Murphy, grain merchant, the popular financial secretary, was made the recipient of an address and gold-headed cane.

THE ART STAINED GLASS INSTITUTE OF INNESBRUCK AND THE HOLY FATHER. ROME, April 27.—At noon to-day His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. received, in private audience Dr. Jelski, the Director of the Innsbruck Art Stained Glass Institute.

STANLEY REFERS TO HIMSELF AS AN ENGLISHMAN. LONDON, May 12.—Mr. H. M. Stanley is giving way to an exhibition of ill-temper which discloses in his character an element of egotism which threatens to increase the number of his enemies if allowed to remain.

CATHOLIC JOURNALISM. The Pope is fully alive to the importance of the Catholic press. He recently said that in our times the work of Catholic journalism is one of the most useful—nay, one of the most necessary—in the whole world.

MR. ROBLINOUX SWORN IN. QUEBEC, May 9.—At the Cabinet council, held this afternoon, Mr. Roblinox, M.P., was sworn in to his new office of Provincial Secretary.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL. LONDON, May 10.—Mr. Gladstone is expected to make the proposed motion instructing the committee on the Land Purchase bill to raise the question of Home Rule.



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EQUAL RIGHTERS.

Mr. Charlton's Explanation of His Withdrawal.

OTTAWA, May, 12.—Mr. Charlton, M.P., has addressed an open letter to Principal Caven, explaining his reasons for refusing to sign the latest Equal Rights manifesto.

THE GAME EXPOSED. If the Tories over get the Grits out the will keep them out. They would fortify themselves by the free use of the license, and appointing powers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PAPERS.

In the wide field of religious journalism, the Roman Catholic denomination ranks very near the head as regards the number of papers issued and the aggregate circulation.

MR. PARNELL'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A London special to the Herald says:—Whether it be true or not that Mr. Dillon has succeeded Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party, it is certain that events appear to be ripe for a change of some kind.

of the old French regime. He was born at St. Philippe, county LePrat, March 10, 1844. He was educated at the Montreal Jesuits' college, and chose the career of a barrister.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth, Q.C., M.P.

TORONTO, May 12.—Mr. Adam Hudspeth, M.P., who returned to London last week from his belated duty at Ottawa, died this evening from the effects of an apoplectic stroke which seized him during Sunday night.

Mr. Hudspeth was born at Cobourg on the 8th December, 1836, and educated there by his father, Mr. Robert Hudspeth, who was headmaster of the Newcastle Grammar school at that place.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, AND ITS FRANCHISE MADE A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE IN 1870, BY AN OVERWHELMING POPULAR VOTE.

MAMMOTH DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, JUNE 17, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$600,000. 100,000 Tickets at Forty Dollars.

Table with columns for Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes entries like '1 PRIZE OF \$100,000' and '2 PRIZES OF \$50,000'.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR OUR RATES, OF ANY FURTHER INFORMATION desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, name, and street address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. Ordinary notice, 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.

WANTED—IN ST. SOPHIE, COUNTRY.

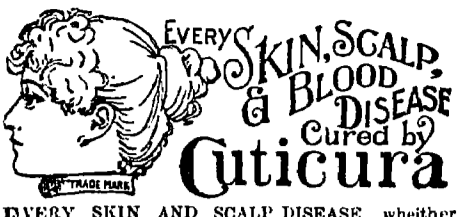
of Terrebonne, a School Teacher, capable of teaching French and English, to finish this school year.

The Prospects of Free Trade.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech, said: The free traders must recognize with great disappointment how much ground they had lost within the last twenty-five years.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE.

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.



EVERY SKIN, SCALP, & BLOOD DISEASE Cured by CUTICURA.

EVERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, whether itching, burning, itching, humbling, itching, burning, itching, scaling, crusting, pimply, or bumpy, with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing eczema, and every humor of the blood, whether simple, acrofulous, or hereditary, is speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the CUTICURA Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

347 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin. 25c. 348 Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Muscular Weakness relieved in 10 minutes by the CUTICURA ASKI-PAIN PLASTER, 50c.

CASTOR-FLUID!

Restored—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, 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

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Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND FIFTEEN-NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE.

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

In the best chamber of the house, there stood an antique chest of drawers, of foreign wood, with brasses bright. One more a woman frail and gray stepped tentatively across the floor— "Let us," said she, "the light of day—"

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

A Tale of the Irish Struggles of 1866 and of recent times. (By Christine Faber.)

CHAPTER II.

A SINGULAR MEETING. In one of the loveliest spots of Ireland, where lofty mountains looked protectingly down on a green valley that wound about them, and, in the distance, the white line of a broken and rock-girded coast glistened in the sun, stood one of the better class of country cottages.

"What!" was the almost affrighted exclamation; and the young lady addressed as Nora dropped her work and stared almost aghast. "He mistook me for the servant, and he wanted to be directed somewhere, and to learn something of this beautiful spot; and he was so elegant-looking, and so courtly, and that's the thought just popped into my head to put him at the spinning-wheel, for a bit of revenge, you know; so I told him I'd bring my mistress to him, and she would answer all his questions. He gave me his name, Captain Dennier, of her Majesty's—Regiment. Oh, Nora! he makes the drollest sight at the wheel!"

entering your homes to force you to believe in the righteousness of our work." A form darkened the doorway—a tall, spare form in clerical dress, and with the old-fashioned face which speaks of long self-denial and mortification; but there was a kindness and sweetness in the pale, thin countenance, and a look of Heaven in the soft, deep brown eyes, that won high and low alike to gentle, saintly Father O'Connor. Nora flew to him. "Oh, father! Heaven must have sent you to our poor Clara in one of her unhappiest moods, innocently caused by this gentleman; and then with simple grace the good Father O'Connor, in a few words gave the substance of the difficulty. The gentlemen clasped hands on the introduction with more mutual cordiality than perhaps would have pleased either of the parties, had she witnessed it. On the part of the priest the kindness was prompted by the trust charity, combined with an involuntary admiration for the officer's frank, manly bearing; on the part of Captain Dennier the cordial grasp was prompted by a sudden and irresistible attraction for the priest, as if something strangely apart for himself had roused within and impelled him to seize the extended hand with a vice-like pressure, and look into the pale thin face with all the eager and mysterious longing of a realist and unhappy soul. The strange gaze was not unshared by Nora; she noted it even while she was explaining the recent singular events, and she noted also in that exchange of looks, how like in color and shape were the eyes of both young men; the expression differed, the priest's eyes wearing a look of Heaven in their intense softness and kindness, while those of Captain Dennier flashed out bold, keen glances.

ing efforts to say something were so fleeting that the perspiration rolled from his forehead. "I understand that you wished to see me alone," said Nora coldly; "pray state your business briefly." Exasperated by her hauteur, Mr. Carter recovered somewhat from his confusion. Wiping his face carefully, and drawing repeated long breaths, while his little ferret-like eyes winked furiously, he responded: "Yes, my dear Miss McCarthy, I do wish to see you on most important business, and I'll be as brief as I can. The last time I mentioned something to you you indignantly scouted it, you scorned myself and my offer. This time—"

Chamberlain's Advice to Gladstonians. LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, in an address to the Oxford University Unionist league last evening, urged the Gladstonians as a reasonable alternative for the admitted risks attending home rule to assist the Unionists to pass the Land Purchase bill and relegate to the future the local government question, which could then be discussed upon its merits unobscured by land difficulties, otherwise it would be impossible to pass the Land bill this session except by abandoning valuable clauses or by such use of closure as had never before been attempted. Why did not Lord Salisbury and Gladstone confer and arrive at an agreement on the land question, which otherwise would remain to plague the Liberals in their turn? He regretted the omission to entrust the county councils with the workings of the bill, but he would do nothing to embarrass the Government. He had no wish to rejoin a party that was drifting toward the principles of the Chicago convention.

A LABOR BILL. Introduced in House of Commons. OTTAWA, May 6.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau introduced an important measure yesterday regarding the collection and publishing of labor statistics. He explained that this step was urged by the various trade unions. The bill provides that there shall be a branch of the Department of Agriculture, known as the Bureau of Labor and Statistics. The appropriation, therefore, will be \$10,000 per annum. The Minister of Agriculture will be the Commissioner, and he will have a deputy. Annual reports will be issued. The investigations will deal with the following classes of subjects: Agriculture, mining, mechanical and manufacturing industries, transportation, clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor; the amount of each capital invested in lands, buildings and machinery, respectively, and the means of production and distribution generally; the number, age, sex and condition of persons employed; the nature of their employment; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails on the various industries requiring skilled labor; the number of hours of labor per day; the average time of employment per annum; and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments in Canada; the number and condition of the unemployed and their age, sex and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness; the sanitary condition of lands, workshops and dwellings; the number and size of rooms occupied by workers; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality in Canada; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed, and the extent to which they displace hand labor, the number and condition of the Chinese in Canada, their social habits, and to what extent their labor comes into competition with the other industrial classes of the Dominion; the number, condition and nature of the employment of the inmates of prisons, county gaols and reformatory institutions in Canada, and to what extent their employment comes into competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans and laborers outside of these institutions; a description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in Canada, and what they accomplish in favor of the classes for whose benefit they are organized.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

LITTLE CONFIDENCE. WILCOX, KEARNEY CO., NEB., May, 1889. In consequence of too much study, I suffered from sleeplessness to such a degree that the nights became a torture to me, and I feared entire loss of my mental faculties, when I read of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I had but little confidence in it; but I tried it and to-day I admit with thanks that it has cured me entirely.

IN MONTREAL. By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents:—E. E. McGAFF, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; W. O. J. LYONS, 601, Elvly and Craig streets; P. Smith & Co., 201, Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. LaChance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Fences, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free. VAN DUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Halls, etc. Handmade. Designs, Estimates, and Catalogue sent free. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which will save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of this article of diet that all ailments may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Medicines of subtle malarious character are found to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may compare many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—British Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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 is 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 benefits received from our Buttery Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFOED, Sackville, N.S., advised everybody to use Actina for failing 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. FULLER, 44 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUINN, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all other failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLIS, Thebanon, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agass Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 136 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. E. MCKAY, Queen Street, tobaccoist, cured of headache after years of suffering. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actina invaluable. E. RIGGS, 230 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. FARDER, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after a medicine shop at my price." says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file. MR. MCGINLEY, Thebanon, 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.

Russia Suspects William. ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—Emperor William's speech has produced a bad impression here. It is regarded as having a warlike significance beneath the pacific phrasing. The fact of increased military credits being asked for is considered as contradictory to the Emperor's pacific phrase.

The Pope Lauds the Kaiser. ROME, May 8.—The Pope in receiving German pilgrims today praised the Catholic spirit of Germany and eulogized Emperor William's efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAPKINS, with very handsome colored borders, and one exquisite Asiatic Fan, hand-painted. All by mail, 25 cents, (stamp or silver) post-paid. Canadian Novelty Co., Montreal, P.Q. 35 ct.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co's 1890-SEASON-1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports: When change is clear of the Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m. TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 from Montreal 12:30 p.m., from Coleau Landing at 6:30 p.m. TO THE SAQUENAY—Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and from 20th June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. TO COINWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon. TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. TO CHAMBLEY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m. TO BOUCHERVILLE, YARVINGNES, VERCHERES kinds of boats and boats, 8 days excepted per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3:30 p.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m. LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil, 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour from 8 a.m. onwards, commencing at 5:30 a.m.; last trip, 8:30 p.m. See time table. TO LA PRAIRIE—From now until 5th May, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 24th May, 7 a.m., 9 a.m., and 5 p.m. Saturdays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 24th May to 1st June, 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 9 a.m., on other days. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 3rd, by Steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2:30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Centrebourg, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m. For all information apply at Company's Ticket Office, 101 St. Jacques Street, Montreal, or at the Belmont Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier. ALEX. MILLOY JULIEN CHANOT, Traf. Man. Gen'l. Man.

CHAPTER III.

CARTER'S PROPOSAL.

Clare O'Donoghue acted strangely after the departure of the visitors: she avoided Nora and continued to wear such an unusually thoughtful and preoccupied air, that had not Nora herself been deeply absorbed in curious thoughts about those same visitors, she would have wondered at Clare's manner. Poor Clare! she was strangely unhappy and remorseful—unhappy that the very memory of the admiring and deferential notice of the handsome officer should still linger in her mind, and remorseful that she had suffered him to leave without according him a more generous pardon. Her cheeks burned with fever against herself, and she went about the little household duties, which she voluntarily performed, with a fierce energy born for her own disturbed mind. Another knock sounded at the cottage door; this time it was no timid rap, but a bold, peremptory signal that proclaimed the right to demand an entrance. Clare opened to the new-comer, but started back with an expression of alarm in her countenance. "Good day, my dear," said a coarse, thick, blustering voice. "Maybe I am not as welcome here as I ought to be, seeing the state you gave when you saw me; but I'll forgive you in consideration that things'll be better in the future."

ing efforts to say something were so fleeting that the perspiration rolled from his forehead. "I understand that you wished to see me alone," said Nora coldly; "pray state your business briefly." Exasperated by her hauteur, Mr. Carter recovered somewhat from his confusion. Wiping his face carefully, and drawing repeated long breaths, while his little ferret-like eyes winked furiously, he responded: "Yes, my dear Miss McCarthy, I do wish to see you on most important business, and I'll be as brief as I can. The last time I mentioned something to you you indignantly scouted it, you scorned myself and my offer. This time—"

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CABLE GOSSIP.

FRICITION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN AFRICA.

LONDON, May 10.—A congress of those European powers which have territorial possessions in Africa is rapidly becoming a necessity, if serious complications and troubles are to be avoided.

OBJECTIONS TO DR. PETERS' METHODS.

"The rough-riding in which Dr. Peters is indulging may delight the Chauvinists of Berlin, but it is a high-handed process which neither England nor any other interested power can be expected to tolerate.

TAKES TWO TO MAKE A BARGAIN.

"The agreement arrived at between England and Germany in 1886 and 1887 as to the delimitation of territory in East Africa are not to be set aside by the pretence that the boundaries then marked out were not sufficiently definite.

GERMANY GROWING AGGRESSIVE.

The policy of Germany is in fresh hands. Prince Bismarck was known to be averse to doing anything that would tend to interfere with English interests in East Africa.

IMPENDING GENERAL ELECTIONS.

It cannot longer be doubted that active preparations for the general elections are now in progress. Conservative organizers received the "hip" a few weeks ago, and the first use they made of it was to circulate some hundreds of thousands of the leaflet on the "Parliamentary Commission's report headed 'Found Guilty'."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND RITUALISM.

It is learned that the Archbishop of Canterbury has written his judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln. It is rumored that the judgment is against the altar lights, but that it declines to deal with the question of making the sign of the cross in the act of blessing, or the question of absolution, these being purely personal acts, not authorized or forbidden in the book of common prayer.

The Fads of Culture.

These passwords of culture, although their functions remain always the same, vary greatly with each succeeding generation; and, as they make room in turn for one another, they give to the true and modest lovers of an author a chance to enjoy him in peace.

McLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

self, with supreme but transient enthusiasm, to Frederic Mistral or to Pushkin, to Omar Khayyam or to Amiel; and an inexperienced man might strive feebly to believe that they were acquainted with the Rabalyst before the date of Mr. Vedder's illustrations.

GOLD IN IRELAND.

A Rich Mine Discovered in County Cork. DUBLIN, May 5.—The Irish Times says that a rich gold mine has been discovered at Danuone, in the western part of County Cork, and that a company is being formed to work it.

The presence of large deposits of gold in Ireland has long been suspected and several veins are known to exist, but not rich enough to pay for the working. In some parts of the south there are mines which were worked in immemorial times with crude implements, from which gold and silver for articles of jewelry were taken.

In the process of quarrying several small "pockets" of rich gold have been found, particularly about the Lakes of Killarney and in the neighborhood of Dangarvan, where there are valuable copper mines.

BISHOP BORGESS.

He Died at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the Morning of Saturday, May 3. The Right Rev. Caspar H. Burgess, third Bishop of Detroit, died at Father O'Brien's residence in Kalamazoo, Mich., on Saturday morning, May 3.

Thursday, April 24th, was the twentieth anniversary of his consecration. This occasion he desired to spend near his sister, Mother Dionysia, at St. Martin's Convent, Brown county, Ohio, and he went there accompanied by Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, pastor of St. Augustine's church, Kalamazoo. He had suffered slightly from a cold before leaving home and this was aggravated somewhat by wet weather in Ohio.

On Sunday morning he was indisposed, but on Sunday morning he announced to the priests of the diocese in Kalamazoo that he felt quite well again, and he was in his usual happy mood all that day—until about seven o'clock in the evening, when, as he was rising from his chair to go into the church for Vespers, he fell to the floor without any warning.

The good Bishop was comforted in his last moments by the attention shown to him by his successor in office, by his old friend, Father O'Brien, by others of the clergy, by the Sisters in Kalamazoo and by the laity, by whom he was beloved. Consoled and fortified with the sacraments and blessings of the Church, he died in the firm hope of a happy eternity, as the reward, through the mercy of God and the merits of Christ, of a long life well spent.

When his remains had been prepared for interment, they were borne to St. Augustine's Church and placed in state before the high altar. He was vested in the robes of his office as a Bishop, with a mitre upon his head, his crozier at his right hand, a peccatorial cross on his breast, his episcopal ring on his finger, and his crozier in his left hand.

On Tuesday evening, Vespers for the Dead were sung. Bishop Foley officiated. Father DeBaver and Father Baumgartner were the chanters. About fifty other clergymen were present in the sanctuary. Bishop Dwenger presided at a solemn Mass on the life of the Bishop, in which he paid a feeling tribute to his virtues and his work.

Cleveland to the Farmer.

STREMSVILLE, Ohio, May 12.—J. A. Hill, corresponding secretary of Oak Grove Lodge No. 23 Farmers' Alliance, recently wrote to ex-President Cleveland enclosing a copy of the declaration of purpose of the alliance and asking for Mr. Cleveland's views thereon.

be fully indorsed by any man who loves his country, who believes that the object of our Government should be the freedom, prosperity, and happiness of all our people, and who believes that justice and fairness to all are necessary conditions to the useful administration. It has always seemed to me that the farmers of the country were especially interested in a equitable adjustment of our tariff system.

"Because my conviction that there should be a modification of our tariff laws arose principally from an appreciation of the wants of the vast army of consumers comprising our farmers, our artisans and our workmen, and because their condition has led me to protest against the present imposition, I am especially glad to see these sections of my fellow-countrymen arousing themselves to the importance of tariff reform."

The Irish Land Bill.

The Irish land purchase bill, which is now in dispute in the English Parliament, is a lengthy and complicated measure, almost as difficult to follow in its details as a criminal amendment or a banking bill in Canada after it has passed through committees of the House.

"The British Government is to advance \$33,000,000 for the purchase of land in Ireland on the following terms: The tenant pays an annual charge to the Government which is equal to 6 per cent. of the net rent which he now pays to his landlord. This payment is continued for forty-nine years, when the property becomes his in fee simple; the Government meantime paying the landlords outright, from the sums appropriated for that purpose, for the relinquishment of his title, and setting aside the difference between the interest which his land bonds will bear and the sums paid annually by its tenant farmers as a sinking fund to extinguish the principal of the loan."

This seems to be practically substituting the government for the landlord, and therefore the trouble is by no means at an end. The instalments will sometimes be paid and sometimes not, and when the Government proceeds to collect there will be the old story retold, with "a brutal Government" antagonized by "a helpless landlord." And it is not much of a boon either. If a man has to wait forty-nine years, paying instalments meanwhile, which is practically only another name for rent, and cannot sublet or divide, or do anything but cultivate his farm until he has the fee simple, the native wit of the Irishman will be apt to find some way of defeating the arrangement by a closer fitting term than any as yet used by the Government or Opposition in Parliament.

The Holy Father has conferred on Brother Joseph, Superior-General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Gold Cross of the Order pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, in recognition of the zeal and devotion manifested by that Institute in connection with the Pope's Jubilee.



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.

This is to certify that for nearly a week I suffered from swelling of hand, which was superinduced by a whitlow between my thumb and index finger. After consulting private physicians I was informed it was confident that it would take six or seven weeks before I would be able to work, and this discouraged me not a little. I then went to see MME. DESMARZAIS-LACROIX and it is with considerable astonishment that I now announce the complete extraction of the whitlow, as well as the complete reduction in the swelling of my hand and the thorough cessation of my sufferings. And all this was done after four days' use of the ointments reduced from herbs and sold by MME. Desmarzais-Lacroix. This is without doubt a marvellous cure, and it is with pleasure that I permit the publication of this certificate, especially as I desire to give justice to whom it is due.

JOSEPH G. SAVARD, 1707 Beaudry Street. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1884. A. E. LACROIX, P. L., Successor to MME. DESMARZAIS, 1263 Mignonne St., cor. St. Elizabeth.

"PERSIAN LOTION"



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its snowy lustre or removing the spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a ROSA FINIS preparation, unique of its kind. It is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the contrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda. Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS and STEAMFITTER, TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER, 117 College Street. Telephone 2582

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 17,103 bbls against 14,476 bbls for the week previous. Since our last report sales have transpired of strong bakers at \$5.50 and straight rollers at \$5.00, and round lots of extra were placed at \$4.70, and as high as \$4.75 was paid for lot at the beginning of the week, but \$4.70 is now regarded as an outside price.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 23,445 bushels, against 1,150 bushels for the week previous. During the week there have been sales of No. 1 old hard Manitoba wheat at \$1.09 to \$1.10, about 30,000 bushels changing hands at these figures, but it was slightly out of condition, having been in store here for several years.

OATS.—Receipts during the past week were 30,371 bushels, against 43,925 bushels for the week previous. The market is firm with sales of Eastern car lots at 38c to 37c per 32 lb. and Ontario are steady at 40c.

PROVISIONS. BEEF, LARD, &c.—There is a little change to note in this market. A fair steady business at old prices has characterized this week, though there are some indications of a firmer trade. Canadian short cut has been sold at \$17, and Western short cut clear at \$16.50. Sales of Canadian lard in pairs have been made at 84c to 85c, with Western held at 82c to 10c. In smoked meats, hams have been in fair demand at 10 1/2 to 11c. We quote:—

Canada short-cut clear, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$17.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$18.50 to \$20.00; Mena pork, Western, per bbl, \$15.00

to \$15.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11 1/2 to 12c; Lard, Western, in pairs, per lb, 9 1/2 to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per lb, 8c to 10c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 10c; Shoulders, 9 1/2 to 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 8 1/2 to 9c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

BUTTER.—Receipts 1,115 pkgs, against 866 pkgs, for the week previous. There is a good demand in new dairy, and choice lots of Eastern Townships are picked up readily at 16c, with single packages of fancy bringing 10c to 1c more. New Morrisburg bringing about same figures, Nice fresh western has sold at 13c to 15c. In old butter sales of good Eastern Townships in old lots have been made for Newfoundland shipment at 10c, and a lot of old culls only brought a bid of 5c. We quote new butter as follows:—Eastern Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 15c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the week were 860 boxes, against 160 boxes for the week previous. One or two small lots of new cheese will go forward this week on a basis of about 9 1/2 c. b. here, but no business of any dimensions is expected to be done before the beginning of June. The April make has been picked up in the Liverpool section at 8 1/2 to 9c, and in Belgium on Thursday 1,500 boxes were offered but no sales were reported as about 9c. The Liverpool cable remains at 5 1/2, and late cables report on improved demand.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 1864 packages, against 1852 packages for the week previous. Supplies are coming in freely, but the demand keeps pace and prices have remained firm since our last at 12c to 12 1/2 per dozen. New York advices to hand say that the market there is a trade center. EGGS.—The market still continues firm in tone and supplies are small in volume. Jobbing lots are quoted as to quality, from \$1.60 to \$1.80 old lots are quoted at \$1.50.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—The market for this season is nearly over. Quotations nominal, fine russets \$1 to \$5 per bbl, good to fancy red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl, poor stock \$2 to \$3. ORANGE APPLES.—There is a quiet steady demand at 5 1/2 to 6c per lb. PEACHES.—Fair demand, market steady at 12c to 12 1/2 per lb. PINE APPLES.—Receipts hold fair. Demand good at 15c to 25c each. COCONUTS.—The market is firmer at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

BAKING SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Demand steady. Sales of sugar have been made for the week shipment at 7c to 7 1/2 per lb. Quotations remain unchanged at 7c to 8c. Syrup 60c to 75c per tin, and 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 per lb. in wood. We note sale of a round lot in wood 7 1/2 per lb. HOPS.—Fine to choice Canadian hops are firmly held at 17c to 18c per lb, fair to good are quoted at 14c to 16c. Old hops quiet and unchanged at 5c to 10c. HAY.—Market quiet. There is a fair amount coming to market, but the quality chiefly ranges from indifferent to poor. Good timothy on track is quoted \$8 to \$9, ordinary \$6 to \$7.50. Fancy qualities in demand at about \$9.50 to \$10.

VEGETABLES.—There is now a fairly good supply of southern vegetables coming to this market. Egyptian onions ex steamship are quoted at \$1.50 to \$5 per crate. Bermuda onions in fair supply at \$3 to \$3.25 per crate. Asparagus is coming in good quantity at \$5 per dozen bunches. String beans are selling at \$1.50 to \$5 per box. THE FRUIT SALE.—At the auction sale of lemons and oranges held on Wednesday last which lasted from 2 in the forenoon till 9 at night, there was a very good attendance. Mr. T. J. Potter conducted the sale, which resulted very satisfactorily. Messina lemons—selling at \$2.12 for poor, stock up to \$3.20 for fine. Palermo fruit sold at \$1.75 to \$3 per box. The oranges also sold well and very high, the different lots of Messina selling in quick succession at \$3 to \$4 per box. Southern fruit brought \$2.87 to \$3.75 per box, and half boxes at \$1.37 to \$2.25. The oranges, it is said, were bound by a Boston buyer. The total sales were, in round figures, about 12,000 boxes lemons and 8,000 boxes oranges.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—This being between seasons the trade is lifeless, demand being almost nil. Prices are unchanged but quotations are merely nominal. Dry cod, \$3.75; Labrador herring \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel. OIL.—Market firm and tending upwards. Steam refined seal oil has been sold to arrive at \$4 1/2, but holders' ideas have firmed, and they are now stiff at 5c. The supply of Cod oil is limited and trade dull at 35c to 36c for Newfoundland and Gaspe and 32c for Halifax. Cod liver oil quiet at 45c to 50c for Newfoundland.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending May 9th, 1890, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves. 2387 88 614 512 Over from last week 134 Total for week..... 3021 88 614 512 Left on hand..... 165 The increased number of cattle at these yards for week were principally for export purposes. Quite a number of these changed hands at an average of 6 1/2 cts per lb. The butcher market was not over supplied; consequently, having a firm tone, nothing being left over. Sheep sales. Hogs in good demand; prices still going up. Falling off in receipts of calves, but still plentiful. We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle export, 5c to 5 1/2c; Butchers' good, 4 1/2c to 5c; Butchers' med., 4c to 4 1/2c; Butchers' culls, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; Sheep, 4 1/2c to 5c; Hogs, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Calves, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 9th were 328; left over from previous week 65; total for week 393; shipped during week 215; left for city 63; sales 57; on hand 48. The local trade as is usual at this season is noticeably falling off, the number of sales smaller, and very little inquiry for horses of any kind. No change in values. Forty-eight good workers and drivers for sale and two carloads to arrive.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

ADVERTISE IN "THE TRUE WITNESS" AND THEREBY INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS. Sample copies of the paper on application.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The house furnishing department at S. Carsley's is now replete for the ensuing season, novelties from the best markets in Europe. Ladies are invited to walk through the House-Furnishing Showrooms at S. Carsley's. Go to S. Carsley's for lines of every description, best value, lowest prices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We would call particular attention to several important facts regarding our Dress Goods and Silk department. First, in every case we buy direct from the manufacturer, avoiding intermediate profits, which enables us to sell so much cheaper than other retail houses. Second, our stock is larger and more varied than any house in Canada, consequently ladies find no difficulty in getting suited. Thirdly, our Silk and Dress goods buyer goes to Europe twice a year to secure all the latest novelties for each season. Owing to these facts the department well merits its good reputation. S. CARSLEY.

LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

COLORS MOHAIRS. COLORED MOHAIRS. Just received 12 pieces of fine quality mohairs, 50 inches wide, \$1.10 per yard. S. CARSLEY.

BLACK MOHAIRS BLACK MOHAIRS

Now showing fine quality mohairs, specially adapted for the new accordion plaiting style. S. CARSLEY.

NEW LINE 33c NEW LINE 33c

Beautiful line of all-wool fancy plaids and checks, suitable for children's dresses. These are marked below wholesale prices. S. CARSLEY.

STRIPED SATIN CLOTH STRIPED SATIN CLOTH

In all the desirable shades, Double Fold 56c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

A REAL BARGAIN A REAL BARGAIN

Just put into stock 25 pieces of half-mourning dress goods, 15c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

PURE WOOL BEIGE PURE WOOL BEIGE

A few pieces of all-wool beige 12 1/2c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

EMBROIDERED ROBES EMBROIDERED ROBES

Just to hand a limited quantity of Embroidered Robes in the best shades, \$8.50. S. CARSLEY.

COL' GROS GRAIN SILKS

marked half price. Ask to see these goods; 55c gros grain silk, worth \$1.10. S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

GIRLS' REEFERS, NAVY \$2.10 GIRLS' REEFERS, NAVY 2.10 GIRLS' REEFERS, DRAB 2.10 GIRLS' REEFERS, DRAB 2.10 GIRLS' SPRING PALETOTS \$2.65 GIRLS' SPRING PALETOTS 2.65. S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S MUSLIN CAPS, FROM 15c CHILDREN'S MUSLIN CAPS, FROM 15c CHILDREN'S CASHMERE CAPS From 12c CHILDREN'S CASHMERE CAPS From 12c CHILDREN'S SILK CAPS, FROM 55c CHILDREN'S SILK CAPS, FROM 55c. S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' BLAZERS—\$1.95 LADIES' BLAZERS—\$1.95 LADIES' BLOUSES—\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSES—\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSES—\$1.25 LADIES' BLOUSES—\$1.25 LADIES' SHORT WAISTS—\$1.25 LADIES' SHORT WAISTS—\$1.25 LADIES' SHORT WAISTS—\$1.25. S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, \$6.50 INFANTS' TROUSSEAUX, \$6.50 LAYETTES, \$6.50 LAYETTES, 6.50 NURSERY BASKETS, \$5 NURSERY BASKETS, \$5. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON

If other Threads break CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads ravel CLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads are knotty CLAPPERTON'S is not. On Clapperton's Pool Cotton, Strength and smoothness are combined, And on a simple wooden spool The best of Thread you find. CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON.

EVER READY.

THE EVER READY DRESS STEELS. An each dressmaker feels Who their qualities can't be trying. Are for comfort the best, And it's really confest, They're just the right sort to be buying.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET. CARSLEY'S COLUMN.