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GUARD WELL THY HEART.

Guard well thy heart lest passion sweep... The church is God's sweet melody... Be lost; lest from the ruins leap...

SPRING WAR SCARE.

Ominous Russian Movements in the Balkans.

LONDON, April 26.—Notwithstanding the calm appearance on the surface of the European affairs, a strong pessimistic feeling prevails in diplomatic circles.

GOAD THE CZAR INTO IMMEDIATE ACTION as regards the Balkan States. The Russian military party believe that, had it not been for the personal interference of the Czar, Serbia would have declared war against Bulgaria...

SUBJECT TO RUSSIAN INFLUENCE. The Czar's latest appointments cause uneasiness both at Berlin and London, especially those in the Diplomatic Corps.

THE "FORWARD" SCHOOL OF RUSSIANS is coming to the front. In view of these changes, Viscount Cross, Secretary of State for India, has ordered the immediate completion of the works in the Khajuri tunnel...

ORGANIZE SIXTY NEW BATTERIES. Another disturbing factor is Crete, where civil war has again begun. The Cretans, supplied a month with ammunition, have taken to the mountains...

COMMISSIONED TO EXTERMINATE THEM will be unfolded in all its horrors to the eyes of Europe. The powers are not anxious that the details should be known...

What Protection has Done for Canada.

To put the matter briefly, the results of the introduction of the protective system in Canada have been: To remove all check on the expenditure of the Government...

and accelerates the tendency to accumulate large fortunes in few hands, and at the same time to increase the indebtedness and deplete the value of the property owned...

POLITICAL PYROTECHNICS

Among the Toronto Equal Righters. TORONTO, April 29.—The political campaign has opened out here with fireworks. In the ward of St. Stephen there has already been a lively time...

Barley in Ireland.

The following extract from the annual report of the Canadian Emigration Agent at Dublin, explains in some measure the improved condition of Ireland during last year.

The total area under barley last year was 170,929 acres, but this year there were 155,951 acres, of which 132,425 acres were in Leinster, 42,178 in Munster, 5,697 in Ulster, and 5,691 in Connaught.

Curious Facts.

The "Almanack of Gethis" has appeared annually for the lengthy period of one hundred and twenty-seven years. Its first number recorded the existence of only three republics—Switzerland, Saint Martin, and Andorra...

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma...

It is not always our experience that it is always God who does things for us, even those things which we seem to do most for ourselves.—Faber.

A CONVERT'S REASONS.

Why a Wisconsin Episcopal Minister becomes a Catholic. The following communication from Mr. L. H. Mueller, well known as an Episcopal minister at Chippewa Falls and in Menomonie, Wisconsin, at which latter place he became a Catholic, will prove interesting:

Since through the columns of several journals my adhesion to the Catholic Faith has been noticed and severely criticised, I venture to make public my reasons for that step.

How often, oh how often, had His appeals been neglected, quashed, despised, rejected! At the reading of some familiar passages, "Peter, Satan had desired thee, but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fall not."

So after our first renunciation of heretical beliefs, we are driven to go another step and to examine the claims of the Episcopal church to be the Catholic Church.

For she is not one. Breaking through the current sophistries I could not but see that there is no heresy that human brain and devilish hand ever invented but can somewhere be found in her bosom.

But worse yet if we examine her claims to apostolicity. Granting for argument's sake an uninterrupted succession at and since the so-called Reformation, are the words used at all sufficient to impart the Episcopal character.

The Canal of Joseph. How many of the engineering works of the nineteenth century will there be in existence in the year 6,000? Very few, we fear, and still less those that will continue in the far-off age to serve a useful purpose.

ling along under the western cliffs of the Nile valley, with many a bend and winding, until at length it gained an eminence, as compared with the river bed, which enabled it to turn westward through a narrow pass and enter a district which was otherwise shut off from the fertilizing floods on which all vegetation in Egypt depends.

The Petrified Priest. While breaking new ground for a farm on the left bank of the Arkansas half a mile from Bonville, Col. the laborers exhumed the petrified body of a man, clothed in the habit of a Roman Catholic priest.

Poverty as a Political Power. I would be difficult to make a New York or Brooklyn politician believe that poverty has its weight in politics, and yet it is all-powerful in the land of "the heathen Chinese."

Give the Baby Water. Many a baby is drugged with paragon and soothing syrups when all that it needs or wants is a drop of water.

The Republican Movement in Portugal. The prophets who predicted that the new Portuguese Parliament would contain a strong Republican element as the result of elections have been signally disappointed.

Primary Education in Ireland. The issue of the new Education Code, which goes far towards revolutionizing primary education in England, has called forth from the Archbishop of Dublin a forcible protest against the scandalous neglect of the demand for a reform in the system of elementary education in Ireland.

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 color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground.

the English people and its indifference to Irish public opinion. Two decades of years have passed since the Powis Commission reported in favor of essential reforms in the Irish system, but to this day the recommendations have remained a dead letter.

The Latest "Escape." It usually happens that when a Catholic clergyman or a Catholic nun "escapes," and is known to the Protestant church openly and ostentatiously, he or she has some very satisfactory reason for the act apart from conviction.

Ontario Emigration. ELORA, Ont., April 28.—Speaking at an emigration meeting, Mr. McMillan, the Manitoba Government agent, said that from the reports of agents all over Ontario, fewer farmers are now leaving for the Western States than for many years past, and the number is annually decreasing.

What the Labourers Want. The attention of those who are engaged in promoting the cause of the masses against the classes has been formulated into a short and definite declaration. They declare that the labourer is entitled "to the produce of his labour, to the whole produce and nothing but the produce."

Crime in England. Some of the ignorant and hypocritical persons who talk about crime in Ireland for the purpose of prejudicing the people of this country in favor of the Irish rack-renting landlords, should study the return just issued as to crime in England during the last ten years.

English Child-Murder. The Bishop of Peterborough has been called attention to the great increase of child-murder by English women. It is horrible to think that the mothers of England should be infamous throughout the world for child-murder.

Sir Richard Cartwright. Last February, at a banquet in New York, Sir Richard Cartwright delivered a speech on Free Trade between Canada and the States. The Standard of New York, in noticing that the speech has been printed in pamphlet form, largely circulated through the States observes: "Sir Richard's address was an able appeal for complete reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States, and it so clearly points out the manifold advantages of such reciprocity that it is little short of amazing that it should require anybody to make an argument on the subject."

CATARRH AND GOLD IN HEAD HOW CURED. NASAL BALM NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878 BY THE MEXICAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. LOTTERY OF THE PUBLIC CHARITY. Operated under twenty years' contract by the Mexican International Improvement Company.

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

PRICE OF TICKETS—American Money: Wholes, \$8; Half, \$4; Quarters, \$2; Eighths, \$1. Club Rates: \$55 worth of tickets for \$50.

AGENTS WANTED. For Cuba, Porto Rico, or any further information, send, with a letter, a stamped envelope, stating the residence, with state, county, street, and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

WAGES STEADY EMPLOYMENT. \$2.50 PER DAY. VIRGINIA FARMS AND MILLS SOLD and exchanged. 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 inferior.

SWEETHEART ROBIN.

Interlocked boughs of the hawthorn hedge, How rarely your brown twigs glisten!

PAPAL INFLUENCE.

Relations of the Vatican to the Powers.

Catholic Strength in Germany.

Will the Emperor William treat Leo XIII with the same patient solicitude which has characterized his conduct toward the creator of his empire—Primo Blamarck?

Who can forget the ignominious dictation of Count Herbert Blamarck to the high officials of the Vatican, and to the Pope himself, at the time of the young Emperor's late visit to Rome?

It has been said in Germany again and again, and almost to Blamarck's own face, that "he had gone to Canossa, and taken his Emperor with him."

The absence of Blamarck from the Imperial councils is a great loss to the empire than that of Alsace and Lorraine, could these provinces revert to France to-morrow.

The influence of Leo XIII in the conference of Berlin, though exercised only through the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, will produce salutary results.

The restoration of such diplomatic relations would be the death of ecclesiastical independence in the three kingdoms, if not throughout the British Empire.

Leo XIII is not the man to close his ears to the representations of the entire episcopal body in any country, especially in a country so long tried by religious persecution as Ireland.

Let Irish Catholics in America have no fear that Leo XIII is about to give over the Church of their fathers, bound hand and foot, to the merces of a Salisbury and a Balfour.

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and in the provinces; they strictly observe Sunday. But the Parliament, the Commons, the Radicals, and Anarchists, are all powerful in the Municipal Council, and have their representatives at Berlin.

Nevertheless, the best efforts of Leo XIII are sure to be directed toward all that can improve and elevate the conditions of the laboring classes.

Another topic connected with Leo XIII is just now creating much comment and speculation. I mean the conclusion of the mission of Gen. Simmons to the Vatican, the dinner given to him in the Irish College in Rome, and the expression attributed to him by a certain press, of the hope of speedily seeing diplomatic relations permanently established between the Vatican and the Court of St. James.

The mission of Gen. Simmons to Rome had for its object the settlement of very difficult and complicated questions regarding the Catholics of Malta and the jurisdiction claimed by the Bishops of Malta over the neighboring continent of Africa.

The French Government have looked with a jealous eye on this mission of General Simmons. Cardinal Lavigeris's jurisdiction has hitherto extended to the neighborhood of the great quarrel lakes, while the British and Portuguese settlements are interlocked with those founded by the French missionaries.

As to the renewal of regular diplomatic intercourse between the British Government and the Holy See, that demands the intervention of Parliament, the abrogation of the law of promissory oaths passed by the Tudors, and the enactment of a new law regulating and sanctioning such intercourse.

It would be, if successful, a sudden and surprising change. Certainly a Liberal Government under Gladstone, or under any leader inheriting his power and policy, would never, in the present century at least, dream of establishing diplomatic intercourse with the Papacy.

These utterances of Dr. Cullen will appear in the forthcoming life of the great Archbishop of Tuam. True, unhappily, it is that Dr. Cullen totally changed his opinions and his policy when he became Archbishop of Dublin.

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PETITION GOVERNMENT IN KANSAS.

Edgerton Has a Woman Mayor and Marshal and a Council Composed Wholly of the Gender Sex.

EDGERTON, Kan., April 23.—Petition politics have triumphed at Edgerton, and during the coming year the municipal affairs of this city will be administered by a petition government.

At the recent city elections here the ladies carried the day. It came about in this way: A year ago the candidates for mayor were Nathan Ross and H. G. Brown.

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Van Buren County, Iowa, but has lived in Johnson County for ten years. She is also bright, vivacious and quite too charming to inquire into the merits of the cases of "drunks and vags."

Among the members of the council is Mrs. Brown, the wife of the Brown whose revenge she signally miscarried. She is young and the mother of a family.

She is the daughter of Councilman Stewart. Mrs. Ross is the wife of ex-Mayor Ross, who defeated Brown at the election a year ago.

She is thirty years of age and the mother of five children. She is a believer in woman's rights and will watch the experiment of female government with a soldier's interest.

The fight for the appointive office is quite as brisk among the women as though municipal government jobs were at stake, and the fair contentants are already bringing personal and political influences to bear in their favor.

Miss Mollie Tunney is a candidate for city marshal. She is a handsome girl of nineteen years. She seems ignorant of the ordinary duties of a city marshal, for when asked what would be required of her she said: "Oh, you know all I will have to do will be to light the lamps."

When informed that it was also the marshal's duty to make an occasional arrest she was for a moment disconcerted, but recovered instantly and a dangerous flash lit her eyes as she remarked: "I guess I can manage that if I have to."

The first meeting of the new board of officers will occur the first Thursday in May, when the city will enter upon an era of petition government.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS. The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 23 and May 20th, Home Seekers' Excursion Tickets at 1/2 Fare.

Col. Ingersoll's "Immeasurable Confusions." In many things which he (Col. Ingersoll) says it seems to me that he entirely mistakes and misstates the stand-point of Christians.

Mr. Robt. Laidlaw, of the Ottawa Free Press, says: Our babe was so choked up she could hardly breathe. In fact at one time we feared that she would choke to death.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's faces. It is now in universal use, and a six-ounce box of ointment, only \$1.50.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the school municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome No. 1, Chateauguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to I. J. L. DEROME, St. Chrysostome, P. Q.

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One person in each locality can earn a good-sized bag of gold at work for one day and upwards, and all get extra wages. No one can fail who follows directions. All is new, plain and easy. Repertoire not necessary. Capital not required. We start you with a home. \$2000 worth of gold in one month; you can do as well. No room to explain here. Full particulars and information mailed free to those who write at once. Better not delay. 1705 West Twenty-ninth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P.

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LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 15 East Sixteenth Street, New York

BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE

Is hereby 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 the city of Montreal, on MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st 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 15th day of JUNE next, at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. U. GARAND, Cashier, Montreal, April 24th, 1890.

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 13th, at one o'clock p.m. By order of the Board. A. DE MARTIGNY, Manager, Montreal April 23, 1890.

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has a over 3000 miles of track; it is only one of the greatest railway systems of this country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers choice of three routes to the coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Colesburg, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grand Forks, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and East Grand Forks. 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 magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to E. I. WHITNEY, G. F. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free literature in lovely form write for the "Great Rejuvenation," read and resolve to accept it.

A CATHOLIC OF GOOD HABITS AND 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 Barclay Street, New York.

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MODUS VIVENDI.

The Delegation to Canada Explain the Island's Grievances

HALFAN, April 29.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to hear the delegates sent from Newfoundland in connection with the fishery question. Addresses were given by Sir James Winter, Messrs. Morfin, Bowers, Scott, and Greene, describing the situation and feeling in Newfoundland. After hearing the speeches the board left to the executive the duty of framing suitable resolutions of sympathy and support.

The delegates are very earnest in expressing the injustice which they claim the people of the colony of Newfoundland suffer from the recognition of the recent modus vivendi, of the claims set up by the French to the right of building and operating lobster canning factories on the western and northern coast of the island, covering an extent of coast line exceeding 400 miles. The delegates dwell elaborately upon their reasons for the total prohibition of French rights on the coast of the island.

NO RIGHT TO THE LOBSTER FISHERIES. They said heretofore in reference to the claim of the French to take lobsters the British Government had always been equally pronounced with Newfoundland, and agreed that there was not the shadow of right on the part of the French to take or to can lobsters on the coast, but their rights solely related to the "taking and drying of fish" (meaning codfish). The colonists claim that lobsters are not fish within the scope of the treaty. They also assert that cod fishing was the only fishery known or contemplated on the coast of Newfoundland at the time the treaties in reference to the "taking and drying of fish" were made. Canning, they say, is not "drying," and the "drying of fish" cannot be made to mean canning of lobsters. The French never had the right under any treaty to erect anything but "stages made of boards necessary for the drying of fish," whereas the canning of lobsters requires the erection of permanent factories and the erection of permanent buildings was expressly prohibited to the French by the treaties referred to.

PREVENTS THEIR DEVELOPMENT. The treaty rights which the French enjoy are so enforced as to prevent the development of the natural resources of the western part of the colony. These resources include mining, lumbering and agriculture, and as the mining population of Newfoundland is rapidly increasing and the value of the fishery is not, new avenues of employment have to be opened up. The development of the mines are interfered with by the French because they claim that the prosecution of these industries with their fishery. While thirty years ago the French fishery fleet was counted by hundreds there are at the present time only seven vessels engaged in the occupation. Notwithstanding this small interest the French urge their treaty rights in such an unreasonable way as to prevent the development of the coast natural wealth above referred to, which is vital to the very existence of the people of Newfoundland. Even the project of putting a railway across the country from east to west is impracticable so long as the contentions of the French prevent the construction of a terminus on the coast and thus the development of the whole interest not only retarded but absolutely destroyed.

TO EXTINGUISH THE FRENCH CLAIMS. The great aim of the delegation is to emphasize the necessity of once bringing about a settlement which will have for its basis the entire extinguishment of the French claims on the coast of Newfoundland. It is that intolerable, they say, that the colony should be so hampered and that its wealth should be so locked up because of the exercising by the French of claims which are almost, if not wholly, valueless to themselves. The fact is the French fishery is now principally carried on upon the grand banks and other vessels are fitted out and sail from the French port of St. Pierre, so that the exercise of their present treaty rights is not necessary. Whatsoever importance the Newfoundland coast did possess for the French fishery is now closed, and therefore, they ought to be willing to come to an amicable arrangement which would be agreeable to the colonists. A consideration which should prevail much is the fact that the French claim and exercise the right to import everything free of duty used for carrying on the lobster canning industry, including goods imported for the payment of labor and the purchase of lobster. The result of this will inevitably be the destruction of the lobster canning business in Canada and Newfoundland, as competition with the French would be impossible under such circumstances. Another argument is that these factories would become centres from which smuggling could be extensively carried on with Canada.

The delegates disclaim that their mission has any connection with other matters than those of the fishery dispute and French rights on the Newfoundland coast, and say that they are men who hold decidedly different views on the subject of federation with Canada, and not only are not going to deal with it at all, but will not discuss it in any way. The delegates left Newfoundland with the firm faith that when placed fully before the English people the Imperial authorities will see the great importance of the arguments they put forth and that justice will be accorded them.

If the Popes could hold up no other merit than that which they gained by protecting monogamy against the brutal lust of those in power, notwithstanding bribes, threats and persecutions, that alone would render them immortal for all future ages.—Von Mueller (Protestant).

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED ANCIENT EDITION. A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in its day, a valuable book, but in the progress of language for over FORTY YEARS, has been completely superseded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by photo-lithograph process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. A brief comparison, page by page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition, will show the great superiority of the latter. These reprints are as out of date as a last year's almanac. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that he is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the Standard and THE BEST,—every copy of which bears our imprint as given below.

If persons who have been induced to purchase the "Ancient Edition" by any misrepresentations will advise us of the facts, we will undertake to see that the seller is punished as he deserves. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the school municipality of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome No. 1, Chateauguay County, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma; also capable of teaching French. Apply to I. J. L. DEROME, St. Chrysostome, P. Q.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 7, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, May 7, St. Stanislaus. THURSDAY, May 8, Apparition of St. Michel.

FRIDAY, May 9, St. Gregory Nazianzen. SATURDAY, May 10, St. Antonine. SUNDAY, May 11, Fifth after Easter. MONDAY, May 12, St. Nereus. TUESDAY, May 13, St. Walburga.

We are glad to learn that the illness with which Hon. Mr. Mercer has been confined to his house for the past week has taken a favorable turn, and that he is in a fair way towards recovery.

A COMMITTEE of the Senate, whose members are neither representative of anybody, nor responsible to anybody, has thrown out the Anti-Combines Bill! How glad we ought to be for having as independent and irreproachable a body as our Senate to help in governing us properly.

TORONTO has prided herself of late on her extraordinary growth in size and population and with apparent good reason. Her papers even hinted at the possibility of her becoming a rival to Montreal. It is, therefore, rather a surprise to see it stated that there are no less than six thousand vacant houses in Toronto.

On the whole the much dreaded labor up-keval, expected to have taken place May first, passed off with comparative quietness. The great centres in Europe were kept in order by the strong arm of the law. It is evident, however, that the struggle is only beginning.

There are now three seats vacant in the House of Commons. The writ for New Westminster had already gone west and the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Osholm is expected to be fixed within a week or two.

It is plain to the most superficial observer that a very low moral tone pervades the public life of Canada. In the contests of parties there is an open abandonment of principle extremely shocking to anyone who passes to consider what is and what should be in the character and conduct of our public men.

public life, we see them engaged in concealing ways and preparing avenues of escape for men whose very names are by-words for political corruption. The history of the Rykert scandal seems to indicate that it was only one of many like transactions which obtained particular prominence through its exceptional notoriety.

Evidently that person could not have got hold of the Cyprus Hill property without the connivance of some one identified with the inner circles of ministerial influence. Rykert is a man of few scruples and no prejudices. The threat he uttered as he disappeared behind Mr. Speaker's chair, that he would appeal to his constituents for vindication and come back to the house with five hundred majorities, struck a chord with a brazen tone.

He may be right in his expectation. Twenty-five years' intimate acquaintance with politics in Canada has convinced us that public spirit was never so debased, public morals never so low, party rancour never more virulent, political methods never more unscrupulous, than they are at the present time.

Yet on every hand scandals are cropping up, and if we listen to the discussion of them among any ordinary gathering of private persons, we will note a disposition towards cynical condemnation of the alleged fraud, instead of that outspoken condemnation we should expect.

Within a few months we have seen men, whom no amount of political rascality could rouse into a pretence, becoming extravagantly enraged against the alleged "encroachments of Rome." Fanaticism had more power over them than reason, justice or a sense of patriotic regard for the good of the community with which their personal welfare was identified.

Will might a man with well-balanced mind turn with sorrow not mingled with disgust from the contemplation of so disheartening a view, and, like the ancients, devote the authors and dupes of such politics as these to the infernal gods.

Vacancies in the House of Commons.

There are now three seats vacant in the House of Commons. The writ for New Westminster had already gone west and the election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Osholm is expected to be fixed within a week or two.

Canadians in the Eastern States.

It will be news to a good many Americans to learn that their cherished Gloucester fishermen are seventy-five per cent. Canadian and that throughout the New England States Canadians have taken the places of Americans. Yet such was the evidence given before the Committee on Immigration at Washington.

ans. But both are at heart devoted to the land from which they came. They are in the possession of those peculiar characteristics which the name implies and their descendants will, in all likelihood, control the destiny of the country they have adopted.

The Church and Governments.

A timely article in the last number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review deals with the question "Is the dream of a Universal Republic to be Realized?" In these days when the social problem is so much discussed and the various forms of government criticized with a view to the advance of humanity to a higher plane of liberty and happiness, and when our ears are deafened with the conflicting propositions of many schools of radical thought, it is comforting to turn to pages which show how Catholic truth squares with the aspirations of mankind.

The Church, suited to all times and all conditions, contains within herself all the elements by which the perfect Universal Republic can be realized.

Indeed it may be said that only by the triumph of Catholic truth can humanity witness the realization of its hopes. The Church, as the writer shows, cannot preach injustice to counteract injustice. She cannot give her sanction to unlawful and unjust combinations to bring order where there is disorder, or to right what is wrong. She has to preach virtue, moderation, charity, fortitude, and temperance have necessarily to prevail and to conquer; and that no man can plunge his fellow-beings into the calamities of war and insurrection, unless it be in obedience to the will of God.

But, we are reminded, between this and the sanction of tyranny there is an immense difference. As there is a distinction between things prohibited because had and things had because prohibited, so there is also a distinction between authority which comes from God and the authority which comes from man. It is for this reason that the "Syllabus of Errors Condemned" brands with authoritative rebuke the doctrine that "authority is nothing else but the result of numerical superiority and material force."

In an admirably lucid manner the writer shows the relations of governments and peoples, his arguments fortifying the principles we have endeavored to develop on several occasions in these columns. God has not entrusted to a family, whether its name be Bourbon, or Hohenzollern, or Romanoff, the destinies of His people, or that He has prescribed any particular form of government.

"Power," the Church says "is from God." But if power is from God, it should reflect the Divine Majesty to command respect, and the goodness of God to become sweet and acceptable to the subjects of it. Here, then, we have an authoritative test which each of us can apply to the government under which we live.

Considering the state of society, the, as yet, low civilization of the world and the prevalence of destructive theories, it must be a long time before the dream of a Universal Republic can be realized.

The Newfoundlander "Modus Vivendi."

A pamphlet has been issued at St. John's, Newfoundland, giving an account of the Modus Vivendi recently entered into by the government of Great Britain with that of France concerning Newfoundland and the action taken by the colony in relation thereto. It begins by stating that the dearest rights of the people of Newfoundland, the "most ancient and loyal dependency of the British Crown," are bound up in the issues of the present crisis, and they appeal confidently to their British fellow-subjects for that generous sympathy and practical co-operation which is never refused by the citizens of a free country to a just cause.

The claims of the French nation, as the pamphlet says, to certain fishery rights on a part of the coast of Newfoundland are matters of history and have formed the subject of repeated negotiations between the British and French governments since the early part of the century. Many conventions have been held and arrangements suggested for a settlement of this vexed question, which uniformly failed, for the simple reason that the French nation invariably exacted concessions for which it offered no fair equivalent, and in constraining the treaty rights occasionally claimed larger privileges than under a liberal construction of the treaties they were justly entitled to.

modus vivendi now under discussion, is the sixth which has been held in a period less than fifty years, and in every instance the arrangement suggested has been to the detriment of the people of Newfoundland, and has been promptly and emphatically disclaimed by them. All conventions prior to the one whose laborers are now under discussion related generally to the cod-fishery, but the present arrangement includes an entirely new and startling claim, namely, of a right on the part of the French to take and preserve lobsters on that part of the coast of Newfoundland on which they have fishery rights.

British diplomacy in this affair, as in other matters affecting British colonies in America, has been a mass of the most wretched bungling. It would really seem as if the Imperial Government considered the colonists had no rights it considered worth defending.

But this is a matter which closely touches Canadian interests. This Dominion cannot afford to allow a foreign power that may any day become hostile to hold territorial rights at its ocean gateway. Delegates from Newfoundland are now at Ottawa seeking the sympathy and support of the government in pressing their views for abrogation of an agreement which places their people in a most disadvantageous position.

The delegates are not charged with power to discuss the possibility of Newfoundland entering Confederation, but the situation must tell strongly in favor of closer union. A circular, sent to this office by the secretary of a mass meeting held at St. John's, says: "In appealing to you for assistance in this matter, we also desire to call your attention to the fact, that the rights and interests of Newfoundland are not alone at stake in the present instance. The Dominion of Canada has large present and prospective interests, not only in the particular industry now threatened with destruction by the unequal competition of France, but also in the general trade and other relations now existing between Canada and Newfoundland, more especially with those parts of the colony to which the arrangement in question relates."

The claim here set forth is fully recognized in Canada, and will meet with the desired response. The Modus Vivendi more than anything that has occurred of late years shows the absolute necessity for a settlement of the whole question of French claims in a way to relieve Newfoundland of the presence of a foreign element which causes constant irritation, retards the development of the colony, and which may possibly lead to the gravest complications.

The School Question.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, in the very able address he delivered before his constituents at Hamilton, last Thursday, poured a flood of light upon the school question of which the Conservative opposition in Ontario, abetted by the Equal Righters, are striving to make capital against Mr. Mowat. Did space permit we would be glad to give Mr. Gibson's able exposition in full. We may, however, avail ourselves of the points as presented by the Hamilton Times, as follows:—

- 1. Minister of Education Ross, of his own motion, five years ago took steps to secure the teaching of English in all the schools of the Province, and his arrangements to secure this have been completely successful. It cannot be long before every child in Ontario who goes to school at all will be able to read in English. 2. There is no question, between the Reform and Tory parties regarding the abolition of the Separate schools. That cannot be effected without an Act of the Imperial Parliament, and the Act can only be passed in London as the sole authority of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Meredith has admitted this. 3. The law of Ontario makes every ratepayer, Protestant and Catholic, a supporter of the Public schools, until the ratepayer gives written notice to the municipal clerk that he desires to be exempted from Public school taxes and assessed for Separate school taxes.

PRINCIPAL OAVEN'S LETTER.

SIR,—In view of the near approach of the elections I, the L'egal Rights Association, desire to say a word respecting the relation of the Equal Rights Association to party. The Association is not itself a party in the ordinary sense. It has nothing to say regarding the questions which divide Conservatives and Reformers as such. Both these parties are represented—in what relative proportions I cannot venture to say—in the membership of the Association, and the very existence of the Association is dependent upon the principle of non-partisanship with which all matters that affect or involve party shall be treated.

The Provincial Association cannot forbid those who in any constituency favor the views from bringing forward candidates who are pledged to support those views. Localities must have the right to do so should they deem such action prudent. But none who value the principles of Equal Rights will lend themselves to any sinister method, or permit the Association to become an instrument in the hands of designing men for the advancement of party. Should anything of the kind be attempted in the case of every true member of the Association will regard it as base and immoral and as fitted to do irreparable damage to a most necessary movement. To all men of any party, who have shown no interest in our organization till they imagined that it might be used for personal or party ends, conscientious and intelligent friends of Equal Rights will give a wide berth.

The great question of provincial politics to which our principles apply is that of Separate schools. It does not appear to me that the past relation of the parties to this question permits any line to be drawn by one association in favor of or against one party rather than the other. Whatever concessions have been made around the Separate School Act have had, I think, the concurrence of all. Neither party can charge the other with developing Separate schools; while the recent modifications of the Separate school law are in substance what our platform demands. Should the views recently advanced in the address by the Provincial Council of the Equal Rights Association respecting the abolition of Separate schools receive due endorsement and

and a good measure of support in the community (as I trust they will), an issue of very great importance, both of provincial and Dominion politics, will be decided. Meanwhile, the Association will endeavor to bear its part in forming public opinion; but should constituencies wish to ascertain the opinion of candidates upon a question of deep significance—a question which in the judgments of most who are watching the national movement both in Europe and America must come to the front—they cannot be blamed for doing so. Let all friends of Equal Rights who are more anxious to have our principles prevail than to secure a party triumph act in concert, with wise forbearance, and with fidelity and honor. A time has come to test whether we are worthy to be entrusted with the defence of a great cause, a cause which has no party significance, and which, let me say, can hurt no party which will not make war upon it.

The writer is entirely responsible for this letter, which is not in any degree official; at the same time he is confident that he expresses the opinion of an excellent man of all parties with whom it has been his privilege to act in the Equal Rights Association. W. M. OAVEN, Toronto, April 29.

A MIGHTY HOST OF WORKERS.

170,000 Men in Line in London and 500,000 in Hyde Park—Not a Policeman in Sight.

LONDON, May 4. To-day's labor demonstration in Hyde Park was a magnificent success, and excelled in point of numbers and orderly enthusiasm all working class gatherings since the great reform assemblage in 1886. The splendid organization of the different sections taking part in the processions brought together in the park half a million workers, who went through their business and dispersed without a single disorderly incident. The leading sections were the Trade Councils, which included eight groups, representing the leather trades, metal and cabinet workers and the shipping, clothing, printing, paper and building trades. These bodies, in which were numerous related trades, marched in specified divisions of the metropolis early in the forenoon and marched, headed by their leaders and with bands and banners, toward the Thames embankment, whence the marshalled array was to start for the park. LABOR'S MIGHTY HOST.

Crowds of sightseers gathered at the embankment, and soon after two o'clock the first column of the procession was seen advancing, with a host of banners, toward the National Liberal Club, and before long the embankment, as far as the eye could reach, was a dense mass of moving columns, all keeping admirable order. The leaders on horseback guided the different sections toward their proper places and mounted policemen in an arrangement with the Trades Council assisted in the formation of the ranks. At the platform the procession moved off amid thunderous cheering and the music of many bands. The route toward the park was along Bridge street, St. James park and Bridge Gate Walk, which were lined with spectators.

170,000 MEN IN LINE.

Masses of artisans joined the parades on the way until on entering the park the estimated number of men in line was one hundred and fifty thousand. Simultaneously with the appearance in the park of the trades columns, sections of the Social Democratic Federation began to enter the park, and formed the main body on the Thames Embankment, while others marshalled in distant suburbs marched from different points converging toward the two platforms in the park especially allotted to Socialist speakers. The Railway Workmen union had also special processions, some of the groups of which swelled the embankment columns while others marched toward the platform centres. The total number taking part in the various processions is estimated at 170,000 and these were almost lost in the vastness of the assemblage gathered around the thirteen platforms upon which the labor day advocates held forth.

NOT A POLICEMAN IN SIGHT.

Among the far-reaching dense crowd no police were visible. Orders from headquarters to refrain from interfering or co-operating with the organizers of the demonstration had caused the police to judiciously keep in the background, and the fact of the existence of the police in the demonstration was further seen in the brevity of the proceedings. After the parades had formed around the platforms the speaking commenced. Shortly after 4 o'clock resolutions demanding that eight hours be recognized as a day's work were put and carried amid the acclamations of the multitude, and by 5 o'clock, when the parades had reformed in line, the assemblage began to disperse.

BRADLAUGH AND MORLEY DENOUNCED.

At the stands of the Social Democrats, at which all the speakers were Socialists, there were an audience of 12,000. The speakers were moderate in tone. The speakers claimed that the Socialists initiated the eight hour movement and urged their hearers to regard it as the first step towards securing complete freedom for workmen. Ryndman, who was one of the speakers, apologized for the failure of their speakers to be present to gather force together in greater force on May Day. The Socialist orators denounced Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Morley.

ALLEGED BOODLING.

The Charges Against Mr. McGreevy.

QUEBEC, May 1.—A veritable scandal—Sale of public contracts—Thirty per cent. boodling—Organized robbery in Sir Hector's department, was the head line of Le Justice's article in the last edition yesterday regarding the McGreevy-Murphy embezzlement. The Nationalist organ says: "At last we know now what to think of fabricators of scandals. The Quebecers know now why the harbors have cost enormous sums, and why they have never been completed and it is very simple. The money of the public is taken by the hands of Sir Hector and the Federal member who is the right arm of Sir Hector Lugevian, also into the purse of an ex-Conservative candidate in Quebec West, where has that money gone? Has it stuck to the fingers of the Messrs. McGreevy? Has it gone to other persons? We shall see that later on! We amply publish the declarations of Messrs. Murphy and McGreevy. They prove that a Federal member has violated the law concerning the independence of members. They prove that boodling has been going on a large scale, that thousands of dollars have been paid to obtain contracts, moneys that have been taken out of the purse of the people. A grand total of \$215,000 has been stolen!" A TRAGEDY.

Le Justice adds that the young wing of the Conservative party is disgusted, and that a very stormy interview occurred between Hon. Thomas Mackintosh and Mr. Tarte at the foot of the Mountain Hill, and that a hand to hand fight was only prevented by the interference of mutual friends of the two principal parties. Mr. McGreevy having called Mr. Tarte a coward, the latter gentleman answered in similar language, and Mr. McGreevy swore that the law would be the affair had not yet been said. Le Canadian says that Sir Hector Lugevian never knew anything of the huge boodling alleged to have been done by Thomas McGreevy in a connection with public works, and that Mr. McGreevy alone is in a bad fix. The paper adds that Le Canadian never, through its proprietor Mr. Tarte, meant to harm Sir Hector, much less defame him. Moreover Le Canadian defies the Opposition to ask for an enquiry and prove that any one but Mr. McGreevy is guilty.

in the business at the time to the extent of 90 per cent. In 1888 the firm tendered for certain harbor improvements and obtained the award. In consideration of \$35,000 paid to R. H. McGreevy in presence of the Hon. T. McGreevy, the firm signed a supplementary contract for the obtaining of a new graving dock, "for the obtaining of the Messrs. McGreevy the sum of \$22,000." In 1884 the firm contracted with the Government for the construction of the Esquimaux graving dock and that \$200,000 was paid "for obtaining this contract," and that later "various large sums were paid to or for him, Mr. McGreevy, amounting in all, exclusive of R. H. McGreevy's share of the profits, to \$80,000." That in 1887, "on or about the month of January, 1887, on a proposition made by the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, one firm met and agreed to pay him (\$25,000 on condition of his obtaining for us 35c per yard for dredging in harbor works to the extent of 800,000 cubic yards or thereabouts, instead of 27 cents, our contract average price per yard, with the exception of the 35c per yard, which was paid, most of it direct to him—35c per yard was obtained. Mr. Murphy adds that "large sums were paid to or for him, Mr. McGreevy, including special ones set forth above, between 1883 and 1889, to over \$100,000. Mr. R. H. McGreevy adds to Mr. Murphy's statement the information that he handed over to the Hon. T. McGreevy the \$25,000 first alluded to; \$10,000 of the \$25,000 said to be obtained for an increase for dredging; \$75,000 out of his share received for the work on the contracts generally, and \$85,000 out of the other sums paid by the firm.

A Sensation in Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 8.—The Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M.P., has laid an information before the Police magistrate against Messrs. Tarte, R. H. McGreevy and Owen R. Murphy, charging them with criminal libel and with the obtaining of warrants issued for their arrest this afternoon and their appearance before Judge Murray. They were bailed out in eight hundred dollars each and bondsmen in four hundred dollars each, as follows:—Messrs. F. Valliere and N. Turcotte for Tarte; James Carrel and F. J. Thomas for Murphy; and the Gauvin and D. O'Connell for McGreevy. The investigation is fixed for the 12th inst.

LITERARY REVIEW.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S SUCCESS.—One of the brightest women in New York, Mrs. Isabel Mallon, who, perhaps, knows more about woman's dress than any woman in America, has been added to the editorial staff of the Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Mallon is an experienced editorial writer, and will conduct one of the fullest and strongest fashion departments in any journal ever attempted in a general magazine. Her position makes her the best paid fashion-writer in the country. Mrs. Mallon is young, pretty, and one of the best-known women in New York society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ottawa Elections.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. SIR.—The election which came off here on last Saturday, and which resulted in the return of Mr. Mackintosh by a majority of 852, demonstrated that he owes his election to the Catholic electors. The returns from the different wards prove it. In return town where the large majority of the Catholic electors live, Mr. Mackintosh was elected by a majority of 163 votes altogether in the city, which exceeded by nearly 200 votes more than the liberal candidate polled. The large vote given by the Catholic electors to Mr. Mackintosh was owing to the rampant bigotry of the "Equal Rights party" and the deserved popularity of the liberal candidate, a considerable number of Liberals voting for him on personal grounds.

Indeed the fanatical feeling displayed by the "Equal Rights party" was astonishing which it must be said was inspired a good deal by so-called Ministers of religion whose teaching and advice was more in keeping with the tenets of Mahomet than of the Christian religion. Many Catholics learning that "the Penal Laws" which prevailed in unhappy Ireland were about to be re-enacted on this free soil, there is no doubt if the baneful agitation of "Equal Rights" is not checked a serious consequence will follow to the best interests of the Dominion. Ottawa, April 29th 1890. J. A. J. O.

The Late John Finnegan.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR.—Though the late sudden death of our beloved John Finnegan, who was studying at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., has naturally cast over us a gloom, which time and the consideration "that God death all things will" can alone dissipate, yet it is a gloom that even now, when the grave has only closed, is far from being impervious. The consolations of the Catholic religion, administered by sympathetic and holy men, such as the professors and students of Bourget College, enable us truly to say—"O death where is thy sting! O grave where is thy victory!"

While humbling ourselves under the mighty hand of Divine Providence, and accepting with full resignation his fatherly visitations, we beg to tender to the Rev. Professors of the college and the class mates of the lamented dead our deep and lasting gratitude, for their unbounded kindness, not only to the deceased, but also to his surviving friends and bereaved parents. There has been the vivifying exercise of that divine charity which in all ages of the church has with material comforts and spiritual assistance battled against the approaches of death, and as far as possible smoothed the rugged front of death, and while following poor mortality in its last lowly resting place have not fallen with the eye of faith, in the "Communion of Saints," to accompany the departed soul on its journey through the shades of death and with sacramental hand to render assistance even at the judgment seat.

Continue, Rev. Fathers, and you, the classmates of our loved one—you who by your teaching and good example had so large a share in the formation of his character—continue to remember him in your prayers, and particularly during the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, and thereby impose a still deeper debt of gratitude on himself and his living friends. Where all, including the friends of his childhood, exerted themselves to the utmost, it might be thought unnecessary to discriminate. We cannot refrain, however, from returning special thanks to the Very Rev. Father O. Joly, O.S.V., President of the College, and Rev. O. E. Durocher, O.S.V., who, with unwearied toil and a personal involvement, accompanied the remains of the deceased to St. Anicet, his native parish, and there, in the beautiful church lately created, celebrated a grand Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul. THOMAS FINNIGAN, St. Anicet, April 29th, 1890.

Death of the Very Rev. Jacques Jean Vinet.

Very Rev. Jacques Jean Vinet, honorary chaplain to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., died at the residence of St. Anicet, on the 25th of April, 1890, at the age of 82 years. He was born in this city in January, 1808, and reached the ripe age of eighty four years.

Beatty's Tour of the World.

Ex-Mayor Daniel E. Beatty, of Beatty's Celebrated Organs and Pianos, Washington, N. Jersey, has just returned home from an extended tour of the World.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

JESUITS' ESTATE ACT AGAIN DISCUSSED IN THE COMMONS

Mr. Charlton Brings in His Motion for Want of Confidence—Sir John Thompson's Reply—The Motion Defeated.

OTTAWA, May 1.—Mr. Charlton brought up his want of confidence motion in the Government for failing to submit the Jesuits' Incorporation Act to the Supreme Court for an expression of opinion by that tribunal.

MR. CHARLTON'S SPEECH. Mr. Charlton spoke for nearly two hours. At the outset he said he would have left the question rest were he consulting his own feelings, and had he not been accused of insincerity.

A KINGDOM ON EARTH. and sought to exercise civil functions. The aim of the Hierarchy is suspected. It may be prejudice, but nevertheless it created uneasiness.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S REPLY. Sir John Thompson said he would not follow the last speaker into his reference to ancient laws, but he would suggest to the hon. gentlemen before he revised and enlarged his speech to look at the opinion expressed by Sir Fitz James Stephen as to the tyrannical laws regarding religion.

Mr. Charlton said he had altered the resolution in that regard. Sir John Thompson said that the alteration indicated that the hon. gentleman was satisfied that the reference was complete and asked what it was he complained of.

the Government. It might be said that the bill might be disallowed, but now by the efflux of time it could not be. But the memorandum in favor of allowing, the bill had been sent in before the hon. gentleman rose to propose his amendment last year.

NOT COME WITHIN THE CLASS OF SUBJECTS. which might be referred for judicial decision under the clause of the Supreme Court Act quoted by Mr. Charlton. He contended that the law officers of the Crown were at least equally competent with the Supreme Court to advise in such matters as this, and notwithstanding that the hon. gentleman had spoken slightly of them, the Government in seeking their advice were pursuing an ordinary constitutional and advisable course.

IT WAS AS MUCH BEYOND RECALL. as if the year wherein disallowance might take place had expired. Speaking of the Act of 1857 incorporating the Society of Jesus, he reminded the House that no exception had been taken to that Act, and by the lapse of the year it had become absolute law, so far as it was intra vires of the Legislature and could not be referred to the Supreme Court without questioning the constitutionality of a law which had been in operation two years.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL ACT. he read from the records to show that it was held at the time to be a subject for the exercise or non-exercise of the Governor-General's power of disallowance, and not for reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. If he argued the reference of an abstract question of law as to an existing act was not a proper one for reference in that case, neither was it in the case of the Jesuits' Estates Act. Even where there was no other remedy it was better to leave it unremedied rather than act in an unconstitutional manner.

HIS EXCELLENCY HAD SOUGHT THE OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS. of the Crown, not upon the advice of his Ministry but because he thought it advisable to consult the law officers.

Mr. Blake said he did not wish to say anything which would aggravate the spirit existing in the country. He did not deny the right and duty of certain gentlemen to raise and agitate the question, but he regretted the tone they had adopted.

NOT WHOLLY ADOPT THE POSITION. of the Minister of Justice. He could not agree in what the hon. gentleman said as to the effect of the announcement that the bill was allowed. There was no power to allow an act of the Legislature. The Central Executive could take away the tone of an act given by the Legislature, but its life did not come in way from the central body.

Strange things were seen in this matter of disallowance. He had known a partisan Lieutenant-Governor to hold back provincial legislation for months, he believed for years, in order that the executive might not have the responsibility of deciding as to disallowance. He was himself the victim in one case in which an act was disallowed while he had a motion on the notice paper asking that the act be not disallowed.

BUT THE AGITATION WENT ON NOTWITHSTANDING.

the people understanding clearly that disallowance might take place any time up to the end of twelve months from the passing of the bill. The Minister brought forward cases which he said showed how inconvenient would be the practice of allowing an Act to go not "allowed" for almost the whole intermediate period of twelve months.

Mr. Blake denied that it would destroy the security for the act of giving the security and getting the money would be complete. There might be cases of inconvenience arise, as in the case of public works which could not be completed within the year, and the fact that disallowance was possible might prevent people undertaking the work, but disallowance was the exception and the difficulty was a theoretical rather than a real one.

OBTAIN A LEGAL JUDICIAL SOLUTION. of the legal question. This could well be done even in a case where they thought the act intra vires, as was done in the New Brunswick School Act and in the Liquor License Act, notwithstanding that in both cases the executive, endorsed by a majority of the House, declared these laws within the competence of the Legislature which passed them.

He also telegraphed and afterwards wrote to an honorable gentleman on the Liberal side of the House to the effect that it had been for some time pressing that more and more on his mind that some had been taking an undue advantage by their plan of presenting the legal aspect of the question to the Judicial Committee and that, following the precedent in the New Brunswick Act, they might take action on the same lines.

from a continuation of the situation with this involved. He did not believe that the great body of the Roman Catholics would be so unjust as to decline to assent to this, but he would advise such a course, even with their opposition, with the belief that on second thought they would withdraw their opposition, but whether or not the interests involved were too great to neglect this attempted solution of the question.

GREAT HARM TO RESULT.

of Father Jones' New Fire Escapes at St. Mary's College. A trial of the new fire escapes at St. Mary's College, Briery street took place on one gloomy last Tuesday, and was watched with much interest by a large number of spectators.

THE INADEQUACY OF SUCH MACHINERY. for obtaining a speedy and complete legal solution of the question. Dealing with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown he held that they should only have been applied to after application had been made to the judicial committee of the Privy Council and to the Supreme Court of Canada.

OTHER SPEECHES. Mr. Weldon (Albert) defended the action of the Government in coming to an early decision to allow the Jesuits' Estates Act. During the debates of last session he heard no prominent lawyer other than Mr. Mc-

DOMINION ORGANS. FINEST TONED ORGANS OF THE DAY. L. E. N. PRATTE, Sole Agent for Hazelton, Fitcher and Dominion Pianos and Zolian Organs.

Mr. Laurier did not wish to debate this question at this time. Speaking for himself he deeply regretted that this question had been brought up, because he did not see that any good could be gained from discussing the matter again in this Parliament.

Mr. Davin arose in Mr. Dalton McCarthy's vacant seat and argued from history that the Jesuits were, on the whole, better than the men who expelled them. Mr. Mills began by saying that he had no doubt whatever of the propriety of the vote he gave last year and he was not prepared in the smallest degree to recede from that position.

THE VOTE WAS TAKEN. about half-past twelve at night. It had nothing of party complexion. The members of the "noble thirteen" who were present voted with Mr. Charlton, including Messrs. McCarthy, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, C'Brien and Wallace. Mr. McCalla joined the party of the Liberals.

At a special meeting of St. Bridget's Society, held in their hall, on the 23rd instant, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted and forwarded to Mr. Hugh McLeod and family:

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, do hereby earnestly proffer in our unmeaning terms our heartfelt condolence to brother Hugh McLeod and his bereaved wife and family in their recent affliction in the death of his daughter, and notwithstanding our knowledge of the inadequacy of this means of manifesting our interest and sympathy for one who has unceasingly labored for the welfare of our Society, as he has, we trust, he and his wife and family will accept these expressions of our fraternal feeling towards them in as great a degree as if couched in a more elaborate and formal manner; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes of this Society, and a copy be sent to Brother Hugh McLeod, and copy forwarded to THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE for insertion.

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national Liberals, and Herr Zalka, free Conservative, urged that some arrangement be made with the bishops regarding the fund. They also said they regretted that the demands of the Evangelical Church were being shelved. Count Srasobwitz, Clerical, declared that the bill would smother the Catholics, who had never renounced their claim for the restitution of the money.

Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party, demanded that the funds be restored. The interest on the money, he said, would not satisfy the Church. Catholics, he declared, would never give their assent to the bill, and they would lay their claim at the foot of the throne. The matter was referred to a committee composed of twenty-six members.

THE DAY MUST COME.

Mr. Powderly Says the Eight-Hour Agitation Will Not Down. SCRANTON, Pa., April 30.—Very few people outside of the ranks of those who toil for bread realize how earnestly the workmen of America and Europe are striving to create a healthy public sentiment on the subject of shorter hours of labor.

The American Federation of Labor is making an effort in behalf of one craft this year, the carpenters, but, whether successful or not in establishing the system of shorter hours, the work of agitation will go steadily on until manufacturer and workman alike will see the necessity for the adoption of a system that is not only practicable but humane and absolutely necessary. It must not be supposed that because there are different organizations in the movement that there is an antagonism between them and while all of them are not making special efforts this year, they are none the less in earnest in determining to win the day.

The plan of the Knights of Labor to shorten the time one half hour each year without a reduction in wages has already been adopted without friction in many places, the most extensive of which is the Union Pacific Railway system. Between the movement of that road and the Knights there is an agreement to this effect, and the first steps have been taken looking to the desired end.

All over the world the organized workmen are setting forth their claims for recognition in this direction, and while there may be differences of opinion as to methods of detail they stand as one man on the broad question of having a shorter workday.

In an interview, given some few days ago in Cincinnati, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made the statement that "Mr. Powderly is opposed to the Federation of Labor." The statement was not true, and I take this opportunity to say to the workingmen of the United States that I am opposed to the Federation of Labor or any other body of organized labor. I may be, and am, opposed to Mr. Gompers in many things, but there is a vast difference between him and the organized trade unions of America, and I can, with a pardonable degree of safety, afford to differ with him without having incurred the blame of an opponent of the trade unions in their struggle for a just recognition of their rights.

I sincerely hope that as a result of the agitation of years the workmen and manufacturer of this country may see the absolute necessity for a common understanding on the question. There will be no cessation, there can be none, in the agitation for the shorter hour system until it is put into practical operation. It is a waste of time and energy on the part of the employers to attempt to fight down the idea, for it will not down. If it is done this year it will be up next year, and though every organization now in existence should be wiped off the face of the earth in 1893, the coming years will see them reorganized and again next year, and far more determined to win the return demanded and fought for through so many years.

T. V. POWDERLY.

Resolutions of Condolence. ACADEMIA IRON MINES, N.S., April 24th, 1890.

At a special meeting of St. Bridget's Society, held in their hall, on the 23rd instant, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted and forwarded to Mr. Hugh McLeod and family:

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, do hereby earnestly proffer in our unmeaning terms our heartfelt condolence to brother Hugh McLeod and his bereaved wife and family in their recent affliction in the death of his daughter, and notwithstanding our knowledge of the inadequacy of this means of manifesting our interest and sympathy for one who has unceasingly labored for the welfare of our Society, as he has, we trust, he and his wife and family will accept these expressions of our fraternal feeling towards them in as great a degree as if couched in a more elaborate and formal manner; and be it further

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BEAUTY OF Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL COMPARABLE to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing itching, debilitating, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and head, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP are the only Skin Remedies prepared from natural, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50; SOAP, 50c. Prepared by THE PORTER, DAVIS AND CHESTER CO., Boston, Mass. Sent for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Dr. Pimples, Blackheads, chapped and oily skin, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

CASTOR-FLUID!

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 34G 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

FRENCH SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

(Hon. J. M. Gibson at Hamilton) Now let me refer to a matter which has been made the subject of election cries calculated to mislead the people as to the French schools. In order that you may have a better understanding of the situation let me trouble you with the figures. There are in the whole Province 5,678 schools. Of these there are 97 of which are called French schools. Bear in mind the proportion: 5,678, of which 97 are French schools. Of these 97 are in the county of Prescott and Russell, 20 in the county of Kent, 5 in the township of Dover, 1 in the county of Simcoe, and 4 in the Township of Tully, in the county of Simcoe on Georgian Bay. Now, supposing French was as rank as it is possible for it to be in each of these so-called French schools, and English taught and not allowed to enter the front door of any of them, I ask you as sensible people, would the quality of the Province be a great one, or would it be better to go on notwithstanding. (Laughter and applause.) I am putting it to you in this way and I want to put it to the people of this city so that you and they can see the evil—if an evil exists (which I deny)—and judge whether it is such a one as should influence the community and create a surge and follow a public opinion "way way" or the other. (Applause and cries of "No.")

HISTORY OF THE "FRENCH SCHOOLS" Well, sir, as to "French schools." Away back in Dr. Hyson's time there was a content of public instruction and it consisted of the licensed man of the land—doctors of divinity, for they had doctors of divinity then as now. (Laughter.) The president of the University where I spent some years of my life, Dr. McCall, Dr. Jennings, Rev. Dean Grosvenor, and some names I do not know to memory—my wife and I, and the Rev. Dr. Patterson, and his deputy, Dr. Hughes, still in the department, used to discuss. Well, back between 1858 and 1860, an inquiry as to how these schools were to be dealt with, the answer was given: "Well, they are nearly all French and nearly all Catholic. You will just let them alone and let the people who are using French schools—even if they are Catholics—continue in their given, and being nearly all of the religion, let them go on as they are going." That was the substance of the instructions given at that time by the Council of Public Instruction. More definite instructions were given in the shape of a regulation that when French was prevailing language the French grammar might be used instead of the English grammar, and giving the fullest freedom and concerning in the most practical way to the carrying on of the schools as the people of the locality wished them carried on.

WHAT HON. MR. GIBSON DID. That continued till about 1885, when the present Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, having looked into the condition of the French schools, made up his mind that it would be desirable to improve the quality of English teaching in all these schools. At that time he was passed at his recommendation in the year 1885. Now, bear in mind, that was a long time before this agitation about French schools arose. The first we heard of by way of objection or criticism of the Government's record was very little over a year ago, and this course was taken by Mr. Ross in the year 1885. He insisted that English should be taught in all these schools. At the beginning of the year 1887 the inspector in the schools of Prescott and Russell, where there are the greater number of French schools, and where there is an life and growth of this element than in any other part of the Province, reported that English was being taught in all the schools of these united counties with the exception of 27. This report was prepared by the Minister, and the report was required to do all that could be done to insist on the teaching of English in all these schools. In the beginning of 1888 the inspector reported English was taught in all these schools except 6. In the beginning of 1889 the report was made to the Minister of Education that English was being taught in all the schools of these united counties. (Applause.)

Dr. Cronin Formally Buried. CHICAGO, May 4.—The funeral interment ceremonies over the remains of Dr. Cronin were held at Olivary cemetery to day. The assemblage gathered closely about the grave as the few brief words of the services were spoken by Fathers Muldoon and Toomey. Planks were laid on the sand beside the opening, and after the religious services were over those present passed on down the aisle viewing the casket. When all had passed the coffin was lowered and a heavy stone was put in place, closing the tomb, which was then sealed.

The Color Line in the Church. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., preached to day in St. Augustine (colored) Catholic church here to a large congregation of white and colored people on "Social Equality." He contended that it was the white people who now stood in need of lessons in charity, benevolence, justice and religion and who had permitted un-reasonable causes and prejudices to sway them. He was prepared to say there was no such thing as a color line except in the minds of those whose intellects were clouded by unjust reasoning.

If a man could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

DIED. DONNELLY.—At St. Ann, Bridget, Therville, Que., April 30th; Sarah Ann, child, daughter of William Donnelly, Esq., aged 20 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

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

SOME DAY.

JAMES WATKINS MILY.

Some day—no many fearful eyes
Are watching for thy dawn light!

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

A Tale of the Irish Struggles of 1866 and of recent times.

CHAPTER I.

ON THE SEARCH.

In one of the wildest parts of Ireland,
where mountains and morass, brush and wood-
land gave beauty and variety to the scene,

It was nearly sunset, and viewed in the mel-
low splendor of the dying day, the prospect
had all that softened beauty which has been

His whole countenance was aglow from
some secret feeling, his step became slower,
and at length, as if overcome by his strange

"What are you, Carter, then I transfer
him to you; you know the ways of the bar-
rack sufficiently to provide for his being

"I don't know," was the reply, "maybe it's
wanting me to turn informer you'd be when
you'd get me into your clutches."

"With what?" and the comically stupid
look accompanying the question again pro-
voked the officer's smile.

expressed it, lengthened itself to what seemed
to be a long and hungry man an undue
period, and at moments when they seemed to

"Look here, my man," the captain said at
last, "there's something wrong about this;
you are not keeping your word with us."

"The officer, though a man of tried cour-
age, qualified for a moment at the words of his
guide, his hand sought the hilt of his sword,

They arrived at the barracks, from one
quarter of which as they approached they
could hear the sound of distant revelry.

"I am much obliged to you, my man, said
the captain, turning to the strange guide as
his men were about to file into the guard-
room."

"Spare yourself," retorted Rick, "for
you'll fall yourself into the trap you're
laying; you thought to win when you gave
the information which set them beyond."

"What do you mean?" said Carter.
"I mean that Carroll O'Donoghue would
have been in their clutches but for the watch

Carter staggered against the wall, his face
becoming of an ashen hue, and his hands
falling helpless by his side: "Carroll
O'Donoghue here!" he exclaimed, "in Ire-
land—good God!"

they bore of their recent journey. The
majority seemed to be drinking, and it was
from these who appeared to be most under
the influence of the position that the boldest

Deep in the mystery of the stimulating cup,
one appeared to notice the entrance of
Carter and his companion into the former had

Carter, knowing the outspoken and vindic-
tive character of Rick of the Hills, and fear-
ing a quarrel which might result unpleasantly

In an apartment in another portion of the
barrack, actively removed from the soldiers'
quarters, Captain Denner, still in his mar-
shal's uniform, and with the dusty mark of his

"A convict, Carroll O'Donoghue by name,
has escaped from penal servitude in Austral-
ia, and is supposed to be concealed in or about

At the recent meeting of the Executive
Committee of the Irish National League, in
St. Louis, Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of that city,

Dr. O'Reilly, of St. Louis, sent a letter last
week to John Dillon, M.P., against which I
write to protest. I write this, then, in order to

That Father McKenna was acting under
misinformation regarding Dr. O'Reilly and
the National League in America was at once

clear to every one who knew the latter gen-
tleman. Therefore few were surprised when
the following letter appeared:

DR. O'REILLY'S REPLY TO FR. MCKENNA.
St. Louis, April 22.
DEAR SIR:—The Associated Press dispatches
from Boston of this morning contain a letter

Referring to the reply of Father McKenna,
late national vice-president of the National
League, to Dr. O'Reilly, of St. Louis, Michael Davitt

WHAT THE NATIONAL TREASURER SAYS.
With respect to the condition of the League
the word of Dr. Charles O'Reilly of Detroit,
the National Treasurer, are of the first impor-
tance.

WHAT THE LEADERS IN IRELAND SAY.
LONDON, April 25.—Nearly all the promi-
nent Irish Nationalists here are opposed to the
proposition to call a convention of the National

How he was Converted.
An interesting story is told of the conver-
sion of Mr. F. C. Burnand, the editor of Lon-
don Punch. Mr. Burnand was without reli-
gion; according to his own account he had

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
BUT ONE NIGHT CHICAGO TO DENVER.
"The Burlington's Number One" daily ves-
tibule express leaves Chicago at 8:00 p.m. and

Took the Wrong Kidney.
HAMILTON, Ont., April 30.—The story of a
bungling job which occurred at the City hos-
pital some time ago has just leaked out. A

Two of a Kind.
The Ontario Conservative party and the
Equal Rights men are working hand and
glove. We find Mr. Robert Birmingham,

The Abbe Batifol, of Paris, has just discover-
ed in a manuscript in the National Library the
Greek original of the apocryphal "Ascension

A MODEL RAILWAY.
The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R.,
operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in
Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

BAILEY'S
FORGAS REFLECTORS.
FORGAS REFLECTORS.
FORGAS REFLECTORS.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws
which govern the operations of digestion and

ALL THE NUTRITIOUS CONSTITUENTS OF MEAT
Are Preserved in Johnston's Fluid Beef.
An Invaluable Food for all who need strength and nourishment in an easily digested form.

The Only Appliances
HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES.
A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:
REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Battery
Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina

FATHER KOENIG'S
NERVE TONIC
A NATURAL REMEDY
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sick-
ness, Hysteria, St. Vitus
Dance, Nervousness, Hy-
pocondria, Melancholia,
Inebriety, Stupor, Spasms,
Dizziness, Brain and Spinal
Weakness.

CURED ENTIRELY AFTER 12 YEARS!
TOMAWANDA, ERIC CO., N.Y. Feb. 1869.
My daughter had 2 1/2 from birth since 12
years, sometimes 3 to 4 attacks within 24 hours

IN MONTREAL.
By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 115 St. Lawrence
Street.
Agents:—E. E. MCGALL, No. 2123 Notre
Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury
and Craig streets; FRANK & CO., cor.
Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S.
Lachance, St. Catherine street; ERIC
L. J. 25, or six bottles for \$5.00. Large bottles
\$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

12 BEAUTIFUL CHINESE NAP-
KINS, 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. 38 ft.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y
1890—SEASON—1890.
The following steamers will run as under and call
at the usual intermediate ports:
When channel is clear of Ice Steamers QUEBEC
and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays
excepted) at 7 p.m.

ALL INFORMATION AT COMPANY'S TICKET
OFFICE, 115 St. James street, Windsor Hotel,
Toronto; 101 St. Canal Basin, Montreal;
ALEX. MILLOY, JULEN CHABOT,
Trav. Man. Gen'l. Man.

Advertisement for Johnston's Fluid Beef.

Advertisement for The Only Appliances.

Advertisement for READ OUR HOME REFERENCES.

Advertisement for W. T. BAER & CO.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Master Key. Every breast a corner holds, Pure as the nasal day, Though by sin a sorrow's folds Hidden from the world away.

Appearance of a Woman's Feet. On the principle that "All that ends well," the appearance of a woman's feet is of supreme importance.

Three Stylish Spring Bonnets. P.1. blue and black is the favorite combination in hats and bonnets of the latest importation.

Choosing a Sweetheart. Choose your sweetheart carefully, wisely and tenderly, my dear girls, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal.

What to Teach Young Women. A mother writes to me: "What shall I teach my daughters?" This is an important and tremendous fact.

How to Cure a Headache. Dyspeptic or bilious headache is very common, and it seems to me, it is the headache which is most easily traceable to its cause.

Some New Spring Toilettes. Beautiful, soft woolen fabrics never had such vogue as it gives them now.

Notes. Notwithstanding the many and vigorous protests made by American electricians, who emphatically object to such an ignominious use of their art.

desirable for travelling dresses. Rosebury woollens are in neutral colors, with Persian designs forming diagonal stripes.

A lovely costume is in resida hunting and helletores falls, a color combinat on much affected this season.

A wide-brimmed hat of shirred lace, turned up at the back with an exquisite bow of pale blue gros-grain ribbon.

A hat with projecting brim, narrow at the back, is of black open-work braid; the brim is faced with shirred pale blue crepe.

In buying a trousseau I advise every young woman to commence with underwear, gloves, shoes, hosiery and such articles as do not change much in a year.

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CAUSES OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS. The writer sums up here the points which he has endeavored to make clear.

THE EARTH IN DANGER. Prof. Joseph F. Jones answers, in a recent issue of the Popular Science Monthly, the question, "Is it safe to drill the earth too much?"

GOOD MILK. There are many differences of opinion regarding what constitutes good milk.

Notes. We cannot too often repeat to inquirers after the best cow feed, says the Jersey

of the certain and instantaneous life-destroying power of electricity that the makers and handlers of electrical apparatus; but they deplore the progress of this enactment which is liable to cause exaggerated and needless alarm.

The Electrical World of the 5th last says that the first German Catholic church to be lighted electrically is the Strasbourg Cathedral.

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Lesson of the Water Drops Taught. A little Spanish boy, wearied with the drudgery of learning, ran away from school.

The Wardrobe of Queen Bees. An inventory taken in the year 1600 of the wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth enables us to estimate the sumptuous attire with which the virgin queen at once delighted and surprised her subjects.

A LUCKY MAN. Wm. Klein, of 931 Euterprize alley, Capitol Hill, was the holder of one-twentieth of ticket No. 64,385, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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Bulletin, that no one food known will either bring or keep a cow up to her best work in butter-making. Short fine, nut-tions grass is as good or better than any other one thing.

Food values and analyses are well enough, but the farmer who keeps a sharp eye on his stock, and notes the appetite of each animal, will give them more than all the "profession" in the country.

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THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLED MISERIES. Resulting from Polity, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overexertion, Enervating and unlifting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

EVERYBODY. Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED! L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

AGENTS WANTED. For Cuba, Haiti, or any further information desired, write to the National Bank of New Orleans.

DRUNKARDS. Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to smother a chronic cure in from three to five days.

TO PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. GODDARD'S INFANT'S SYRUP.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. ALLEN-WALLACE-April 7, at St. Mary's Church Athlone, Thomas Allen, Bank of Ireland, Maryboro' son of Richard P. Allen, Pall Mall, London, to Ellen Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Wallace, solicitor, Athlone.

DEATHS. DEVEREAUX-HUGHES-April 7, at St. Mary's Cadogan street, Dublin, by the Rev. David Dewar, Nicholas Devereux, eldest son of the late Lawrence Devereux, of Rocklands Cottage, Westford, to Annie, only daughter of F. D. Hughes.

DEATHS. KIRBY-McGHEE-April 8, at the R. C. Church, Westport, John Kirby, Head-Constable of the Civil Laboratory, Westport, to Mary second daughter of John McGhee, Bridge street, Westport.

DEATHS. POWER-CORRYL-April 6, at St. Olaf's Church, Westford, Robert J. Power of London, to Eliza J. Corryl, eldest daughter of Joseph Corryl, Westford.

DEATHS. WILLIAMS-McCULLOUGH-April 9, at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Thomas son of the late Thomas Williams, Dundalk, to Anne eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. McCulloch, of Mount Heilly, Dundalk.

DIED. BRENNAN-March 31, at his residence, Clontarf, County Wick, a short illness, James Brennan, aged 69 years, at his residence, Curragh House, Kilmurry, county Wick.

DIED. BIRNEY-April 7, at Charleville, co. Cork, Owen Birney, aged 68 years.

DIED. BURKE-April 4, Mary, wife of Thomas Burke, Waterbury, Co. Wick, 78 years, son of the late John Burke, of the co. Wick.

DIED. CHORIN-April 11, at the North Ingham, Cork, Denis Chorin, Inchribilly, second son of Richard Chorin, Seart, aged 52 years.

DIED. COSTELLO-April 5, Mr. Patrick Costello, 4 Castle street, Nenagh, aged 49 years.

DIED. CLEARY-April 3, at Mill road, Ennis, John Cleary, aged 66 years, late Assistant Secretary of the Grand Jury of the co. Clare.

DIED. DALY-April 11, at his residence, 61 Glasthale road, Kinsale, Mary, the beloved child of Patrick and Mary Daly.

DIED. DELANEY-April 11, Patrick Delaney, 21 Palmerston place, Broadstone, Dublin, at the address, aged 68 years.

DIED. EARLE-March 26, at Annamolin, co. Wickford, Edward Earl, aged 85 years.

DIED. EDWARDS-April 4, at 2 Clontarf avenue, Dunmore, Dublin, John M. Edwards, aged 85 years.

DIED. FAHY-April 10, at his residence, Shrobsbury, Waterbury, co. Wick, John Fahy, wife of the late John Fahy.

DIED. FOLETTES-April 7, at her residence, Raah, county Dublin, Mrs. Ann Folettes.

DIED. GILLISAN-April 6, at his residence, Kibbride, county Cavan, Mr. Wm. Gillisan, at an advanced age.

DIED. GRAY-April 5, at his residence, Mullinaghar, Grange, county Wick, the Rev. James Gray, P. O. Wick, aged 85 years.

DIED. GRAY-April 5, at his residence, 38 Magdalen street, Drogheda, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Ellen Hogan.

DIED. HASKINS-April 11, at his residence, 9 Pleasant street, Dublin, Alice, wife of William Haskins.

DIED. KAVANAGH-April 7, at his residence, Money-crook, Wickford, Anne, wife of Michael Kavanagh.

DIED. KEENE-April 11, at Knocklong, county Limerick, Rev. Patrick Keene, C.C., after a brief illness.

DIED. KEENE-April 10, at his residence, Mary Teresa Keene, widow of Mr. Peter Keene, late of Hill Park, Dublin.

DIED. KEENE-April 5, at his residence, Weaver's square, Dublin, Mrs. wife of Michael Keene, and eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Byrne, Newtown, Kildare.

DIED. KAVANAGH-April 9, at his residence, Warf Tavern, East road, Dublin, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of George Kavanagh.

DIED. LANE-April 5, at his residence, Clontarf, county Wick, Mr. Lane.

DIED. LANE-April 7, at his residence, Virginia, county Cavan, Mrs. Bridget Lynch, aged 70 years.

DIED. LEWIS-April 12, Vincent street, South Circular road, Dublin, Theresa, wife of William Lewis, aged 65 years.

DIED. MCGHEE-April 2, at the Convent of Mercy, Wickford, in the thirty-second year of her religious profession, Sister Mary Augustina McGhee.

DIED. MURPHY-February 21, at his residence, Estabrook San Martin, Salto, Buenos Ayres, William Murphy, after a few days' illness, aged 63 years.

DIED. MURPHY-April 2, at Jangor, Margaret Grace, widow of Lieut-Colonel Philip Mair, late 9th Regiment, aged 81 years.

DIED. McDONNELL-April 6, at 32 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, Charity, wife of Dr. John McDonnell.

DIED. MOORE-April 7, at his residence, Kila house, Drogheda, John Moore, son of the late Isaac Moore.

DIED. MAGINN-April 11, at Alphonse's Chapel House 17 Great Hamilton at, Glasgow, Rev. Michael Maginn.

DIED. McWHINNIE-April 6, at Brighton, England, Penelope, widow of John Sydney McWhinnie, who died in the year 1848.

DIED. MOONEY-April 9, at his residence, Wickinnee, 18 Leathall, Dublin, Patrick Mooney, aged 72 years, late of Capel st.

DIED. MARTIN-April 4, at his residence, Sugarloaf, Belurbet, co. Cavan, William Martin formerly of Taavally House, co. Down, aged 85 years.

DIED. NEALE-April 10, at the residence of her nephew, Cockstown house, Ardee, Judith Neale, aged 81 years.

DIED. NGENT-April 11, at 83 Meath street, Dublin, Daniel Ngent.

DIED. O'HARA-April 7, at Portarlington, Queen's County, Thomas O'Hara, Esq., M.A., aged 63 years.

DIED. QUINN-April 8, at Doneraile, county Cork, Jeremiah Quinn, aged 90 years.

DIED. QUINN-April 11, at 100 Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick, eldest son of John Quinn, Riverstown, Kilkenny.

DIED. RICHMOND-April 6, at his residence, Ballygarrett, Clonsilla, after a short illness, Mrs. B. Richmond, aged 78 years.

DIED. RICHIE-April 10, at 66 Kenilworth square, Rathgar, Dublin, Annie, wife of D. C. Ritchie.

DIED. ROACH-April 9, at his residence, 30 York street, Dublin, after a lengthened illness, Wm. Roach, aged 88 years.

DIED. SCULLY-April 7, at Loughlinstown House, county Dublin, Emma, wife of Vincent Scully, Esq.

DIED. SWEENEY-April 5, at his residence, Eyre court, county Galway, Margaret, aged 40 years, the beloved wife of Patrick Sweeney.

DIED. TOBY-April 9, at Cork, Lizzie, wife of Edward Toby, in her 89th year.

DIED. TIMMONS-April 9, at his residence, Stradbally, Mrs. Mary Timmons.

DIED. WHELAN-April 11, at his residence, 8 Albert place, East Dublin, June, wife of Maurice Whelan.

DIED. WILSON-April 4, at Prodnose House, Tara, county Meath, Rachel, widow of the late Francis Sillery Wilson, Esq.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 80 St. John street, Montreal.

At the hour of danger, what is necessary to save nations! I can see nothing but devotedness. Wee to the people among whom devotedness is extinct!—Fere Fellez.

WASHING DIRTY LINEN.

Revelations of the Quebec Scandal.

Arrest of R. H. McCreery, I. Tarte and O. E. Murphy—Explanation and Details—Ottawa Cabinet Ministers Implicated.

QUEBEC May 3.—Mr. Thomas McCreery's action in causing the arrest of his brother and of Messrs Tarte and O. E. Murphy is variously appreciated.

A SHOCKING WASHING OF DIRTY LINEN all around, and it is said that many public men in both parties will be implicated and some extraordinary boodling and doings generally fully shown up.

Other arrests are also said to be threatened, especially among the newspaper publishers who have reproduced the compromising documents printed by Le Canadien.

OTTAWA MINISTERS IMPLICATED. La Justice goes further and holds that the Le Canadien suppressed three important paragraphs in the semi-declarations of Messrs. O. E. Murphy and R. H. McCreery in order to save certain Ministers at Ottawa.

La Justice, referring to the statement of Le Canadien and other papers that not a member could be found at Ottawa to bring the McCreery scandal before the House, challenges Mr. Tarte, who has been the only one to publish the scandal, to admit him and to let him see the original, to hand over intact, and it will undertake to find a member who will bring the subject before Parliament without delay.

Referring to Le Canadien's effort to exonerate Sir Hector Langevin and to throw all the responsibility on the Quebec Harbor Commission for the giving and altering of the contracts for the benefit of the contractors, La Justice also asks the following pertinent questions: 1. How must facts be made public and explained? 2. To whom were the letters of Mr. Conolly and Mr. Larkin addressed and what were their dates? Why mutilate these letters? Whose are the names concealed? There must be an end to this kind of thing.

It cannot be denied that the documents thus far published are exceedingly compromising, and that they point very strongly to a state of things to which the Rykers scandal is a mere trifle. While Parliament is in session, it seems clearly to be the duty to insist upon a rigid investigation, if the Hon. Thos. McCreery and Sir Hector Langevin do not take the initiative in asking for one. It cannot be ignored that this grave matter or to say that it should be left to the law courts to ventilate, which, if it ever occurs, may be after many weary days and after a long and dangerous time for the cause of Charity, who informed me that my affliction could not be easily cured. In consequence of a last resort I visited Madame Desmarais-Lacroix who on examining the sore said they could give me speedy relief. The first night my preparations were applied I slept soundly, and at the end of three weeks under their care I was completely cured. After being cured I paid a visit to the nurse again and they were greatly surprised at the change, and said they believed amputation would have to be resorted to. I placed confidence in Madame Desmarais-Lacroix because during the small-pox epidemic two of my children who were prostrated with the disease were cured by them.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

The Hon. T. McCreery has also taken two civil actions of damages for \$50,000 each against Messrs. Tarte, R. H. McCreery and O. E. Murphy.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER IS PURE, HONEST GOODS

Will do MORE WORK FOR SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE.

MR. GEORGE REILLY IS DEAD.

An Ex-Graduate of the Ottawa University Dies Suddenly. Between the portals of the Ottawa University the student never yet entered, excepting perhaps "Eddie Sullivan," whose name and fame was so familiar to the citizens of Ottawa as that of Mr. George Reilly, of Lawrence, Mass. This prince of athletes and star football player is dead.

A Tragedy in a Court Room. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30.—Jake Ackerman, a notorious hotel thief, highwayman and train robber, was arrested Monday night charged with wife beating.

BALFOUR DEFENDS HIS BILL AND ANSWERS THE ATTACKS MADE ON THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME. LONDON, May 1.—The debate on the Land Purchase bill was resumed to-night by Secretary Balfour.

THE GOVERNMENT'S GOOD FAITH. The Government dealt with the difficulty of congestion in good faith, hoping it plans would stimulate industries and improve agriculture.

Health Before All. Illness Detected at Eyesight. EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE.

CERTIFICATE. I have pleasure in testifying that Madame Desmarais-Lacroix has cured me of Carbuncle and Wheals within four weeks.

A. E. LACROIX FILS, Successor to Madame Desmarais-Lacroix, 1263 Mignonne St., cor. St. Elizabeth.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The Republican Feeling Strong in the Country—The Queen's Popularity. LONDON, April 28.—A Herald correspondent in Paris yesterday interviewed Mr. Palmer, United States Minister to Spain.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

Resolution by Halifax Board of Trade. HALIFAX, N.S., May 1.—The Board of Trade this afternoon adopted the following resolutions on the Newfoundland question: Whereas the Government of Newfoundland has recently imposed a tax of \$1 per ton on all Canadian vessels visiting Newfoundland ports.

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And Answers the Attacks Made on the Land Purchase Scheme. LONDON, May 1.—The debate on the Land Purchase bill was resumed to-night by Secretary Balfour.

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Robbing a Royal Duke.

EDINBURGH, May 1.—While the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were attending ceremonies of opening the electric exhibition to-day, the jewels of the duchess were stolen from their apartments at the Balmoral Hotel.



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

S. LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

Bermuda Bottled. You must get to Bermuda. If you do not get it you will not be responsible for the consequences.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. Sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Cough, or Severe Cold.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, 4 DUPRE LANE.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the week were 14,476 bbls against 13,773 bbls for the week previous.

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PROVISIONS.

POKE, LARD, &c.—The market for pork in Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 866 pkgs. against 154 pkgs. for the week previous.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the past week were 1852 packages, against 771 packages for the week previous.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The season is nearly over. Fine russets are quoted at \$1 to \$5 per bbl, and good to fine red stock \$5 to \$7 per bbl.

FISH AND OILS.

SALT FISH.—Little clearing. Dry cod is almost the only fish in the market, and is slow of sale.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending May 3rd, 1890, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending May 3rd, 1890, were 308; left over from last week, 37.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

OPAQUE SHADES with handsome dyes, 28 in. x 2 yds., in a variety of colors and designs, complete 50c at S. Carsley's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In order to facilitate cash payments, and, as far as possible, to do away with the necessity of credit on the part of any one connected with our firm, we have decided in future to pay all salaries either weekly or monthly in advance.

CARPETS!

BRUSSELS. New Designs and Colors for the Spring and Summer. HIGH ART SHADES. Exclusive Designs in the New High Art Shades, specially designed by the best European Artists.

CARPETS!

WOOL. A large stock of WOOL CARPETS, by the yard, or in squares, all sizes. UNION CARPETS in every quality, by the yard or in squares, all sizes.

CARPETS!

TAPESTRY. Largest stock of Tapestry Carpet to be seen in the Dominion of Canada. EVERY PRICE. From the very cheapest to the best Tapestry that is manufactured.

OILCLOTHS.

LINOLEUMS. Just received, a large shipment of BEST OILCLOTHS, 4 yards and 8 yards wide.

GREEK DESIGNS.

Persian patterns. OILCLOTHS. For Dining-rooms, Halls, Kitchens, Offices, Hotels, Studios and Stores.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' COTTON DRAWERS FROM 19c. LADIES' COTTON CHEMISES FROM 19c. LADIES' COTTON NIGHT DRESSES FROM 45c.

LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

TUOKED DRAWERS PLEATED CHEMISES PLEATED NIGHT DRESSES S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

If other Threads break OLAPPERTON'S won't. If other Threads ravel OLAPPERTON'S won't.

S. CARSLEY, 1163, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, NOTRE DAME STREET